

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective April 17th, 1916. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax 6:00 a.m.
 Express for Yarmouth 10:18 a.m.
 Express for Halifax 4:00 p.m.
 A. con. for Halifax 10:40 a.m.
 A. con. for Annapolis 2:15 p.m.
 A. con. for Kingsport 11:00 a.m.
 A. con. for Kingsport (Sat. only) 6:15 p.m.

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax 10:10 a.m.
 Express from Yarmouth 3:51 p.m.
 Express from Halifax 6:10 p.m.
 A. con. from Halifax 1:35 p.m.
 A. con. from Annapolis 10:00 a.m.
 A. con. from Kingsport 8:55 a.m.
 A. con. from Kingsport 2:05 p.m.
 A. con. from Kingsport (Sat. only) 5:52 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7:05 a.m., 5:10 p.m. and 7:50 a.m. from Truro for Windsor at 7:40 a.m., 5:35 p.m. and 12:50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth. Buffet parlor cars run daily (except Sunday) on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway

To ST. JOHN and MONTREAL (via Digby) (Daily Sunday excepted)

S. S. YARMOUTH leaves St. John 7:00 a.m., arr. Digby 10:15 a.m. Leave Digby 1:50 p.m., arr. St. John 5:00 p.m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John for Montreal and the West

Trains run on Atlantic Standard time

BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesdays and Saturdays

R. U. PARKER, Genl. Passenger Agent
 GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager

Monuments

in Nictaux, New Brunswick and Aberdeen Granite.

Cemetery Work

Lettering, Etc., Promptly Attended to

A. A. Rottler
 Kentville

Breed to a Good One

Gross (55)
 2147.

This well known Coach Horse Sires fine Colts with substance, size and good looks. A stallion capable of getting foals that at maturity may be marketed at a profit. Gross will stand at Owner's stable, Look Off, Kentville, 1916. Terms \$10.00. Mares at Owner's risk.

D. M. BLENKHORN
 Look Off, Kings Co.

Major Axoline

No. 48853

Major Axoline 2.26½. This celebrated Wilkes Stallion came from the great Axtel family. Major Axoline, is not only a very handsome young horse, as evidenced by the fact that he has been awarded seven first premiums in classes for Standard bred stallions of his age, but he is also very fast, and comes from productive stock—His dam Sabaline, 2.21½ (trial 2.14½) is a daughter of Sable Wilkes 2.18. This Stallion will travel through Kings County this coming Summer. For further particulars apply to

F. L. Robinson, Lakeville.
 All mares at owners' risk, mos.

A Trip Over the Canadian Rockies

Trying to describe a trip over the "Rockies" is something like what the poet says about painting the rainbow:

"What a beautiful lines we would paint
 To paint with rainbows varying hues,
 Unless to mortals it were given
 To dip his brush in dews of Heaven."

So to describe the "Rockies" the writer would like to dip the pen in the forms and shades, and colors, and shadows, and reflections, of all the marvellous wonders of creation, for here they are all depicted, mountains reaching far up in the clouds with everlasting snow, ties upon ties, range upon range, of all heights, and wonderful coloring.

Roaring cascades are seen careering down the cleft fissures, tumbling over glaciers, and ending in the limitless depths far below our sight, with an alarming rush and roar. Up and up, and up, we climb, among never ceasing wonders of rocky formation, at the foot of which are seen smooth tracts of delicious green verdure, and sparkling stretches of water, extending for miles, at the base of the mountains, and reflecting in their blue depths, all the varied shades and coloring of the piled up mountains, with the snowy peaks, looking like solid icebergs, gleaming white like crystal, and tinted with all the rainbow shades. Far down as tints are reflected and reflected, one can see these forms and we feel up in mid air, gazing on a new enchanted world.

Our train circles narrow ledges over over cliffs, darts in and out of holes in the solid rocks, loops the loop, and describes circles, till we see our engine opposite us, apparently on an entirely different track, but we catch up, and straighten out again, and climb more heights and pass through narrow cuts, the walls rising straight up, hundreds of feet on both sides with crests thickly wooded against higher sharply cut peaks.

The highest of these peaks is "Sir Donald," a gigantic mountain, completely shutting out the view of the sky.

The "Three Sisters," high peaks of nearly uniform height, appear and disappear, as we turn and wind in and out along this wonderful feat of engineering.

Two more sharp peaks "Caste and Pollos" stand out like great Sentinels against the sky guarding the road to the "Rockies". Many short bridges are passed over, all of them guarded by a well armed official in khaki, "one of our passengers thinking to be friendly, called out a pleasant greeting, to one of these tall sentinels but was met with the silent, stoney stare of the British soldier.

If the traveller wishes to stay off, in these formless regions, amid these scenes of perpetual ice and snow, there is an hotel looking out on the "Great Glacier" a huge mass of sparkling ice, extending far as the eye can see, and as yet unexplored by the foot of man; fissures of emerald green can be seen, and great cavities show in the distance. An Alpine "Chalet," hangs in the air, from a protected spot, waiting for the summer tourist, and as our train speeds on, behind all these wonders the sun is setting, peak after peak is touched with the rosy hue, all colors of the rainbow gleam on the "Great Glacier," the fissures look deep and dark, as rapidly the sun sinks out of sight, "the twilight shadows deepen, and soon the darkness shuts out from our sight, the wonderful mountain but leaving us with an ever abiding memory of the bright sun-lit day, spent in the midst of this most marvellous work of creation, the Canadian Rocky mountains.

ALICE E. WEBSTER,
 June, 1916.

CANADIANS ARE AVENGED FOR A GERMAN SLANDER

The Montreal Star Office, 17 Cockspar Street, London, June 15—It has been another proud day for Canada in England, and best of all came the news to me yesterday that the ground round Ypres has been regained with comparatively light cost.

In several places we attacked the Germans who held former Canadian trenches from the German side, so carefully was the surprise planned and carefully aided by the artillery. Imperial officers comment on the fact that fresh Canadian drafts from new divisions, some of whom had never had experience in actual shell-fire or hand to hand fighting before, have been in this severe counter-attack.

The Pall Mall Gazette adds to its editorial expressions appearing in practically every paper the following:

"Our Dominion troops have for the second time made history of an imperishable kind in one corner of Belgium which has escaped the pollution of a German conquest. Just over a year ago the first use of poison gas effected a breach in the Allied lines at Ypres, which it fell to the Canadian Contingent to hold as best they could against an overwhelming army, until the ruptured front could be strengthened and reorganized."

"In that three days' conflict Canadians made for themselves an everlasting name in the annals of the war and proved that no matter how mechanical engines of destruction may be developed, it is human valor and constancy that must give the final turn to the scale.

"In the events of this month upon the same area the lesson has again been that of the supreme defiance to which the human spirit can rise against all the forces of material intimidation."

"Canadians, like their comrades last year, had to face an experience without parallel in warfare. The trenches were assailed by a bombardment so intense as to suggest a sheer obliteration of everything in its way. The shells fell so thickly that it seemed impossible that room would be left for an unscathed man.

"It was to that conclusion apparently that the Germans had arrived, for when they advanced to reap the harvest of their artillery they were taken aback to meet with a desperate resistance from the remnant of groups still occupying the ground."

Canada's Salutory Vengeance

"The fierceness with which the Canadians fought for every position, even against hopeless odds, has been described in terms which must have brought fresh pride to the hearts of their countrymen, and the news to-day showing that the territory so hardly wrested from them has been regained and consolidated, puts a seal on a chapter that will not be readily eclipsed for its revelation of intrinsic qualities, both of old and new warfare.

"Canadians had more than an ordinary incentive to make their retrieval a thorough success, since German bulletins had excused the fewness of prisoners taken by them by saying that the enemy did not stay to face their infantry.

"Such an aspersion upon men who fought to the last gasp giving a fair measure of Teutonic chivalry, and Canadians have taken a salutory vengeance for the base and cowardly falsehood."

BORN

Margeson—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Cecil Margeson, a son, Theodore Alfred.

West—On June 8 at Medford, to Mr. and Mrs. Wylie J. West, a daughter (Joyce Harriet).

Chase—At Regina, Monday, June 12th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Chase, a son.

A VOICE FROM P.E.I.

Big Changes Predicted in Fiscal Policy of Warring Nations

It is not often that we hear from our Sister Province by the sea, Prince Edward Island, on the questions of trade and fiscal policies. When the whole of Canada, particularly the Western provinces, was greatly wrought up over the changes proposed in 1911, we do not remember having seen many references to the attitude of the papers of the people of the "Province by the Sea," on the questions at issue.

Apparently the editor of the Charlottetown "Guardian", from whom we quote below, is a close student of economic history, and while his views may not find favor in the West, it will be interesting to our readers to know how the minds of some of their fellow citizens by the sea are working with respect to trade questions.

The following article from the Charlottetown "Guardian" of a few weeks ago, indicates the views of a large school of economists:

"The old Manchester school of politicians was all powerful in its day. It was the outcome of the rise of the middle classes to political power in Britain, in England more particularly. Up till 1830 the middle classes in England had practically no say in the government of the country. Then they made their voices heard and influence felt. The middle classes in Britain represent, for the most part, the middlemen in business, the men who make their living by purchasing the products of the factory and reselling them to the retail shopkeepers. So long as the markets of a country are protected the middlemen are restricted to a legitimate percentage of profit. Labor demands a fair wage and the consumer will not pay more than he can afford, or at all events buy more than he can afford, and so prices are kept reasonably moderate, commensurate with the just remuneration of labor. The Manchester school of politicians set themselves the task of cutting the price of labor, and the only way they could do so successfully was to bring in the products of foreign labor, and this was done through unrestricted importations into Great Britain of the surplus products of foreign manufacturing factories. The middlemen in Great Britain have prospered and waxed mighty as the result of this policy. All the millionaires nearly of the last fifty years have been middlemen who bought in the cheapest market and sold in the dearest. Many of the British industries have gone to the wall because of the encouragement of cheap foreign-made goods, and Germany gained the financial strength she enjoyed through protecting her own workingmen's labor while undermining the labor of the British workman. One of the outcomes of the war will be to bring the British workman into his own, to do away, practically for ever, with unrestricted free trade, and to substitute therefor fair trade on a basis of tariff reform. This is assured. Cobdenism is on its deathbed and will not survive the war. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the prophet of the new school of tariff reform, and his prediction will as assuredly come true as his prediction of the action of a great war such as the present."

It is difficult to see from this distance how the Charlottetown editor can find support for his arguments. The war has shattered the records of many prophets, and it is a bold man to-day who would make any sweeping predictions about fiscal or other political questions now. It is safe to say,

NEW ROSS

Automobiles are the order of the day. The road made last year and repaired this makes travelling much easier between here and Chester and many very many are taking advantage of it.

The trial not of morals, shews us how things are slipped over when John Barleycorn wants the road, magistrates, lawyers, witnesses, and judges are often found in the boat with him. He is a greater enemy than even the German spy or the submarine for he murders both soul and body degrades man and woman bringing them to the level of the brute.

The tooting of the horn of the automobile can be heard every day in fine weather, owned by John S. Murphy and driven by careful Joe.

however, that the fiscal policy of Great Britain will be the cause of much searching of mind during the years following the war, and there is no doubt that revenue necessities will be such that the old policy of free trade will have to be departed from in many respects.

"MADE-IN-CANADA" AND THE PRESS

Annual Convolve of Newspapermen Discuss "Made-in-Canada" Campaign

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association, held in Toronto, considerable discussion took place regarding the "Made-in-Canada" idea, and the big campaign which was launched a year ago. The newspaper proprietors and editors present were almost unanimously in favor of the "Made-in-Canada" idea.

"Industrial Canada", the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, expresses its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the members of the Canadian Press Association. It says:

"The members of the Canadian Press Association deserve and have received the thanks of Canadian manufacturers for the whole-hearted and very effective support which they gave and are still giving to the "Made-in-Canada" policy."

"When the newspapers, with splendid unanimity, took up the "Made-in-Canada" cry, supported it vigorously and put it into practice, they performed a distinct national service and in addition benefited themselves, and according to the degree which they continue their support with the welfare of the country and their own interest be assured."

"After the war the United States will perhaps be the richest country in the world. That means that Canada will have along the 4,000 mile boundary a number of competing industrial centres which will have immense supplies of money, huge organizations and great numbers of skilled employees. At the present time the chemists and technical experts of the United States are using their utmost ingenuity to perfect devices and processes which they hope will make their country the leading manufacturing nation of the world, and it is with their powerful neighbor that we must compete. In the coming industrial battle Canadian manufacturers will have to fight geography, they will be handicapped by lack of capital and in almost every way they will be placed at a disadvantage with manufacturing firms of the United States. Consequently, it is not of supreme importance that the "Made-in-Canada" campaign should be supported vigorously?"

In the last nine months the value of the goods imported into Canada for consumption was \$302,000,000. For a similar period of the preceding year, the value of goods imported into Canada for consumption was \$298,000,000. Consequently, since the "Made-in-Canada" campaign was started, our purchases abroad have diminished by \$4,000,000 and it is reasonable to claim that the "Made-in-Canada" campaign is responsible for at least a part of this decrease.

While it is too early to make bold statements regarding the ultimate effect of the war on the fiscal policies of Great Britain, the Budget recently brought down in the British House of Commons may well cause concern in the minds of those who have always been stout defenders of the policy of free trade.

A goodly company went to the challenged meeting of Liberals and Liberal-Conservatives held in Chester from here.

There seems to be a great deal of drunkenness on our streets lately. Some leaving shame behind them. We ourselves met a mere boy whose tongue was thick and his face looking like an old toper of 60 years. Who sells the booze?

Why did not those papers reach us? This is nearly election time, was that the reason.

Rev. W. A. Hubaud preached in the Parish Church, morning and evening on Ascension Day and in St. James in the afternoon.

Rev. W. A. Hubaud took the services in the Parish Church, morning and evening, Sunday June 4th, and in St. Augustin (of Hippo) in the afternoon.