

Kings County Honor Roll

Harold James Best son of R. D. Best, Coldbrook. Killed in action, July, 1916	Capt. 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 Edson 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 22, 1916	Lieut Vere K. Mason Acadia Rhodes Scholar Killed in action, Aug. 5, 1916.
Wilfrid Doherty son 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 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. Hugie Spencer son Clarence Spencer, Kentville Died of wounds, June 6, 1916.	Enoch James Wm D.S.O., Formerly of Kentville Killed in action
Harry B. Dickey son of H. S. Dickie, Canard Killed in action June 15, 1916	Cyril March Berwick, son of Dr. March, Killed in action, June, 1916

Russia's Great Service to the Allied Cause

LONDON, March 22.—Premier Lloyd George today telegraphed to the Russian Premier saying he believed the revolution in Russia was the greatest service the Russians had yet rendered to the Allied cause, and that it was surmise that the Prussian military autocracy, and only barrier to peace, would soon be overthrown.

The text of the telegram follows: "It is with sentiments of the most profound satisfaction that the peoples of Great Britain and the British Dominions have learned that their great ally, Russia, now stands with the nations which make their institution upon responsible government.

"Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation which we have received from the late Emperor and the armies of Russia during the past two and one-half years, yet I believe that the revolution, whereby the Russian people have based their destinies on a sure foundation of freedom, is the greatest service which they have yet made to the cause for which the Allied peoples have been fighting since August, 1914.

"It reveals the fundamental truth that this war is, at the bottom, a struggle for popular Government, and for liberty. It shows that through war the principle of liberty, which is the only sure safeguard to peace in the world, has already won one resounding victory. It is a sure promise that the Prussian military autocracy, which began the war and which still is the only barrier to peace, will, itself, before long, be overthrown.

"Freedom is a condition of peace, and I do not doubt that as the result of the establishment of a stable constitutional Government within their borders, the Russian people will be strengthened in their resolve to prosecute this war until the last stronghold of tyranny on the continent of Europe is destroyed, and the free peoples in all lands can unite to secure for themselves and their children the blessings of fraternity and peace."

Bonar Law, member of the British War Council, on moving in the House of Commons this afternoon a resolution of greeting to the Russian Duma said:

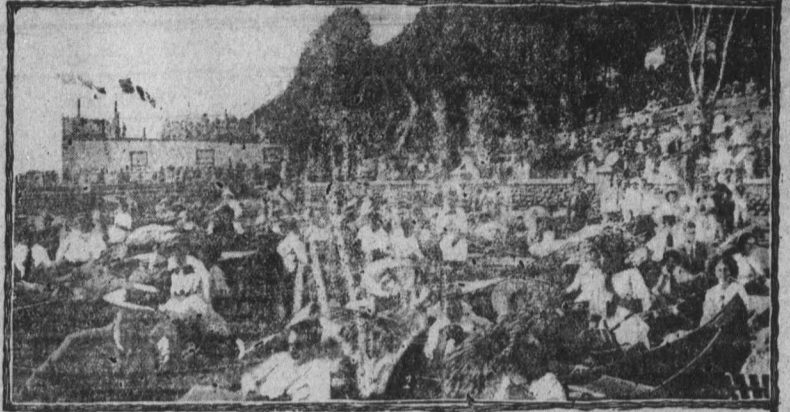
"Events in Russia have been following one another with such startling rapidity in the last thirteen days that they have arrested the attention of the whole world, even amidst the greatest convulsion ever brought upon the earth by the action of man.

What happened in Russia reminds us of the early days of the French revolution. It is too soon to say all danger is over in Russia.

"It is too soon to feel confident that the new Government already has laid a foundation upon which, in the language of Burke, 'liberty will have wisdom and justice for her companions, with prosperity and plenty in her train,' but it is not too soon for the Mother of Parliaments to send greetings to the Parliament of our Allied country. It is not too soon to send a message of good will to the new Government, which is formed with the declared intention of carrying the war to a successful conclusion, and which has undertaken the arduous task of driving out the foreign aggressor and establishing freedom and order at home.

"It is not for us to judge or condemn those who have taken part in the Government of an allied country," continued Mr. Bonar Law, "but I may be permitted to express a feeling of compassion for the deposed Emperor, who for three years was our loyal ally and had laid upon him by birth a burden which was too heavy for him.

THE CITY BERNSTORFF MISSED



(1) A Water Carnival
(2) Dry Dock, Halifax, N.S.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF and his party stayed longer in Halifax than they would have wished, and saw less of the town than any other tourists on record. For while the neutral passengers on board the "Frederick VIII" were allowed to promenade on deck, the German passengers, deprived of their hundreds of suits of pyjamas and their thousands of phonographic records, were condemned to gaze at each other in wrath, or stare Halifaxward at the dock wall through a mere porthole.

And this despite the fact that some of the very best of the original settlers at Halifax were Germans—born to be sure before the Kaiseristic taint had entered the good old Teutonic blood.

Halifax from the harbor looks like a long grandstand rising tier on tier, and the visitor who gazes out over the immense circle of grey-splashed water where the whole British navy could take shelter, if it wanted. When a consignment of Canadian troops is due to start for its sub-endangered trip across the Atlantic, cruisers, destroyers and submarines hover like grey clouds over the silent sea, and the visitor who isn't thrilled with the sight of so much potential hell must have bludge water in his veins in place of blood.

But there was no such commotion in the harbor or on the land when Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis arrived with his fluttered little feet caparazoned by the sloop of war "Spinx," in the summer of 1749. Nothing was to be seen but "a range of low hills with an unbroken forest that grew to the shore."

Halifax is none of your war-baby cities, born of chance and the spirit of adventure. Halifax came into the world fathered by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations because the fair Boston to the south wanted a sizable guardian to protect her from the French of Quebec, who were unaccountably able to raise fleets, punitive expeditions, Indian insurrections and Cain generally.

The Earl of Halifax, at the head of the Lords Commissioners, who o.k.'d the request from Massachusetts, inspired from it some latent American spirit we must suppose, for to produce his city he immediately anted up by a hundred and fifty years the method of the beer that made Milwaukee famous and the car that saved Hy. Ford from oblivion—he advertised.

London newspapers carried his propaganda somewhat after this fashion. Halifax had a grand situation but she had no settlers. She must have 'em to match. Wherefore, to any private of any regiment disbanded since the recent French wars, the

Government promised free passage, free grant of land of fifty acres, freedom from taxes for ten years; free acres, agricultural, fishing and building implements and free food for twelve months. To any officer above the rank of captain the land grant swelled to six hundred acres, with additional grants for every member of his aristocratic family that he could induce to follow him.

In two months' time 2,576 adventurers had signed on—men, women, children and suffragettes—thirteen transported for every member of their month to reach Nova Scotia, but the day they landed they got to work to turn the forest into log cabins and the situation into a city. Timbers and boards for the most pretentious buildings were brought from Massachusetts.

From Boston in the following year came the framework of St. Paul's Church, that staunch colonial meeting house which still gazes laughingly at Central Park. A short drive across country would have brought the Ambassador to Bedford Basin where, if there had been no Treitschke and no war, he would doubtless have been entertained by all the yachtmen of the jolly summer colony.

The Northwest Arm was a favorite resort of the early settlers, who were as fond of merry making as the present Halifaxians, despite the fact that in those grey-homespun times they could put on no such colorful spectacles as are achieved by the Waquoit Club of to-day on carnival occasions. But the fishing was as good, we may be sure, then as now, and the bathing has always rivaled that of the famous Annapolis Basin. In the old days the mouth of this picturesque "Arm" used to be closed by a huge chain cable, lest a hostile ship should slip in like a shark and disturb the merrymakers.

If Bernstorff had been allowed off his boat he would undoubtedly have liked to drive out to the picturesque Quinpool Road to "Dutch village," built by his countrymen of the preceding period. Here lived two naturalists who instituted the first Zoo in America—sixteen years ahead of Central Park. A short drive across country would have brought the Ambassador to Bedford Basin where, if there had been no Treitschke and no war, he would doubtless have been entertained by all the yachtmen of the jolly summer colony.

BROOKLYN CORNER

Miss Lottie West of Aylesford is visiting at W. B. B. Rockwell's.

Mr. R. S. Newcombe of Brooklyn Corner has been the guest recently of his uncle and cousin at Bridgetown.

A. A. Bligh left on Tuesday for Sydney as a delegate to the Grand Orange Lodge of Nova Scotia.

The farmers here have been filling their ice houses getting the supply from Lakeville Lake. The ice this year is of superior quality.

J. Kaiser of Steam Mill with his 6 h.p. Lloyd engine has sawed nearly 100 cords of wood for the farmers in this locality.

H. H. Bligh, De Laval representative for Kings Co., has sold to C. W. Tupper, Coldbrook a No. 17, 900 lb capacity separator. Mr. Tupper is enlarging his Dairy output.

The Presbyterian Church of Lakeville has been closed until further notice.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargot in Cows.

In a Winnipeg paper we notice a picture of Private J. W. Dow, son of Mr. Robert Dow of the D. A. R. freight office, Kentville. The paper stated:—"Pte J. W. Dow of the 10th Field Ambulance writes interesting letters from the front in France to his former fellow employees of the Dominion Express Co., Mr. Dow was for many years head clerk at the Company's office at Winnipeg."

MARRIED

Morgan-Bailey—At the Baptist Parsonage, Kentville, March 17th, by the Rev. A. W. West, William Obed Morgan, of Bear River, to Miss Annie Bailey of Newfoundland. Mr. Morgan belongs to the Transportation Coy., which is in Halifax. The happy couple stayed here till Monday when they left for Bear River.

Mrs. Jennie Swan of New York is visiting at Hantport where her mother resides.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it, sure cure.
CHAS. E. SHARP.
Hawthorn, N. B., Sept. 1st 1906

OBITUARY

Mrs. Henry A. Woodworth
The death took place at the residence of her mother Mrs. Hanley, Lakeville, of Prudence Adella, wife of Mr. Henry A. Woodworth of Steam Mill Village on Saturday last. The funeral service was held on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. O. Steeves, Billtown, burial at the new cemetery, Billtown.

Mrs. Woodworth leaves besides a husband, two children by her former marriage, Mrs. Joseph Meisner of Chipman Brook and Murray Foote at Lakeville.

She married Mr. Woodworth in August, 1916. The cause of death was caused by a heavy cold brought on by pneumonia.