

The Man who tries, and fails, succeeds.

# The Acadian.

The man who succeeds without trying, fails.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

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NO. 28

## THE ACADIAN.

Published every Friday morning by the Proprietors,

DAVIDSON BROS., WOLFVILLE, N.S.

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Newspapers from all parts of the country, or articles upon the topics of the day, are cordially solicited.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per square (2 inches) for first insertion, 20 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application.

Copy for new advertisements will be received up to Thursday noon. Copy for changes in contracts advertisements must be in the office by Wednesday noon.

Advertisements in which the number of insertions is not specified will be continued and charged for until otherwise ordered.

This paper is mailed regularly to subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Job Printing is executed at this office in the latest styles and at moderate prices. All postmasters are authorized agents of the ACADIAN for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, but receipts for same are only given from the office of publication.

TOWN OF WOLFVILLE.  
C. S. FRICKE, Mayor.  
W. M. BLACK, Town Clerk.

OFFICE HOURS:  
9:00 to 12:30 a. m.  
1:30 to 5:00 p. m.  
Close on Saturday at 12 o'clock.

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE.  
OFFICE HOURS, 8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.  
Saturdays open until 8:30 P. M.  
Mails are made up as follows:  
For Halifax and Windsor close at 6:00 a. m.  
Express west close at 9:35 a. m.  
Express east close at 4:00 p. m.  
Kentville close at 8:45 p. m.  
Reg. letters 15 minutes earlier.  
E. S. CRAWLEY, Post Master.

### CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. N. A. Parkin, Pastor. Sunday Services: Public Worship at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Women's missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, at 2:30 p. m. The Social and Benevolent Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 3:30 p. m. The Mission Band meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 3:45 p. m. All seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. Miller, Pastor: Public Worship every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Services at Fort Williams and Lower Horton as announced. W. F. M. S. meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 3:30 p. m. Senior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Monday at 7:00 p. m. Junior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Sunday at 9:00 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. J. Arncliffe, Pastor. Services on the Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45. All the seats are free and strangers welcomed at all the services. At Greenwich, preaching at 3 p. m. on the Sabbath.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.  
St. John's Parish Church, of Horton. —Services: Holy Communion every Sunday, 8 a. m.; first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Matins every Sunday 11 a. m. Evening 7:00 p. m. Wednesday Evening, 7:30 p. m. Special services in Advent, Lent, etc. by notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Superintendent and teacher of Bible Class, the pastor.

All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.  
Rev. R. F. Dixon, Rector.  
A. G. Cowie } Wardens.  
T. L. Harvey }

St. Francis (Catholic).—Rev. Fr. H. J. McMillan, P. F. M. S. at 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday of each month.

THE TABERNACLE.—During summer months open air services. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Splendid class rooms, efficient teachers, men's bible class.

### MASONIC.

St. George's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the third Monday of each month at 8:00 o'clock.  
A. K. BASS, Secretary.

### ODDFELLOWS.

ORISKANY LODGE, No. 92, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.  
H. M. WATSON, Secretary.

### TEMPERANCE.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION No. 8, of T. meets every Monday evening in their Hall at 7:30 o'clock.

### FORBES.

Over 100 members, I. O. O. F., meets in Temperance Hall on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

## COAL!

Acadia Lump,  
Albion Nut,  
Springhill,  
Inverness.

A. M. WHEATON

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is a thirsty flour. It is so strong that it takes up a great deal more water. It therefore makes

Bread

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We prepare the freight on all orders amounting to \$10.00 and over, except for such heavy goods as sugar, flour, molasses, salt, oil, etc.

If your name is not on our mailing list, send it along, so that you will receive our catalogue and special lists as they are published.

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Hollifax, N. S.

## BRITAIN'S ARTILLERY ONE OF WAR'S MARVELS

Making of Guns is Most Difficult Feat of All—Training Men Easier

The most amazing feature about Britain's new army, which has transformed a country normally many times removed from the top rung of the military ladder, to one of the greatest military powers of the world, concerns the artillery. The young battalions in child's play to creating new batteries. Each battery embraces some 15 men, many of them skilled mechanics, and all of them highly trained. To produce professional gunners is a long and tedious process, which dare not be hurried. But above all, there is the production of the guns themselves.

It speaks volumes for Britain's resources in men and machinery that since war began the artillery arm has developed marvellously from one outfitting an army less than half a million to the strength required for fighting force three millions strong. Yet every new gun of the many hundreds of different types is a big task in itself, over a hundred different processes being involved in its manufacture. To cause eye a big gun is so much steel tubing, with a certain amount of regulating machinery at the breech. But this machinery is made and tested as an expensive watch might be the last thing thought of.

To begin with, the steel used in its manufacture is different from ordinary steel; it is produced by the open hearth process, allowing the free play of air, and the great ingots are cast solid. The steel has then to be forged, and if the gun of a big calibre the bore is cut out of the forged ingot. The selected block of steel, after being placed in a furnace, is thinned under steel hammers or hydraulic presses to the shape required. A disater to the job may occur at the outset by the ingot being too thick or drawn out too rapidly. The steel has to be forged by degrees to a diameter nearly two inches larger than the finished tube requires to be, but, notwithstanding, the great care taken, it is impossible to avoid strain and the ingot is eradicated by alternate slow heating and cooling.

When this harassing part of the work has been accomplished, the roughly shaped bore is put into a lathe and given its final diameter. In many cases the centre of the cylindrical mass is "retrapped," that is, a central ring of steel is cut out. This comes a peculiar but very necessary operation, nothing less, indeed, than tempering or hardening the metal by means of an oil furnace. It is placed in a gas furnace, and when at white heat is plunged into a bath of rapel, the oil being maintained at a temperature by a lining of cold water placed all around it. Nor does this again result in a tremendous heat, but the effect of this further operation being literally to take the creases out of the metal.

## SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON

From Bottom to Top of Military Ladder After Forty Years

There probably is no man in the British army with a more romantic military career than Sir William Robertson, who from being a trooper in the Sixteenth Lancers rose to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial General Staff at home. In France he was the Commander-in-Chief's right-hand man, the "indispensable" in such a term may be used, of the British army in France and Flanders. Sir John French, who he had so often battled, he was the fighting man, but he looked to Sir William Robertson for everything connected with the fighting machine run smoothly.

Sir William enlisted in 1877 when he was seventeen, and rapidly went through the non-commissioned ranks, with the result that he was selected for a commission. Transfer to the Third Dragoon Guards, then stationed in India, followed. The young officer occupied himself industriously in acquiring the various Indian dialects and quickly qualified for promotion. His first taste of warfare was in the Miran Expedition, a difficult enterprise carried out against mountain tribes in the region of Kohat in 1891. He also distinguished himself in the relief of Chitral, where he was badly wounded, and in the South African war.

Two Kinds of Cannon. Kitchener is possessed of a grim humor which he sometimes displays to great advantage. During the Boer War, at a time when military discipline was somewhat lax, he once walked into the billiard room of an hotel where a number of rather young officers were engaged in a heated discussion over a game.

"You didn't make a cannon!" shouted one youthful officer. "I tell you, I did, man!" "I tell you, you didn't!" cried a third. Suddenly the voice of Kitchener, who had entered quite unperceived, broke in upon the noise. "Gentlemen," it said icily, "a cannon on the table appears to interest you much more than a cannon on the field. You will report at headquarters in fifteen minutes."

It was a long time before any of those officers took up a cue again. Lord Reading's French Story. The mixture of optimism and pessimism which afflicts us at the present time reminds one of a good story that Lord Reading told long ago about pessimists and optimists in the trenches.

"Two soldiers at the front were smoking under a tree somewhere in France," said his lordship. "This war will last a long time yet," said the first soldier. "Our company has planted rose bushes in front of our trench." "Oh, you jolly optimists," said the other Tommy, "we've planted acorns 'a front of ours."

Mr. Peck—They've talked over 2,500 miles by wireless. I wonder if you could hear me that far away, Henry? Henry (wistfully)—I wonder.

CASTORIA FOR FLETCHERS CHILDREN

## IT FEELS LIKE BEING UNDER FIRE

What are the sensations of being under fire aboard a battleship? The question is answered from first-hand experience by Mr. Norman Wilkinson, R.I., the well-known artist, in a recently published book. Mr. Wilkinson was for some time (assistant paymaster) in the crew of the *Thetis*, off Gallipoli and elsewhere. One day the *Thetis* started to sink. Her crew were a strange mixture of feelings—of a desire to get under way, of a desire to get under way, of a desire to get under way.

The supply of these "souvenirs" was not sufficient to go round, and therefore one or two ingenious beat searchers raided the blacksmith's forge, which every warship carries. From these collections of "flicky log" fragments were made, some of them being given away, others sold to relatives and friends. "These," remarks Mr. Wilkinson, "are now probably looked upon in many quarters as the 'souvenirs' of the war."

"No nation has possibly been conducted warfare in a more above-board and clean handed manner than the British. The fact that such qualities could be attributed to the Turk was a surprise to me, though naval officers and army officers alike are well acquainted with the gentleman of the Mediterranean. This is further borne out by his refusal to use poisonous gas when attacking the British forces on the Gallipoli peninsula."

"On the afternoon of the landing the Turks sent in an emissary to say that they would be glad to have the expected provisions no stores were laid in the vicinity. In another case a Turkish emissary actually sent to apologize to him for the accidental shooting of one of his stretcher-bearers."

## FOOTING THE BLACKS

Colonial German Lies Manufactured For African Consumption

The Colonial Office issued the following translation of a letter from Count Falkenstein, the officer commanding German forces on the Nyassaland frontier, addressed to a certain Mwamisa Isa, a leading Moslem of the large Moslem population living on both sides of the British border near Lake Nyasa: "The 'h' war now is throughout the world. In Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, Tripoli, Afghanistan, Afghanistan, and Persia, half of the country of India, Soudan, the Nubians country; in fact, every position in the world is being fought everywhere."

The Turks have sunk many English and French ships, and the French are completely cleared out. In Persia our Russian enemies and the English have been driven out. In Afghanistan and Baluchistan the English have run away. The askari of holy war are in the Punjab and in India. The German and British forces everywhere defeated the French, Russians, and English. French and Russians are practically killed and the English have run away. Furthermore, they are dying for God. He has seen their flag of Mohammedanism in the eyes. (Signed) Falkenstein, Captain."

## TOMMY'S HARD LUCK

Only Hundred Yards From Holland and Liberty, But is Cheerful

Among the adventurous attempts at escape from German prisons, that of the young Bristol soldier who tells the story in a letter to his father is certain to hold a high place in the annals of the war. The soldier does not state just where he was imprisoned. He says: "I put my idea of escape from here to Holland and thence home into operation. After creeping through forests, over rough hills, and all kinds of difficulties, travelling by night only, and in the day lying hidden in forests, I was captured on a Saturday night about 8:30 by German sentries. I was only 100 yards from my goal, the German-Holland frontier. This came about by my feet and legs being frozen from the knee downwards, after lying in deep snow day after day without covering. At the time I felt like crying, so weak and disappointed was I, but now I am inclined to laugh, because there is a humorous side to every question. As a reward for my strenuous efforts to escape, my star is in the descendant with the German prison officials, and I am kept locked up night and day alone, being let out of my cell only for exercise. I have had very bad luck and I was cheating up."

In England aliens can sit on a jury after ten years' domicile. In Ireland they are heavily disqualified. Just as we talk about John Bull, the French talk about Jean Craupaud, and the Russians about Ivan Ivanovitch. The police of Genoa discovered that the Germans had been smuggling automatic pistols in sardine cans, through Italy and Switzerland.

It is man's destiny to climb.

## His Dangerous Guests.

In a General Army Order General Jeffrey brings to the knowledge of France the heroic behaviour of Camille Eugene Jaquet, a tradesman of Lille.

Condemned to capital punishment by the Germans and executed in the Lille Citadel on Sept. 22nd, 1915, for having harbored, hidden, and given help to French soldiers and having helped them to escape, he died as a hero with his hands free and his eyes unbandaged, crying, "Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

For months this middle aged wine merchant, acting merely on the dictates of duty, devoted himself to establishing an "underground railway" for many officers and men who succeeded in hiding in cellars when Lille surrendered in October, 1914.

Day and night, M. Jaquet, according to the "Matin" was aided by his daughter. For weeks he fed his dangerous guests, who, as occasion arose, were guided by a Belgian professional smuggler across Belgium and reached France via England.

Among the extraordinary exploits of this heroic man was the saving of a flight-lieutenant, on March 11, with two other airmen, dropped bombs on the German wireless station at Lille. The machines got back safely to their lines, but one was forced to come down at the gates of Lille. When German motor mitrailleses reached the spot the machine was in flames, but no trace could be found of the airmen. A battalion of infantry searched the countryside for miles around without discovering him.

It was 5:30 p. m. when the airmen were forced down, and in spite of the swarm of German patrols looking for him by 11 o'clock that night he was drinking tea at the Jaquet house.

For a fortnight the officer remained in the house, and on March 28 he started off, accompanied by Mlle Jaquet and the Belgian smuggler, for the frontier. When leaving his guide the officer said: "I owe you a call; I hope to see you again soon."

True to his promise in less than a month, on April 22 he flew over Lille and dropped the following message: "Lieutenant—presents his respects to the commander of the German forces in Lille, and regrets not having been able to make his acquaintance during his pleasant stay in the neighbourhood."

The officer was accidentally killed in August last, but his constant flights over Lille and the story of his escape will make him live long in the memory of the towns people.

## DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the inflamed mucous membrane, stops drops of pus in the throat and nose, cleanses the throat and nasal cavities, cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, Croup, Bronchitis, and all other ailments of the Throat, Nose, and Lungs. BATES & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

## Of Interest to Women.

Veils are again in high favor. There is a revival of "The Eugenie" that flows loosely around the head, and chantly pinned plainly at the back, but newest of all is the square of tulle edged with white, a narrow peaking of the same material or a narrow lace. This square is thrown over the hat fixed to the top with two jet pins. There must be no attempt to keep it within bounds. These veils may either match the Spring hats in color to be used in the always becoming black and very dark brow.

Afternoon and evening coats are picturesque in the extreme about many there is a suggestion of powder patches and Skan chairs. Quiet brocade of tulle vie with plain colors, mostly gay but softer than the brilliancy of the winter tones. Blues, pinks and orchid shades, porcelain blues, topaz browns, cyclamen red are much in evidence, and should one prefer a more sombre hue of violet green or golden brown, a frivolous lining is imperative.

There was criticism of the work of milliners and hair dressers in the long ago as well as now. There has been resurrected from a paper contemporary with John Wesley (in 1770) this item of news relating to a service conducted by Mr. Wesley: "The first quarter of an hour of his sermon was addressed to his numerous female auditory on the absurdity of the enormous dressing of their heads; and his religious labors have so much covered the women who attended at that place of worship that widows, wives and young ladies appeared on Sabbath without curls, without flying caps and without feathers; and our correspondent further says the female sex never made a more pleasing appearance."

"The man I marry must have common sense," she said blushing. "He won't," replied he bitterly.

## YOURS TO ENJOY



You'll Like the Flavor  
40c., 45c., 50c. per pound.

## Scarcity of Medical Men in Nova Scotia.

On account of the scarcity of medical men in many parts of the province of Nova Scotia, so many having no replied and gone to the front, Premier Murray has introduced a Bill to relieve somewhat the serious situation. The Bill has two provisions, first, to enable doctors, who possessed the proper qualifications, but who were not registered in this province, to register here, so that they might go to the front; second, to enable students of four years' good standing at a qualified medical college to practise in certain prescribed districts in this province. To be decided upon by the Medical Board.

## British Flag Only Respected by the Mexicans.

Mrs. Wallace Rogers, of Detroit, Mich., arrived at El Paso, Texas, March 19th, and told how she had hidden with her baby for two days in the shaft of an abandoned mine near Canaan, from Mexican bandits. Mrs. Rogers declared that the Mexican bandits not only had no respect for the American flag, but that it actually incited them to outrages. The only flag that offered any protection was the British flag.

"I am bitterly ashamed to admit it," she said, "but whenever trouble started I began to hunt for a Union Jack. It was by no means a bullet proof shield, but it was the only flag I ever saw that the Mexicans paid any deference to."

## Decisive Hour Reached.

"We have reached the decisive hour," says Alexander Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, in speaking of the financial and military situation. "We can say without exaggeration, without illusion and without vain optimism, that we now see the end of this horrible war." M. Ribot's utterance is taken to be of the utmost importance, as indicating official opinion with regard to the result of the battle of Verdun. Whether peace is or is not appreciably nearer, it is unquestionable that the tension in France has relaxed and that men's thoughts are turned to the rapid development of events favorable to the Allies.

## Parental Guarantee

Levy Green, the negro janitor, entered the office of his lawyer patron one day with a sad and downcast countenance. "Mo'nin', Mr. Black," he said shortly. "Good morning, Levy," the lawyer answered. "How much do you want this time?" he continued, as his hand traveled to his trouser pocket. "Heap lot dis time, sah," Levy replied.

## Was Personally Attended by Dr. A. W. Chase

Before He Became Famous as the Author of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book.

Here is a letter from an aged gentleman who consulted Dr. Chase, long before his Receipt Book attained a world-wide circulation. In his family medicine became known to the ends of the earth. Like most people of advanced years his kidneys were the first organs to break down and when doctors failed to help him he remembered the physician who cured him of pleurisy in his younger days. Mr. O. D. Barnes, R.F.D. 1, Byron, Mich., writes:—"About fifty years ago when living in Ann Arbor, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, was called on to treat me for pleurisy. Ever since that I have used and recommended Dr. Chase's Medicines, and have two of his Receipt Books in the house. "Some time ago a cold settled in the kidneys, causing backache, frequent urination, dizziness, and affected the eyesight. My appetite failed and I could not sleep nights. Two doctors failed to do me any lasting good, so I started using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. The results have been highly satisfactory to me. Appetite improved, I gained in weight, sleep and rest well, and feel strong and well. My kidneys resumed their natural functions, and I believe that my cure was due to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. I am 78 years old, superintend work on my farm, and can turn in and do some work myself. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers or Edmanross Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



## ROSE TEA "is good tea"