

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective Feb. 15 1917. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax... 6:00 a.m.
 Express for Yarmouth... 10:24 a.m.
 Express for Halifax... 4:05 p.m.
 Accom for Middleton... 3:05 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport... 4:10 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport (Sat. only) 6:20 p.m.

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax... 10:14 a.m.
 Express from Yarmouth... 3:55 p.m.
 Express from Halifax... 6:15 p.m.
 Accom from Windsor... 2:15 p.m.
 Accom from Kingsport... 8:55 a.m.
 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday daily except Saturday.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro 5:15 p.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6:40 a.m. and 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 express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway

S. S. EMPRESS leaves St. John 7:00 a.m., arr. Digby 10:00 a.m. Leave Digby 2:00 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, Wednesday and Saturday.

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

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince Arthur leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. (Atlantic time)

Return leaves Boston Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 p.m.

Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.
 J. E. KINNEY, Supt.
 Yarmouth, N. S.

ANYONE CAN DYE THEIR CLOTHES WITH DYOLA

The Dye that colors ANY KIND of Cloth Perfectly, with the SAME DYE.

No Chance of Mistake. Clean and Simple. Ask your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Booklet. The Dyestuffs Manufacturing Co., London, Montreal.



HORSE GOODS

If every description can be found here. There is not a thing missing what ought to be in it. Everything needed in stable, barn and harness room included. Every article has been gathered with great care, and you will not have a chance to complain about the quality.

W. H. REGAN, WOLFVILLE

GRAND LODGE INSTALLED OFFICERS

TRURO, June 14—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, A. F. and A. M., this morning installed the following officers:

N. W. Grand Master—Don F. Fraser, New Glasgow
 R. W. D. G. Master—W. H. Smith, Bear River

G. S. Warden—W. A. Creelman, Truro
 G. J. Warden—J. C. Mackay, Sydney
 Treasurer—John MacAlony, Halifax.
 Secretary—Thos Mowbray, Halifax.
 Assistant Secretary—J. C. Jones, Halifax

Grand Lecturer—John Hay, Truro.
 Grand Historian—J. H. Winfield, Halifax

Grand Chaplain—T. C. Mellor, Kentville
 Grand S. Deacon—P. S. D. Bates, Halifax

Grand J. Deacon—Capt. Muddock, Sherbrooke.

Grand Supt. Works—A. D. Payzant, Canning.

Grand Dir. Ceremonies—A. E. G. Forbes, Lunenburg

Grand Sword Bearer—W. Biggars, Halifax

Grand Organist—W. W. Dyllon, Sydney.

Grand Pursuivant—R. D. Fraser, Westville.

Grand Stewards—J. E. Hennigar, Halifax; J. W. DeYoung, Halifax; H. L. MacNaughton, Amherst, H. Curtis, Halifax; R. Caldwell, Kentville; L. C. Harlow, Truro.

GERMANS FORCED TO ABANDON IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN BELGIUM

London, June 14—Important sections of their front between the Lys River and St. Yves have been abandoned by the Germans, it is announced officially.

British troops followed the retreating Germans closely and made considerable progress East of Ploegsteert Wood. The statement follows:

"Our further advance, East of Messines, combined with the pressure of our troops, south of the front of our attack has compelled enemy to abandon important sections of the first line defensive system, in the area between the River Lys and St. Yves. Our troops have followed up the enemy closely and have made considerable progress, east of Ploegsteert Wood. We also gained ground during the night in the neighborhood of Gaspar.

"We raided enemy trenches last night north of Bullecourt and south of Hooge, and captured a few prisoners in each case.

BRITISH WARSHIPS CAPTURE FORT SALIF

London, June 14—Fort Salif, on the east shore of the Red Sea has been captured by British warships, it was officially announced this evening.

The announcement says:

"The commander in chief in the East Indies reports that, Tuesday morning, His Majesty's ships under his command captured Fort Salif, after a resistance of three hours.

"The fort is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea in the Kamaran anchorage, 186 miles north of Perim, between Loheya and Hodeida.

"Ninety-four prisoners, three machine guns and two mountain guns, and military stores, camels and the harbor plant were captured.

"On Britisher was killed."

Fort Salif is on Kemaran Bay, in Yemen Province, Southern Arabia. Large rock salt works are located there.

The captured fort lies about 175 miles north of the Gulf of Aden. A force of Turks to the north of Aden has been long in the way of the British in attempts they have made to advance from that city. The purpose of the seizure of Fort Salif may be in facilitation of a movement to work in behind this force and capture or disperse it.

The death of Dr. H. March took place in Chester Basin on Thursday, June 7th. He was the second son of the late Rev. Stephen March of this town, and leaves a widow and two daughters.

Dr. March was an exceptionally clever physician and at one time represented this county in the legislature with C. U. Mader of Mahone. He had considerable literary genius and wrote many charming poems with much cleverness. His death in the prime of life is a matter of regret.—Bridgewater Bulletin.

Keep Kinard's Linctant in the house

NOT ONE SOLDIER KILLED IN RAID

London, June 15—In the House of Commons last evening James I. McPherson, Parliamentary secretary for the War Office, said that the air raiders crossed the Channel in twelve minutes Wednesday. He said the understanding it to be true that one of them was brought down near Shoeburyness, near which is the practicing grounds for heavy ordnance and where there is an extensive artillery barracks. Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, announced that not a single soldier had been killed or wounded in Wednesday's raid which had been simply a killing and wounding of civilians, men, women and children, and from the German viewpoint had absolutely no value whatever.

Total Killed in Raid

London, June 15—Sir George Gave, home secretary, announced, in the House of Commons last evening, that the latest reports of the casualties in Wednesday's raid showed that 104 persons had been killed and 154 seriously and 269 slightly injured. Altogether, he said, 120 children were killed or injured.

LIBERTY LOAN \$2,500,000,000

Washington, June 15—The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed by many hundred millions of dollars. Treasury officials estimated at 11 a.m., one hour before the books closed, that the total of subscriptions would be at least \$2,500,000,000, an over-subscription of 25 per cent.

A MOVABLE HEADACHE

Mr. Rattleplate put down his teacup, and for the fifth time remarked to his hostess:

"Well, I must be going."

"Well, don't let me keep you, Mr. Rattleplate, if you must go," said his hostess hopefully.

"Yes, I really must go," said Rattleplate. "But, believe me, Mrs. Bearit, I do enjoy a little chat with you. Do you know, I had quite a headache when I came here, but now I've lost it."

"Oh, it isn't lost," said Mrs. Bearit, patiently. "I've got it now."

POTATOES CHEAPER

FREDERICTON, June 13—The expected slump in the potato market as the result of the spring crop of the southern states placed upon the United States market, has arrived. Seven dollars a barrel was the price paid here yesterday by shippers and today the price is \$5.

It is said there is every prospect of the price going lower and that farmers who are holding for increased prices are doomed to disappointment. In certain sections of the south frosts set back the spring crop of potatoes, but the Carolinas are pouring an immense quantity into the market.

URGE REPRISALS AGAINST GERMAN TOWN.

The Murder of Women and Children Has Stirred the British People

London, June 14—Yesterday's German air raid on London, in which so many women and children lost their lives, has greatly strengthened the hands of those who so long have advocated a reprisal against German towns, and the government, which heretofore has been opposed thereto, will again be urged in Parliament to take this step.

The Westminster Gazette, which opposes reprisals, suggests that the best way of stopping raids on open towns is for the Entente Allies to intimate to the enemy that they are determined after the war, to use their economic power against all who practise frightfulness in the air or under the sea, or accumulate instruments of war and destruction.

THREE BEST KNOWN FLAGS

Which are the three best known flags in the world? There can be only one answer: the Union Jack, the Tricolor of the French Republic, and the Stars and Stripes of the United States. Probably there is not a civilized man on the globe who does not recognize the three flags at sight, and few who do not look upon them as emblem of Freedom.

THE EARTH OPENED AND THE GERMANS DISAPPEARED

London, June 8.—All the special correspondents at the front in their descriptions of the Messines battle, feature the tremendous explosions of mines which preceded the British advance.

"The earth opened and the German lines disappeared," is one terse description. Every writer likens the effect on the surrounding terrain, to an earthquake. One says that the hill on which he stood shook like the doors had been thrown open in front of a number of colossal blast furnaces, and with each blast the earth shook and shivered beneath our feet.

"It was worse than an earthquake." "Thunder clouds of smoke rose in solid forms to immense heights from Hill 60, Wytechaete wood and other places, and while our eyes were full of the spectacle, a thousand guns opened fire. The air shook as the earth and air met incredible explosions seemed to rend the world until we appeared part of some cosmic revolution. We saw familiar landscapes, already ploughed and harrowed by the war, vanish or assume grotesque shapes. Hill 60 went up in fine dust.

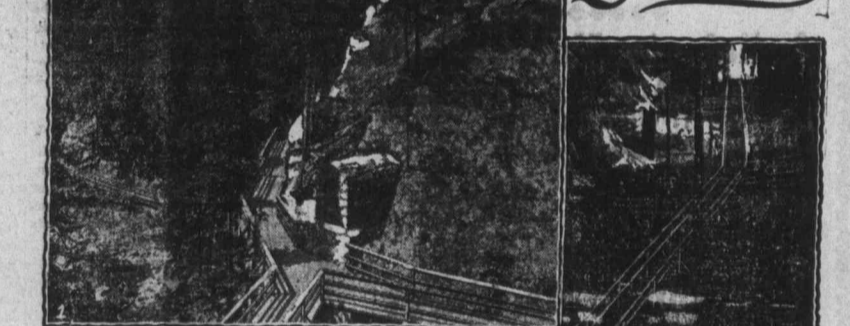
The correspondents agree in anticipating desperate counter-attacks. They say the Germans are massing vast forces and intimate that the battle has only begun.

Legacy to Payzant Memorial Hospital

Word has been received from Charles Dover, Executor of estate Mrs. Annie Eden that the sum of \$702.88 has been bequeathed to the Payzant Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Eden died in England in January, 1917. She was born in Avondale and was the eldest sister of Mrs. Darius Mosher of this town.

A Boston steamer which recently returned from a trip to the Mediterranean was obliged to pay \$30 per ton for 500 tons of coal to bring here from the Azores to Hampton Roads. The captain paid \$90 a ton for coal at Genoa, but he purchased only enough to carry the steamer to Fayal. Coal is higher than ever before known in Southern Europe. The steamer has been chartered for two trips to Rio Janeiro.

A Beauty Spot in Nova Scotia



MOST centrally located town in Nova Scotia with a population of between eight and nine thousand, meeting place of railroads and home of large manufacturing industries, Truro is also a place of beauty and a joy to the visitor in its tree-shaded streets, its parks of winding pathways and waterfalls, its surroundings of rich and beautiful farm lands. Here is the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Dominion Atlantic Railways, the home of a huge and ever-growing wool industry with a name nationally known, a condensed milk plant, hat and cap factories, machine shops and wood factories—all on a large scale and all prosperous. But here too are fine churches, normal and agricultural colleges, handsome public buildings, in beautiful settings of green lawns and shrubbery, on streets shaded by rows of spreading maples. Truro is a unique and most happy combination of material prosperity and aesthetic charm.

Settled first by the Acadian French, and later by sturdy colonists from New England, and hardy soldiers who had fought and won under Cornwallis and Wolfe, Truro is rich in its historical associations. Quick to realize the richness of the soil here—washed as it was by the tides of Cobequid, terminus of the fickle Fundy—the French Acadians built their dykes, erected a chapel, and settled. With the passing of the years, the tiny settlement grew and grew, becoming not only a community of rich farms, but also a resting place in the long trek from Port Royal to Louisbourg or Quebec.

And then came the expulsion of the Acadians their homes were burned, their flocks driven off and their lands made waste. Even to this day, pieces of farming or kitchen utensils are turned up by the plow, treasures hastily buried there by the French Acadians in the hope that some day they might return, reclaim them, and live again those happy and peaceful days so dear to the habitant farmer.

Years passed by and there came such men as Alexander Miller, Matthew Taylor, Capt. William Blair, Ellakim Tupper, Charles McKay, Adam Dickey, James Courlay, Samson Moore, James Downey, Joshua Lamb, James Widdon, and Charles Dickson from New England, Capt. John Morrison and Col. Jonathan Blanchard from New Hampshire; Dr. John Harris from Philadelphia; and soldiers from England, Scot-

land and Ireland—stout and hardy pioneers were they all. So strongly were they in sympathy with the American Revolution that when two justices of the peace tendered them the oath of allegiance in 1777, but five were willing to take it. Yet their descendants by the hundreds are now giving their blood and their lives in the great battle being waged for civilization of the town itself, than the natural park with its paths winding in and out among trees of fir, spruce and pine, its miniature cliffs, its bridges over bustling and tumbling rapids, its sparkling waterfalls, and its rustic benches overlooking them all—no less delightful than all these are the driveways through a country picturesque in rambling farm houses, huge barns, spreading fields of hay and oats; with afar off the waters of Cobequid, muddy from racing over the long flats, and dotted with ships, lumber laden and bound far south to the United States or east to Great Britain. Charmed with its beauties and soothed with its cool breezes, the seeker after rest and peace will find in Truro a place to come to again and again.