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## Erin go Bragh.

Capt. Thomas M. MacMahon, who is a descendant of Marshal MacMahon, of France, now of the Irish guards was recently in Boston, and in an interview with Mr. James T. Sullivan, of the Boston Globe, told what the Irish had done and were doing in the big war.

Ireland placed 58.1 per cent. of her man power in the field up to January 1, last, not including the Irishmen in the army and navy when the war started, and the Irish that enlisted in the Scotch, Welsh and English regiments. They were all volunteers.

More than 40,000 more enlisted since the Dublin uprising in 1916.

Irish Guards won more honors than any other unit fighting under the English flag. Less than a dozen, effective men were left out of 1,100 officers and men.

Troopers of Irish Dragoons fired the first shot in the war between England and Germany.

Irish Guards broke up the wild charges of the Mounted Uhland, Germany's crack cavalry corps, scattering them in the retreat from Mons.

Second Royal Irish cut to pieces, but held the Germans back.

Second Connaughts outnumbered five to one, made a charge that scattered the Germans. Col. Abercrombie's words that day are now a war classic: "Rangers of Connaught, while you have a heart in you and a fist with you, fight like hell. You never could disgrace the old country by letting the Germans beat you. If you don't give them the soundest thrashing they ever got you needn't look me in the face in this world or in the next."

Second Munsters lost in Mons retreat because they would not quit. Held up German tide 24 hours and saved First Corps. The Munsters fought seven battalions of infantry, three artillery batteries, some squadrons of cavalry and machine gun units. When their ammunition was gone they fought with bayonets and clubbed rifles surrounded on four sides. Only four officers and 256 men were left.

Battalions of Second Leinsters and Royal Irish practically wiped out in battle at Ypres by their dash and daring carrying them so far they could not be supported.

Irish Guards lost 16 officers and 597 men fighting for 200 yards of ground. Only 47 men answered roll call in one battalion.

Connaught Rangers saved Gordon Highlanders from annihilation. The 500 Connaughts with 170 Highlanders charged into 2000 Germans and defeated them, taking many prisoners.

Against an entrenched position Munsters were only one of several battalions sent to storm the Germans that went through and captured trenches. Only 2000 men and three officers of 800 survived the charge.

Liverpool Irish in first battle took a trench, then with French captured three miles more.

Second Inniskillings made a daring attack that allowed a division to win a victory where another had been defeated.

Dublin and Munsters succeeded in landing at Sulva Bay and capturing a position that Von Goltz, the famous German commander, who devised its defence said was impregnable. An Australian officer, describing the capture, said, "Climbing into it on an aeroplane seemed easier than taking that hill." General Hunter termed it a feat unparalleled in warfare. In face of murderous fire the Irish landed but 700 out of 1000 Munsters were killed, wounded or drowned.

Dublin, Inniskillings and Irish Fusiliers captured Chocolate Hill, and the Leinsters won Sari Bahi in a 20 minute charge when the New Zealanders came retreating down the slope. Munsters and Dublins took another hill after fighting two hours to advance 100 yards.

Connaught Rangers won title "The Courting Dangers," by tak-

ing the wells held by the Turks so that the Australians could get water. Had to cross open stretch to do it, losing many men. Some regiment captured Hill 60, an important position in closing days of campaign. Scotchman writing home, said, "There would be no Dardanelles campaign but for the Irish. They were magnificent."

Following that campaign the Irish Division saved the French and English forces by fighting a rear guard action at Salonki when sent to the aid of the Siberian Army. Not a wagon or gun was lost, and General Sarrail, who led the French that defeated the Crown Prince at Verdun, said that the fighting of the Irish was one of the great feats of the war, holding a force 10 to 1 in the mountain passes, and accomplished the seemingly impossible.

London Irish played football during a charge across No Man's Land to capture German trenches and helped take Loos. Broke up counter charges for two days till relieved, and the General told them their fighting had saved an entire army corps.

Guillemont and Guinchy, the two big positions in the Somme battle captured by the Irish regiments.

When Germans pressed Coldstream Guards back twice the Irish Guards were ordered up and captured Guinchy the year before.

Many Irishmen won Victoria Crosses. First officer to win it in war was Dease, serving in a London regiment. Mike O'Leary's feat has not been surpassed since war started.

Not much mention is made of Irish fighting; the Dardanelles story without appear in the annals of warfare, got only 14 lines in the dispatches home.—Ex.

## Sheep And Dog Law In Nova Scotia

(Morning Chronicle)

16,775,000 sheep in England and Wales in 1917 exclusive of the number in Scotland. How many in Nova Scotia? Ask any of our own farmers why we do not have more, why Nova Scotia is not a greater wool growing country than it is, and one of his answers will be,—"What's the use, the dogs kill them." The writer of these notes, himself born and brought up in a country district, knows this reply to be, in a large measure, only too true.

Today the sheep and dog problem is a live issue in our rural districts. Sheep raising is becoming a more widespread industry in Nova Scotia due to the abnormal market prices of wool and meat supply. The non-shepherd dog bears a serious relation to the problem.

Herein an endeavor is made to give a succinct understanding of what our law is in the matter of sheep protection and what liability the owner of a dog is under. Neither the Common Law nor Statute Law makes any distinction between or among breeds. The owner of a fuzzy French poodle is under the same liability as the owner of the athletic bull terrier. The sole distinction is between the dog with an evil propensity and one without.

First, there is our statute (cap 21 R. S. N. S.) The Sheep Protection providing in its opening sections what every farmer ought to know but does not.—

Sec. 2—(a) "Any person may kill any dog which he sees pursuing, worrying or wounding any sheep or lamb."

(b) or any dog being at large and without a leather or metal collar on which the name of the owner of the dog is conspicuously marked," excepting the dog of one's immediate neighbor on an adjoining farm either when securely muzzled or when accompanied by, or being within reasonable call or control of any person owning or possessing or having the charge of or care of such a dog, unless there is a "reasonable apprehension that such a dog, if not killed, is likely to pursue, wound, worry or terrify a sheep or lamb."

This stringent law, plain in its

## Your Weekly Newspaper

PERHAPS you haven't been thinking much about it—just talking for granted that \$1.00 a year is a right price for The Progress-Enterprise year after year, let other things cost what they may. But you are a reasonable being, and so can see that the price of a weekly newspaper should no more remain "fixed" year after year than the prices of such common things as

beefsteak	wheat	motor cars
sugar	eggs	lumber
coal	potatoes	horses
boots	clover seed	land

CAN you think of any other commodity except newspapers and their like whose price has remained unchanged and unchanging year after year? Why, then, should your newspaper's price remain forever the same—the same, for example, as when you could buy

a cord of wood for \$1.50  
a bushel of wheat for 50 cents  
a common fowl for 25 cents  
a dozen eggs for 10 cents  
a pound of butter for 12 cents  
a cow for \$25

THE war has brought to a crisis a condition of things which has vexed publishers for years; the selling-price of their newspaper. It has sent prices of paper, ink, type and supplies skyward. It is costing us many more dollars a week now to produce The Progress-Enterprise than before the outbreak of war. Where do we get off at?—in the slang language of to-day. The answer is: we must get more for the Progress-Enterprise. And so on and after December 1st the subscription price of The Progress-Enterprise will be \$1.50.

You are reasonable, and so we count on you to meet the necessities of the situation cheerfully. Three cents a week for your local newspaper— it is worth the price, is it not?

## Less than the price of a "smoke"

words, would, likely from the context of the Act, not apply to a city or town in Nova Scotia where there were no sheep farms.

The Statute further provides (sec. 4) that persons may make an oath before a stipendiary magistrate or J. P. that any other person "has in his possession a dog which has within six months previous, worried, or injured or destroyed any sheep or lamb," and the magistrate may issue his summons, directing such person to appear and answer to the complaint. The magistrate, or J. P. may make an order for the killing of the dog concerned if the evidence warrants it. If the owner neglects to kill it within three days a fine of \$20.00 may be imposed. Chapter 92 R. S. N. S. sec. 10 provides for a maximum fine of \$12.00, there being a conflict here in this particular.

But it is not necessary to go to a magistrate or J. P. Notice may be given direct to the owner of the dog, who, if he or she has the power, shall make away with the animal within forty-eight hours, or be subject to a fine of \$2.50 for every forty-eight hours delay. If when an owner receives such notice he disputes it, he may give a counter notice requiring the accuser to prove his accusation before a J. P. at a time and place named in the counter notice and costs shall be awarded the successful party.

In the year 1904 the Local Government added a provision to the statute as a further protection to the sheep raiser who puts his sheep in a common grazing pasture by providing that no person shall shoot a sheep or lamb in such a place under a penalty of a ten to fifty dollar fine.

In the last session of Parliament further protection was effected by a supplementary law (cap. 26, 1918) providing in brief as follows:

A minimum \$1.00 dog tax (\$5.00 a minimum tax on bitches.) The money collected and paid to the municipality shall "constitute a fund for satisfying such damages as arise from dogs killing or injuring sheep in the municipality, and the residue, if any, shall form part of the funds of the municipality for the general purposes thereof."

And further every owner or harborer of any dog must furnish to assessors a statement in writing of the number of dogs he has and for refusal, neglect, etc., a fine is imposed.

Every municipality must appoint a sheep valuer at its annual or semi-annual meeting. This valuer reports to the municipal clerk the injury to sheep by dogs where the owner cannot be found or is unable to pay. The loss draws compensation from the municipality.

Provision is also made for immediate compensation. The loser applies to the municipal clerk. Three valuers are appointed. This Board can summon witnesses, examine them under oath and "do all things necessary or incidental to the making of a proper enquiry." They fix the amount of damage sustained and the loser draws two-thirds of the amount from the municipal clerk.

The penalties under this Act are small. Most people would say too small in these days of high wool value and food conservation. The Provision Act, however, has this to say:

"No proceeding under this Act bars the right of a damaged person to sue and recover in an action at law for damages sustained by any such dog to his sheep."

As to what the Common Law is in this respect as distinguished from the statutes made to protect the sheep raiser one cannot do better than quote the following in summarized form:

The owner of a dog is not liable for trespass unless the dog is of a ferocious nature, and if the "dog worried and killed the neighbor's sheep the owner of the dog was not responsible at Common Law for the damage done, as for the worrying and killing of the sheep were, it was said, not in accordance with the ordinary instinct of the animal, and would not in the ordinary sequence of events, result from a dog being allowed to stray away from his master's premises; but if the dog had previously worried sheep with the knowledge of the owner, the law threw upon the latter the duty of keeping the animal on his own premises" (Addison on Torts p.

## SHIPPING AND FISHING

### MOSHER'S ISLAND

The new tern schr. J. E. Backman, Capt. Schrader, is on her maiden voyage to South America, with a cargo of lumber, shipped by Clarke Bros. of Bear River.

The schooner Grace Darling, Capt. Eldon Getson, arrived from Halifax last week, and discharged a general freight at LaHave, for the local merchants.

The concrete ship Faith, has arrived at a Gulf port, after carrying 2,000,000 feet of lumber from California to Chili, returning with 400 tons of nitrate. The vessel stood the heavy seas encountered without the least damage, and the experiment of concrete ship construction is considered a perfect success.

Several of the Mosher's Harbor shore fishermen, took advantage of the fine day on Friday last and went to Lunenburg with their motor boats loaded with herring. The price of herring is reported a little lower, in the local markets.

The tern schooner General George C. Hogg, Capt. Ryder, is on passage from St. John N. B. to South Africa, with a general cargo. The Hogg, which is a new vessel, recently launched at Parrsboro, and while coming out the bay, had the misfortune to get aground near Digby, but sustained no serious damage.

The schr. Clayton W. Walters, with a cargo of coal, arrived at LaHave last week from Lunenburg, and has finished discharging her cargo at Getson's wharf.

The two-masted schooner Gatherer, Capt. E. M. Greenlaw, from Stockton for Gloucester with 104,000 feet of lumber, has put into Port Clyde, Me. full of water, and will have to haul out for repairs.

The tern schooner William A. Naugler, Capt. Lundahl, with a cargo of salt from Turk's Island, arrived recently at Lunenburg. Another LaHave tern schr. the Daniel Getson, is due at Santos from Halifax, with a cargo of drumfish.

The tern schr. W. N. Reinhardt, Capt. John Mahoney, is under charter to carry a general cargo from Halifax to South America, at a profitable rate.

Capt. Seth Himmelman, of LaHave will command the schr. Dorothy P. Sarty, on a voyage to the West Indies and return. The LaHave Outfitting Co., Ltd. has the vessel chartered.

The packet Max C. Capt. Croft, sailed from West Dublin on Monday, for Halifax with a cargo of dry fish. The Review, Capt. Sperry, with a cargo of fish from LaHave, discharged at Halifax last week.

The tern schooner Marah, recently launched by the Yarmouth Shipbuilding Company is under charter to carry a cargo of potatoes to Cuba, shipped by the United Fruit Co. Ltd. of Berwick. Capt. E. R. Coates, of Annapolis, will command the Marah, which is a vessel of 485 tons register.

The American tern schr. Richard Linthicum, Capt. Johnson, with a cargo of hard coal from New York bound to Halifax, was in Mosher's Harbor on Sunday for shelter, in tow of the S. S. LaFour. The vessel was ashore Capt. Sperry, with a cargo, and a survey held, caused her to be towed to her destination.

The tern schr. Harry W. Lewis, with a cargo of 3,445 bbls. potatoes, shipped by the United Fruit Co., Ltd. of Berwick, is on passage to Havana. The vessel loaded the cargo at Kingsport.

Recent arrivals at Boston, included the tern schooner Leonard C. from Eatonville, N. S. with a cargo of piling, shipped by J. W. Kirkpatrick, and the schooner Abbie Sleest, from Parrsboro, with a cargo of hardwood lumber, shipped by B. L. Tucker.

The tern schr. St. Maurice, was reported recently at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, with a cargo of lumber, loaded at a Nova Scotian port. From there the vessel will proceed to a Gulf port, and load hard pine.

Germany ceased to exist as a Naval power when the heart of her mighty fleet—fourteen ships of the line seven light cruisers, and fifty destroyers, were handed over to an armada of British American and French vessels, the greatest fighting force that ever stood out to sea.

## FOR SALE

A pure bred Guernsey bull fit for service, perfect type of the breed. L. J. DUNN, Barrs Owner

## ED BLOOD

### RESISTS INFLUENZA

#### Its Victims are Largely Among Weak, Anemic People

In the epidemic of la grippe, or influenza, that has swept over Canada, in common with the rest of the world it has noticeable that thin blooded anemic people whose power of resistance is greatly weakened because of the watery condition of their blood. When a person is strong, hearty, able to enjoy a brisk cold day, chills and infections are set at defiance. But when the system is run down when the nerves are shaky and the blood watery, the germs of influenza are quick to seize their opportunity. It is therefore good policy to keep the blood always rich, red and strong, and the nerves well nourished by the use of such a reliable tonic as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. People who take these pills from time to time are usually able to resist colds, influenza and other ailments, and enjoy good health while many about them are weak, ailing and miserable.

To those who have been attacked by influenza, the after effects are more dangerous than the attack itself. They are left at the mercy of relapses and complications. There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, shortness of breath at the least exertion, poor digestion and a tendency to take cold easily. This condition will persist and will grow worse unless the blood is built up and the shattered nerves strengthened. For this purpose there is no tonic so equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. From first to last these pills make new, rich, red blood, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body. Thus the lingering germs are driven out, the appetite is improved, and weak, despondent victims of influenza are transformed into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. If you have passed through an attack of influenza you will find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the one thing needed to restore you to full health and strength. If the trouble has passed you, you can further strengthen yourself against its insidious advance by the use of this same tonic medicine.

Medicine dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Dutch Merchant in Linn, in Amsterdam, wanted to determine positively that the number of threads in a given area of a piece of linen were all that the manufacturers claimed for them. This called for a very strong magnifying glass, stronger than at that time, 1675 had been invented. So he perfected himself a more powerful lens than was up to that time in the market. One day a drop of water fell on a piece of linen he was looking at, and by accident the lens rested over it. To his amazement he discovered living things in the drop of water. This interested him, and he put his lens over various things. One day he scraped some tartar from his teeth and put the lens over it. Of course he found bacteria. He made his discoveries known to the Royal Society of London, which at once took up the matter, found the linen-maker's statements to be true, had a duplicate made of the lens, and from this grew the whole study of bacteria. Now the microscope has reached such a degree of perfection that objects smaller than one-hundred-thousandth of an inch in diameter can be clearly seen and photographed.

## BABY'S BATTLE FOR HEALTH

Mothers you can win the battle for the health of your little ones if you will fight it with Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal childhood medicine. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which never fail to banish constipation; indigestion; worms; colds or simple fevers or any other of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. J. P. Hypell, Causapscal, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are a great medicine for children. They quickly cured my baby of constipation and I can highly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.