

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(Continued.)

Mr. Lloyd George said, had been operating most effectively on the left, where the Canadians had auspicious success.

Canadians Headquarters in France, via London, Aug. 16.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The taking of Hill 70, stirred the German higher command as nothing else has done on this front. Prince Rupprecht has made frantic efforts to recapture the lost position, and a grim battle has raged through the day, particularly on and around Hill 70. Ten times the enemy came on, but they seldom got close enough for fighting with the bayonet or bomb. Hour after hour these attacking troops of the Fourth Prussian Guards, one of the divisions of the German army—were subjected to a frightful concentrated fire from our artillery and machine guns. Their losses were frightful. A veteran machine gun officer tells of having had a target for an hour and a quarter enemy reinforcements coming up in columns of fours for use in counter-attacks. He said his men killed more Germans yesterday than they had seen altogether at any previous time. A prisoner said that the ground over which the battalion had advanced was thickly strewn with dead.

The Seventh Prussian division which was in line when we attacked, no longer exists. Their losses during the several days prior to the assault were very serious. Our guns so steadily swept their positions that ration parties refused to go up and the men in the trenches remained unafraid. The total number of prisoners is considerably over 400 now. The counter-attacks ceased shortly after dark and our men slept on the ground they had won and maintained during eighteen hours of constant struggle against the best of Germany. The losses can still be spoken of as moderate, though the driving of the counter-attacks is often more costly than the original action. As an illustration of the confused nature of the struggle along this part of the front I may refer to the experience of a colonel of an Ontario battalion. He and an orderly were alone in a section of trench used as a battalion headquarters near the firing line, during one of the counter-attacks.

A watchful observer had seen a strong party of Germans using a communication trench on the flank and making their way to the rear of his battalion. He was warned that the enemy were between him and his supporting battalion. The colonel was calm. He was also quick. Two hours afterwards he told how he had to run for his life and send a messenger to his supporting battalion which attacked the adventurous enemy and wiped them out.

London, Aug. 17, (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Telegraphing from British headquarters in France today Reuter's correspondent says: "Today's chief business has lain in the consolidation of our gains and the clearing out of various enemy infested nooks and corners and advancing guns and supplies. The artillery was reciprocally active, and the air men had the advantage of high visibility. Signs are apparent that the Germans are relieving their badly knocked about units on various parts of the front. The French are mainly employed in digging in. Their ground, if possible, is worse than ours, since the advance skirts an inundated country and has been largely over water-logged country. They have gone ahead magnificently, and their casualties are actually less than the total of prisoners. The famous 75's, of which they had a great concentration, have given the Hun a terribly bad time. Their creeping barrages are marvellous of accuracy and intensity. Their drumfire has broken up several attempted counter-attacks.

Senator Bourque of New Brunswick is in receipt of the news that one of his nephews had been awarded the Military Cross. Dr. Bourque has three sons and one daughter on active service, a good example of the way in which Acadia has come to the colors. Of course he voted for conscription.

Soldiers' Franchise Bill.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the purpose of the bill was to make complete provision for the taking of the soldiers' vote during the war in a more complete form than was provided in the original bill. Since the legislation of 1915 conditions had altogether changed and what was sufficient then was not sufficient today, while the conditions of the war would make it impossible to afford the security necessary for securing the vote here. In taking the soldier vote overseas now, said Hon. Mr. Doherty, provision had to be made for taking five or six times as many votes as were considered when the original legislation was passed. Further than that the conditions of safety of navigation between this country and overseas had been seriously interfered with. In view of this serious condition modifications to the original measure had been found necessary and in view of this it was thought better to present an entirely new act rather than an amended bill.

The bill, apart from making changes to meet these altered military conditions makes changes in the condition of the military vote. "It is proposed," said Hon. Mr. Doherty, "to include all soldiers and persons in the military and naval service of Canada, and those in the Imperial service who were enrolled in Canada, but whose service is such that they can be available for the vote, as for instance, the aerial service." It was, he said, a matter of taking the vote, not merely of providing the vote, and it would not be easy to get the voter here and there and wherever he might be. Considerable thought, he said, had been given to providing opportunities so that every person serving in the war should be able to record his vote and that the government would be open to receive any suggestion looking to further assistance in obtaining that object.

"It is intended," continued Hon. Mr. Doherty, "to do away with the distinction between the soldier who is not, and also to do away with considerations of sex in regard to those in active service for Canada overseas. Nurses will be included, and everybody else who is doing service for Canada and the cause for which we are fighting will be entitled to vote." Hon. Mr. Marcell—"What about the French reservists with the Canadian forces?"—Hon. Mr. Doherty replied that this question had been considered but the bill did not provide to give them the vote, owing to impossibility of getting the machinery necessary for such an operation, although it was recognized that it was desirable that they should be given the vote.

Proceeding Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the principal changes were that this bill provided a machinery overseas for taking the soldiers' votes practically as though we were conducting an election over there. The result of the election would be communicated to the proper officers and the results as announced would then determine the election. The reason for this was, the magnitude of the numbers of men overseas and the difficulty and unsafety in many respects surrounding transportation between Canada and the Old Country.

Originally, said Hon. Mr. Doherty, the position was fairly easy, but as matters were today it would be very difficult to carry on an election overseas and send the ballot boxes back to be counted, because they might be lost in transportation. Therefore the government had provided for the carrying on of the election and all necessary proceedings, down to the counting of the ballots overseas. For this purpose an assistance clerk of the crown in chancery would be appointed who would carry out the same functions overseas generally carried on by the same officials here. Another important matter, said Hon. Mr. Doherty, was making provision for counting the ballots overseas, which called for reliable and competent officers, whose reliability should give every guarantee of impartiality. A certain number of special returning officers would be appointed, each assigned with credentials to the commissioners in France and England who would proceed to make the count.

Gadsby Convinces Laurier

One of the gentlemen most actively engaged in the production of campaign literature in the interests of the Laurier party is H. F. Gadsby, who for a brief space, said, in fact, to be a matter of hours rather than days, acted as editor of the St. John Telegraph, but who latterly has been engaged in "free lance" work in Ottawa. Mr. Gadsby is pro-Laurier, pro-Pugsley, pro-everything else connected with the Liberal party. In his eyes the old chief of that party can do no wrong, neither can any government to which that party is opposed do anything right. Since the war broke out he has been one of the most bitter critics of the Borden administration, with never a commendatory word for their great successes, but any amount of alleged humorous criticism for their little errors. Recently the Gadsby letters have been published in but one or two of the more reputable Maritime Province newspapers, the Moncton Transcript for example, and, consequently, his material obtains but small circulation in this territory.

Just now he has his journalistic "axe" out for Sir Clifford Sifton, because Sir Clifford, as a Canadian, felt called upon to write to the Liberal leader in the Senate and urge support for a union, win-the-war government Mr. Gadsby assails Sir Clifford venomously, the following paragraph from his letter in the Transcript of recent date sufficing to show the nature of his attacks. He says: "Although Sir Clifford has been a failure politically he has been a great success as a business man. He came to Ottawa as poor as a church mouse in 1896 and he is now said to have Croesus looking like thirty cents in rubber money. Much of his wealth synchronized with his regime as Minister of the Interior." It is not known that Sir Clifford Sifton profited illegally from his position as Minister of the Interior, but Mr. Gadsby intimates that such is the case, and it may be said without fear of contradiction from those who know the man that no member of the Ottawa Press Gallery has a more exalted opinion of his own abilities than the author of the Sifton attack. Presumably those who publish his letters suppose that he writes with knowledge. This being the case it is only necessary to remind him that Sir Clifford Sifton was appointed Minister of the Interior by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and for many years was high in the favor of his leader. If Sir Wilfrid is the astute politician Mr. Gadsby believes him to be he must have been sufficiently awake to know what was going on in the Interior Department and if Sir Clifford Sifton was using his position to illegally make money for himself then Sir Wilfrid was seriously remiss in his duty to the public in permitting that condition to continue. If, on the other hand, Sir Clifford made no illegal use of his position and honestly acquired whatever wealth he has, then there is no point in Gadsby's attack, except the hope of raising prejudice against a political opponent and not being too particular as to how it is done.

Fishermen Perish in Gale

Boston, Aug. 13.—Nineteen Portuguese fishermen of Provincetown were drowned when the dories in which they were fishing off Cape Cod were swamped by a gale that came up suddenly late Friday afternoon. The men were from the fishing schooners Mary C. Santos and the Natalie J. Nelson, which arrived here late last night. Eight Gloucester fishermen, comprising the crews of the small fishing schooners Daniel and Alice Stetson, are also believed to have been lost in the gale. Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Virginia, also in port tonight, reported that they saw both the Daniel and the Stetson making desperate efforts to ride the storm and later saw boats and wreckage from both craft wash by.

Several other fishing schooners reported narrow escapes for their crews in the gale. Two men from Magnolia were saved after they had been washed overboard. Captain Lewis Sears of the sloop Anna was pulled from the water by his crew. The storm struck the fishing fleet a few hours before dusk. A 45 mile wind swept up from the southeast and suddenly veered to the northwest. Fishermen from the Santos and the Nelson said tonight that the dories were twisted about so suddenly by the storm that most of them were swamped. Several men from the Santos said that they saw some of their comrades clinging to overturned dories, and they made vain efforts to reach them before they were swept out of sight by the high seas.

Both the Santos and the Nelson nearly went down. The men aboard each boat had a hard struggle to close the hatches. The gale lasted three hours. The fleet at the time was ninety miles south by southeast of Highland light. Although the schooners searched the vicinity for several hours, no trace of the missing men could be found. Of the nineteen men lost thirteen were from the Santos and six from the Nelson.

Local and Other Items

There will no Harvest Excursion by Government railways this year either from Prince Edward Island or Nova Scotia, authorities being of the opinion that all available farm labour here will be needed at home.

An Ohio dispatch reports that Raymond Slebenaler was attacked and injured by an eagle recently. Slebenaler was on his way to work, near Six Corners. The big bird was perched on a fence. When opposite the eagle flew directly at him, losing no time at open battle. To ward off the attack Slebenaler threw up his arm and the bird talons sank deep into his wrist. Grappling it by the foot, he threw the eagle to the ground and killed it with a club. It measured four feet four inches from tip to tip.

The British Food Controller has issued an order concerning Scotland which provides that in all cases where the crop of a raspberry grower exceeds one hundredweight the fruit shall be delivered to the Food Controller in accordance with the instructions of some person whom he shall nominate. The fruit will be paid for at the maximum price for which raspberries may be sold according to a former order. All other sales of raspberries may take place in Scotland only when a license to that effect is issued by the Food Controller.

The terrific wind storm last Friday night caused considerable damage here and there. At Kensington part of a pile of sawed lumber in John Warren's mill yard at Kensington was blown across the railway track and the express train to Charlottetown was held up till the lumber was removed. A barn belonging to Mr. Bert Stewart of Hamilton is reported to have been blown down. Telephone poles were blown down in many places. The line to New Annan race track was temporarily put out of business. A barn belonging to Mr. John Haggerty, Clermont, was unroofed. Apple orchards having early varieties suffered severely.

We regret to be obliged to record the death of Mr. James D. McInnis, M. L. A., which occurred very suddenly at his home, Head St. Peter's Bay, on Monday last 20th inst. Deceased, who was about sixty years of age, was born at the homestead where he had lived all his life. Mr. McInnis was a Liberal in politics and was first elected to the Legislature in 1904, and was re-elected in 1908 and became a member of the Hazzard Administration. He was defeated in the General Election of 1915. He leaves to mourn a widow, five sons and two daughters, who will have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. His funeral takes place today. R. I. P.

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FALCONER—In Quinny, August 19th, 1917, Margaret J., wife of Alexander Falconer, in her 55th year.

LEA—At Tryon, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Howatt August 19th, after an illness of three months, Richard Lea, aged 84 years.

HENDERSON—At Kingston, on August 17, Bessie Warren, beloved wife of Richard Henderson, aged 52.

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Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse
1000 bags Bran, best quality
300 bags Middlings
400 bags Cracked Corn
250 bags Cornmeal
600 bags Oilcake
Meal (old process). Several cars
Good Hay
500 bushels Feed Oats
Cracked Grain, &c. &c.
Lowest Prices
Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

Queen Street Warehouse
Just Received
4 Cars Hay
(GOOD NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY)
1 CAR OF
Black Oats
A Limited Quantity of
Bran Middlings
Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal
All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Due to Arrive at an early date
LARGE SHIPMENT OF
Flour, Bran
and Feed Wheat.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD
You must have Good Yeast
GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.
This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.
R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.
Agents for P. E. Island.