DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective Feb. 1s 1917. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax.... †	6 00 a m
Express for Yarmouth	10 24 a m
Express for Halifax	4 05 p m
Accom for Middleton	3 05 p m
Accom for Kingsport.. j	4 10 p m
Accom for Kingsport, (Sat. only)	6 20 p m

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax.....	10 14 a m
Express from Yarmouth.....	3 56 p m
Express from Halifax.. †	6 15 p m
Accom from Windsor.....	2 15 p m
Accom from Kingsport.	8 55 a m

† Monday, Wednesday and Saturday
j daily except Saturday.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro 5.15 p. m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.40 a m. and connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Buffet parlor cars run daily (except Sunday) on express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway
St. John and MONTREAL (via Digb

(Daily Sunday excepted)

S. S. EMPRESS leaves St. John 7.00 a. m., arr. Digby 10.00 a. m. Leave Digby 2.00 p.m. arr. St. John 5.00 p.m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John for Montreal and the West

Trains run on Atlantic Standard time

BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesday and Saturday.

R. U. PARKER, Genl. Passenger Agent
GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince Arthur leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. (Atlantic time)

Return: leaves Boston Tuesdays and Fridays at 1.00 p. m.

Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd
J. E. KINNEY, Supt.
Yarmouth, N. S.

HORSE GOODS

of every description can be found here. There is not a thing missing what ought to be in it. Everything needed in stable, barn and harness room included. Every article has been gathered with great care, and you will not have a chance to complain about the quality.

WM. REGAN, WOLFVILLE

BILLY SUNDAY.

(By Dr. Frank Crane, Copyright, 1917, by Frank Crane and republished from the Morning Chronicle.)

I have been asked to give my estimate of Billy Sunday, the Evangelist who is now conducting a series of meetings in New York City.

I never saw Billy Sunday. What opinion I have is formed from published accounts in the press and from people who have heard him. Some of these have been very flattering and some quite harsh, even bitter.

This evangelist is the latest exponent of that movement of popular preaching which was begun in the eighteenth century by the Wesleys in England. Although at first revivals of this kind were peculiar to the Methodists and are still a marked feature in most Methodist churches, they have been adopted to some extent by all of the churches called evangelical, such as the Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregational, and the like. The Unitarians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, as a rule, do not use this method of arousing religious interest.

The net result of Sunday's work, as of the whole revivalistic method, is good. The main drive is usually at the essentials and aimed to induce men to be devout and conscientious which is the purpose of all religion. Revivalists are fairly free from sectarian contention, and are more concerned with getting people converted than in proselyting.

Of course preachers are human and subject to the inevitable limitations. Sunday is especially human, and hence provokes much criticism. But the very elements in him that offend some are those that fascinate the masses.

His slang, his antics, his courseness of language are the very qualities that endear him to the multitude. Without his eccentricities he would lack the striking personality which so appeals to ordinary folk.

Of his theology it is not necessary to speak. Many strongly object to it. Perhaps it is wrong. And Perhaps not. As to theology about the only worth while test is: How does it work? What are its results?

In the main this strenuous apostle sets men thinking, gets them to cease doing evil and to begin doing right, arouses their conscience, and thus on the whole his work tends to decrease vice and increase virtue.

To condemn him because we do not agree with his theology, because he employs unusual language, because his movement is shrewdly organized, because he uses all the arts of swaying crowds, or because he has money, seems to me to be unjust. It still remains that he induces bad men to become good. I vote for whoever can do and does that, even if he has a brass band and a barrel of monkeys.

As to liking or disliking him, Lincoln's remark is applicable: "I should think that for people that like that sort of thing that is about the sort of thing they would like."

NOTICE

The subscribers offers for sale the lot of land and building thereon, on the north side of Webster Street in Kentville at present occupied by the Telehone Co. and Ernest Ridge with tenant house in rear—Tenders for same will be received up to April 15th 1917, at noon. The highest, lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BARCLAY WEBSTER, Agent

For Sale

Part of the Real Estate of the late

HOWARD BLIGH

namely: Forty-five acres of orchard and woodland (known as the Coleman Property) situated on Kings Co., about two miles from Brooklyn Street, Cambridge Station, one mile from Woodville Station, also fifty acres of orchard, meadow and woodland (known as the Eagles Farm) situated on Brooklyn St., Kings, about ½ mile east of the above named property. This property must be sold cheap in order to settle the estate. For further particulars apply to Howard Bligh & Sons, Limited, Halifax.

DOGS OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

DOGS as a versatile breed. The bloodhound will never live down his record as a policeman; the Pekinese always suggests his career as a Sunday supplement favorite; the mere mention of a gun serves to evoke memories of the dogs of sport; the trained mongrel wags his tail on every vaudeville stage; the Red Cross dogs of the French front bring a lump into the throat the world round. But after all, save and except the role of "friend" which is what all dogs are born for, there's no trade in dogdom so useful as that of the Northland canine who thinks he's a horse.

We can go to the open ice of Greenland or the Labrador to see the fan-shaped teams whirling their sleighs along under the aurora. Most of us can go anywhere north of steam heat in the bitter weather.

But all of us plan some time or other to run up to Alaska in the summer, and then we think of midnight suns and tem poles, Yukon nuggets and Jack London yarns, let's not forget that Skagway is the entryport to the land of Alaska Sweepstakes, the greatest event of its kind in the world, and the one sure road to immortality for "the dog who works."

Nome to Candle and return is the distance—12 miles. The prize is $5,000. The time is April. The weather disdains to rise to zero. Teams are entered by owners living from California clear to the pole. And every dog who runs in a collar is eligible to compete—husky, malamute, Siberian wolfhound or plain wonderful enduring mongrel.

In Alaska and the Yukon, hotels are sleeping places and meals are taken in street cafes with Chinese cooks. Last summer the writer travelled a thousand miles from Vancouver to Skagway in the Canadian Pacific Steamer "Princess Charlotte," took train a hundred and ten miles over the old "trail of '98 to Whitehorse and was preparing myself by an excellent dinner to catch the Yukon river boat for Dawson City. I was sitting with my back to the screen door of the little restaurant when I had that odd sensation of "being watched" which comes to everyone with eyes in the nape of his neck.

Turning I saw the biggest silver-greyest, softest furred dog you ever set eyes on. I dropped my knife in amazement.

The restaurant waitress came smiling out with a plate of fish refuse.

"Never seen a malamute before?" she asked. "Some dogs, ain't they, and they do say they can live on air. I don't see how the ones in this town always look so fat in summer unless they fish in the rapids."

"Why, yes, you could buy him if you liked. Guess you could just run away with him, and nobody'd bother you. But, of course, you know he'd eat up your own dog when you got him down home. Then he'd jump the tallest fence you could find, and go clean up the neighborhood."

Grey Brother had finished his fish course. His eyes were as yellow as topazes and the fur on top of his head stood up in a silver fluff an inch thick. He was laughing all over with good nature and the idea of such murderous exploits as the waitress suggested seemed impossible.

Down the street came a tingle of bells and a tangle of dogs. In the middle was a team—Jersey, Sport, Blackie and Shep—and surrounding them like sportive comets was an assortment of unattached canine energy sufficient to run a mill. The boy who drove the dogs from his little cart was about thirteen.

"Mush on Mush on! he cried to his team, unmindful of the cameras of the tourists as of the gyrations of his satellites.

SCHOOL BOYS VOLUNTEER

The returns made to the Department of Education by the school teacher of the Province showing the number of boys available throughout the school districts for farm work have been tabulated. Additional returns are coming in by every mail. Up to date 1673 boys over thirteen years of age have volunteered for farm work under the regulations issued by the Council of Public Instruction. Of these boys, 1212 will work on their home farms while 461 are available for assistance on other farms. 191 of the latter have already been placed.

AMERICA TO PLY IMPORTANT ROLE

PARIS, May 9—The results obtained at the recent war council held in Paris were highly satisfactory on all points and the American Government has been informed concerning the discussions, according to Jules Cambon, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This conference was attended by Premier Lloyd George, Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig and Major General Sir William R. Robertson, representing Great Britain; Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, representing the United States, and other military and naval leaders.

"More and more it is becoming evident that the future conduct of the war is going to depend upon America, the moral, material, military and naval forces of which constitute factors of the very highest importance," said M. Cambon today. "Owing to conditions in Russia activity upon the Eastern Front may be somewhat slackened by reason of Russia's inner problems, but the action of America gives us advantages offsetting what we might risk losing on the Eastern side. It indicates the growing role that President Wilson and America are called upon to play in the final solution."

Referring to the recent Congress of the Allied nations in Paris, M. Cambon said:

"It is an illustration of what President Wilson called an association of free and democratic nations against autocracy.

"M. Ribat suggested that the next meeting of the inter-Allied Parliament should be held at Petrograd. This would be significant, because thus the latest centre of democratic action with the seat of Parliament representing the liberal nations. The Parliament of the Allies is destined later to play an important role in international affairs. Heretofore arbitration has been accepted as the chief means for reconciling international difficulties, and the arbitration court at The Hague has been set up with that end in view. But arbitration presupposes a conflict, and it is held that the Allied nations will, in time, formulate a means for averting conflicts, and thus avoid the necessity of having to resort to arbitration.

"In time the existence of the inter-Allied Parliament may become the means of preventing international conflicts and may constitute 'a permanent union of free nations.'"

LENS MORE THAN HALF ENCIRCLED AND BULLECOURT IS ALMOST COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY BRITISH FORCES.

LONDON, May 11—With movement on either side at Fresnoy literally clogged by the huge armies which the British and German commanders have concentrated there, General Haig is apparently varying his blows today with a series of thrusts at widely separated points on the British front.

Bullecourt and Lens were the two points most menaced by the British offensive today. Bullecourt is almost surrounded. Lens is more than half encircled. The British are gaining every haur, yard by yard to the south. The fighting at both places is intense.

At Fresnoy, the indications today are that the force o fthe British offensive is slowly wearing down the rock-like resistance of the Germans.

But while the greatest of allied offensives is in progress on the western front, dispatches today detailed a successful start of another major "push," in which British troops are participating. This is Macedonia. British, French, Italian, Russian and Serbian troops, under General Sarrail, have started the long-expected advance. Some gains have been made on a front of two miles, but a mile long section of trenches was retaken by the enemy.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THREE DAYS EXCEED ALL ESTIMATES

PARIS, May 11—Four fresh German divisions have been observed on the Aisne front since May 7th, says an official summary on the operation on May 4th to 6th. The statement adds: "This is irrefutable proof of how rapidly these effectives are being used up. German losses in three days exceeded all estimates."

PARIS, May 11—French troops captured a German position in the region of Chevreaux yesterday evening, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. Heavy counter attacks by the Germans were repulsed.

The statement follows: "Yesterday evening we captured a strong German position in the region of Chevreaux. Counter attacks with grenades were repuled by our fire. A more vigorous attack directed by the enemy against the salient northeast of the Californie plateau was repulsed after a spirited engagement in the course of which the enemy suffered serious losses.

"The artillery fighting was rather heavy last night on the frontier between Cerny and Hurtebise. Surprise attacks by the enemy northeast of Berry-Au-Bac, in the sectors of the Novarin farm and Auberive and south of Ste. Marie pass were checked easily. We took prisoners.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

CABLE BROKEN

A coasting vessel dragging through Petite Passage in Saturday's gale, caught an anchor in the Westport and Digby telephone cable immediately cutting off communication with Briar and Long Islands. This greatly interferes with business. Long Islands contain the thriving towns of Tiverton and Freeport and the farming and fishing village of Central Grove. Briar Island contains the progressive town of Westport and also the government marine signal station situated on the most western point of Nova Scotia. We trust that the repairs can be promptly made. The entire telephone line between Westport and Digby is owned by Mr. Samuel Gidney, of Mink Cove.—Courier.