

COMMENTS ON THE WAR

Editorial from N. S. Highlander

That the Allies have "got" the Huns "going," to use a pugilistic expression, is only too plain from the success of the British and French during the last week. The Germans have lost confidence in their power to win, or, to put it in another way, they have come to fear the armies of Britain and France, the former being now in German eyes no longer French's contemptible little army, but Haig's formidable army that two days ago after a prolonged battle of ten days wrested from the Germans Pozieres on the third line position of the Huns.

Now, the capture of Pozieres, it must be made plain, is the most important single win the British have made since the great offensive smash by them four weeks ago. This is the reason why Pozieres was strongly fortified position right across the high road from Albert to Bapaume; and, as long as the Germans held it firmly, our best work further east in the Bazentin-Longueval sector was seriously hampered and even endangered. The British have been in possession of the town for some days; and now they have captured the eastern half, which—by reason of its higher elevation—might be called the Citadel.

The failure of the Germans to hold this pivotal position, in spite of bringing up reinforcements from Verdun and reserves from Germany, shows that the British are establishing a genuine military superiority on this front. When the British go into a selected and determined battle, it is they who advance—not the Germans, as too often hitherto. At Verdun, for example, it was the Germans who attacked and our Allies who defended. The British victories were merely holding fast—the Germans advanced when they won. This, too, was largely the story of Ypres. We won by not losing. Now the British win by driving the enemy before them and occupying his strongest positions. This fact is worth more than the capture of ten Pozieres.

The fight for Pozieres lasted eleven days—from July 14 to July 25. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but 30 were destroyed or put out of action by the British artillery. A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours, and at the end of that time only four men were found alive. In a dugout, close by, a heap of sixty bodies remained unburied. The last defenders of the village were the men of a Bavarian Battalion, who were decimated as they crossed the 300 yards between the village and a cemetery, where they made their last but unsuccessful stand.

No, wonder, then, that Major Moraht, the famous German critic, was at last compelled to say that "Britain saved the allies in their time of need." But better than the capture of Pozieres, and proof of the fact that the British are gradually and persistently taking the stamina, the confidence, out of the Huns is the news that since the capture of Pozieres that the British have so improved their positions northeast of Pozieres and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood that they were able to by heavy artillery fire finally to take the last.

Hats off to the French! It seems that the German lull in the siege of Verdun is a tacit confession that the fortress stands and the siege is over. The Germans at that point have definitely and finally failed. This impressive defeat is, perhaps, not being weighed as carefully as it might be, because of the tremendous row going on further west; but it is none the less a crushing collapse of the most ambitious German movement of the war in the West since the first invasion of

France. Verdun now becomes a synonym for victory in the imperishable annals of the Allies.

The French have also made an advance at the extreme right of their embattled position to the south of the Somme. They are thus slowly strengthening their grip upon this advanced bastion from which they will eventually launch their assault upon Peronne. The two West-ern Allies are co-operating in making very sure their joint foundation before they attempt the capture of well-placed and naturally well-placed Peronne. The Germans all along here are in positions of their own choosing. They have accustomed to take neutral military observers along this line, and boast to them that they (the Germans) had carefully selected the very best available front in the whole district. Now they are being driven out of these selected positions; and the inference inevitably is—that they are being compelled to fall back to inferior positions.

The Russian offensive continued unwearied and unwavering. We now know what happened to the Hindenberg near Riga, where a victory was unofficially reported recently. They were shelled out of their first-line positions by the guns of the Russian Navy operating from the Gulf of Riga, which our Ally has made a ractically land-locked Russian Lake. Again here they lost carefully selected positions, and have been put at a decided disadvantage in the matter of terrain. The Russians also continue to win against Linsingen. Rivers seem to offer no impassable barrier to these intrepid troops. The Hungarians say that their disasters are due to the overwhelming superiority of the Russian artillery which is the reverse of the story of last summer. Mechanical preparedness has at long last come to our side of the game.

Russian troops covered a hundred miles advance on Erzingan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia, and gives Russia the benefit of the extremely fertile valley and opens an easy road of communication from Trebizond for the Western and Southern caucasian armies.

Petrograd, July 29—It is officially announced today that the Russians have captured the important railway junction of Brody, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, Galicia, and have broken through the entire first line of the Teutonic Allies west of Lusk, and have driven the Austro-German forces from the line of the river Slonevka.

London, July 29—The news that the Serbian Army again is in action raises speculation in London as to whether another phase of the great allied offensive is about to be opened in the Salonki centre. This is the fourth war for the Serbs in four years. Reorganized and re-equipped they are fighting their old enemies the Bulgars, and thus far the battle has gone in favor of England's gallant little Ally.

London, July 29—The General Federation of Trade Unions, representing 1,000,000 British workers have sent congratulations to Sir Douglas Haig, staff and heroic soldiers on the successes they have achieved since July 1st. In reply General Haig says that he realizes that much of the success in this offensive is due "to the patriotism, self-denial and whole-hearted co-operation of our brother-workers at home."

London, July 29—Commenting on the execution of Captain Charles Fryatt by order of the German Court Martial, the London Daily Chronicle says:—"This much has been perpetrated in order to terrorize British merchant sailors, just as one of the anticipated results of the

German submarine policy was that allied sailors refuse to be terrorized."

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. AND MRS. MUNRO

The marquee of the 185th Officers Mess was the scene of a pleasing event when Lt-Col. Day on behalf of the officers, presented Capt. and Mrs. Munro who were recently married. With a cabinet of silver, The Medical Officer and his wife were assured of the best wishes of the Battalion. Capt. Munro replied suitably expressing their gratitude. Tea was served.

Honored By His Majesty

Among honors recently conferred by His Majesty the King are the following:

Chancery of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Sun-geon Major-General Eugene Pliset, M.D., D.S.O., Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Companions of the Distinguished Service Order: Lieut. T. M. Popineau, Princess Patricia's C.L.I., Maj. R. F. J. Hayter, attached to 1st Canadian Division staff; Lieut. Col. H. Menzies-Betty, 1st Canadian Division.

Most Honorable Order of the Bath—Lieut. Col. (temporary Col.) G. L. Foster, Canadian A.M.C.

Military Cross—Capt. J. H. Lyne Evans, 3rd Canadian Battalion.

For Sale—Either one of four superior cows. Ansley Bishop, New Minas. 310

Grass For Sale—Four acres on Grand Dyke. T. J. Borden, Pt. Williams, July 15th, 1916. o&a

Foreclosure Sale

1916 A No. 292
In The Supreme Court

Between
James Arthur Palmer Plaintiff
and
Alma D. Rockwell and
Fred T. Rockwell Defendants

To be Sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Kings or his deputy at the Court House in Kentville, in the County of Kings on

Saturday, the 26th, day of August, A. D. 1916 at the hour of Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon

unless before the time appointed for such sale an amount due to the Plaintiff, James Arthur Palmer, on the Mortgage foreclosed herein and costs be paid to him or his solicitor: All and singular the following described premises situate at Wolford, Cornwallis in Kings County, bounded and described as follows: viz, beginning at the South side of the highway at the North west corner of land on David McKay, thence south seven degrees west in the west line of said McKay land, one hundred and twelve rods to the north line of lands of Leander Fuller, thence north eighty-five degrees west to said Fuller's north line and the north line of lands of J. L. Morse, seventy-two and one half rods to the southeast corner of lands of Wellington Clark, thence north five degrees east in said Clark's east line one hundred and twelve rods to the south line of the road, thence east by the south line of the road eighty rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty-three acres more or less.

Also another lot of land on the north side of the highway north of the above described land: Beginning at the south east corner of lands of John Moody, thence north 7 degrees east in Moody's east line and east line of an undivided lot three hundred and twenty-seven rods to the south line of lands of David and Joshua Kinsman, thence easterly on said Kinsman's south line to the north west corner of lands of David McRae, thence south six degrees west in said McRae's west line to a stake at the north west corner of said McRae's house lot, thence westerly thirteen rods to a stake, thence south twelve degrees west twenty rods to the road and a stake standing near an apple tree, thence westerly by the highway to the place of beginning containing fifty acres more or less.

Also one equal half of a lot of land on the North Mountain, purchased by James E. Hilsley from Joshua and Hannah Shaw containing forty acres more or less, as by reference to said deed will more fully appear together with the appurtenances.

TERMS—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

FRED J. PORTER, Sheriff.

F. A. MASTERS, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Sheriff's Office, Kentville, N. S., June 23rd, A. D. 1916.

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