

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21st, 1915.

The war is just beginning. That is the idea one gathers from the speeches of Lloyd-George and the admissions of Kitchener. Credit, comfort, life itself, all at stake. Everything in the melting pot in order to gratify the ambitions of one crazy man.—Kingston Whig.

The Montreal Gazette says: Canada and the United States between them have 600,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell and Europe only wants about half that much. When the needs of Europe are met there will be a big surplus of wheat in store on this continent.

ENGLAND's daily expenditure for war purposes is now exceeding the wildest dreams of the financial experts. In moving a new war credit of one and a quarter billions last week, Premier Asquith announced that the daily average expenditure from July 18th to Sept. 11th, was twenty-one million dollars. The cost is mounting higher every day.

ALBERTA's wheat crop, which is now practically all cut, is, according to a statement of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the largest and best in the history of the province, and is worth to-day nearly \$20,000,000. This compares with a value of slightly more than \$15,000,000 last year, the approximately 33 per cent gain made, being in spite of lower prices.

The only exports in bulk which are going through unimpeded to Germany nowadays are sent from the warehouses of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and consist of Testaments, psalm books and portions of the Gospels. More than a million books of this character have been shipped since the beginning of the war. The society is supplying scriptural reading to all the nations at war.

"THE United States will have the cream after the war ends. Great Britain will have to be content with milk and the other belligerents with skimmed milk." This sums up the report presented to the British Association by a special committee appointed to study the effects of the war on credit and finance. The committee expressed the opinion that Great Britain would emerge from the war in a better position than the other belligerents, as the latter apparently are not meeting any part of the cost of the war or interest on war loans out of current revenues. Nevertheless, the war will certainly place Britain in a disadvantageous position, the committee finds, as compared with the United States.

In Manitoba they are discussing whether the women will vote on the coming prohibition referendum or not. The Norris government is to introduce women's suffrage, but the question in this particular case is whether the prohibition referendum is to be delayed until women's suffrage comes into effect and new women's voters' lists are prepared or whether the referendum is to be taken at the earliest possible moment. It seems to be felt that the referendum will carry by a very large majority even without the women and that perhaps a temperance victory with men only voting, as in Alberta, would be even more striking than one in which the women participated.

The Sant Anna has arrived safely at the Azores, the fire in her No. 2 hold extinguished. Most of her passengers transferred to the Adcona.

The London Daily News gives details of the cause of Russia's lack of shells, owing to the destruction of her ammunition factory near Petrograd.

Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer in the Manitoba Cabinet, declared that there will shortly be total prohibition in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Motorman Sidney Boy of the ill-fated Queenston car was discharged by the Magistrate at the preliminary hearing in St. Catharines on a charge of negligence, causing death.

Chairman J. D. Flavell of the Ontario License Commission stated at Halesbury that if the military officers would limit the hours of sale of liquor the board would back them up.

Hon. W. T. White has received a cheque for \$2,000, subscribed by the people of Morrisburg and district for the purchase of two Lewis machine guns to accompany the 77th Battalion.

Renfrew is contemplating the building of a \$60,000 Collegiate building. The attendance this fall, it is expected, will be over 300, and the matter of a new building is becoming a necessity.

Sir George Foster has made the important announcement that the embargo had been removed as regards shipment of wheat, flour, barley and other grains, except oats, to ports outside of Europe and trade takes its usual course. Exports can be made to Holland, Scandinavian nation and Greece in Europe by special arrangement.

TEUTONS TAKE VILNA.

Russian Troops Evade Trap Laid by the Enemy.

Germans Are Endeavoring to Draw a Circle Around Part of the Russian Army, but Without Success so Far—Battle Between Opposing Forces is Likely to Be Fought to a Finish.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Germans have occupied Vilna, and by a wide-sweeping movement to the north of that city have succeeded in almost, if not entirely, surrounding a portion of the Russian army which is fighting in the railway triangle between Vilna, Lida, and Vileika. At any rate, the Russian forces in this district either must fight their way out eastward or retire in a south-easterly direction, for the only railway left entirely in their hands is that which runs from Vilna to Lida and thence to Baranovitchi.

The army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, which took Vilna and has reached Vileika, to the east of Vilna, is working in close co-operation with that of Archduke Leopold of Bavaria in an effort to catch a part of the Russian army, an operation which has been so often tried without success since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive in Western Galicia in early May.

The Russians express confidence in the outcome of the battle, which must be decided before complete success falls to one side or the other, but with their northern armies closely held along the Dvina and the German flank well protected by their cavalry, which recently occupied Wides, across the Vilna-Petrograd railway, it seems impossible that any aid can come to them from that direction. The battle seemingly must be fought out between the troops now in the district between Vilna, Lida, and Slonim with the assistance of any reinforcements that can be spared to hold the German force which has reached Vileika.

At the southern end of the line General Ivanoff is still keeping Field Marshal von Mackensen at arm's length from the fortress of Rovna, the key to the route to Kiev, and in counter-attacks has retaken a number of villages both in Volhynia and Galicia. It seems apparent from the inability of the Austro-Germans to hold their positions in the southern area that they have sent reinforcements from that front to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's northern army, which, as heretofore, is expected to score the biggest success.

TURKS LOST 5,000 MEN. They Presented Obstinate Resistance to Attack on Hill 60.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A description of the fighting in the Anzac region on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August and the result achieved during this period is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill No. 60 was important, says the correspondent, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination, and when they were thrown out of their trenches would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground, with the result that when the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead.

LOSING HEART? German Submarine Crews Are Seeing Hopelessness of Task.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Daily Telegraph of Saturday said: "Of late there is apparent, in connection with submarine crews which but lately left ports in Germany a significant change of spirit. It almost appears for the first time since the beginning of the war that the only active section of the German navy has lost faith."

"It may be that of the grim succession of failures to report has at length had the inevitable effect in sapping the nerve of the men entrusted with U-boats on hopeless missions. "Most significant evidence of dry rot having set in among the German submarine sailors has been afforded this week. Details may not be given, but it is sufficient that the evidence is of a nature not hitherto experienced in war, abject in its chief features and astonishing in the hopelessness of the outlook revealed."

TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS.

Sir John French Makes Notable Speech to Canadian Brigade.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the field, recently visited a Canadian brigade and delivered a speech to the men, in which he said:

"I wish to express appreciation for the splendid manner in which early in the year, when a Canadian infantry division suffered great losses, you volunteered to leave your homes and come out here. At the commencement you took the most prominent part in the battle at Festubert, where we not only gained a considerable amount of ground, but inflicted great losses on the enemy and captured a large quantity of material. Afterwards, at Givenchy, you kept up the same fighting record, and since that, till a few days ago, you have been doing very hard work in the trenches. "Your record will go down as one of the most splendid of British history."

CONSCRIPTION IF NEEDED.

Lloyd George Says It Will Come if It Proves Necessary.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in a letter to one of his constituents, issued by the Official Press Bureau last evening, makes an appeal to the public to give the Government a fair chance to decide the question of compulsory service, and reiterates his view that the situation is a serious one, which demands that the country, if victory is to fall to the allies, must exert its whole strength. Mr. Lloyd George says:

"You say, and say rightly, that the Government ought to give the nation a lead on the question whether the moral obligation of every able-bodied man to defend his country should be converted during this war into a legal obligation."

"The Government, I can assure you, are fully alive to the necessity for giving a definite lead. They are engaged in examining the subject with a view to coming to the right decision. Undue delay might be disastrous, but undue precipitation might be equally disastrous. Let us avoid both. The issue is one of fact, not of principle."

"If the figures demonstrate that we can win through and with the voluntary system, it would be foolish to provoke a controversy in the middle of a world war by attempts to substitute a totally different method. On the other hand, if these figures demonstrate to every unprejudiced person that the voluntary system has exhausted itself, and nothing but legal pressure can give us the armies necessary to defend the honor of Great Britain and save Europe from the triumph of military despotism, I have not yet heard of the man who would resist compulsion."

"Under these circumstances, the men who say they would offer resistance to this expedient, even if proven to be necessary to save their country and the freedom of the world, have not yet appeared in the arena, and if they do I predict that their protectors will not be found amongst the working classes."

ACTIVITY ON WEST FRONT.

Allies Maintain Fierce Bombardment of German Lines.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—German infantry made an attack Saturday in the region of Faye, south-west of Peronne, following the explosion of a mine described in the French communiqué as "very powerful." The French infantry, supported by artillery fire, repulsed the attack, according to the official statement, and took a number of prisoners.

British men-of-war undertook on Saturday a bombardment of the German positions in the region of Newport, on the Belgian coast. The German coast batteries replied, and the French heavy artillery joined with the British ships in the attack.

Three infantry attacks were made by the Germans against the bridgehead held by the French at Sapigneul, on the Aisne-Marne Canal, but the French maintained their positions.

Last night's communiqué indicates that the German artillery fire in Champagne has lessened in intensity, the enemy replying only feebly to the French fire. To the east of Champagne, in the region between the Aisne and the Argonne, however, the Germans continued violent cannonading. Explosions in four German ammunition depots were caused yesterday by the French artillery on the eastern part of the line.

Activity about St. Mihiel, at the point of the German wedge which has been so stubbornly maintained, is again reported, after a long period of calm in this region. It was the French artillery which resumed the contest in this sector, and it won an important point in the destruction of the great bridge, a pontoon bridge and three foot bridges over the Meuse.

ALL NOW IN FRANCE.

Second Division of Canadian Forces Landed Safely on Friday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The 2nd Canadian Division, which for the past six months has been in strenuous training at Shorncliffe, has been safely landed in France, the last detail of the contingent reaching there on Friday. The division will no doubt remain for a short time behind the battle line before being moved up to assist on the 100-mile front being held by the British troops. It is stated that the 2nd Division is the equal in all particulars of the 1st Division, which made a name for Canada at St. Julien, and which has also now been reinforced to strength.

In addition to the 1st Division, three regiments of horse, comprising the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Strathconas, and the King Edward Horse, under Lieut.-Col. Seely, have already represented the Dominion at the front. There is a movement on foot to have the Princess Patricia's brigaded with the other Canadian divisions.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

The Athina From New York Has Been Abandoned at Sea.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 20.—The Greek steamer Athina, from New York, on fire and abandoned at sea, according to a wireless despatch received here late last night from Captain McLean of the steamer Tuscania. Due to an error in transmission, early wireless despatches gave the name of the steamer Athina as being on fire.

The Athina was abandoned in latitude 40.54 north, longitude 58.47 west. Only the brief statement came in Captain McLean's message, but it is probable that all on board were saved.

The Athina registered 4,405 tons, and was engaged in the trade between New York and Mediterranean ports.

Astron's Turb position was destroyed by French Artillery.

Mrs. Jos. Hanna, of Kinloss township, was killed in a runaway accident.

Two Austrian torpedo boats were reported sunk by an Italian submarine. Winston Churchill made a speech in which he rebuked the difficulty makers in Britain.

The Russians officially announce the destruction of a large fleet of Turkish sailing ships.

French hydroplanes have proved of a great service in the Suze region and in the Adriatic.

Don Harrington, aged 28, of Westmoreland County, N.B., was killed by Bert Taylor, who mistook him for a deer.

Saskatchewan farmers have given 5,000 acres of wheat, about five million pounds of flour, to the Imperial Government.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BIRTHS.

MISSON—In Carleton Place, Wednesday, Sept. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Misson, a son.

DEATHS.

MCDONALD—In Carleton Place, Sept. 14th, Mrs. Mary A. McDonald, aged 80 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—For Carleton Place Public School, for balance of term ending Dec. 31st, 1915, Teacher holding 2nd Class Certificate. Duties to begin Oct. 1st. Salary at rate of \$500 per annum. Applications received up to Sept. 25th. N. D. MCCALLUM, Sec. Board of Education.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

COMFORTABLE DWELLING on William St., eight rooms, bath-room, kitchen, sun-room, stable, carriage-house and hen-house. Windmill and pump. Good dry cellar. Price reasonable. Apply to MRS. S. J. ALLEN, Carleton Place.

CARLETON PLACE

FEATHER AND MATTRESS

CLEANING WORKS

Having purchased the business and plant of Mr. H. Salisbury—an expert Feather Cleaner and Mattress Maker—I desire to announce that I will continue the business in the

ARCADE BUILDING, Carleton Place.

Where specimens of our work may be seen at all times.

Pillows and Feather Beds cleaned. Mattresses of all kinds made over. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. F. MCGREGOR.

AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

And EFFECTS

PURSUANT to instructions received from Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, I will offer for sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Charlotte Street, Carleton Place.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1915.

Commencing at 1:30 p.m. sharp.

The following Household Furniture and Effects, viz: Piano, organ, 4 bedroom suites, parlor suite, sideboard, dishes, hanging lamps, rocking chairs, kitchen tables, steel range for coal or wood, wood cook stove, springs and mattresses, dining-room table, 2 copper wash boilers, washing machine, wringers, lounges, cupboards, chairs, centre tables, shovels, top buggy, single harness, muck or robe, ship chair, electric stove, pot, kettles, picks, hoes, and many other articles too numerous to specify. Also 30 white leghorn hens and 10 white leghorn chicks.

The Furniture is of first quality and all in excellent condition.

TERMS: \$20 and under, Cash; over that amount 4 months credit on approved Joliet Notes.

CHAS. HOLLINGER, Auctioneer.

Jas. Cavers & Son

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are applied like ordinary shingles,

but being uniform in size there is

no time lost breaking joints and no

waste. Besides making a first-

class roof (fireproof, and entitled

to lower insurance rate) they are

very attractive in appearance.

Samples of any of these products

may be seen at our office.



For a Smart Up-to-date Tailored Suit BUY "FIT REFORM" Brand.

We are showing some of the Newest Models produced by this famous tailoring establishment. Equal to the best at a lower price.

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A number of Suits reduced to clear. You must see them to appreciate the value. Come in.

BAIRD & RIDDELL
MEN'S FURNISHERS.

ALMONTE FAIR

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 22 and 23, 1915.

\$4,000 IN PREMIUMS,
\$700 IN SPECIAL PRIZES,
\$1,300 in Horse Classes Alone.

TRAINS

Single Fare from Pembroke, Ottawa, Finch, Prescott, Brockville, Ardenale, Eganville, and intermediate stations. Good going p.m. trains, Sept. 20th, and on all trains, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and good to return until Sept. 24th.

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Carleton Place at 7:15 p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd, and 1:13 p.m. on Thursday, 23rd, for Almonte, and returning will leave Almonte at 10:45 p.m., making connections with Brockville, Smiths Falls and intermediate points.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS.

Each Time of Entrance, 25 cts. Children under 12, 15 cents.

Night Admission, 25 cents.

GRAND STAND—Afternoon, 15c.; Evening, 25c.

J. H. CONN, J. W. WYLIE, W. H. STAFFORD,
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DRAIN TILE

Carload just in. In different sizes.

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The undersigned having opened a Restaurant and Lunch Counter in the Gordon Block respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

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