The Man who tries, and fails, succeeds.

The Acadian.

The man who succeeds without trying, fails.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

VOL. XXXVI. WOLFVILLE, KINGS COUNTY, N. S., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917. NO. 40

THE ACADIAN.

Published every FRIDAY morning by the Proprietors,

DAVISON BROS.,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Subscription price is $1.00 a year in advance. If sent to the United States, $1.50.

Newsy communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day, are cordially solicited.

ADVERTISING RATES.

$1.00 per square (2 inches) for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application.

Reading notices ten cents per line first insertion, two and a half cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

RULES.

Copy for new advertisements will be received up to Thursday noon. Copy for changes in contract advertisements must be in the office by Wednesday noon.

Advertisements in which the number of insertions is not specified will be continued and charged for until otherwise ordered.

This paper is mailed regularly to subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Job Printing is executed at this office in the latest styles and at moderate prices.

All postmasters and news agents are authorized agents of the ACADIAN for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, but receipts for same are only given from the office of publication.

TOWN OF WOLFVILLE.

J. E. HALES, Mayor.
W. M. BLACK, Town Clerk.

OFFICE HOURS:
9.00 to 12.30 a. m.
1.30 to 3.00 p. m.
☞Close on Saturday at 12 o'clock☜

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE.

OFFICE HOURS, 8.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m. On Saturdays open until 8.30 P. M. Mails are made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 6.05 a. m.
Express west close at 9.35 a. m
Express east close at 4.00 p. m.
Kentville close at 5.45 p. m.
Reg. letters 15 minutes earlier.

E. S. CRAWLEY, Post Master

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. N. A. Harkness, Pastor. Sunday Services: Public Worship at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 3.00 p.m. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, at 3.30 p. m. The Social and Benevolent Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 3.30 p. m. The Mission Band meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 3.45 p. m. All seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. Miller, Pastor: Public Worship every Sunday at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Services at Port Williams and Lower Horton as announced. W.F.M.S. meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 3.30. p. m. Senior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Monday at 7.00 p.m. Junior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Sunday at 3 00 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH. — Rev. F. J. Armitage, Pastor. Services on the Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.45. All the seats are free and strangers welcomed at all the services. At Greenwich, preaching at 3 p. m. on the Sabbath.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, OF HORTON.—Services: Holy Communion every Sunday, 8 a. m.; first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Matins every Sunday 11 a. m. Evensong 7.00 p. m. Special services in Advent, Lent, etc., by notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Superintendent, R. Creighton.

All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. R. F. DIXON, Rector.

A. G. Cowie
H. Troyte-Bullock } Wardens.

ST. FRANCIS (Catholic)—Rev. Frther Donahu, P. P.—Mass 9 a.m. the second Sunday of each month.

THE TABERNACLE.—During Summer months open air gospel services:—Sunday at 7 p.m., Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Splendid class rooms, efficient teachers, men's bible class.

MASONIC.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the third Monday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

H. A. PECK, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS.

ORPHEUS LODGE, No. 92, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

H. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION S. of T. meets every Monday evening in their Hall at 7.30 o'clock.

FORESTERS.

Court Blomidon, I. O. F., meets in Temperance Hall on the third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

COAL!

Acadia Lump,
Albion Nut,
Springhill,
Inverness.

A. M. WHEATON

Comfort in the Home

The Sunshine Furnace chases chills from coldest corners and insures utmost comfort in the home throughout the winter. Don't buy any furnace or heating plant until you have investigated the merits of the "Sunshine."

McClary's
SUNSHINE FURNACE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

For sale by L. W. Sleep.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Promptly Executed at

THE ACADIAN

We print Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Shipping Tas, Business Cards, Receipt Forms in all the latest styles of type.

HUTCHINSON'S
Livery and Automobile Service
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Teams or Autos always ready for a drive through the Evangeline Land.
Teams at all trains and boats.
Weddings carefully attended to by Auto or team.
Give us a call. Telephone 58.

T. E. HUTCHINSON, - Proprietor.

Advertise in "THE ACADIAN".

The Premier's Burning Appeal.

The Prime Minister's conclusion in introducing the Military bill was upon the highest plane of patriotic eloquence. His words may here be quoted as follows:

'I have endeavored to give to the house, as cleary and succinctly as possible, the main features of this bill. There are one or two words that I should like to add before I sit down. The measure is not intended as provocative or punitive. It is put forward in good faith as the only means of insuring national safety in a great peril. It has been stated in the press that Canadians should not be called upon to fight beyond the limits of our own territory. But ever since 1868 the law has recognized the obligation of Canadians to fight beyond the limits of our territory, and it recognizes that obligation today. According to the Militia act, two conditions are necessary to the placing of the militia, or any part thereof, on active service in or beyond Canada.

First, the men must be sent by reason of an emergency; secondly, they must be sent beyond Canada for the defence thereof. Let us consider whether or not those conditions are fulfilled by the present circumstances.

Will any honorable gentleman present deny that there is an emergency today? In the midst of the most terrific struggle ever known to history no one will seriously doubt the answer. The greatest of the nations that were once neutral—the great nation to the south of us—has at last been obliged to take up arms to defend its rights, to prevent the domination of militarism, the destruction of liberty and the enslavement of the world. Therefore, I take it for granted that there is no argument open to any man in this house or in this country as to the existence of an emergency. Not only is it an emergency, it is the greatest emergency ever known, and I believe the greatest emergency that ever will be known in the history of the Dominion.

If it is conceded that there is an emergency, are we fighting in France and Flanders for the defence of Canada. There are but few members of the house who in speaking of the war have not affirmed that truth. Let us look for a moment at Great Britain. We do not know what forces she has in France at the present moment, but we do know, from the returns already made public, that her armies have sustained very nearly a million casualties on the soil of France and Belgium.

Is great Britain fighting in France and in Belgium for the defence of her own territory? She is fighting to free the soil of France and Belgium from the footsteps of the enemy, but she is not less truly fighting in defence of her own territory.

I do not suppose that any man in this country, looking at the circumstances as they have developed since the 4th day of August, 1914, could doubt that for one moment.

What about Canada? When the Canadians on the 22nd day of April, 1915, barred the path of the German to Calais, I say that he barred his path to Halifax, Quebec, St. John and Montreal.

From the North Sea to the borders of Switzerland there is a line nearly 500 miles in length. It is being pressed back towards the German frontier. Along that 500 mile line there is a strip of territory of varying width over which this devastating struggle has swayed to and fro. It was once a glorious country, with smiling fields, happy villages and prosperous towns. To-day, it is the abomination of desolation, a mass of shell churned mud with no trace of road or street, house, habitation or village. Even the fruit trees have been cut down and the wells destroyed. The Hun has spared nothing.

Thousands of its inhabitants, especially girls and young women, have been led away by the Germans into a captivity worse than death. Its churches have been destroyed and even its graveyards desecrated. A line like that would extend from Quebec to Toronto

Imagine scenes like that is this country of Canada.

Where is Canada's first line of defence against such horrors and barbarities? It is in the North sea where the Empire's navy holds back Germany's power and in the trenches, where Canadians, with the other allied armies, are slowly but surely freeing the soil of France and of Belgium from the insulting tread of the invader. If that is not our first line of defence where is it?

Who, then, will say that the Canadian expeditionary force is not fighting for the defence of Canada? Who will affirm that it is performing a less distinctive National service than the force employed in garrison and outpost duty within our territory, and yet no one for a moment can deny that the force that we have called out for garrison and outpost duty in Canada is acting in the defence of Canada.

Is the service that is being performed by the force overseas of a different character? I say not, in my judgement, and in this matter I and no one else is responsible for the judgment to which I must come. Someone speaks of the distance. What security is there in mere distance, considering modern means of communication and attack not only on the seas but through the air and under the sea? If this war continues for two more years, who shall say that we may not see German aircraft in Canada? Let us not forget that German submarines crossed the Atlantic nearly a year ago.

In the debate of 1904 upon the act as it is now constituted there was some exception taken to the change made at that time in the act as it was orininally passed by Sir George Etienne Cartier. It was agreed on both sides of the house that whether the change was desirable or not, so far as form was concerned, it made no change in substance. After very careful consideration I agreed to that. The Minister of Militia of the day—Sir Frederick Borden, the Minister of Justice of the day, Hon W. S. Fielding, all agreed that if there was a change in form there was no change in meaning or in substance.

It will be apparent to honorable members of the house that there was no question raised at all as to the power to send the militia of Canada outside of Canada for defence of this country. It was conceded that the government of the country must, in the first instance, be an absolute and uncontrolled judge of whether that necessity had arisen, and the only point raised was, whether or not in case that power was exercised, parliament should be summoned to deal with the question and within what time. The power to send our Canadian citizens enrolled in the militia outside Canada for the defence thereof, was absolutely conceded in the debate and the construction placed upon the measure at that time was as I have already indicated.

I repeat that this measure merely accepts and acts on a principle which has been embodied in our law for almost half a century and which recognizes an equal obligation on all citizens for the defence of their country There is an equal obligation, but under present conditions there cannot be an equal sacrifice. No sacrifices that can be made hereafter can be as great as that of those who have already gone to the front, some of whom have fallen and many of whom have already been in the trenches for two years.

It has been said of this bill that it will induce disunion, discord and strife, and that it will paralyze the Nation's effort. I trust that this prophecy may prove unfounded. Why should strife be induced by the application of a principle which was adopted at the very inceptiom of confederation.

All citizens are entitled to equal protection of the laws and upon them is imposed an equal obligation. There can be no National unity unless this principle is accepted. I cannot bring myself to believe that any class or community will expect to assert for itself the right or the power to defy the law, and to set up for itself different standards from those which are applied to the people as a whole.

It was my strong desire to bring about a union of all parties for the purpose of preventing any such disunion or strife as is apprehended. That effort was an absolutely sincere one, and I do not regret that it was made, although the delay which it occasioned may have given opportunity for increased agitation and for excitement arising from misunderstanding.

I went so far as to agree that this bill should not become effective until after a general election in the hope that by this means all apprehension would be allayed and that there might be a united effort to fulfil the great national purpose of winning the war.

What may be necessary or expedient in that regard I am yet willing to consider, for ever since this war began I have had one constant aim and it was this: To throw the full power and effort of Canada into the scale of right, liberty and justice for the winning of this war, and to maintain the unity of the Canadian people in that effort.

But I cannot shrink, and I will not shrink from the determination to support and sustain the Canadian troops at the front. It is said that the consequences of this measure are to be dreaded. Why they should be dreaded I cannot understand, for it introduces no new principle. I should rather be concerned as to what may ensue if this bill is not passed.

The legislation of 1868 and 1904 was not mere stage play, it was a serious measure with a serious purpose. The conditions which it calls for have surely been fulfilled. God speed the day when the gallant men who are protecting and defending us will return to the land they love so well!

If we do not pass this measure, if we do not provide reinforcements, if we do not keep our plighted faith, with what countenance shall we meet them? They have seen their friends and comrades gasping in torture from poisoned gas. They have known the meaning of decimated regiments. They have seen comrades and brothers struck down. They have held on grimly in the trenches in the Ypres salient and elsewhere and against overwhelming odds and under the devasting power of the enemy's artillery when we lacked guns and munitions. They have climbed the heights of Vimy Ridge and driven the Prussians far beyond it. They have answered the call of service and duty They have fought and died that Canada might live and that the horrors and desolation of war might never be known within our borders. They went forth splendid in their youth and confidence. They will come back silent, grim, determined men, who not once nor twice but fifty times have gone over the parapet to seek their rendezvous with death

If what are left of 400 000 such men come back to Canada with fierce resentment and even rage in their hearts conscious that they have been deserted and betrayed, how shall we face them when they ask the reason?

I am not so much concerned for the day when the bill becomes law as for the day when these men return if it is denied. It is easy to sow the wind of clamor against the imposition of equal duty and obligation upon all Canadians for the preservation of their country but those who make that sowing may reap such a whirlwind as they do not dream of to day.

I hope that this measure will be received by the house and by the country in the spirit in which it is offered. It is presented from a sense of duty with no desire or intention of interfering with the legitimate rights of any citizen of this country. It is inspired by the sincere belief that in truth we are fighting a battle which involves the destiny of Canada and of the whole world by the strong conviction that the protection of our country, its citizens, their liberties and their heritage depend upon the success of our efforts.

I trust that the debate will be characterized by a sense of the grave responsibilities which thus devolve upon this parliament and upon the people. I hope that it will be conducted with fairness and moderation, with no anger, word or taut, so that those who may come after may know that the men of this generation, representing the Canadian people in their parliament, were animated by ideals and inspired by motives far above the paltry and insignificant considerations of lesser days.

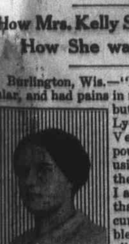
I hope that this measure will be so received that those who are holding the trenches beyond the seas, fighting for our security and our liberty, may realize that their trust in us is not in vain. This afternoon there are 125,000 Canadians pressing back the invaders in France and Belgium.

Let us prove ourselves worthy to call them comrades. Some may have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada even as we speak. Let us summon in thought these brave comrades, firm of heart and strong of purpose, those who have fought, yea and those who shall fight no more—let us summon them in spirit to our deliberations, let us speak and determine as if they were in our midst.

R L Borden

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.



Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from these distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

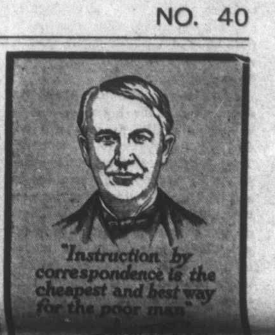
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Tired and Discouraged.

Mrs. Warren Randles, Rothesay, Kings Co., N. B., writes: 'I have three small children and had to stay in the house all winter. So when spring came I was all run down doing all my work and looking after the children. I felt all tired out and looked on the gloomy side all the time. I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and the results were most satisfactory. I feel fine now and am recommending the Nerve Food to others'

Prof. Arthur Marsh, editor of the Economic World, New York, declares that practically the entire burden of seeing the Allies through the war, so far as the supply of foodstuffs is concerned, must fall upon the United States and Canada.

Keep down the weeds in the garden. They take proportionately as much nourishment from the soil as the vegetables.



"Instruction by correspondence is the cheapest and best way for the poor man"

Edison is Right!!!

You admit the International Correspondence Schools are a good thing. You'd take a course right now "if"—"except"—

"If" what? If you weren't so "overworked," with such "long hours," or had more strength and energy?

Wasn't it Edison who stayed up half the night educating himself in spite of every handicap you could ever have?

All big men who have made their mark in the world had the ambition—the determination—to improve their spare time, to train themselves for big work. You, too, can possess power, money and happiness if you'll only make the effort.

Here's all we ask: Merely mail this coupon. Put it up to us without paying or promising. Let us send you the details of others' success through the I. C. S. and then decide.

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Box 888, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
☐ Electric Lighting
☐ Electric Car Running
☐ Electric Wiring
☐ Practical Telephony
☐ Telegraph Expert
☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
☐ Mechanical Draftsman
☐ Machine Shop Practice
☐ Gas Engineer
☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
☐ Surveying and Mapping
☐ MINE FOREMAN OR ENGR
☐ Metallurgist or Prospector
☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER
☐ Marine Engineer
☐ ARCHITECT
☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Architectural Draftsman
☐ Concrete Builder
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☐ Sheet Metal Worker
☐ CHEMICAL ENGINEER
☐ SALESMANSHIP
☐ ADVERTISING MAN
☐ Window Trimmer
☐ Show Card Writer
☐ Outdoor Sign Painter
☐ RAILROADER
☐ ILLUSTRATOR
☐ DESIGNER
☐ BOOKKEEPER
☐ Stenographer and Typist
☐ Cert. Pub. Accountant
☐ Railway Accountant
☐ Commercial Law
☐ GOOD ENGLISH
☐ Teacher
☐ Common School Subjects
☐ CIVIL SERVICE
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☐ Poultry Raising ☐ German
☐ AUTOMOBILES ☐ French
☐ Auto Repairing ☐ Italian

Name
Occupation & Employer
Street and No.
City State

American Tourists will Not Require Passports.

For the benefit of tourists and others who plan a trip into Canada this season, W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration for Canada, has issued the following statement in Chicago:

Bona fide tourists, being American citizens or citizens of other friendly or neutral countries, do not require passports to enter Canada, and are assured of courteous treatment and a hearty welcome. Citizens or subjects of countries with which Canada is at war may not enter even as tourists. Persons born in an enemy country, but naturalized in the United States, should carry their naturalization papers. Persons of enemy origin who claim to have been born in the United States should carry birth certificates or some evidence of their birthplace

An American Opinion.

This is the way Henry Clews, the New York banker, sizes up the present war situation:

"For nearly three years Great Britain, with a population of about 45,000,000, has been carrying the brunt of the battle for freedom. Her fleet has not only insured us from invasion, but has kept the seas open and free for our foreign trade, the loss of which would have been an incalculable injury to our economical welfare. She has further raised an army of about 5 000,000 men, helped finance her allies to the extent of about $4,500,000,000 and aided in feeding the starving millions in Belgium, Armenia and Serbia. She is certainly doing more than her share, and as we have been the principal beneficiaries, it is but just that we should give active support in return."

PILES

Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Berlin says the British were unable to continue their attack at Messines. When a journey's done, it's done.

Best Nerve Specialist in England Was Consulted

But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed.

Nervous disorders frequently result from injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system.

The writer of this letter was injured in a mix-up with some colts, remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He travelled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry F. Venn, Cefu Ranch, Malakwa, B.C., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous system and given me new health. Having met with a severe accident seven years ago, from which I was unconscious and which left my nerves in a very sore plight, I was treated by doctors galore and consulted one of the greatest nerve specialists in England, but nothing seemed to do me much good. Hypophosphites and, in fact, all and every kind of nerve mixture in almost every form was used, but never with more than temporary benefit.

"But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has acted very differently, for it has built up my nervous system until I feel like my old self again. If this medicine will do for others what it has done for me, I shall not regret having written this letter. I have recommended the Nerve Food personally to many, and shall always esteem its great restorative value."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.