

SUBS CAUSE A CRISIS

HON. JAMES M. BECK CONDEMNES THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

Prominent American Citizen Holds That Ambassador Bernstorff Should Be Given His Passports, and Compares His Country's Attitude to the Gallant Stand Taken by Norway and Holland.

HON. JAMES M. BECK, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States and a lawyer of international repute, is of the opinion that the recent activity of the U-53 in American waters was a direct defiance of the American Government, and he holds that if President Wilson keeps his word he will be obliged to give Ambassador Bernstorff his passports. President Wilson has no intention, however, of handing Bernstorff his passports, for it has been semi-officially announced that the Administration did not consider the action of the U-53 illegal. Mr. Beck points out that in the last note Mr. Wilson sent to Germany he did consider just such operations illegal and inhuman, for he insisted that Germany should not immediately declare in effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels. But Germany has not abandoned its methods; it has indeed applied them on the very doorstep of the United States.

In some respects the sinking of the Stephano, as described by Mr. Beck in an article in The New York Tribune, was one of the most outrageous acts perpetrated by any German submarine. This vessel was on her way from Halifax to New York, carrying 94 passengers, including women and children, and a crew of 67. She carried no contraband, and was not bound for a belligerent port. Many of the passengers were Americans. At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, October 8, the Stephano was hailed by a German submarine, and ordered to immediately put her passengers and crew in the lifeboats as a torpedo was about to be launched. The sea was still rough after a recent storm, and in the darkness the passengers were obliged to climb down the rope ladders to the rocking lifeboats. They left behind their personal possessions, and were obliged to take their chances in small boats 50 miles from land. The Stephano was one of the first American destroyers were on the scene and picked up the passengers after they had been in the boats about half an hour.

Had the American war vessels not been present it is by no means improbable that the Stephano's passengers might have died of exposure before the lifeboats were able to make land. Did the commander of the German submarine calculate upon the assistance that would be given by the American war vessels, and would he have refrained from launching his torpedo if these vessels had not been present? Mr. Beck says that if the sinking of the Stephano would have been unjustifiable but for the proximity of the American destroyers, then it follows that the presence of these vessels made it possible for the German to sink the Stephano. He adds: "To prostitute the American navy by making it a mere auxiliary of German submarines ought to be unthinkable." Mr. Beck says that the American commanding the Ericsson ought to have notified the German submarine commander that his business was to protect American lives, and that he would fire on the submarine if she attempted to sink the Stephano.

He contrasts what he considers the pusillanimous action of the United States with that of the Netherlands. One of the vessels sunk by the U-53 being a Dutch vessel, the Dutch Foreign Minister immediately announced that he expected the German Government to disavow the deed and to tender reparation for an "absolutely unjustifiable act." He also promptly forbidden the entrance of belligerent warships to her ports except under stress of weather. Following the exploit of the U-53, Norway, also a small nation, but a proud one, issued an edict which forbids any submarine from crossing her three-mile limit except in the case upon the surface of the water and flies its flag. This action on the part of Norway has greatly incensed Germany, who contends that the edict can affect only German submarines, and is thus an unequal act. Norway, however, remains firm, and may yet be called upon to fight for her rights.

Not the King.

When the King was in Scotland recently he promised to review a boys' brigade.

At the last minute, however, his Majesty was forced to cancel the engagement, and a local notability was hastily substituted; but the manager of the affair thought it only right to notify ticket purchasers that royalty would not be present.

Presently a small boy who was to take part in the parade came along with a request for two tickets for his parents. He was told of the disappointment in store for them.

"Oh," said the lad, "they'll be disappointed. It's no the King that father and mother are coming to see—it's me!"

Speaking Roughly.

The Subaltern—Let me introduce my fiancée, old man.

His Friend—Best congratulations!

The Subaltern—I've known her since she was in pinafores. His Friend (trying to say the right thing)—So you can be sure you are not buying a pig in a poke!—London Opinion.

ON NATIONAL SERVICE

BISHOP MIDWELL SPOKE ON THIS SUBJECT ON SUNDAY.

Trumpet Now Calls Us Separated as We Have Been, to One Supreme and United Effort—How to Meet Call for Systematic Action.

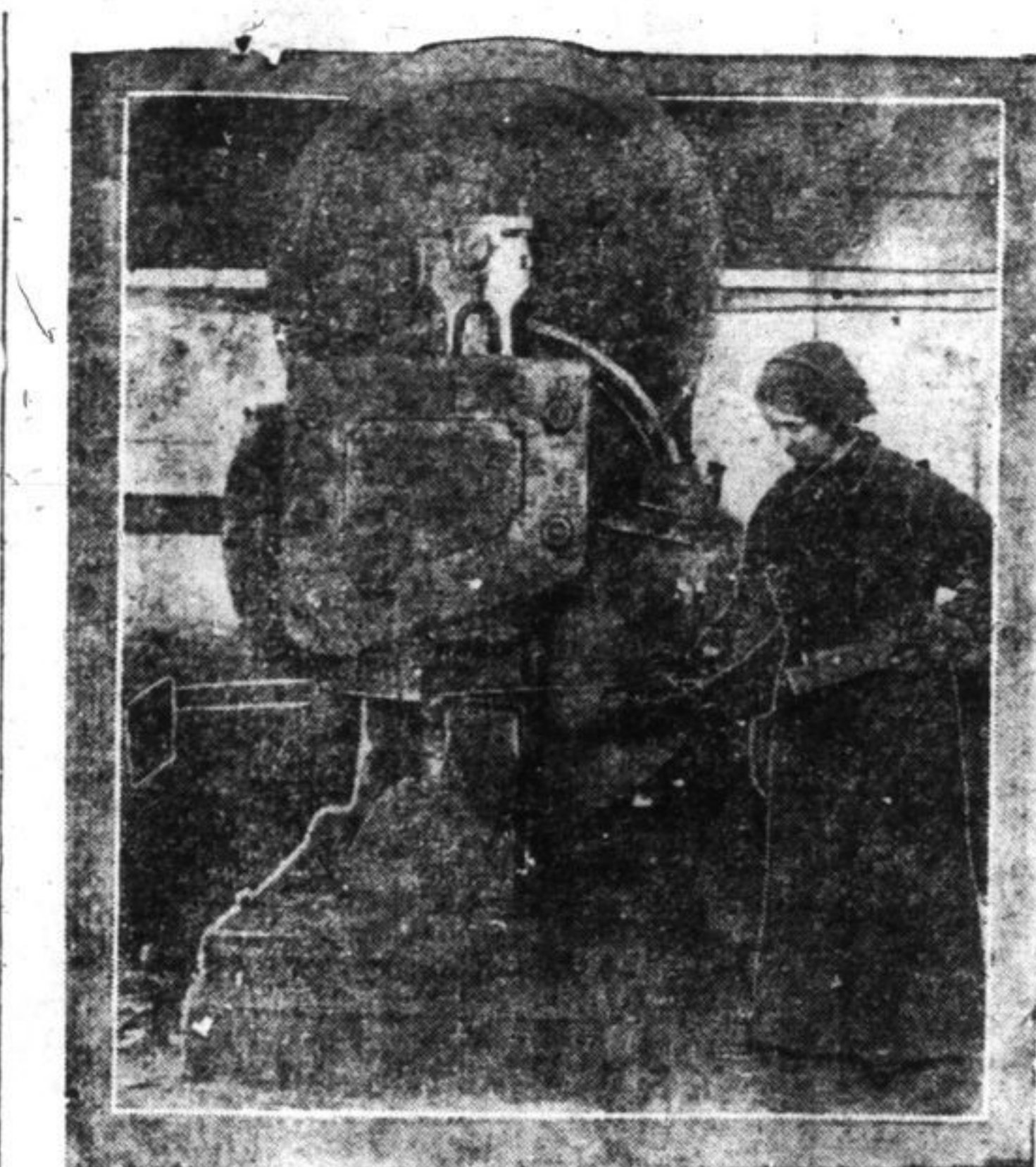
At St. George's Cathedral, on Sunday morning, Bishop Midwell dealt with the question of National Service. Preaching from Nehemiah, IV, 19-20; the Bishop after reading Sir R. L. Borden's appeal to the citizens of Canada, said that the picture presented in the passage from which the text was taken, was of a people mobilized as one man, to repel the foe attacking them, and nerved in their efforts by their firm belief that a righteous God would assist them. The words were an inspiration to us, now that we have in deadly earnest, to face the crisis confronting us. For two and a half years, the tremendous effort needed against an enemy organized and prepared in every detail, had not been fully realized, even in England, and less so in Canada, for obvious reasons. We had passed through the various stages of over-confidence, followed by bewildering disappointment, almost sinking into apathy. But England was awake now, and please God Canada would soon be also.

For let us face facts. Canada is involved in this crisis just as much as England. It is folly to say that this is England's war, because Canada had no voice in Imperial policy. We have never yet as a nation, asked for such a voice. We have preferred hitherto to let the British Government carry the burden of the Empire's defence, and under that protection, have turned our attention to developing our country's resources, spending little or nothing on defence, but relying upon the British Navy as our safe-guard. But when the war broke out, threatening the Empire's very existence, it was clear that we could not stand aloof, for we are an inseparable part of that Empire. And what we have done fully entitles us, as the English Prime Minister implied the other day, when he stated that an Imperial conference would be called, to a voice in Imperial policy in the future. We had not earned any such right before; we are earning it, and shall have it, now. But we must and will prove our claim up to the hilt; let us make no mistake; this war, begun for righteousness' sake has developed into one for our very life. We are contending for the preservation of our Empire, and all it stands for. Shall not Canada then strain every nerve for her very life? Such an effort needs real co-operation of every citizen. We must be content no longer with attending and enjoying entertainments for the Red Cross and kindred objects, or even applauding eloquent speakers at recruiting meetings, and think that as all that is required of us. As things are now, we see around us unexampled prosperity. The war is very far off, and only a minority are touched by personal losses. But this state of things cannot continue. We must one and all combine, co-operate, make sacrifices as never before.

Have you read the very grave words of Lloyd George, who does not hesitate to speak of our mistakes and failings during the past two years and a half. Sir William Robertson too, when unveiling a stone cross erected at Bradford College in England where he was educated as a boy, made a memorial to 159 former pupils already fallen in the war, out of the 1,290 who are serving, said that "success invariably goes to those who show the greatest determination, and can best set their teeth, and he did not mean only our sailors and soldiers, but the people at home. To look forward to the future with confidence we must do the right thing at the right time. He felt sure that the whole Empire, both men and women, was fully ready to make any further sacrifice, and to meet any further demands that its leaders told it were necessary in order ultimately to achieve complete victory, and to secure that the supreme sacrifice made so gloriously and so honorably by the best part of our manhood shall not have been in vain."

Our leaders have made, as a first step toward that organization which alone can make the assistance we give fully effective, a request for full information to be returned on a card of 24 questions by males between 16 and 65 with a view to organizing scientifically our resources in man power for national service. It may seem a much smaller step than some would like to have seen taken. But at least let us trust them and treat the matter as one of great importance. If these questions are disregarded and nothing comes of it, then it will be a national disgrace. Whereas ready compliance will show our leaders that they have the people behind them prepared and anxious to co-operate in whatever may be thought necessary for playing our part in this life-and-death struggle of the Empire. My friends, the time for talking is ended. Either for us to enter this war was a gigantic mistake from the beginning, or if, it was, as we believe, entered upon for a righteous cause, the only possible thing to do is to go on at all costs to the end. But talking and our sentiment must give way to universal action. I would not be talking of our duty today, had not the obligation been laid on me by the appeal of our leaders.

How shall we meet this first call to systematic and organized national action? There are two courses open to us: We may turn a deaf ear, say that it is "none of our business," and go on with our money-making and enjoyment, and narrow, sordid and selfish lives avoiding high ideals like goblins, till we are rudely awakened from our fool's Paradise to find ourselves under the heel of Germany's ruthless system of slavery. We may, I say, but I am certain we shall not choose that course for we can never be deaf to the call of our youngest and dearest and best, who have gone forth so cheerfully for our sake, and whose freely outpoured blood calls to us now with a thousand voices not to abandon the cause for which they so bravely gave themselves. We surely shall obey that call, for we come of a race which with all its faults has never lost the ideals of freedom and honour, justice and mercy, which has never feared to oppose to the utmost tyranny and oppression. The trumpet sound now calls us, separated as we have been, to one supreme and united effort for the great cause for which we stand, on behalf of which we appeal to God, no mere national deity, but the God of the whole universe, the God of Infinite Justice Infinite Love, Infinite pity, whose laws of justice, love and pity we have seen so terribly outraged of late, sure that He will fight for us and in His own good time grant us the victory.



HARD, DIRTY JOB, BUT GOOD FOR \$15 A WEEK.

Women workers on munitions are earning good money, particularly in Scotland, which has furnished a large number of sturdy women for this work. Our photo shows a woman working at a cutting machine, making faggots. She is paid \$15 a week.

parations made for the big event. It might be thought that the soldiers would not get as much to eat as people would in their own homes but such was certainly not the case on Monday. A sample menu was that given in the Depot Artillery Brigade Drydock Barracks. Everything possible was on the bill-of-fare which was nicely printed on postcards. The menu was as follows: Turkey, dressing, cranberry sauce, potatoes, vegetables, plum-pudding, mince pies, apples, oranges, nuts, raisins, grapes, toast, tea, coffee, milk, chocolate and cider. The tables in the different barracks were suitably decorated with flags, holly and evergreens and presented a festive sight.

At Rockwood Hospital. Rockwood Hospital held a suitable celebration and the 575 patients had a royal time. The halls and wards were prettily decorated and in each ward there was a Christmas tree. Every patient received a present. The big dinner was served at noon and was choice and delectable. On Sunday morning Prof. Wallace officiated at a Christmas service when the Rockwood choir and J. M. Bankier gave vocal selections.

JOY ON CHRISTMAS DAY

THE SOLDIERS HAD A ROYAL TIME; GRAND DINNERS

The Patients in the Hospitals Were Given Splendid Entertainment and the Orphans Had no Time for Regret.

Christmas for the soldiers is as big a day as to civilians and throughout the garrison, on Monday, the holiday spirit prevailed at its height. Of course the really big event was the dinner in the various barracks and in every case it was opened by a visit from Brig-Gen. T. D. R. Hemming, general officer commanding, who was greeted in a deserved way for his interest in the soldiers' welfare.

The general visited every barracks in the garrison and in company with Col. G. Hunter Oglvie, A.A.G., and other staff officers found everything possibly being done for the happiness of the men. There was not a full attendance but those who were here thoroughly enjoyed the great pre-

At St. Mary's-on-the-Lake.

Christmas at St. Mary's-on-the-Lake was a big event for almost 100 children. They waited patiently from early morning until 10 o'clock for the arrival of Mrs. Henry Smith, who distributed all kinds of good things. At no other institution was there more genuine pleasure than that shown by the children at this orphanage. The friends of the home this year were even more generous than before and the ladies of the Orphans' Guild provided sweets and toys. The public even gave more than enough for the splendid dinner and there was not a kiddie who could find time to regret being alone in the world. The room where the presents were distributed by Mrs. Smith and other ladies of the Guild was prettily decorated for the occasion. Three masses were conducted early Christmas morning.

At Hotel Dieu.

It was a sad Christmas for the

patients of the Hotel Dieu when they realized that in the Chapel were the remains of their greatest friend, the Mother Superior. In memory of her the usual celebration was cancelled, except for the usual mass held in the morning. The remains were conveyed to the Chapel about noon and were visited by many during the holiday.

At The House Of Providence.

There were three masses celebrated at the House of Providence on Christmas day by Fr. Duffus and Fr. Hanley. Almost 200 men and women celebrated the big event in a royal manner with much extras to keep alive the holiday spirit. The halls of the buildings were decorated and the dining rooms were also elaborately planned. For breakfast the patients were served extras and at noon the big dinner was one of the best in the history of the institution.

At Infants' Home.

The "kiddies" at the Infants' Home had a jolly time on Christmas Day. In addition to the special dinner, there was a Christmas tree, and Santa Claus was on hand with a liberal supply of new toys for the little tots, who enjoyed themselves to the limit. Candies were also distributed and the matron and her staff did everything possible to make the day a pleasant one for the children.

At Orphans' Home.

The good ladies who helped on the good work at the Orphans' Home assisted the superintendent and the matron at this institution to make Christmas Day a bright and happy one for all the children. They served a special dinner, and it is needless to state that the children did ample justice to all the good things provided. The annual Christmas tree and entertainment was held on Thursday, and the Christmas festivities were much enjoyed.

At General Hospital.

All the patients who were well enough to partake of the good things were provided with a Christmas dinner at the General Hospital, and during the day members of the Board of Governors, in addition to many citizens, paid a visit to the institution and assisted in making the day a bright one for the patients. The hospital was gaily decorated.

At The Jail.

The prisoners at the county jail are never forgotten on Christmas. Jailer Corbett always looks well after this matter, and as a result of his efforts all the prisoners had a good Christmas dinner. During the day members of the Salvation Army held a special service at the jail.

At The "Pen."

At the penitentiary the inmates were served with their Christmas dinner. Turkey is not on the bill-of-fare, but choice meat, pork takes its place, and it was a splendid dinner the prisoners enjoyed. Tomorrow afternoon, the Christmas festivities will include the singing of carols with musical selections.

PAY INITIAL DIVIDEND

Common Stock on a Four Per Cent Basis.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—Another dividend announcement of interest to the holders of Canadian securities was that the board of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, which met and declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the company's \$2,481,300 common stock. The Provincial Paper Mills Co., which has started dividends on its common stock at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, is expected to show earnings at the rate of from 12 to 15 per cent for the year ending December 31st. The preferred dividend has been maintained continuously for a long period of years. Over and above it the company had been earning a surplus of about 4 per cent per annum. This surplus has increased rapidly in the current year under the high prices for paper.

Increase Capital.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—Announcement is made of the increase in the capital stock of the Dominion Copper Products Company from \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000. The company, which is one of the successful subsidiaries of the Dominion Bridge Company, started with a capital of \$400,000, which was increased in August to \$1,000,000. Another subsidiary of the Bridge Company is the Montreal Ammunition, with a capital of only \$200,000, and it has been intimated for some time past that a consolidation of the Ammunition and the Copper Products Company is under consideration.

U. S. Rubber's Earnings.

New York, Dec. 26.—Colonel Colv of the U. S. Rubber Co. in an interview, gave it as his opinion that the earnings of the United States Rubber Company this year would be at least as good as a year ago, when something over 10 per cent was shown for the \$6,000,000 common stock after dividend requirements of the preferred issue. He further said that earnings might show more than this amount, but that they would not show as high an estimate as 16 per cent, which figure received considerable publicity lately.

Starts New Industry.

Chatham, Dec. 26.—The new plant of the Dominion Sugar Company, the largest factory in Chatham, erected this year at a cost of considerably over a million dollars, will begin to operate on Monday next, it was announced today.

Standard Oil of New Jersey is to give a substantial bonus to its clerks, salesmen and other salaried employees.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate. KINGSTON BRANCH, H. E. Richardson, Manager

INVESTMENT SUGGESTIONS FOR JANUARY FUNDS We have prepared, and now have ready for distribution, our New Bond List which contains particulars of carefully selected Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds, to yield from 5% to 6%, suitable for the investment of January funds. A copy will be gladly furnished upon request. WOOD, GUNDY & COMPANY, Canadian Pacific Railway Building, Montreal Toronto New York

CANADA HOME DEFENCE! North Atlantic Patrol Service MEN WANTED A largely increased cruiser fleet is necessary to protect Canada and the trade routes against the renewed German submarine activities. Men up to the age of 45, with previous sea-faring experience, will be enrolled at once. Pay: Seamen, \$1.10; stokers, \$1.20; separation allowance, \$20. R. N. C. V. R. ATLANTIC DIVISION BOYS TOO A limited number of boys between the ages of 15 and 18 will also be given the opportunity to participate in this service. Pay: 50c. per day. Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS Naval Recruiting Officer for Ontario Jarvis Building TORONTO

Artistic Memorials In Granite and Marble. Made to your order. Splendid stock, equipment and workmanship. The McCALLUM GRANITE CO., Ltd. 397 Princess. Phone 1931. Kingston.

How Young Are You? Are you so young that you think you can do anything? Do you believe, as Johnson said, "That age will fulfil the promises of youth and that the deficiencies of to-day will be made up by the morrow?" If so, we advise you to consider the wise words of Professor Jowett—"We are all liable to make mistakes, even the youngest of us." The greatest mistake of the young is to imagine that they will always be able to earn money. They do not think now that they need to save. Young men who make this mistake are the ones who are poor in their old age, or who die and leave wives and families without support. We have worked out the easiest, wisest and surest way to save money and the sooner you begin the better it will be for you and yours. Send us your name and address and we will tell you about it. The London Life Insurance Company London : Ontario : Canada A. G. BROUSE, Supt. Industrial Branch, Golden Lion Block, Kingston.



PAPER SALES GO UP WHEN ZEPPELS COME DOWN There was great joy in England when the Zepps were recently brought down. Everybody, even the staid London "Bobby" patrolling his beat, bought papers and eagerly read the good tidings. This photograph was taken under the shadow of the great lions in Trafalgar Square.