

(Continued from page two.)
compulsory service...
were already in a...
with the minister...
form a union...
here without...
moving an amendment...
lack of confidence...
practically...
censure upon the government...
with which he was negotiating.

This amazement grew quickly into indignation and anger when Mr. Graham announced that his amendment was lost by a vote of 61 to 78. Messrs. Faquet, Barrette and Bellemare, Conservative voted with the Liberals, and Dr. Clark and Albert Champagne, Liberals, voted with the Conservatives. A. K. McLean, Halifax, and W. A. Charlton, Liberals, were in the house but did not announce they were paired. Sir Wilfrid Laurier immediately after the vote launched into a vigorous speech against the government, outlining his reasons for refusing to support the request for the second extension of the life of parliament. The resolution in favor of extension was carried by a vote of 82 to 62.

On Wednesday afternoon Sir Robert Borden intimated to the House that the Government did not propose to take further action on the extension resolution. The Premier said that this was in accordance with his declaration that unless the resolution was adopted unanimously he would not act upon it.

The full story of this piece of trickery and treachery has not yet been fully explained. It may be that it is possible of extension, but at present it stinks in the nostrils of parliament as apparently one of the most treacherous pieces of political play attempted in Canadian public life for many years. The amendment of Graham and Pardee succeeded in uniting the entire Liberal party behind the Quebec leadership of Laurier, all with the honorable exception of that stalwart British patriot Dr. Michael Clark. It was defeated on a division by a government majority of 17, the Nationalists allying themselves with the Laurierites in the attempt to embarrass the government. The vote was no sooner recorded than Sir Wilfrid Laurier arose to reply to Sir Robert Borden on the main resolution. Everyone knew beforehand what he was going to say; he was going to refuse an extension and force a general election. The speech which followed was a stump-political oration of the most partisan kind. In truth it was Laurier's political manifesto to the Canadian people. It repeated all the old venenous rubbish, all the brainless vilification that have been refuted again and again during the past three years.

It was perhaps poetic justice that Laurier was answered by his greatest follower, Dr. Michael Clark, and it was an answer that without exaggeration constituted the most compelling piece of parliamentary eloquence that the house has ever heard from the veteran Red Deer member in his long career of brilliant oratory. As an indictment of a Canadian parliamentary leader, it will probably rank among the greatest efforts of the kind in our public life, and no one who did not witness the terrible earnestness of the man or hear the thrilling vibrance of his voice as it rose and fell, now in denunciation, now in appeal, now in sarcasm and scorn, and then again in pathos, can ever fully realize the power and the grandeur of his eloquence. Through it all Sir Wilfrid sat motionless in his seat as if petrified by the scathing denunciation of his course; by this his former great follower, here was a Liberal of the British school speaking to a Liberal of the Quebec school, and as stroke fell upon stroke, and rounded period followed rounded period of biting rebuke, the Conservative benches broke into a frenzy of cheers. It was in vain that Hon. Frank Oliver strove to remove the impression which Dr. Clark left upon the house, and when he had concluded a labored defence of Sir Wilfrid's course not another Liberal dared to rise to continue the debate. The division which followed gave the government a majority of twenty, six Liberals breaking away from Laurier and voting with the government. Extension had been carried by a majority of parliament; but the prime minister, as he declared in his speech in introducing the resolution, will not press it. Instead, he will appeal to the people. An election is certain within the next three months.

Foster, the Speaker put the motion and the members took their places for the vote. The amendment was lost by a vote of 61 to 78. Messrs. Faquet, Barrette and Bellemare, Conservative voted with the Liberals, and Dr. Clark and Albert Champagne, Liberals, voted with the Conservatives. A. K. McLean, Halifax, and W. A. Charlton, Liberals, were in the house but did not announce they were paired. Sir Wilfrid Laurier immediately after the vote launched into a vigorous speech against the government, outlining his reasons for refusing to support the request for the second extension of the life of parliament. The resolution in favor of extension was carried by a vote of 82 to 62.

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Ottawa, July 18.—Yesterday's parliamentary events are not interpreted in the best informed circles as meaning that the proposition for union government is dead. On the contrary the soundest opinion today is that the political atmosphere has been cleared, that beneath the surface there is a stronger union cabinet current than ever and that the inclusion of half a dozen English-speaking war Liberals into the cabinet is within the realm of immediate probability.

For a time last evening it appeared as if the conscriptionist Liberals had suddenly decided to unite behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier, content to support conscription where conscription was popular and let their colleagues oppose it in constituencies where it is not popular. In truth following Mr. Graham's amendment opinion on the Conservative side of the house was that the government was being made the victim of double dealing and treachery by the compulsory service Liberals. It was heatedly charged against them that they had "double-crossed" the government and were simply playing politics.

Ottawa, July 19.—With parliament performing the last rites over the conscription bill the question is how soon will that act be enforced. The answer is necessarily linked up with the fate of proposals for union government. One of the principal terms of Sir Robert Borden's offer of coalition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was that conscription should not be enforced until the proposed union Government had appealed to the country. While not speaking with official sanction or authority, it is understood that this condition remains one of the basic terms of the union offer still held out to pro-conscriptionist Liberals.

Ottawa, July 20.—The controversy as to whether Hon. George P. Graham moved his "mobilization of resources" amendment to the extension resolution with or without the knowledge and sanction of the nineteen pro-conscription Liberals, was definitely settled today. Mr. Graham is shown to have been guilty of treachery to the government and treachery against his friends. Following a report the other day that Mr. Graham had "put one over," his pro-conscription colleagues' statement was promptly circulated through the Liberal Press credit to Thomas MacNutt of Salt Coats, who was chairman of the war Liberals caucus, with the statement that there was no truth in the story that Mr. Graham's amendment was moved without the knowledge of his friends.

Progress of the War

London, July 17.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "We captured a few prisoners and improved our positions somewhat in the course of local fighting early this morning east of Monchy-Le-Preux. Although handicapped by thick clouds and strong winds, our airplanes carried out a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. In addition, our raiding machines dropped a large number of bombs on various points of military importance behind the enemy's lines. In the evening many fights took place in the air, as a result of which six enemy airplanes were brought down, one being forced to land in our lines; three others were driven down out of control. None of our machines are missing."

Paris, July 17.—A powerful attack by the French this morning on the left bank of the Meuse resulted in the capture of German positions on a front of more than a mile and a half to a depth of about two-thirds of a mile. The text of the statement reads: Both armies were active in the region of Corney, Allies and the Calornie plateau. In the Champagne the enemy renewed his attack north of Mont Teton, and regained a footing at certain points in trench elements captured on July 14. The artillery action continued violently in the sector of Mont Hat, where we organized the ground gained. On the left bank of the Meuse an operation carried out by us this morning west of Hill 304 developed a complete success for us. After strong artillery preparation our troops about 6.45 o'clock advanced to attack the enemy lines with irresistible spirit. Notwithstanding the energetic defence of the Germans we recaptured in a few minutes trenches which the enemy had occupied since June 29. Pushing our advantage further we carried German positions beyond on a front of 2,500 metres on both sides of the road between Eness and Malancourt. The entire first German line fell into our hands. A little later the second enemy line, after a desperate engagement, in which admirable valor was displayed by our soldiers, was likewise conquered.

Petrograd, July 17.—The following is the Russian official statement: Western front, Northeast of Kalusz, beginning yesterday the Germans conducted persistent attacks which were repelled by us. For tactical reasons our troops occupying the left bank of the lower course of the River Lomnica have been transferred to the right bank, leaving Kalusz, and securing behind them the important crossing of the Lomnica. In the section of Novica Lodziany-Krasne our troops continued to conduct attacks with the object of throwing the enemy back across the Lomnica. The enemy made stubborn resistance.

London, July 18.—A further British advance near Monchy-Le-Preux was reported by the war office today. The announcement follows: There was fighting of a local character again last night east of Monchy-Le-Preux, resulting in a further gain of ground by us and the capture of a few German prisoners. Prisoners also were captured by us and many of the enemy were killed in the course of successful raids during the night northeast of Oostevine and in the neighborhood of Boesinghe. A hostile raiding party was encountered and driven off by our patrols near Wieltje.

Paris, July 19.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: The artillery was particularly active today between the Somme and the Aisne. South of St. Quentin a fresh enemy attack, delivered about 1.30 o'clock, against the hill of Moulin-South-Toutvent failed completely. After a bombardment of extreme violence, lasting the entire morning, the German attacked our positions from northeast of Craonne as far as east of Hurtebise, sending forward the Fifth Guard division, which engaged at several points in thick waves. The attack was a complete failure on both wings; only in the centre were the Germans able to reach some elements of our first line trenches, where

counter-attacks arrested them after they had suffered additional heavy losses. There was a prolonged enemy bombardment on one side south of Corbeny and on the other as far as the region of Cerny, where the German infantry, caught under the fire of our artillery, was not able to debouch. The artillery was active on the left bank of the Meuse. During the days of July 18 and 19, 1,100 shells were thrown into Rheims.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, July 20.—Early this morning Canadian troops holding the front between Avion and Lens, in the flooded district, established a post well to the north of any hitherto occupied. There was little retaliation from the Germans. The new post is only 1,500 yards from the heart of Lens. The German defence of Lens is worthy of a better cause. As our patrols pushed forward through the mass of crumbling rubbish which now marks the site of one of France's greatest pre-war industrial communities, evidence is found everywhere that the enemy intends to hold the center of the city until his losses become unendurable.

The front line is marked by rows of houses that have been pulled down to add by their debris to the strength of the cellars wherein the Germans shelter from the incessant artillery fire directed against them. Wire entanglements have been constructed around these houses so that each is a self-contained strong point, with a subterranean exit in the rear for its garrison. Provided with good machine gun emplacements houses so fortified prove a hard nut to crack, and there are now thousands of such houses in the Lens salient. To the Canadians who are confronting this mighty defensive position it is the most comforting thought is that it is a salient, and that from the north and south, as well as the west, its defenders are under fire.

London, July 22.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: A hostile raiding party was repulsed last night east of Le Verguer. Yesterday a thick haze interfered with air activity until evening when there were many fights. Two German airplanes were brought down out of control. One German observation balloon was brought down in flames. One of our airplanes is missing. A British advance near Monchy-Le-Preux is announced by the war office. Patrol encounters resulted in our favor last night northwest of St. Quentin and south of Lens. The statement says: We advanced our line slightly south of Monchy-Le-Preux. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lens and Armentieres and near the coast.

Local and Other Items

The official report from Paris says that there is a great improvement in the wheat crop since the report of June 1st.

To maintain their coal output the Derbyshire Miners Association has recommended its members to take only one holiday in August, instead of the usual four.

Siam has declared that a state of war exists with Germany and Austria, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bangkok. Nine steamers, aggregating 19,000 tons have been seized.

The Swedish Government has appropriated the growing crops of all cereals and sugar beets, also, all stocks of these which may be on hand Sept. 1st from the last crop—except limited quantities in private households.

The Secretary of Treasury and Finance Minister White of Canada had a conference in Washington on Wednesday last, on the financial situation as between Canada and States. Exchanges has recently gone slightly adverse to Canada.

The Corn Production Bill in the British House of Commons proposes to fix the prices to be paid to farmers for their cereal crops for several years after the war. The Government attaches importance to the debate and has issued a special call to its supporters to attend for a discussion.

Local and Other Items

The lobster fishing season all around the coasts of this Province has been extended from the 10th of August until the latter part of September.

Samuel Samuels, M. P., announced in parliament the other day that the British government intends to adopt a policy of reprisals for German air raids.

Emperor William of Germany has brought about the resignation of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and has appointed in his stead Herr Michaelis.

Five feet four is to be the minimum height for recruits in the United States, and all men above 7 feet 6 inches are to be rejected unless they are exceptionally well proportioned.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a vote of \$640,000,000 to provide U. S. forces with a war aviation fleet. The sum is large, and some prolonged wars have been fought for less.

The Department of Justice at Washington has been warned against the public purchase of sticking plaster unless the source was guaranteed, lest such plaster might have been poisoned by German spies.

The Canadian Government Railway employees in the general shops and engine houses all over the railways are to get an increase of six cents per hour pay. They asked for seven and eight. But the men have accepted an offer of six.

The official statistician of the Government of New South Wales estimates the autumn and winter crop of lambs at 9,248,000, which is 74 per cent of the average; and the probable marketings at 7,779,000, or 62 per cent of the average.

The Canadian Highlanders at Newark, N. J., the other day created a tremendous sensation. Five broadswords the police off their feet in their enthusiasm and actually stormed the gates of the railway station. The crowds cheered and sang in turn. The return to New York was a signal for another uproarious welcome.

The Supreme Court opened at Georgetown, Tuesday last, his Lordship Judge Fitzgerald presiding. The Grand Jury reported a true bill against James Gunn, charged with having wounded Addison McKenzie; with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. He was put on trial on Wednesday and found guilty. A. F. McQuaid, Esq., conducted the case for the crown and J. J. Johnston, K. C., defended the prisoner. He was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

A Provincetown paper says: John McKinnon, one of the crew of the schooner Corsair, Captain Percy Firth, engaged in mackerel fishing, fell overboard from the craft in Princetown Thursday afternoon, says a dispatch to the Gorton Pen Fisheries Company. Mr. McKinnon has fished out of here for several years, and as far as is known he has no relatives here. An effort is being made to get in touch with relatives said to reside in Boston. He was a native of Prince Edward Island.

A sad-drowning accident occurred at Port Borden some time between Wednesday night and Thursday morning last. The victim was Wilfrid Forrest, a member of the crew of the dredge McDougall, owned by Roger Miller & Co. The body of the deceased was found early Thursday morning floating in the dock at Point Borden, where the deceased had been working. Deceased belonged to Arichat, N. S., and was about 28 years of age. He was last seen between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he presumably retired to his bunk on the dredge. He was not missed until breakfast time Thursday morning, when his body was discovered near the dredge. There were no marks on the body and there is no suspicion of foul play. About \$70 or \$80 were found in the pockets of the dead man. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition and steady in his habits. He leaves a widow and family in Arichat. A coroner's jury returned verdict of accidental death.

Local And Other Items.

This is polling day in the Provincial bye-election.

It now seems quite evident that we shall have a Dominion general election before very long.

An incoming British vessel to an Atlantic Port reports a strange vessel, believed to be a German raider, two thirds of the way across the Atlantic due west of the Spanish Coast. She is barked rigged with four masts, and has a smoke stack. The Britisher escaped from her.

While coming in the North River Road on Sunday night a team driven by Mr. Harry Murphy, city in which were also two ladies, came into collision with a runaway horse owned by a man named Burns. The occupants of the carriages were thrown out, and both vehicles were badly damaged. The ladies escaped injury, but Mr. Murphy was considerably hurt and will be unable to resume his regular duties for a few days, though it is pleasing to note that his injuries are not of a serious nature.

The funeral of the late Alexander McDonald, who died at St. Andrews, took place from the residence of his father Mr. James B. McDonald, Blooming Point on Sunday afternoon the 22nd inst. Upwards of one hundred carriages followed the remains to St. Bonaventure's Church, Tracadie where the last sad rites were performed by the Rev. Father Murphy. Interment was made in the adjoining cemetery. The late Mr. McDonald was only 28 years of age and his untimely death has cast quite a gloom over the surrounding district in which he lived and in which he was most highly respected. He leaves to mourn his loss his father and mother three sisters, Mrs. John R. Egan, Dorchester Mass, Mrs. Frank McIntyre, St. Andrews and Mrs. Warren Ryan, New Glasgow, also two brothers James and William both at home.

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DIED.

SMITH—In the City Hospital July 23rd, James E. Smith, aged 63 years. May his soul rest in peace.

The Market Prices

Table with market prices for various goods like Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc.

M. McLean, N. C. - 1111 Grand Mall

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW - CALL UP

DeBlois Bros., Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-3m

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 Cor. Great George and Kent Streets June 6, 1917.

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 leaven 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 she 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 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.