



MAE MARSH
who plays the part of Flora Cameron in
"The Birth of a Nation"

Kings County Honor Roll

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|---|--|
| Harold James Best
son of R. D. Best, Coldbrook.
Killed in action, July, 1916 | Cap. Henry H. Pineo
son of W. W. Pineo, Waterville.
Killed in action, July 21, 1916. |
| J. B. Chase
son of Wm. Chase, Lakeville
Died of illness, Overseas, Oct. '16 | Otis Swift
son of W. A. Swift, Waterville
Killed in France, July 3, '16 |
| Ernest Bishop
son of E. C. Bishop, Alton.
Died of Wounds, October, '16. | Carl Alcorn
son of A. S. Alcorn, Berwick
Killed in action, Aug. 1916 |
| John Cowley Brown
son of C. C. Brown, Greenwich
Killed in action June 2, 1916 | Lieut Vere K. Mason
Acadia Rhodes Scholar
Killed in action, Aug. 5, 1916. |
| Wilfrid Doherty
son of W. H. Doherty, Kentville
Killed in action, April 19, '16 | Ralph Schofield
son of H. Schofield, Kentville
Killed in action June, 1916 |
| Glen Ellis
son of Alf. Ellis, Sheffield Mills
Killed in action, October, 1916 | Roy B. Rafuse
son of Fred Rafuse, Kentville.
Killed in action June 7, 1916. |
| Clyde Fielding
grandson of Dr. E. N. Payzant,
Wolfville
Killed in action, Oct. 1, 1916 | William Arthur Elderkin
son of J. A. Elderkin, Wolfville
Killed in action, June, 1916. |
| Lieut. F. C. Mellor
son of T. C. Mellor, Kentville.
Killed in action July 1st, 1916. | Sergt. William O. Parker
son of O. Parker, Avonport
Killed in action Dec. 25, 1916. |
| Harry B. Mahar
son of Wesley Mahar, Kentville.
Killed in action Jan. 5, 1917 | Co. Sergt Maj. H. L. McGarry,
New Ross Road
Killed in action, Sept. 14, 1916. |
| Carey Tupper
son Herbert Tupper, Scotts Bay
Killed in action, June, 1916 | Lance Corpl. Clifton Hiltz
son of E. Hiltz, Kingsport
Killed in action June 3, 1916 |
| Lance Corpl. Hugle Spencer
son Clarence Spencer, Kentville
Died of wounds, June 6, 1916. | Enoch James
son of D. S. O., Formerly of
Kentville
Killed in action |
| Harry B. Dickey
son of H. S. Dickey, Canard
Killed in action June 15, 1916 | Cyril March
Berwick, son of Dr. March.
Killed in action, June, 1916 |
| L. Corpl Grant E. Magee
son of J. A. Magee, Pt. Williams
Died in training, Kentville Feb-
ruary 2, 1916. | Harold R. Herbert
son of Conductor Herbert,
Kentville.
Killed in action, Dec 20, 1916 |
| Sapper Preston Hisey
Berwick, N. S.
Killed in action April 11, 1916. | Major Stanley Jones
Born at Wolfville. Moved to
Calgary. Wired his enlistment
the day war was declared. Twice
wounded. Died in German prison
June 8, '16. |
| Norman H. Gould
son of Phyllis Gould, Harbor-
ville. Died in training,
Kentville, Feb. 2, 1916 | |

Our congratulations are tendered to Rev. H. Percy Everett and with on the arrival of a daughter at Mrs. Everett's home in Wolfville, N. S. Feb. 9th. Mr. Everett has entered upon his work as pastor of the Baptist church at Dauphin, Man. A service of recognition and welcome was recently held, the chief speakers being Superintendent C. R. Sayer, of the Baptist Union, of Western Canada; and R. F. W. Patterson, pastor of the First Church, Winnipeg. Addresses of welcome on behalf of the congregation and other denominations were also given by various speakers. Martin B. Pitt.

GERMANS UNCERTAIN OF THEIR ABILITY TO HOLD THE HINDENBURG LINE

(The Daily Echo.)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD, March 30—British officers saw signs behind the German lines today that the Teutons were uncertain of their ability to hold their new defensive position. This belief was based on reports of numerous fires, series of explosions and preparations reported in progress by Germans for flooding operations of the same character as those adopted in her retreat to the "Hindenburg Line."
Moreover, French civilians left behind by the wave of retreating Germans reported an increasing dissatisfaction spreading among the German soldiers themselves. Before leaving, many a citizen said the soldiers revealed to them a situation in Germany somewhat akin to that which preceded the Russian revolution. The soldiers expressed general dissatisfaction with the state of affairs at home. They said they were treated like dogs in the army, while folks at home were regarded as "mere cattle." French inhabitants declared an oft-repeated phrase they heard from the German soldiers was that "when the war is over, those who are responsible will have to suffer."
British troops forging steadily ahead are today interested in German developments. A favorite greeting which I heard everywhere is "Good morning, ally, what's the latest."
A new German plan for raising money was revealed at Jeacourt and other French cities recently occupied by the British forces. At Jeacourt the German officials inquired what the commune was worth, and, on being told, promptly issued notes for this full amount, forcing the French civil officers of the town to sign these obligations. A number of other villages reported they were victims of the same plan.

BRITISH TROOPS DEFEAT TURK ARMY CAPTURING ENTIRE DIVISIONAL STAFF

LONDON, March 28—The British army in Palestine has defeated a Turkish army of 20,000 men, capturing 900 men, including a general, the War Office announces.
The official statement says that British troops have advanced for a distance of fifteen miles along the Southern Palestine coast of the Mediterranean. The British forces have pushed forward from Rafa to the Wadi Ghuzze, a river five miles south of Gaza (Ghuzze). Gaza is twenty miles north of the Egyptian-Syrian boundary.

London, March 29—The entire divisional staff of the fifty-third Turkish division in Palestine, has been captured by the British. It is announced officially.
The text of the official statement reads:
"Telegraphing yesterday the Commander in Chief in Egypt reports that we advanced our troops fifteen miles from Rafa to the Wadi Chuzze, five miles South of Gaze, to cover the construction of a railway.
Monday and Tuesday we were heavily engaged in this neighborhood with a force of about 20,000 of the enemy. We inflicted very heavy losses on him taking nine hundred prisoners including the general commanding and the whole divisional staff of the 43rd Turkish division. These figures includes four Austrian officers and thirty-two Austrians and Germans of other ranks. We also captured two Austrian 4.2 inch howitzers.
"All the troops behaved splendidly, especially the troops of the Welsh, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex and Surrey regiments and the Anzac and Yeomanry mounted troops."

BRITISH GAIN IN PALESTINE IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

LONDON, March 30—The morning newspapers today comment enthusiastically on the British victory near Gaza, Palestine, which naturally opens the way for much biblical and historical reference and comparison. "The new crusade" and "Fight for the Holy Land," are among the headlines.
Jerusalem is assumed in some quarters to be the immediate objective of the invaders. Other commentators, however, think the British aim first at securing the whole coast of Palestine. In any case the news papers consider that the blow dealt the Turks near Gaza will seriously cripple the effects of Emperor William's visit to Palestine and his entry into Jerusalem 19 years ago. Of this the Times says:
"The political dreams which led to that visit are now in the process of being shattered. The Holy Land, it would seem, is on the eve of being rescued from the regime which through centuries has held it in bondage."
"The manner in which the British have pushed railroads across the desert is considered a remarkable achievement. Apparently hundreds of miles of railroads have been constructed across the desert since last August."

Trenton, N. J., March 28—Governor Edge today received from the State Agricultural College the first purple carnation ever originated. It was produced by Professor M. A. Blake by artificial hybridization, and a cutting is valued at \$100. It was brought to the executive offices of Dr. J. G. Lippman, director of the experimental station.
Purple is the color of the Northwestern University of Illinois, and that institution asked for a cutting, but the experiment station has decided first to accumulate enough stock to be distributed free to the florists of New Jersey.

German Papers on War Preparations in the United States

Copenhagen, via London, March 29—There has been a noticeable absence of comment in the German papers of the last few days on the news of American war preparations. The newspapers have printed various despatches, some from New York and others from the

FRENCH TROOPS ARE STEADILY ADVANCING ON THE ROAD TO LAON

The Associated Press despatch says:
The Germans are striking back in the Champagne in a determined effort to divert General Nivelle from his ceaseless pounding at the base of the shaken Hindenburg line. The scene of the counter offensive launched by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is along a fifteen mile front, starting about twenty-five miles East of Rheims. Attacking in force in this section the Germans have driven the French from some of their advance trenches but have failed so far to make a serious impression on the defenders' lines.

In the meantime the iron semi-circle which General Nivelle has thrown around the southern part of the great St. Gabaïn plateau is steadily contracting. If the French maintain their present rate of advance it can only be a matter of a very few days before the entire plateau is in their grasp, removing the last great natural barrier to Laon. The British are moving forward steadily to the north but the fact that they are capturing villages with cavalry indicates that they are not yet in contact with the main German forces. The most advanced British outposts are still ten miles from the Cambrai lines, where Allied observers have assumed the Germans propose to make their real stand.

Military critics in Paris and London are reverting to the belief that the present German retreat is only part of the plan for a retirement on a tremendous scale to the Belgian border. In support of this theory it is pointed out that the withdrawal from the Noyon and Bapaume salient is rapidly forcing the whole German line into the form of an immense right angle. The upright of this angle runs north and south for 120 miles from Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, to Laon. The horizontal runs for about an equal distance east to the Lorraine border. It is into the apex of this angle that General Nivelle is boring his way, threatening to cut the forces of the invaders squarely in two.

Paris, March 29—Important munitions and supply depots have been captured by the French, the War Office announced today. Artillery fighting continued during the night between the Aisne and the Somme and the French kept in contact everywhere with the German lines. Soissons was bombarded by heavy German guns.

The statement follows:
"From the Somme to the Aisne there is no change in the situation. Intermittent artillery fighting occurred during the night. Our troops everywhere maintained contact with the enemy's lines."

"In the course of the operations of recent days south of the Oise we took possession of important depots of materials and ammunition.
"Yesterday German long range guns fired seven shells at Soissons. In the region of Soissons we made a successful surprise attack North of a Pompele.

"In the Champagne, near Tahure, and in the Argonne, at Courtes Chasses, attacks by the enemy were repulsed completely by our fire. On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) our troops recaptured in a spirited attack the last element of the trenches which the enemy had been holding since March 18th.

"We took prisoners in the vicinity of Avocourt wood and Hill 304.

"There were no important events on the remainder of the front.

Winard's Liniment Cures Carget in Cows