

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1916

NEXT Saturday the province of Ontario goes dry.

BRUSSELOFF, the Russian General, thinks the war will be over in August, 1917.

AGAIN disaster has overtaken the Quebec bridge, the center span collapsing yesterday as it was being raised into position and dashing down out of sight in 200 feet of water. Some ten lives were lost. Success seemed already in sight when the tragedy occurred.

GOOD ROADS AND THE FARMER.

Toronto, September 10.—The question of transportation in the Province of Ontario at the present time is a very live issue. Good roads are an essential to the further development of the province, seem to occupy a position of at least parallel importance to the extension of Hydro Radials and Steam Railways. In both New and Old Ontario the subject of good roads represents an ever growing theme of popular discussion. Rural communities in the older portions of the province are agitating for roads, not only for the main high ways, but for the concession roads and side lines, which give the farmer access to the highways.

In New Ontario more roads and still more roads is the cry, and money will have to be provided for this purpose; but the urgent need in older Ontario is the improvement of existing roads.

The old complaint that roads are kept in repair, or provided, as the case may be, merely to suit the caprices of motor fiends is losing weight, because the farmer has gradually come to consider an automobile part of his farm equipment, and now looks upon the roads question in a new light.

Macadam roads are said to be unsuitable to the new conditions of motor transportation on the main highway. If this be the case, it is a matter for the provincial government to take in hand at once, with a view to finding a solution of this difficulty. Concrete roads are favored by many experts. They are more expensive than macadam, but it is believed the initial expense more than adjusts itself in the longer period of wear.

In connection with the improvement of by-ways, the policy of the Liberal representatives in the Legislature has been drafted to meet the demands of the farmer; and radical measures to ameliorate conditions may be expected when the Conservative "sleepers" are removed from office, which is practically certain at the next general election. The Liberal policy is "to secure the building up of a Good Roads system throughout the province thereby facilitating traffic and ensuring quick delivery of farm and garden produce.

The Ontario Liberal Party today is studying all questions relating to the agricultural welfare of the province, in the confident expectation of an early return to power. Since 1911 its representatives in the House have urged and pleaded the cause of the farmer; and their success in alleviating offensive conditions, although in Opposition, and the soundness of their public proposals for the advancement of agriculture, are fast finding recognition among the farming community.

It was a Liberal Government which in 1896 initiated the Good Roads Movement, realizing the importance of county roads as a factor in transportation; and recognizing their value to the farmer in making agriculture more profitable, farm life more agreeable, and in increasing the value of farm property. With this in view the government appointed a Highways Commissioner to direct the expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, and passed legislation under which appropriations might be made in connection with the development of the good roads system.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3 lbs. will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. A sample will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms

Dominion revenue for the five months ending with August showed an increase of \$20,000,000, the chief advance being in customs returns, from \$20,000,000 to \$23,029,000.

Alphonse Barre, a farmer at R. o. e. Corners, near Casselman, after shooting his wife, walked two miles to a church and told a knell, then returned and surrendered to the police.

COMBLES UNDER FIRE

British and French Concentrate Guns on Ricardy Town

Village of Ginchy, the Last Remaining Position of Strength Between Allies and Railway Centre Has Been Occupied—Scarcely a German Out of 2,000 Escaped in Attack on Guillemont Says Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The village of Ginchy, the last remaining fortified place separating the British from the important German railway centre of Combles, Sunday fell to the troops of Sir Douglas Haig.

Combles is now under fire from three sides, by the British from the north-west and west, and by the French from the south-west. Its fall is now believed to be a matter of a few days.

Winding up a week of incessant hammering of the German lines in the initial phases of which, last Sunday, part of Ginchy and the whole of Guillemont were taken by storm, the British Saturday attacked on a front of 6,000 yards, between High Wood and Leuze Wood. As a result, they completed the capture of Ginchy and took all of the ground between the village and Leuze Wood. Furthermore, they pushed their lines forward 300 yards on a front of 500 yards east of High Wood.

Simultaneously successfully crushing the German line in the north-east, the British gained an additional 600 yards to the north-east of Pozieres. The headquarters statement issued Sunday night tells of heavy casualties suffered by the Germans, particularly while fighting for a counter-attack during the British action near Pozieres, the Germans being caught by the British artillery fire.

The French forces on the Somme contested themselves with minor actions Sunday. They captured some German trenches east of Belleu-en-Santerre, south-west of Barleux, taking 30 prisoners, and earlier in the day took a small wood east of this village, and made further progress east of Denicourt. Including Sunday's captures, the French have taken more than 8,000 prisoners since last Sunday.

At every vital point of the Somme battle line the Germans Sunday launched counter-attacks of frantic bitterness. Everywhere their attempts to regain the ground lost since the resumption of the Allies' big push a week ago Sunday broke down with severe losses, according to the French and British official reports. They were unable to wrest from the Entente troops an inch of the lost terrain.

Only at one point between Belleu-en-Santerre and Barleux, did the Germans make as much as a temporary gain. They were immediately driven out of the trench in which they had won a foothold, by a vigorous French counter-attack. The short-lived success was scored, according to the French communiqué, with the aid of jets of liquid fire.

The British have taken 350 prisoners during the last 24 hours, and repulsed a violent counter-attack north-east of Pozieres and another north of Ginchy. In reviewing the week's advance, the afternoon statement issued at headquarters says the British since last Sunday have pushed their front forward 6,000 yards to a depth varying between 300 and 3,000 yards. The important points netted by the seven days' advance are the Falfemont farm, Leuze Wood, and the villages of Guillemont and Ginchy.

Philip Gibbs, telegraphing to The London Daily Telegraph, states that of the German garrison of 2,000 at Guillemont, hardly one escaped. All were dead, wounded, or prisoners. Two battalions were wiped out. One British sergeant, hit in the hip by a shell, captured four without help, and ordered them to carry him on a stretcher to the dressing station. He arrived smoking a cigarette, with his prisoners as stretcher-bearers.

QUEBEC BRIDGE COLLAPSED

Disaster Again Prevents Placing of Last Span—Many Are Killed.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—The central span of the Quebec bridge, which was being hoisted 150 feet from the St. Lawrence into position this morning, collapsed at 10.30. There has been a considerable loss of life, but its extent cannot yet be ascertained. Many workmen were taken out of the water by boats carrying spectators. The stupendous, delicate, and hazardous operation of hoisting into position the central spans of the Quebec cantilever bridge, the largest in the world, which has been constructed over the St. Lawrence at a cost of \$17,000,000 in order to shorten the railway journey from Halifax to Winnipeg and the Canadian West by 200 miles, was begun this morning. The bridge now approaching completion stands upon the site of the structure which collapsed on August 27, 1907, with a loss of 70 lives. The central span, which weighs over 5,000 tons and is 640 feet long, was towed into a position immediately under the gap left in the anchor arms of the construction by nine tugs. Chains with links thirty inches in diameter, and girders were then attached to the span and work on pulling it into its place in the bridge by eight thousand ton hydraulic jacks was commenced, and the span had been lifted about quarter way when the crash came. Thousands of visitors, mostly construction men, were present from all over America to witness the job.

Evacuating Varna.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Bulgarians are evacuating Varna, the principal port on the Black Sea, according to a semi-official news agency despatch from Odessa.

HALICZ ABANDONED.

Austrian Garrison Has Given Up Gateway to Lemberg.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Austro-German forces defending Halicz, the fortified city 60 miles south of Lemberg, have blown up the remaining fortifications of the town, and some of them have been occupied by the Russians, according to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd late Sunday night. The fall of Halicz is a matter of hours.

The despatch adds that the great bridge across the Dniester has been blown up and that the Russians hold the left bank of the river, heavily shelling the retreating Austrians. Two troop trains were wrecked by the Russian fire.

Sunday night's official Austro-Hungarian war statement admits that the Russians in the Carpathians east of the Cibo valley "succeeded in taking isolated portions of our front."

The Turkish army which was recently reported to have gone to Galicia to aid the hard-pressed Austro-Hungarians, assisted in the defence of Halicz.

The official bulletins from both Petrograd and Berlin Sunday indicate that the struggle around there has been a desperate one.

An unofficial despatch from Petrograd likewise enlarges on the fierceness of the fighting around Halicz and along a twenty-five-mile front northward from that point.

Gradually driven back from its stubbornly-defended position, General Count von Bothmer's army has been compelled during the fighting of the past ten days to retire five miles westward from the Zlota Lipa line defences to the present positions along the Onita Lipa and its tributary, the Narayuvka.

Although these operations did not pierce or cause a breach in the lines, the Austrian retirement left Halicz in a very critical position. It was surrounded on three sides and was saved from immediate capitulation only by the excellent natural defences afforded by the high right bank of the Dniester on which it is located.

The railway station of Halicz, which is on the left bank of the river opposite the town, fell into Russian hands as soon as the Russians gained control of the railway line running south from Halicz. Nevertheless, a hard struggle was expected by the Russians before they could force the Dniester and take the town of Halicz itself.

The importance of such an event was demonstrated in August, 1914, when, during the first Russian advance in Galicia, the Austrian loss of Halicz and defeat on the Gnita Lipa brought about soon afterward the surrender of Lemberg.

Too close a parallel, however, cannot be drawn between the two occasions, as the Austrians, instead of being alone now, are aided by German and Turkish troops, and, having greatly improved the fortifications defending the approaches to the city, were able to offer a much stronger defence. But with the fall of Halicz, Count von Bothmer's army will be compelled to sacrifice the Gnita Lipa positions and continue the westerly retirement, leaving the way open to Lemberg from the south-east.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Russian cavalry has occupied several points on the Bulgar-Roumanian frontier. According to evidence received by the Russian commission of inquiry into Germany's methods of warfare, columns of Russian prisoners in German uniform were marched to the rear of the Franco-German front with the purpose of deceiving French aircraft, who, taking them for German reserves, frequently dropped bombs on them."

STRIKE MAY GROW.

New York Unions Propose to Go Out in Sympathy With Carmen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A strike of stage employees, longshoremen, brewery workers, machinists, bartenders, moulders, and printers, in sympathy with the unionized carmen who quit their places four days ago, was decided upon at a meeting of the heads of their unions Sunday night, according to an announcement by Hugh Frayne, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

A resolution was passed calling upon all unionized wage-earners in Greater New York, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains, and New Rochelle, to sanction a strike "in support of the contest of the street railwaymen of the right to organize." The resolution recommends that the workers in the various trades "lay down their tools until the companies are forced to recognize the carmen's union."

According to Frayne, approximately 750,000 men and women are enrolled in the unions which were represented at the meeting Sunday presented at the meeting Sunday. Before a sympathetic strike can be declared, however, it was explained by the union leaders that it will be necessary for them to call mass meetings of their respective unions and put the proposition to a vote of the members.

CANADIANS IN ACTION.

Fighting is Reported to Have Taken Place on Friday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—It is reported here that the Canadians have again been in action. This time on the Somme front, to which a large number of the troops from the Dominion were moved some time ago. No details of the engagement are available, but the fighting appears to have taken place on Friday, when the British continued their advance, capturing a German trench and repulsing a number of counter-attacks. The action does not seem to have been a heavy or serious one so far as the Canadian divisions were concerned.

The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance has made plans to secure enforcement of the prohibition act.

Victor Joinville, grandson of Prince de Joinville, and great-grandson of Louis XIV, died at his home in Sandwich East, at the age of eighty-five.

Catarth Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarth is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarth Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarth Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known combined with some of the best purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarth Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarth conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

All Drugs, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MARRIAGES

LAWFORD-CODE—At Zion Church, Carleton Place, Sept. 10th, 1916, by Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., Mr. Eldin F. Lawford to Miss Christine M. Code, both of Smith Falls.

BELL-CARL—At Zion Church, Carleton Place, Sept. 10th, 1916, by Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., Mr. Ernest Bell, of the Township of Kildare, to Miss Agnes Carl, of the Township of Hastings.

DEATHS.

CARSON—In Ottawa, Sept. 11th, Mr. Joseph Carson, of Carleton Place, aged 79 years and 9 mos.

ANDERSON—At Franktown, Sept. 10th, Mr. James Anderson, aged 69 years and 11 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, more or less, being part of Lot No. 4 in the 8th and part Lot 4, 8th Concession, Hastings, upon which is a good dwelling house and outbuildings. Good clay loam and never-failing water supply. Near to school and one mile from Carleton Place. For further particulars apply to W. J. McNEELY, 8th Con. or address R.M.D. No. 2, Carleton Place.

NOTICE.

MILK delivered from Arkan Dairy at Six Cents per quart. G. A. BURGESS, Proprietor. Telephone No. 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

COMPOSED of West-half of Lot No. 6, in 7th Con. Hastings, containing 100 Acres, more or less, about 85 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, balance bush, including sugar bush. In the property there is a comfortable dwelling house and two never-failing wells. This property is situated about seven miles from Carleton Place, convenient to school and cheese factory. For further particulars apply to Mrs. CHRISTINA McDONNELL, 7th Con. Beck with, R.R. No. 2, Carleton Place.

LAND FOR SALE

THE WEST HALF of Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession of Beck with. Apply to ROBERT CAVANAGH, Carleton Place.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

in connection with the

METHODIST CHURCH BECKWITH

will be held on

September 17th and 18th, 1916

Rev. J. W. S. Lowry to preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 17th.

On the 18th TEA will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock, followed by a first-class programme. Dr. Hanna, M.P., W. F. Hall, M.P.P., and Revs. Lowry and Osborne will be the speakers, and a Choir selected from the entire Circuit will render several special selections. Mr. E. R. Steadman will occupy the chair.

Admission, Adults, 25 cts. Children, 10 cts

RENFREW Fair

The Great Horse Fair and Apple Show of the Ottawa Valley

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY
SEPTEMBER 20, 21 & 22

Always something new and good

This year it is the New Machinery Hall, now under erection, which will give opportunity for much better display, in actual operation, of the machinery that is of value to farmers; and also will give more room for display of farmers' products, and better chance for display of mercantile and industrial exhibits in the great Drill Hall.

Great Military Demonstration

by 240th Battalion
Sham Battles, Physical Drill, etc., &c. afternoon and evening.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS AND PARACHUTE

Drops by experienced aeronauts.
Merry-go-round, Lively Midway. Good treatment for everybody.

Send for Prize List to T. F. BARNET, W. E. SMALLFIELD, President. Sec. Treas.

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WITH A DOUBLE-BREADED GUARANTEE

Our made-to-measure as well as the tailored Ready-to-wear Clothes with maker's name in the pocket, are guaranteed not only by ourselves but by "Fit-Reform" tailors to be desirable garments in every way, perfect in fit, in workmanship, and in style. The prices you will find moderate.

Do not take our statements, come in and examine for yourselves. It's a pleasure to show the stock.

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WILD DUCKS!

Game is getting scarcer and you have to shoot farther.

SOVEREIGN SHELLS

will give you the most perfect satisfaction.

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Our Showing of BEDS AND BEDDING

Will appeal to any woman with an eye for the beautiful combined with good quality and low prices.

We invite an inspection of this Furniture. Restful sleep overtakes one quickly on a Dixie Tuftless Mattress.

Beds, Springs and Mattresses—everything for the Bedroom that will meet both your ideals and your ideals of what is reasonable in price.

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