

(Continued from page two.)

engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged. Mr. Proulx asked that the bill be made more explicit, and that it be made clear that farmers should not be conscripted. Hon. Mr. Meighen replied that it was recognized that agriculture was an essential occupation, and as the bill stood the agricultural class would undoubtedly be the largest class that could claim exemption. But to go further and to say that purely a man was engaged in some sort of agricultural occupation he should be exempt would rob the bill of its force. In this regard the solicitor-general said that the bill almost exactly followed the British bill, with the additional advantage of their experience. For exemption it should be necessary to show that a man's place could not be taken by a man not qualified for military service, or by a woman.

Ottawa, July 11.—The military service bill was again under consideration of the house today in committee of the whole. Hon. Arthur Meighen stated in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a man could not insist on the right to obtain the same rank in the overseas forces under the measure as he possessed in the militia. Every one was brought down to the same level the moment the military service act applied. Hon. Frank Oliver said he understood that when 100,000 men were raised, Canada's obligations as to men would end. Mr. Meighen replied that Canada would still be very much in the war, but it would be for parliament to say how many more would be sent.

Hon. Charles Maclellan said there were a large number of Canadians in British regiments and he asked if anything had been done to bring them all into the Canadian forces. He also asked what was being done regarding Canadian recruits secured in the United States. Sir Edward Kemp stated that no consideration had been given to the question of the moving of Canadians from British regiments, but as to Canadians in the United States, he stated that recruits were given an opportunity of saying whether they would go into the British or the Canadian army. Sir Robert Borden remarked that there were not very many Canadian privates in the British army; they were principally officers.

Ottawa, July 12.—(Leased wire)—At the evening session of the Commons tonight, clause 14 was taken up, which provides that the burden of proof that a person comes within reach of any of the exceptions provided in the act shall be upon the person charged. Hon. Mr. Oliver pointed out that in such a country as Canada it might frequently be very difficult for a man to give absolute proof as to his age, and he asked if this had been considered. Hon. Mr. Meighen said that any man who did not believe himself to come within any of the classes of the act had simply to stay at home and let himself, if necessary, be prosecuted. If he could not give exact evidence as to his age it would be infinitely more difficult for the government to do so. Hon. Mr. Meighen said that the customary evidence of age was a birth certificate, which many have, and the government should provide for that. Hon. Mr. Meighen replied that evidence under oath as to age would be accepted as final evidence. The clause as amended was then adopted.

Ottawa, July 13.—Hon. T. W. Crumley laid on the table of the Commons this afternoon, the report of the investigation conducted by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., the cost of living commissioner, into the cold storage conditions in Canada. He moved that the report, which is a bulky one, be printed. This was agreed to. Sir Robert Borden stated that on Monday next, he would move the resolution in his name for the extension of the Parliamentary term for another year. Hon. Arthur Meighen, when the House went into committee on the military service bill, moved an amendment to the clause, which states that marriage, subsequent to June 11, would not exempt men from being called in the class in which they would be liable for service if unmarried. In response to the suggestion of Mr. A. K. MacLean,

he moved that the date be changed to July 6. Col. John A. Currie suggested that every unmarried man should go before the married men were called upon. A debate followed upon the weaknesses of the separation allowance system. Col. Currie said that the failure to provide separation allowances in many cases had done more than any other thing to bring the voluntary system into disrepute.

Progress of the War

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, July 8. (By The Associated Press)—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the Great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxim E. Galois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded the German armament producing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhinish cities and reached home scathless.

The whole flight lasted seven hours, during which the daring French aviator was guided only by the moon and stars and the compass, as the voyage was made in the darkest hours of the night, the destination being reached exactly according to plans. Sergeant Galois narrated his story in the simplest manner. He said: Four of us Lieut. Ardison De Pordignier, Sergt. Durand, another comrade and myself, left our base at nightfall Friday with the intention of reaching Essen. Soon afterwards we ran into foggy weather and lost sight of each other. I flew at an altitude of 1,200 metres and passed over Metz and Thionville, following the course of the River Moselle, which, however rapidly disappeared in the mist.

French Front in France, July 8.—(By The Associated Press)—The French troops holding the sector of the Chemin Des Dames to the south of Flain, although drenched to the skin and mud covered from head to foot, were full of confidence and cheerfulness today. They repulsed an attack of the most formidable nature, in which the Germans sustained shocking losses without obtaining more than a temporary foothold in these constantly contested positions. The sector in question comprises the Pantecote Farm, as well as the Chemin Des Dames, and is managed at all times because of the domination of it by the ancient Fort De Malmaison, which is in the hands of the Germans. Early this morning the Germans opened a most intense bombardment of the French lines, and while the hurricane of shells was still falling a German force comprising from ten to twelve infantry battalions made a sudden rush into the French positions.

Vienna, July 9, via London.—Northwest of Stanislaw, in Galicia, the first defense positions of the Austrians have been occupied by the Russians, after two days of violent fighting, says the official statement from Austro-Hungarian general headquarters today. The statement reads: "In the Carpathians and on the Upper Bystritsa-Solotvina the Russians threw out strong reconnaissance detachments. Northwest of Stanislaw, after two days of fierce struggling, the first positions of our defensive works had to be left to the enemy yesterday. Extensions of the Russian gain of ground were prevented by the interference of reserves."

Petrograd, July 9.—The text of the Russian statement reads: Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Zlochoff, southeast of Brzezany, there has been artillery firing on both sides. In the direction of Dolina (45 miles west of Stanislaw) troops of General Korniloff's army, about mid-day on Sunday, attacked after artillery preparation the fortified positions of the enemy west of Stanislaw on the Lomnica front. Having pierced the foremost and most important positions of the enemy our troops advanced and captured in battle the small town of Jozupol and the villages of Ciszow, Pawelche, Rycho, and Starysiec.

Having broken the strong Austro-German line in the vicinity of

Halicz, the Russians are pushing forward from Halicz towards Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and from Stanislaw south of Halicz, westward toward the line of the Dniester. After the capture of Halicz, on the front from Halicz to Zolotvin, about thirty miles to the south, General Korniloff forced the Austro-Germans to continue their retreat. In their advance from Halicz the Russians forced the fleeing enemy across the Lomnica and occupied two towns on the western bank of the river. The next natural barrier is the River Stoka, about six miles west of the Lomnica.

Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east has been achieved by the Russians, who have crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusz. Beyond the Lomnica and south of the Dniester, west of Halicz, General Korniloff's advance continues. When the Russians occupied Kalusz after forcing a passage of the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles north-westward from Stanislaw in five days. In the same time the eighth Russian army took Halicz and crossed the Dniester there and began an advance between Stanislaw and Bohorodzyany. A great wedge has been torn in the Austro-German lines south of the Dniester and the army headquarters in that region was occupied in the taking of Kalusz.

London, July 11.—Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians, says a despatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Russia's armies have broken the Austro-German line in the Halicz-Stanislaw sector, one of the most important on the eastern front, and the Russian advance continues, and have captured Halicz, the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The Austro-German forces already have withdrawn beyond the Lomnica river, about ten miles west of Jazupol, which was occupied Sunday by the Russians. The Russians have taken four more villages and increased their captures of prisoners more than one thousand. Seven more field guns and other material fell into Russian hands. West of Stanislaw toward Kalusz and Dolina the Russians have penetrated the Teutonic lines to a depth of nearly seven miles and between Stanislaw and Halicz, they have widened their wedge. In their retreat, judging by the large amount of guns and military stores captured by the Russians, the Austro-Germans failed to make a stand at two rivers, the Lukovitsa and the Luvka.

Gaining momentum as it moves westward the great Russian drive along the Dniester in Galicia continues successfully. The fighting is progressing on a fifty mile front from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians and all along the line the Russians are advancing. Northwest of Halicz on Thursday the Russians enlarged their gains north of the Dniester, capturing important heights between the river and Bukazowice and occupied two villages. This advance is in the direction of Lemberg. In the centre and on the southern end of the line the Russians have been victorious in heavy battles for the possession of the crossings of the river Lomnica. They have made progress on the road to Dolina and have captured the crossings of the Lomnica at Perushko, about fifteen miles south of Kalusz, and four miles west of Bohorodzyany. A probable resumption of heavy fighting on the eastern front north of the Pripet marshes and in Roumania is indicated. On the Dvina and Shars rivers and near Smorgan, north of Pinsk, there has been more active infantry fighting. No determined attack, however, has yet developed.

Petrograd, July 17.—The fighting resulted in the capture of Kalusz subjected the revolutionary army to the severest test, according to the Ruskly Slovo, which says that the Russian cavalry entered the town at noon Wednesday and found it abandoned by the garrison. The Russians were soon attacked, however, by fresh enemy forces which were rushed from the fortress.

Local and Other Items

Cadet Robert Teasdale was killed at Deseronto, near Toronto, when his airplane fell.

A powder magazine at Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco Bay, blew up, killing six persons and injuring thirty-one.

This is nomination day in the Provincial bye-elections. Polling takes place this day week, 25th inst.

On June 30th the French S. S. Caledonia was sunk by a mine or torpedo in the Mediterranean. Fifty-one lives were lost and 380 saved.

The British armed trawler Iceland in the North Sea has destroyed two enemy seaplanes and brought four prisoners into port. The enemy evidently caught a trawler.

The Strathroy, Ont. Canning Co.'s Building at that place was destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$175,000.

Seven persons lost their lives by the sinking of the excursion steamer Muskegow on Big Stone Lake, near Ortenville, Minnesota, the other night.

A decree has been sanctioned at Rio Janeiro declaring the wireless telegraph and telephone services the exclusive property of the federal government.

Three were burned to death and four injured by the explosion of a chemical tank in the Interstate Sanitation plant at Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days ago.

A Danish inventor, it is announced, has discovered a process for making news print papers from seaweed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from wood pulp.

A British captain states that off the Irish coast a most modern German submarine was picked up. The crew were all dead, apparently suffocated by some accident when under water. The submarine was towed into a British port.

The Greek army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined by Charles G. A. Jonnaat, high commissioner in Greece.

Brigadier General Archibald Cameron MacDonnell has, it is understood, been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir Arthur Currie in the command of the first division of the Canadian corps in France. Gen. MacDonnell is a native of Ontario.

Small men make as good soldiers as big men, in the revised opinion of the Washington War Department, which has instructed recruiting stations to open the ranks of the regular army to men of no more than 5 feet 1 inch in height, and who weigh only 110 pounds.

The American steamship Kansas, carrying a crew of fifty men, has been sunk, presumably off the French coast, according to a cable gram received at New York by the French and Canada Steamship Co., which chartered the vessel. Four of the crew are missing. The vessel was valued at \$3,000,000.

The clerical retreat held at St. Dunstan's College came to a close Saturday morning, and the priests of the diocese left for their respective parishes by the morning trains east and west. Rev. Father O'Rourke, who preached the retreat, left for Antigonish, N. S., the same morning, where he conducts a clerical retreat this week.

A Washington dispatch stated that directions have been issued by Secretary Redfield that every effort be made to expedite the licensing of coal cargoes destined for Canada under the export control provisions of the espionage act. The Dominion is suffering from a coal shortage and fear has been expressed that licensing might delay shipments. The secretary made it clear there will be no restriction on coal shipments to Canada, and ordered that telegraphic application for licenses be accepted.

Local and Other Items

The French mine sweeper, Jupiter, struck a mine in the British channel Tuesday of last week and sank. Eleven lives were lost.

The administration at Washington will probably back up the bill to authorize recruiting officers of the Allies to conscript men of their respective nationalities of military age, living in the States.

The League of the Cross will hold their annual picnic at Cream Siding, between Bedford and Suffolk, on Wednesday, July 25th. Two special trains will run from Charlottetown.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McDonald, North Bedouque, that their son, Captain Ronald McDonald, M. D., who has been in France with the C. A. M. C. for two years, and who was wounded on the 26th of last April, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant service, and also promoted to the rank of Major.

The London Daily Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says: It is probable that Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will be invited to join the War Cabinet. As he has in Lord Cecil a highly competent colleague at the Foreign Office, Mr. Balfour would not find it difficult to combine membership of the Cabinet with the direction of the Foreign Affairs.

Hon. Charles Dalton raised subscriptions among his friends for the provisions of a pool table for the Dalton Sanatorium, and it is now being greatly appreciated by the inmates, and particular thanks are due to Mr. J. A. McDonald, Cardigan, and Mr. James Tuplin, Lot 11, who contributed the sum of \$50 each and enabled the table to be placed free of debt.

A sad drowning accident occurred on the Miramichi River, N. B., on Sunday night the 15th. While four young men, Andrew and Walter McEwen and Burton Snare of Ferryville and Abram Patrie of Lower Neguac, who worked with Messrs. McEwen, were returning in a small boat from Chatham to Ferryville the boat swamped in a squall and Snare and Patrie were drowned. One of the others swam ashore and the second clung to the boat and was rescued.

One man was killed and eight injured, none probably fatally in a derailment at Wintrop the other day of a passenger train on the Boston-Beverly Beach and Lynn Railway narrow gauge line, loaded with Beach residents on their way to work in Boston. The locomotive and three cars had passed over the loop switch leading to the single track when the fourth car in the centre of the train jumped the track and turned over. The train was riding on the platform. He was caught under the car and his body cut in half.

A hail storm of great violence passed over the locality of Hopeville, N. B., Friday afternoon. The radius of the storm, so far as the hail was concerned, was small, not more than half a mile with this village as a centre, but heavy rain and thunder extended over a larger area. Half stones of large size and in such quantities as to cover the ground to considerable depth, pelted down with such force that the windows would be broken. In some places where the hail drifted, it fell to the depth of from three to five inches and could be scooped up by the bushel. Some residents took advantage of the downfall to gather ice for cream. Gardens were more or less damaged.

Monday afternoon at 5:15 the fire bell rang an alarm for a blaze in the barn owned by the Miss Robinson estate on Grafton Street. When discovered the fire had made considerable headway and the building was practically doomed before the firemen came upon the scene, although they responded with their usual promptness. The barn which was leased by Mr. A. Phillips, manager of the Crabbe Hardware Company, contained a good quantity of hay and oats besides a new buggy and a horse, practically all of which fortunately were not out and saved. Mr. Phillips' loss is therefore trifling, apart from the inconvenience. The building was burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Battleship Blown Up

London, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9th, says an official statement issued tonight by the British admiralty. An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men were not on board at the time of the explosion. The official statement reads: "H. M. S. Vanguard, Captain James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9th as the result of an internal explosion. The ship sank immediately and there were only three survivors among the crew at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, 24 officers and seventy-one men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to ninety-seven. A full enquiry has been ordered." The British battleship Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and her complement before the war was 870 men. The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnoughts and was launched in March, 1909. The Vanguard was 536 feet long with a beam of 84 feet and a draft of twenty-seven feet. Her armament consisted of ten 12-inch guns, eight 4-inch, and four 3-pounders, in addition to six torpedo tubes.

Double Murder And Suicide Annapolis, Ont.—Bruce M. Leitch, aged twenty-five, a returned soldier of Montreal, is dead, his bride of a week is dying at a hotel in Sand Point, and William Bennett, aged twenty-five, of 375 Notre Dame St., Montreal, is dying in Renfrew Hospital. Leitch, who was on leave from a Toronto convalescent home, was spending his honeymoon with his bride at Sand Point, near here. Bennett, who had been rejected by the girl, who was Miss Gertrude Lillian Stanning of Montreal, learned of their whereabouts and arrived in Annapolis yesterday, waylaid them on a lonely road and killed Leitch in cold blood, then shot Mrs. Leitch through the right lung and face, and himself through the head. The three were found lying in the roadway by a hotel-keeper, of Sand Point, at whose place Mr. and Mrs. Leitch had been staying.

The Market Prices

Butter.....0.38 to 0.40
Eggs, per doz.....0.30 to 0.32
Flour each.....80.00 to 1.00
Chickens per pair.....0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small).....0.10 to 0.16
Beef (quarter).....0.08 to 0.11
Mutton per lb.....0.11 to 0.00
Pork.....0.16 to 1.81
Potatoes.....1.00 to 1.10
Hay, per 100 lbs.....0.75 to 0.90
Black Oats.....0.85 to 0.90
Hides (per lb.).....0.16 to 0.18
Calf Skins (per lb.).....0.00 to 0.25
Sheep Pelts.....1.50 to 2.00
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00
Turnips.....0.18 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb.).....0.25 to 0.30
Pressed Hay.....14.00 to 17.00
Straw.....0.30 to 0.40
Ducks per pair.....1.55 to 2.00
Lamb Pelts.....0.00 to 0.00

DIED.

FLETCHER—At her home, in Portland, Oregon, on June 13th, ult., Minnie, relict of the late Hon. J. H. Fletcher. The deceased was buried there.
HIGGINS—At Hyde Park, Mass., on July 7th, Cornelius James Higgins, aged 62 years, leaving to mourn a wife and five daughters.
MYERS—At Charlottetown, on July 12th, Charles Myers, in his 85th year.
HOUSTON—At the P. E. Island Hospital, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, June 30th, 1917, Edison Houston of Mayfield, aged 38 years.
A. A. McLean, K. C., 1554 1/2 Donald McMillan

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse
1000 bags Bran, best quality
300 bags Middlings
400 bags Cracked Corn
250 bags Cornmeal
600 bags Oilcake
Meal (old process). Several cars
Good Hay
500 bushels Feed Oats
Cracked Grain, &c., &c.
Lowest Prices
Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.
Queen Street Warehouse

Just Received
4 Cars Hay
(GOOD NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY)

1 CAR OF
Black Oats
A Limited Quantity of
Bran Middlings
Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal

All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Due to Arrive at an early date
LARGE SHIPMENT OF
Flour, Bran and Feed Wheat.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd
Cor. Great George and Kent Streets
June 6, 1917.

FLEISCHMANN'S
YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD
You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using "The Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast. This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. (This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.)

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.
Agents for P. E. Island.