

Carleton Place Herald

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W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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READING NOTICES are inserted at 10 cts per line per insertion, and if the same matter continued at 5 cts per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted till forbidden and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday any Saturday evening from 9 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

NOTICE—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to

THE HERALD.
Carleton Place, Ont.

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17TH, 1918.

Nor nearly so many automobiles were in evidence last Sunday, an indication that all loyal citizens are willing to assist the Government in every way to curtail, conserve and even sacrifice to the end that a speedy termination of the war may be brought about.

Twenty sheep are required to provide sufficient wool to keep one soldier clothed. In Canada there are less than five and one-half sheep per soldier. The Food Board urges greater production of sheep and municipal co-operation in controlling the menace from dogs.

Premier Hearst in an informative address at the Exhibition luncheon, revealed some of the remarkable results of greater production in Ontario, one of the most striking instances being that in Spring wheat alone the production had been 8,000,000 bushels as against 4,000,000 in 1917.

WINTER WHEAT IN ONTARIO

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS

to the latest information available, the acreage of Winter wheat in Ontario in the present year was only about one-third the average annual acreage sown last autumn and to the unusually large amount of winter killing. It was estimated that fifty-six per cent. of the winter wheat was ploughed last spring. A considerable amount of the crop which was left unploughed was sown with barley, oats or spring wheat either in patches or over whole areas. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that farmers make the best possible use of their good wheat for seed purposes this autumn. Those having a surplus of good winter wheat suitable for seed purposes could report to their County Agricultural Representative or advertise through the press.

From answers to enquiries sent to the farmers in the different counties in Ontario, eighty-one per cent. report that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety.

With the object of originating better varieties than those already in cultivation, crosses have been made at the Ontario Agricultural College between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some of the varieties of particularly high quality for bread production. A cross made between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new wheat which in six years has surpassed both its parents in average yield per acre and is almost equal to the Bulgarian in bread production. This variety has been given the name "O.A.C. No. 104" and has been distributed throughout Ontario in connection with the co-operative experiments in each of the past three years. It has made the highest record in each of these years. It proved to be one of the hardiest varieties in the tests of the past year. This new wheat should be available in fairly large quantities by another season. It will be distributed in small lots for co-operative experiments this autumn to those who wish to test varieties of winter wheat. This new variety will be included in experiment No. 1 as given below.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS IN AUTUMN OF 1918

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1. Three varieties of Winter Wheat; 2. One variety of Winter Rye and one of Winter Wheat; 3. Spring Applications of Five Fertilizers with Winter Wheat; 4. Autumn and Spring Applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat; 5. Winter Emmer and Winter Rye as Fodder Crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Number 4 this autumn and for Number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for Number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.,
August 31st, 1918.

AUSTRIA SEEKS PEACE

Asks Warring Nations to Meet in Conference.

All Belligerent Governments Invited to Enter into Non-binding Discussions With a View to Bringing War to an End—Germany Also Offers "Terms" to Belgium But No Word of Reparation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Austro-Hungarian Government on Saturday officially invited all belligerent Governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting-place with a view to bringing about peace. The Holy See and all neutral nations also will be notified.

The Austro-Hungarian Government states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether those pre-requisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

The Government announces that a note embodying its suggestions had been addressed to the various belligerent powers, and that the Holy See had been apprised of the proposal in a special note. The Governments of the neutral states also had been made acquainted with the proposal.

The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates to a "confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon."

The proposal says the conference would be one of "delegates who would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their Governments regarding these principles, and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined."

It is understood that the British Government has received the Austro-Hungarian peace note and also the proposal, previously referred to, that all the powers should withdraw their troops from the Murman territory.

It is also learned that Germany has made a peace offer to Belgium. The terms of this proposal are as follows:

That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war.

That thereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted.

That the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period.

That Belgium shall use her good offices to secure return of the German colonies.

That the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized.

The proposal contains no word respecting reparation or indemnities, no admission that Germany wronged Belgium.

"Austria again is Germany's cat's paw," was the comment generally heard in London to-day when the news of Austria's invitation to the belligerents, "to confidential non-binding discussions at a neutral centre," became public. It was not considered surprising that Austria should make a move to secure peace, for Vienna since the early days of September has been the scene of many conferences of the statesmen of the Central Powers and of Teutonic allied monarchs.

Week before last Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Minister, was there, and besides having a long conference with Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, was received in audience by Emperor Charles. Likewise King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, on his way back to Sofia, had a conversation lasting an hour with Emperor Charles.

Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, also has been hovering around Vienna and Budapest and giving out interviews declaring that a military victory by either side is now impossible.

It had been thought the Austrian Emperor intended to ask for mediation either by the King of Spain or the Queen of Holland, but he has gone no further than, without discussing any terms, to ask for a non-binding discussion, and incidentally by sending a note to the Pope, to endeavor to secure the Pontiff's support for the proposal.

Allies Naval Council Meet.

PARIS Sept. 16.—The Inter-allied Naval Council assembled at the Ministry of Marine, Friday, under the presidency of Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine. Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan were represented at the conference, and the Naval Attaches of the allied nations accredited to London, Paris and Rome were present.

British Casualties.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Casualties among the British forces reported for the week ending Saturday total 21,445, compared with an aggregate of 20,640 in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 563; men, 3,514. Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,702; men, 15,666.

Charged With Homicide.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Pte. John Powers Moore, Canadian Royal Highlanders, remained in London charged with causing the death of Henry Burton, a civilian, said he saw Burton trying to rob a soldier and so told him. He did not intend to injure him.

Fighting is in progress in the Russian province of Nizhni-Novgorod, between the peasants and the Soviet troops.

FRENCH APPROACH LAON

Strike Vital Blows at the Hindenburg Line.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Marshal Foch, pursuing his policy of giving the Germans never a minute's rest, followed up the incisive stroke of the St. Mihiel salient in two days, by launching an offensive Saturday morning on the French front along the bend in the line around Laon.

The blow took immediate effect on the German lines, pushing them back from one to two miles at points in this important sector, where it is well-nigh vital for Germans to hold fast if they hope to retain control of any considerable part of Northern France during the coming winter. Mont des Singes, village of Allement and the Moulin Laffaux were occupied and 3,500 prisoners captured.

Every yard gained by Pétain's troops on the Ailette-Aisne front is extremely valuable, as the German positions along the Aisne and the Vesle to the east have been under an increasing threat for some time by the French advance on their left flank.

The advance will not have to be pressed much further before a German retreat on a wide front in this sector will be compelled.

By driving in sharply in his present move Marshal Foch probably intends to make untenable the Chemin des Dames, the former German holding ground north of the Aisne. He has made a marked progress in this, already taking Mont des Singes. It is only a short distance thence to the Anizy-Pinson line, the capture of which by Pétain last fall compelled the German Crown Prince to fall back from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette line to the north.

French progress here likewise represents a renewal of the drive at the St. Gobain massif, and therefore at the citadel of Laon, which that bastion defends. Moving directly into the massif further north, above the Ailette, the French are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Along the Aisne the advance has taken the French farther east and they were reported early to have reached Vaillay, on the north bank from the river as they advanced.

GALWAY CASTLE SUNK.

Pirates Drown Many Women and Children.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British steamer Galway Castle, of 7,988 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk Friday morning. She had 749 persons on board. One hundred and twenty passengers are missing.

The ship included 390 women and children. The bodies of three of the children, who had died, were brought ashore. The captain and several of the officers are reported to have been still on board the ship when she was "last seen" and sinking.

The missing from the torpedoed Galway Castle number 189. They include 120 passengers, 36 naval and military officers and men, and 33 of the crew.

Ninety third-class passengers lost were, without exception, women and children.

The liner floated for two days in charge of the captain and volunteers.

The Galway Castle left port for South Africa on Tuesday last and was torpedoed on Thursday in a stormy sea.

The Central News account of the sinking says that one of the lifeboats was driven by a stormy sea against the ship's propeller and smashed. One of the steamer's passengers, the account adds, was Henry Burton, Minister of Railways of the Union of South Africa, who was saved, and Major Rabuntine, a member of the South African Parliament, who is missing.

The Galway Castle was built at Belfast in 1911. London was her port of registry. She was owned by the Union Castle Mail Ship Co.

METZ NOW UNDER FIRE.

General Pershing's Army Is Making Fine Progress.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Pershing's army, according to Sunday's news, is making fine progress. Since Saturday afternoon it has advanced from two to three miles on a 35-mile front, and the fortress guns of Metz have come into action against it.

The American's new positions are being consolidated and their rear areas improved. Roads are being built across what formerly was No Man's Land.

The American army began this week a preliminary offensive, the ultimate object of which is the invasion of Germany. For the first time since the first battle of the Marne, the war is perceptibly knocking at the Kaiser's door.

The Americans have brought Metz definitely within range of Marshal Foch's strategic observation. Major preparations for its protection must be begun at once by Hindenburg.

When the St. Mihiel operations began there were from 90,000 to 100,000 Germans inside the salient. They escaped at the rate of 1,000 hourly, but the pincers closed and trapped many thousands.

The total captured are officially announced as 15,000.

Prisoners taken were from seven divisions, namely, the 13th Landwehr, the 25th Austro-Hungarian, the 10th, the 192nd, the 77th, the 255th and the 307th, while there were also some from Landsturm units. Approximately 155 square miles of territory were reclaimed.

British Land at Amoy.

PEKIN, Sept. 16.—A Japanese destroyer arrived off Fuchow and British marines have been landed at Amoy to ally with Chinese forces, due to the approach of the southern rebel forces.

in a Sarcastic Vein.

There was a drumming bombardment at Verdun when an American general officer visited the battlefield. Fifteen minutes after he reached the dugout of the colonel, who was to be his host for the day, the telephone wires were cut. They were never re-established. However, they were not needed. The French advanced systematically. The colonel kept in touch with the rear through his liaison runners.

"By and by," said the American, "he released a carrier pigeon. It flew away through the gunfire. The ground was obscured by the clouds of dust and torn earth. Airplanes were swooping overhead pelting us with machine gun fire. The air was filled with vivid flashes from the massed guns. It trembled with the continuous shocks."

"Why did you release the pigeon?" I asked. "Have your other means of communication suddenly failed?"

"Oh, no," said the colonel, smiling benevolently. "It is only that I am very fond of birds and I thought it would please the pigeon."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$50.00 REWARD.

A REWARD of \$50.00 is hereby offered to any person, other than Police and Peace Officers, who will furnish me with information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons, who recently broke into my boat-house in the Town Park, and damaged my engine and stole my property. As the acts are felonies punishable by fourteen years imprisonment, the information must be accurate and reliable. A proportionate reward will be paid by me for information convicting those damaging the property in neighboring boat houses about the same time.

COLIN MCINTOSH.

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