

(Continued from page two)

coated policemen. But there was no trouble. For the most part, up to the time that the vote was taken, the House was a sim one. Honorable members had had enough of speeches, and it seemed to be the aim to keep a bare quorum in the House while the majority of the members either rested in their rooms, paraded the streets adjoining the House, or gossiped in the lobbies. Never this session have the lobbies presented a scene of such animation. At adjournment this morning it was intimated that the clauses of the Military Service Act would be proceeded with in committee of the whole this afternoon. There will be no delay brooked in passing the measure through the stages which still await it.

Ottawa, July 6.—The vote on the various divisions at the conclusion of the Conscription debate was as follows:

Six months' hoist. For 9; Against 165; majority, 154. Referendum amendment: for, 62; against, 111; majority, 40. Copp amendment: for, 56; against, 115; majority, 59. Second reading: for, 118; against 55; majority, 63.

The last vote may be analyzed as follows: French speaking Conservatives voting for second reading: Blondin, Rainville, Robidoux and Sevigny, 4.

French-Conservatives opposing second reading: Achim, Barrette, Bellefleur, Boulay, Descarries, Forget, Girard, Guilbault, Mondou, Paquet, Patenaude, 11.

Liberals voting for second reading: Buchanan, Carvell, Clark (Rod Deer), Cruise, Douglas, German, Guthrie, Knowles, Loggie, MacLean (Halifax), McNutt, McCole, McCraney, McLean, (Sunbury), McMillan, Nesbitt, Neely, Pardee, Ross, Sinclair, Thompson (Qu'Appelle) Truan, Turiff, 26.

The referendum vote may be analysed as follows: French speaking Conservatives who voted for the referendum: Achim, Barrette, Bellefleur, Boulay, Descarries, Forget, Girard, Guilbault, Monon, Paquet, Patenaude, 11.

French-speaking Conservatives who voted against the referendum: Blondin, Sevigny and Rainville, 3.

Liberals who voted against the referendum: Buchanan, Carvell, Champagne, Charlton, Clark (Rod deer), Cruise, Douglas, German, Guthrie, Loggie, McLean (Halifax), McNutt, McCraney, MacLean, (Sunbury), Nesbitt, Neely, Pardee, Turiff, 18.

Donald Nicholson, M. P.

(From Hansard, July 4th) MR. DONALD NICHOLSON (Queens, P. E. I.): Mr. Speaker my apology for addressing you at this late hour is that I do not desire to give a silent vote on this important question. When we look at the flag of the Allies with which this Chamber is decorated, we are reminded that at the commencement of the war, if the British Empire, to which we belong, had stood aside and remained neutral, permitting the German Empire to crush France, we and the Empire generally would have been spared a great loss of our manhood and a great outpouring of our wealth. But if the Empire had taken this course, would we, as Canadians, have been proud of our connections with the British Empire? No, Sir, I think that if the Empire had taken such a course, the feeling in this country would be in favor of tearing down the British flag and starting out as an honest, independent and self-respecting nation. We as Canadians would never have endorsed such a course.

The object of the Bill now before the House is to obtain further men for the battle-front. Marshal Joffre, when in Montreal emphasized the need of Canada sending more men. Sir Arthur Currie, the present commander of our forces in France, sent out a call to Canada to come over and help relieve the over-worked battalions who have been subjected to a great strain for the past two years and longer.

The number of voluntary enlistments in Canada has been a source of great pride to us and has far exceeded our expectations; but, at the same time, there are quite a number who could be spared and who would go if a campaign to secure further enlistments were started by the mem-

bers of this House with the object of winning the war instead of trying to obtain party advantage. The mover of the amendment which calls for a referendum (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) said that Canada was not in danger of being invaded, which strengthens my opinion that he is not heartily in sympathy with sending men to Europe. The hon. member for North Cape Breton (Mr. McKenzie) stated that he was against the Bill but favored the amendment owing to the fact that he wished to follow his leader. This reminds me of an incident at the battle of Killisnoke. Scotland was invaded by a foe and the Government mustered the clans and appointed a leader. On the day of the battle two of the clans did not appear. Instead they hid behind crags and on the moors, and acted as the hon. gentleman is acting, simply because their chief, for certain reasons refused, on the day of battle and trial, to join heartily with the rest of his country. We have here two regiments; some of the Liberals from the lower provinces and the Province of Quebec are like snipers; they stand back when the country is invaded and refuse to take their part in its defence, simply and solely, according to their arguments, because of their great respect for their leader. The hon. member for St. John (Mr. Pugsley) insinuated that the Minister of Inland Revenue (Mr. Sevigny) was responsible for the poor recruiting in Quebec owing to alleged statements of six years ago, and he emphasized the fact that the minister was at that time thirty years old. We remember the time when the hon. member for St. John was forty years old and ran a campaign in St. John against his present leader, when he would not support Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative party, in the election of 1896, nor would he support the right hon. leader of the Opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) who wanted to become the leader of a party of his own. I wish that at some time he would explain to this House his reasons for that course. He now appears to have a great admiration for the right hon. gentleman. Judging from the speech of the hon. member for St. John, everything in connection with the war is being done wrong. You would imagine that the hon. member knew considerably more than General Haig or General Joffre, judging by the way he lectured the Government on their conduct of the war.

Much has been said about conscription of wealth and the imposition of an income tax. That is a serious problem that at an early date will have to be faced. Let me remind you that Canada to-day is practically on its own resources as to borrowing. We have large debts maturing, and these we shall be obliged to finance ourselves. Last year the revenue taken from the people was \$230,000,000, almost \$1,000,000 more than the usual amount. In addition to that, during the last two years there has been a very large contribution of money by the people of Canada; about \$500,000,000 has been invested in war bonds by Canadians. I fear that before long there will be a stringency in the money market, so it is not wise to withdraw too much money from the people of Canada today. That is why it is not desirable at this time to devote too much money to the retirement of maturing debts.

When this war is over, we will have increased taxes, and it will tax the ingenuity of the Finance Minister and Parliament to provide ways and means. I would suggest that an increase duty be placed on cigars, cigarettes and imported raw leaf cigar wrappers as high as 200 boxes, so as to encourage the growth of that leaf in this country. Twenty years ago the United States placed a duty of \$1.85 on cigar wrappers. Now the best wrappers in the world are raised in Connecticut, owing to protection provided. The climate of some parts of Quebec is well adapted to raising that kind of leaf. In fact, it has been demonstrated. There is another suggestion made by Mr. W. F. McLean, of York, and if the facts are as he alleges with regard to nickel product, a large revenue could be obtained by imposing an export on that commodity, which is indispensable for the manufacture of certain articles.

In conclusion, I would appeal to my friends from Quebec to hold another caucus and place

their great leader in his proper place amongst the statements of the Empire, by withdrawing the amendment and supporting the Bill. Let us all go to our constituents as serious men facing a great emergency. If you do not do you place your leader and yourself in a position of antagonism to the rest of Canada, yes, further, to the United States; leave England out if you will, but what of France? We have heard of Viviani, also Marshal Joffre, whose emphatic call was for men.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for this Bill, because I remember the Lusitania incident, where that ship was torpedoed without warning, and men and women were heartlessly drowned. I remember, also, of the cruel murder of Edith Cavell, an angel of mercy who was taken and heartlessly executed by this cruel German power. I remember also, our friend, who used to sit alongside of me, who is now in a grave in France. I refer to our late colleague, Mr. Harry Baker, who sacrificed his young life in the interests of his country. There is another voice, Sir, in connection with this question, and that comes from Germany. It is not the Kaiser nor Hindenburg, but the voice of a colleague in this House who was taken from his young bride, and incarcerated in a German prison and held there three years. When his wife died, they would not let him view the remains, even if accompanied by a guard. Things like that make me feel that I should support this Bill, in order to send men overseas to assist to break down the power of that nation, which is a menace to civilization.

I am rather surprised at the tactics of the Opposition. It is well to have two political parties in this country, but I do not think the Liberals, especially those from Quebec, are treating their leader properly, and he is not treating the country as he should. He has been loyally supported in the lower provinces. At one time he had a solid Scottish supporter in Parliament and blame his defeat on what? On Mr. Bourassa. They say he is the man who defeated them. I desire to say that I would not be in this House now were it not for the issue that was placed before the country by the Liberal party in the election of 1911. The county I represent was in favor of the Liberal party, but that party was defeated solely on the reciprocity issue. The people of this country, not only in the lower provinces, but in Ontario and Quebec, largely turned against the Government on that question. It appears to me foolish for a gentleman to state that the people of this country are carried away by appeals to prejudice. I do not believe that anything of that sort will have any weight, and I do not think such appeals will place the country in a better position. What will be said when the vote is taken tomorrow night? Supposing one corner of Canada is against the remaining provinces, you are putting your leader up against the sentiment of the whole country. What will be said in London after the vote is taken? Surprise will be expressed. What will be said in France? Berlin, no doubt, and Vienna will be pleased. Constantinople, especially, will rejoice. You are backing up a power which has massacred the Armenians, and, by your conduct in voting against this measure, you are upholding the rule and power of Turkey.

Vienna, July 5, via London.—The receipt of some positions at Brzezany from the Russians is announced in the official communication today from Austro-Hungarian headquarters. The statement reads: "At Brzezany the last portions of the positions still in the possession of the enemy were recaptured and maintained against heavy attacks. Otherwise the fighting activity was slight in all theatres."

Paris, July 5.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "There was artillery activity north of the Aisne, in the region of the Huttebis monument and the northern part of the Bois de Beau Marais, in Champagne, in the region of Mont Carnillet and on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304. Four hundred shells were fired against Rheims."

Progress of the War

London, July 2.—The resumption of the Russian offensive, with the capture of the town of Konchuky and more than 10,000 prisoners is the most cheerful news the British have had for some weeks. References in recent German official communications to the activity of the Russians have given hope that something really serious was about to occur, but the public was hardly prepared for such an immediate and successful result, as it was thought it would take a few days for the artillery to destroy the Austro-German defenses which were under construction for so many months. The scene of the Russian success between the Strupa and Zlota Lipa rivers, was the battle ground of such heavy fighting after General Brussiloff's offensive of a year ago, Konchuky being on the latter river. Like other demonstrations it is in the

direction of Lemberg, the capture of which would be of the greatest strategic and political importance. General Brussiloff apparently has resumed his concentric manoeuvre, which was interrupted by the advent of winter and then by the revolutions.

Petrograd, July 3rd.—The new Russian offensive has resulted in the capture of six thousand more prisoners. The Russians are advancing towards Zluchoff, Galicia, the war office announces. Twenty-one guns and several bomb throwers were captured. Prisoners continue to be brought in. The number of prisoners taken in the fighting southeast of Brzezany on Sunday is given as 53 officers and 2,200 men.

London, July 4.—The official statement from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads: "Early this morning the enemy raided one of our posts south of Lens. One of our men is missing. As the result of another raid the enemy attempted east of Loos, four wounded prisoners were left in our hands. The enemy artillery was active today north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres and Messines. The enemy aerial activity continues. In the air fighting yesterday three of the enemy machines were driven down and five others were driven down out of control. Another was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. One of our air-planes failed to return."

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After checking the latest efforts of the German Crown Prince in Champagne, the French took the offensive and succeeded in straightening out their line in the region of Mont Haut and Mont Carnillet. General Petain's men held to their gains despite four strong attacks hurled against them and which they repulsed with heavy losses. Switching his attack from the operations from the front north of the Aisne did not help the Crown Prince, as his effort in Champagne west of Mont Carnillet and southeast of Tahure failed, as did his recent heavy attack north of the Chemin Des Dames. General Petain responded to the German effort by attempting and succeeding in reducing salients in his line to the east of the scene of the Tontou attack. The French not only captured prisoners, but beat off counter-attacks, showing that the Germans attached importance to the French gains.

London, July 7.—Damage was done in the heart of London today by an air raid which was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, ever attempted by the Germans over the metropolis. Thirty-seven persons were killed and 141 injured. The German raiders came from the north and left by way of the south. Streets were littered with glass from broken windows. The people in the capital are urging that quick reprisals be taken. The west and fashionable northwestern residential suburbs had a superb view of the approach of the visitors. From the further northern fringes of the metropolis the raiders swept onward in fairly close formation, more than a score in number. The squadron which had been flying high then began a swift toboggan downwards, its speed increasing tremendously under the assistance of gravity and the planes soon reaching a

level evidently less than a thousand yards in their sweep toward the central objectives. Meanwhile from all directions anti-aircraft batteries were working like machine guns. Barsting shrapnel dotted the air around the oncoming raiders with snarling vicious black puffs of smoke more numerous than the planes. It seemed impossible for the raiders completely to escape from the atmosphere of certain fire surrounding them.

Paris, July 8.—North of the Aisne the French again have checked the German Crown Prince in an effort to regain the line of the Chemin Des Dames. Attacking on four sectors along a front of seven and a half miles from north of the Laffaux Mill to the Froimont Farm, the Germans were met by determined resistance on the part of the French, and sustained heavy losses, and repulsed completely except on the eastern end of the line between Boyettes and Froimont Farm. Here on a front of nearly two miles the fighting was desperate, and the French after several hours were able to regain some lost elements. Later in the day in local engagements the French recaptured more of the lost trenches.

All Germans formerly connected either with the German Embassy or any of the many consulates in America have been requested to leave the United States. Notification that their presence in America is undesirable has been sent to them by the State Department, Washington.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

Meetings of the Electors of the Fifth District of King's County will be held at the following places on the dates mentioned: Sturgeon New Hall, Tuesday, July 10. Murray Harbor North, Wednesday, July 11. Launching Hall, Friday, July 13. St. George's Schoolhouse, Monday, July 16. Georgetown, Wednesday, July 18. Red House, Thursday, July 19. All meetings to begin at 7:30 p.m. The Opposition Candidate is invited to be present and will be given half the time. Dated this 4th day of July, A. D. 1917. JAMES D. STEWART. July 11, 1917—11

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 3rd August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Lot 56, P. E. Island from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lot 56, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. Ch. Town, June 29, 1917. June 27, 1917—31

Local and Other Items

In this issue will be found the advertisement of public meetings advertised by Mr. Stewart in the Georgetown district.

The American steamer Massapequa, was sunk by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small Island of Sein off the French coast, 28 miles southwest of Brest.

A new German torpedo boat, only a fortnight old, struck a mine in the North Sea on Saturday. It was totally destroyed and only two of the crew were saved.

Flight Lieut. Hugh Allan, only son of Sir Montagu Allan, was killed in France on Friday last. Sir Montagu lost two daughters and lady Allan was badly injured when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

The mackerel caught at Mimitigash are generally of large size. One boat brought in 650 from five nets on Wednesday last week. Mr. Trail Reid purchased one which weighed four lbs. 2 oz.—

The plant of the Transcontinental Compress Company at Paris, Texas, with its contents of 2,700 bales of cotton has been destroyed by fire entailing a loss estimated at more than \$400,000. Officials of the company express the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin.

A despatch from Sydney, Australia, states that with the object of stimulating recruiting in New South Wales, Sir Samuel McCaughey offers to insure 500 soldiers for a total of five hundred thousand dollars, entailing an outlay of about \$50,000 annually.

The priests of the Diocese are attending their annual retreat this week at St. Dunstan's College. The preacher of the retreat is Rev. Father O'Rourke, S. J., of New York. During the retreat two priests recently ordained are stationed, one at Charlottetown, and one at Summerside.

James Gunn of West St. Peters was arrested on Saturday by Sheriff Curran, and taken Monday morning to Georgetown Jail, to await his trial on a charge of assaulting Addison MacKenzie, whom he stabbed during a quarrel at Piggott's Lobster factory, about three weeks ago.

Elsie White, the twelve-year old daughter of Albert White, had both feet severed at the instep by a shunting engine at Amherst the other day. She was waiting for the maritime express to come along and did not notice the approach of the shunter. She is in a precarious condition at the Highland View Hospital.

Several villages and more than 7,000 men have been captured by the Russians west of Stanistau in Galicia, the War Office announces. Forty-eight guns, including twelve of the largest size and many machine guns also were captured by the Russians. Russian cavalry is pursuing the retreating enemy and has reached Lukva River.

Unusual regret is felt at the early demise of Mr. Lorne Unsworth, Chief Engineer of the Car Ferry Steamer Prince Edward Island, whose death notice appears in an obituary column. He was a man of sterling character, esteemed and beloved by all. His bereaved widow and young children will have the sympathy of the community.

DIED.

PETERS—Mrs. Lena Peters of Morell Rear, P. E. I., died in the Infirmary at Charlottetown on Saturday, June 30th, 1917. R. I. P.

UNSWORTH—At Charlottetown Tuesday morning July 3rd, Lorne R. Unsworth, youngest son of the late Joseph Unsworth, aged 39 years.

MARTIN—At Charlottetown, Saturday, July 6th at 11.30 at the age of 49 years and four months, Andrew Martin. May his soul rest in peace.

MATHIESON—At the Provincial Infirmary, July 9th 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth Mathieson, aged 77 years.

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 1500 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 un6, 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 worryment 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 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.