



Developing and Finishing.

And you don't wait!

Your Films and Prints ready on the dot. We don't believe in empty promises, and not only will your work be done promptly, but just as well as up-to-date methods and dark-room efficiency can do it. Let us finish what your kodak begun.

TOOTON'S,
The Kodak Store, 320
Water Street.

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

IMPORTANCE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

LONDON, June 26. "Discontent of the stomach is more to be feared than discontent of the brain. That is why we value the co-operation of the American farmer." The statement was made by R. E. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture, to-day. "The outcome of the war," said Mr. Prothero, "may ultimately hang on the question of food supplies, and the American farmer is allowed the essential part to play in the great struggle for freedom." A small contingent of the United States Flying Corps arrived in England yesterday, wearing civilian clothes, with a blue silk armband bearing the white letters "United States Flying Corps."

NEARING LENS.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 26th.—The Canadians have occupied the strongest outpost in the defence of Lens and have pushed their advance toward La Coulette. The unceasing pressure to which the enemy in the Souchez Valley has been subjected during the past few weeks has brought signal success to the British arms with relatively slight loss.

THREE BEAT TEN.

LONDON, June 26. Three British naval airplanes fought a battle with ten German machines over Flanders on Monday. An official account of the fight says that one and probably three of the Germans were driven down. All British airmen returned safely. The announcement follows: In the course of a patrol on Monday three naval airplanes encountered and engaged ten enemy machines in the vicinity of Roulers. They fought for sixteen minutes and brought down one enemy in flames. It is believed that two others were driven down out of control, but clouds interrupted the view. Our machines returned safely.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN AMERICAN PROCESSION.

NEW YORK, June 26. An Associated Press despatch from Detroit to-day says that a monster military parade in Detroit this afternoon arranged in behalf of the Red Cross Campaign for "Mercy Dollars" will be marked by the unusual sight

of British soldiers marching on United States soil. Permission has been obtained from Washington for a Canadian Volunteers Regiment to cross the border and march in the Parade with National Guard troops, naval, militia and other uniformed bodies. Flags of the Allies intertwined will form the chief decorative scheme along the line of march.

CANADIANS ENTER LA COULETTE

Canadian Headquarters in France, June 26.—Canadian troops entered the village of La Coulette this morning. The Germans have withdrawn in this neighborhood from a line about three quarters of a mile long. The retirement of the Germans ceased during the night. Patrols sent out on a part of the front opposite Mericourt and to the south found the enemy's front line strongly held. The Germans used many flares throughout the night and threw rifle grenades whenever our patrols were observed. In the vicinity of La Coulette machine guns were in action all night. The night was wild and pitch dark. The torrents of rain which fell were accompanied by a high wind, which held up the advance towards the village until dawn. All night our artillery was extremely active. The flash of the guns along the front seemed like distant lightning. It was more like a storm than man's handiwork. Early to-day the men who had laid all night in the wet trenches were cheered by orders to advance. A barrage was laid upon La Coulette, closely followed by the Canadians, who entered the village about 7 a.m. and encountered little resistance. The Germans made enormous craters at all cross roads in Avion leading towards Lens. These craters did not exist 48 hours before. About nine o'clock a.m. the enemy's front support lines south of La Coulette were occupied, indicating that the Germans have retired from strongly wired positions in front of Mericourt. To-day was spent in consolidating captured ground. The enemy remains in Avion and from its ruined houses kept up steady sniping. Further south his machine guns were extremely busy. Our casualties, the people at home will be glad to learn, were remarkably few. Coulette was occupied without a single fatality. The German artillery fire far below has been directed chiefly on his former front line trenches. Between our shelling and his, very little is left of them.

BRITISH CLOSING IN ON LENS.

British Headquarters in France, June 26.—The British are closing in on Lens. After the capture on Sunday of three enemy trenches west from the hill and from lines immediately south of Souchez River, several new positions have been occupied in this region nearer Lens. Patrols are advancing across the plains in an easterly direction, thus this great mining centre is being slowly encircled. For weeks Lens has not been exploited economically by the Germans, and is now directly menaced.

FRENCH ATTACK.

PARIS, June 26. The French official statement says: After a short bombardment last evening our troops made a brilliant attack north of Hurbise against a strongly organized position of the enemy. All our objectives were attained. In a few moments we carried the German first line. Coulette's attacks delivered by the enemy at both ends of this position supported by violent artillery bombardment were broken by our fire. The enemy, surprised by the rapidity of our attacks, suffered very heavy losses, and left in our hands more than 300 prisoners, including ten officers. Seven enemy surprise attacks on small posts in the region of Tahure and in the Argonne were broken up by our fire.

HOSTILE RAIDING PARTY REPULSED.

LONDON, June 26. There was a successful local operation last night northwest of Lens. Croisilles, resulting in the capture of a number of German prisoners, says to-day's official. A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night west of La Bassée.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS.

HAVRE, June 26. Belgians in the districts occupied by the Germans, especially Mons, are fearful that the Germans intend to deport them to Roumania shortly, according to advices received by the Belgian Government. Belgian authorities, in a statement published to-day, reiterate that the Germans are only cavilling and playing on words when they assert the deportation of workers to Germany have ceased. Though this may technically be the case, deportations to Northern France to points immediately behind the front for work on roads, railways and fortifications continue, the statement adds, and persons promised and ready for repatriation are even being re-deported. The deportations, the

Belgian Government says, are proceeding without any consideration for occupation, health, age, or even illness, and the Germans are no longer taking the hypocritical precaution of hiding behind social and economical administrative pretences.

APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

LONDON, June 26. Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General, having received the necessary forms, has issued an appeal to all Americans in the United Kingdom liable to military service under the act recently passed by Congress, asking them to register. It is estimated there are 3,500 Americans, males of all ages, in the United Kingdom.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, June 26. The sinking of the Norwegian steamer Vollette by a German submarine is reported by a Central News message from Copenhagen. Fifteen of those aboard, including five women, were rescued; the others lost their lives. The Swedish steamer Gothia has been sunk and four men and two women are missing.

MCLEAN'S OPINION.

MONTREAL, June 26. The Montreal Daily Star quoted Brigadier General Hugh McLean, M.P. for Sunbury and Queens, N.B., who was in the city to-day on his way to Ottawa, as saying: "Any man in Canada who opposes the Military Service Bill to-day has a yellow streak in him." General McLean said he was on his way to Ottawa to vote for conscription. He is a Liberal.

WILL ANSWER IN DUE COURSE.

LONDON, June 26. Asked by Joseph King, Liberal member for North Somerset, in the Commons to-day, whether American soldiers are now on the West front under the supreme command of the French Generalissimo or General Haig, or the American General, Henry William Foster, Financial Secretary of war replied, the American Government will doubtless make suitable announcement as to the disposal of the forces when they consider it opportune to do so. Continuing to question the Secretary, King asked, "Does this imply he doesn't know the answer?" "No," it does not imply that," Foster answered. "It means I don't think it desirable to say."

STRIKE OF LABORERS.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Laborers in the building trades went on strike to-day for an increase of wages. They want 40 cents per hour. Labor leaders assert that more than 700 men are out of work as a result of the determination of the builders not to grant the demands.

TIMES BOUGHT OUT.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Arthur Brisbane a New York editor, has bought from Frank A. Munsey, the Washington Times.

Great Invasion of Germany By Air Is Planned.

Prescribed Zones Would be "Forbidden" and Then Raided—French Airman Tells What is Possible if U.S. Raises Fleet.

Washington, June 21.—The invasion of Germany—carrying of the fight into the Kaiser's territory through the air—with success deemed certain is the plan of the Allies.

Chiefs of visiting War Commissions insist the plan will bring complete victory nearer by many months—provided the National Defence Council's aircraft production board programme goes through. That program calls for 4,000 American air machines for the fighting front by April and for 10,000 by August.

Lieut. Anauy de La Grange, a noted French air fighter, to-day made this revelation in an interview given the United Press. He emphasized with what importance the Allied General Staffs regard America's will capabilities in furnishing the "air preponderance" that he is convinced will make possible shattering of the Teuton battle lines.

"Nothing is impossible if we Allies get and hold mastery of the air," de La Grange said. "Berlin is even open to us. Let America contribute as her biggest share toward re-establishment of democracy, the air preponderance, as she can do, and then indeed will German 'divine right' rulers call for a real peace instead of a pseudo peace."

"Put through this proposed pro-

gramme, and you Americans will have done more to end the war with less cost in money and lives than you could do in any one or all of a dozen ways. Put through this programme, and we can destroy the great German munition works, their great mobilization depots, their great factories for production of motor transports and flying machines."

"Put it through and you Americans will make possible the destruction of those bases from which steal the murderous submarines. Furnish, in democracy's cause, the great air squadrons and we fighting men will make scrap heaps of the great German naval bases. The Kiel canal will be made useless if we have sufficient machines."

Could Declare Forbidden Zone. "Germany has declared 'verboten' certain sea zones. With complete mastery, we will declare forbidden zones in German territory—say a zone 100 miles behind the German lines. We will give civilians ample time to move away."

"Then, with our numerically superior air fighters, we can conduct super-raids behind the lines, over munition plants, on troop mobilization points, and on artillery stations that will make it impossible for the Germans to withstand any series of attacks."

"But we must have four machines to one German machine to do this. America can do it."

"There are three major styles of machines—the training machine, the observation and the battle-plane. The first is the style of machine America first made and is now making. It is cheapest."

"The observers machine, without which effective artillery or any sort of ground fighting is useless, carries only a small machine gun. It is helpless before a battle plane. Its duty is to seek out enemy batteries, keep tab on enemy troop movements, direct artillery fire. During attacks it is only through the observation machine that the staff behind our lines can tell how an attack is progressing. We need thousands more of them. They do their talking to the ground by wireless; they receive instructions via a sort of wig wag system."

"But observation work is impossible without battle planes. It would be the battle planes with which we would invade Germany. We must have thousands and thousands more of them to do it. By using two battle planes to protect each observation plane we can save the reconnaissance planes, but they won't give us air supremacy. To get this supremacy we must put together great bombing squadrons and send them far into German territory."

Editorial Plainness

(From the Toronto Mail and Empire.) The Louisville Courier-Journal has become famous through its editor, Colonel Henry Watterson, better known as "Marse Henry." His one-page editorial broadsides, bristling with fiery comments, are known all over the continent, as illustrated by the vogue acquired by his recent answer to German explanations how their enemies forced them into war:—"To all of which we reply, 'To H—ll with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.'"

A former editorial associate of "Marse Henry," Colonel Emmet G. Logan, was almost equally well known. He is known as the father of the short editorial paragraph. He understood humanity thoroughly and had the happy faculty of saying just what he wanted to express. When he quit writing editorials he retired to a farm to lead the life of a country gentleman. Finding that he needed a cook he went to the local newspaper, called for a pad and wrote out the following advertisement:—"Wanted—An old nigger cook for a farm. No milkin', no washin', nothin' but cookin', eatin', and sleepin'." He got a cook.

For every 25c. purchase made at Stafford's Drug Store you receive a numbered ticket. See advertisement.—may1,tf

Wak Up Canada And Build Ships

THIS INDUSTRY GIVES LARGE RETURNS, DECLARES TORONTO MAN.

(Sydney Daily Post.) Mr. H. H. Blanchette, of Toronto, who is in the city on business gave the following interesting interview on shipbuilding:

"About Steel shipbuilding? I have recently returned from Pittsburgh, and the U. S. Steel Polish Co. tell me that they will not fill any orders for Canada for ship plates, already contracted for, before eighteen months, therefore the only thing to do is for the Canadian government to procure from the U. S. Munition Board, blueprints of the latest ship plate rolling mill they have built and have the Canada Foundry Co. of Toronto start to build it immediately. This is the idea of Mr. J. E. Norcross, of Montreal, with whom I was talking a short time ago in that city."

"I find down here that the reason the steel companies and monied men will not put their money into this industry is because they say it will not pay."

"The soldiers and officers who have left for the war gave up good positions. An officer told me in St. John recently that he was making \$10,000 a year on his wheat farm in Saskatchewan and his present income is two

NOTICE!

CALLAHAN, GLASS & COMPANY, LTD.,

Wishes to announce that their Factory is in full swing again, and that they are prepared to fill all orders for Special Furniture, School Desks, Church Furniture, etc.

They also wish to state that their books were not burnt in the recent fire, and that their office has been opened in the Factory Building, where they are ready to receive payment of amounts due them.

ju22,6i.

One Only Cargo Sydney Coal

To arrive this week.

Thirteen Dollars

Cartage Free

Within City Limits.

TERMS: CASH.

Colin Campbell.

hundred dollars per month. 'Where do I come in in this war?' he asked.

"It is very unpatriotic for the steel companies as well as for the monied men of Canada to say they won't build ship plates because there is no money in it. I think the Government would be justified in commandeering the wealth of these men to start a government shipbuilding yard."

"Hon. Lloyd George said that next to making munitions, and winning the war, we must build ships."

"Admiral Jellicoe said that the merchant ships of England had done more to win the war than the navy."

"Since the beginning of the German submarine piracy on February first, Canada has not built one ship to help England in spite of the fact that in 1812 we built wooden ships in sixty days and Canada consisted in that time of a few hundreds of farmers."

Mr. Blanchette is in receipt of the following letter from Lord Northcliffe:

"I am extremely sorry that I cannot print your article on bonussing wooden shipbuilding in Nova Scotia, owing to the reduction in the size of our papers there is only space for what they call 'hard news.'"

"NORTHCLIFFE."

London, May 8, 1917.

Linen blouse jumpers of checked linen are apt to have plain dark blue linen skirts.

An Answer At Last

(From the Washington Star.)

A story is told of the late Chief Justice Fuller. He was once counsel for the plaintiff in a certain case and a Mr. B— was the defendant. Fuller called a witness and proceeded to examine him.

"I understand," he said, "that you called on the plaintiff, Mr. Smith. Is that so?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say?" remanded Fuller.

Mr. B— promptly rose and objected. The conversation could not be admitted as evidence, but Fuller persisted, and Mr. B— appealed to the judges, who thereupon retired to consider the point. They were absent for nearly half an hour. When they returned they announced that Mr. Fuller might put his question.

"Well, what did he say?" asked counsel.

"Please, sir, he wasn't at home," replied the witness without moving a muscle.

Fads and Fashions.

A silvery gray linen country frock is prettily worn with rose silk Jersey sweater.

Blue beads will brighten the black satin frock. Use them on the collar and the girdle.

BULL RUNN—You Can't Exactly Blame Mrs. Runn—Bull Did Catter a Bit Strangely for a Married Man!



BY CARL ED