

(Continued from page two) and nearly all the Liberals from the west behind the Government there is no reason to go to the country in a general election. Of course, we are disappointed that a general election did not come before the Liberal party was broken up, but the smashing of the party is no reason why the Government should fail to ask a mandate from the people for the loss of responsible government in Canada, which would be a very grave matter.

CONFEDERATION ANNIVERSARY

Premier Borden's Message.

"Amid the welter and horror of a war which devastates civilization, we pause for a moment to consider the Canada of half a century ago and the Canada of today. Much has been added to us; our boundaries have been greatly extended so as to embrace half a continent; our population has nearly trebled; there has been a measurable development of our resources; we have grown enormously in production, commerce and wealth; facilities of transportation have been provided beyond all anticipation; the general conditions of life, and the standards of living have, been conspicuously raised; educational facilities have been largely enlarged. In all these and other incidents of the world's progress, Canada has more than held her own. All this is impressive; but still more inspiring is the thought that during the half-century, which now draws to a close, Canada has come to a fuller knowledge of her heritage and of the responsibilities which it entails; to a clearer consciousness of national purpose; to a firmer conviction in her destiny. The greatness of any nation rests, in the last analysis, upon the character of its people, as exemplified in their ideals and by the capacity for service and devotion in fulfilling the national purpose. Judged by this unflinching standard, Canada stands unshaken before the world. In 1867, the year before our Confederation was proclaimed, she was a collection of British colonies, and took her first steps along the awful path that has led her to the present hour. She was forced upon her own initiative to a proud stand among the Provinces of Canada, and live up to the name of 'Garden of the Gulf.' A. E. ARSENAULT, Premier's Office, Charlottetown, July 1st, 1917.

the level of the obligations imposed upon us by the needs of the moment. It is to be feared that many of us will realize how little we have really done. Can we measure in dollars and cents the value of our liberties? Were this war to cost us one half of our wealth, our chief and our country, would victory be so dearly bought? Can anyone hesitate in answering with an emphatic No? Let us then cherish and appreciate such liberties and show our interest to retain them by fighting oppression. On assuming the responsibilities of Premier of this Province, I desire to say that the measure inaugurated by my predecessor, in aiding the prosecution of the war, will be continued and such others taken as will assure Canada and the Empire that the people of this Province are determined to continue to do their full share in money and in men towards aiding Britain and her Allies in bringing to a successful conclusion this great contest. The steps already taken to meet after war conditions will be continued. They include preparations for the settling of our soldiers on the land, fighting them out as agriculturists, artisans and for other conditions in life. The movement for good, permanent roads, which is being introduced in other Provinces must also receive the attention of this Province and with the aid about to be offered by the Federal Government, this Island will be enabled to enter into such a scheme. The Prohibition Commission is about to commence its labors. They will receive from the Government all the assistance and support necessary to overcome the difficulties they may encounter. The prospects for an abundant harvest are now manifest and such steps must be taken as will afford adequate transportation facilities for the expeditious handling of the same. These and many other problems will receive the attention of the Government and all citizens interested in the welfare of the Province are earnestly asked to lend their best co-operation in order that an early and successful conclusion of the war may be brought about and peace restored. Our soldiers may be provided for and assisted in becoming good and useful citizens; that our farmers and fishermen and all other classes of the community may prosper; that law, order and good feeling among all nationalities and creeds may prevail; that justice to all and favor to none may be rendered to the end that Prince Edward Island may take a proud stand among the Provinces of Canada, and live up to the name of 'Garden of the Gulf.'

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lightly, and said he was quite willing to risk the danger to his life when he thought of what the soldiers in the trenches were daily risking. He read to the House a letter he had received from Sir Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Conservative chief, congratulating him on his stand. Mr. MacDonald said he had always taken a deep interest in his fellow French-Canadian citizens. It would be very strange if this were not the case, as during his father's long political career he never had a friend with whom his relations were so intimate as Sir George-Etienne Cartier.

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right hon. friend and leader (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) criticize or oppose conscription, as I understood him, on the ground that the prime minister had said we would never resort to it. Well, I do not know whether the prime minister ever said anything so strong as that. If he did, and is yet resorting to conscription, I am grateful, Sir, that he is greater in his gifts of patriotism than in his gifts of prophecy. After all we have seen of the course of this war in England, that true home of freedom and individualism, we now find a state-run bureaucracy. The Government has taken hold of mines and forests, of farms and factories, and the war is being better prosecuted because they have done it than if things had remained in private hands. We must distinguish very sharply on this question between conscription in peace and conscription in war. Conscription in peace is part of the machinery of a militaristic state; it is part and parcel of that militarism which we are told on all hands, as we have been told by my right hon. friends on both sides of this House, is the object of this war to put an end to. Conscription in war is the expedient of a country which is in dire extremity which must take the steps necessary to put forth its greatest efforts. I take it that that distinction is perfectly clear and that the fact that we were not in favor of conscription before the war, that we were not militarists before the war; but being in a war like this and every man being in it, I believe it becomes the part of common sense to adapt ourselves to the needs of the moment. This is exactly the case with Mr. Lloyd George.

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Progress of the War

Canadian Headquarters, France, via London, June 25.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—In a difficult advance towards Lens, and amid countless tons of wrecked mines, partially destroyed miners' houses, railway embankments and the flooded ground in the Souchez Valley, a valuable bit of the enemy's front line trench, extending over four hundred yards north of the river and east of the Bois de Riamont, was captured during the night by the Canadians and was firmly incorporated. The task set for the Canadians was to capture the enemy outposts to the southwest of Reservoir Hill.

Local and Other Items

The Editor of the Herald is absent this week. Crece has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Dominion Day was very quietly celebrated here on Monday. Business was suspended and there was the usual number of excursions and fishing parties. News comes from La Sarra township, in the Abitibi region that O. M. Hennessy, Manager for the Abitibi Pulp Co., and J. Lavole, Head Foreman, were drowned in a bad storm, that caught them on Lake Abitibi. In discussing the question of peace at Glasgow, Premier Lloyd George said that if the war should be concluded a single hour before the Allied powers reached the end they had set out to attain at the beginning of the war, it would be the greatest disaster that ever befell mankind. G. W. Ganong, M. P. for Charlottetown has been named Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, succeeding Hon. Josiah Wood whose term expires in March. Col. George W. Eowler M. P., for Kings, N. B. has been appointed to the Senate vacancy for New Brunswick. A man reported to the head of the German spy system through which information is alleged to have reached Berlin from the United States has been arrested in New York. He described himself as Albert Webber, a German naval reserve officer, 54 years of age, of Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Samuel Nicholson of Moncton, who this province celebrated his 102nd birthday on the first day of June. Mr. Nicholson has the distinction not only of living to this remarkable age but of doing it without the aid of the doctors. He is still hale and hearty, reads without glasses, and remembers having missed only one meal in his whole lifetime.

Progress of the War

British Headquarters in France, via London, June 26.—(By the Associated Press)—Realizing the danger the German commander is fighting for Lens like a wolf in a corner, Lens means that a large sector will have to be abandoned. So, inside a salient somewhat resembling the shape of a dog's head, the Germans are hanging on, apparently determined to hold until the last hope goes glimmering. The Canadians took La Coulette this morning at seven, their patrols pushing on eastward towards Avion, while other British troops advanced down the eastern slope of Hill 55.

Local and Other Items

Canadian Headquarters, France, June 27, via London.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The enemy dug his trenches, which were on a slope leading up to the village a little over a quarter of a mile from the first houses, only under strong compulsion. They were dug in chalk, and our artillery observers had no difficulty in seeing the effect of every shell dropped in them. His new line is immediately in front of the most westerly row of houses in Avion. It is connected with cellars and dugouts in the village, to which the occupants can retire when heavily shelled. Strong German patrols were sent out during last night along most of the front to learn something of the conditions in this trench line. They found it strongly held by the enemy, and were unable to seize his defenses. Our heavy artillery has once more taken up the work of destruction. When the enemy's defenses were shelled, the defenders of Lens will let it but one shot in their pocket.

Local and Other Items

An Atlantic Port, June 24.—Officers of a British steamer which arrived here today, reported having sunk an attacking German submarine. The British vessel sent a shell into the U-boat's magazine, causing an explosion which parted the underparts both midships. Each end sank separately. The British steamer was uninjured. The submarine was five miles distant and running away after having attacked the steamer nearby 400 miles off the coast of Ireland. Base of the American Flotilla in British waters, June 25.—One of the American destroyers in the patrol flotilla reported that she was unable to find any trace of the 50 members of the crew of a British merchantman which was being attacked by a submarine when the American craft snatched the Britisher's wireless, sailing from the air. "Submarine shelling us," the first message the destroyer picked up. The position showed the Britisher was ninety miles away, which meant a run of five hours through high seas for the destroyer. The American craft was just getting under full speed when her wireless sounded the second and final message. It read: "Abandoning ship." Only floating wreckage greeted the American bluejackets when they reached the scene, but they patrolled the vicinity for two days in the hope of finding some survivors. Owing to the high seas it seems doubtful if any of the sunken vessel's crew were rescued by passing ships.

Local and Other Items

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, June 28.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—Fighting their way forward, and a labyrinth of ruined houses, the British troops, who were holding the smoke of battle down densely, the Canadians at Reservoir Hill were more than half way through Avion. The British soldier was the second in a long line of British soldiers who went forward without check despite heavy enemy shelling. The German trenches on the eastern side were occupied within half an hour after the attack began. Throughout the day there has been incessant artillery activity. When the appointed time came for a front of tummy miles from the St. Pierre to a point well to the north of the Souchez river, hundreds of guns opened in a terrific bombardment. Reservoir Hill, the British soldier, and the region to the south were hidden behind an impenetrable veil of smoke from bursting shells. Amid this infantry, who had remained inactive throughout the day, amid the grueling fire of the enemy's guns, the war office communication issued this evening says: "Our captures in the successful operations carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Oppy and south of the Souchez river are now known to include 247 prisoners and twelve machine guns. We raided enemy trenches during today in the neighborhood of Croisilles and in the neighborhood of Armentieres. One German airplane was brought down yesterday in air fighting. None of our machines is missing."

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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
1500 bushels Feed, Oats
Cracked Grain, &c. &c.
Lowest Prices
Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

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
For Great George and Kent Streets
July 1st, 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. 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 worry 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.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, June 25.—The first French-Canadian member to vote in parliament his support of conscription was Hon. Albert Sévigny today. He made a strong and courageous defence of the government measure. His speech was eloquent and was marked by moderation and an absence of sentimentalism of partisanship, and in this he followed the high standard set by Messrs. Gauthier and Poirer in the debate. It has taken much courage on the part of Mr. Sévigny to support conscription. Since his announcement that he would vote for the government measure, blank had been used against him, his life and property have been threatened and every influence brought to bear to make him change his attitude. However, he has stood manfully by what he believed to be the best interests of Canada. He emphasized in his speech yesterday that Canada was fighting, not for England, but for herself, and to preserve liberty for present and future generations of Canadians; he likewise emphasized that it had not been for the British navy that the many Island boys who leaving behind all that was dearest to them—home, relatives, friends and contentment—went to a land of suffering, arduous labour, and even death, in order that we who remained at home might retain the freedom from oppression fought for by our ancestors in centuries past. Let us at this solemn moment take counsel and ask ourselves whether we have done our full duty towards those brave boys and whether we have risen to

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, June 26.—This was another bad day for the Liberals in parliament, as it saw more defections from their ranks and the acquisition of three of the strongest members of the Liberal party to the ranks of those favouring compulsory military service. Of the men who today placed the cause of Empire ahead of their party allegiance, the most notable were Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, and A. K. McLean of Halifax. Dr. Clark was exceptionally outspoken in his advocacy of the government measure, and merited in his scolding of the at-tamped political shilly-shallying by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Quebec lieutenants, aided and abetted by Dr. Pugsley and Hon. Frank Oliver. P. J. Hodgson of Kent, N. B., an Assiniboia member, spoke eloquently in favour of the bill. Mr. Robidoux said New Brunswick under voluntary enlistment had done well. The Assiniboians had rendered splendid service. They had a good appreciation of the rights and privileges of citizenship and also did not desire to see the success of Prussian militarism. In this connection he quoted a resounding appeal by Bishop LeBlanc of St. John. If England falls, Canada will fall with her. England did not wish this war, but that she is in it it is the duty of all patriotic Canadians to help her. Chief Justice Landry and Senator Poirer had also spoken eloquently for recruiting and good men had followed. He read a letter from Oblivion to the mayor of Quebec, in which he advocated the enlistment of at least one member of every Assiniboian family in New Brunswick. Canada was face to face with a serious situation and must cope with it or get out of the war. He strongly favored the adoption of conscription. Such sentiments as those carried by Gauthier of St. Hyacinthe did not represent the real opinion of the people of Quebec. Dr. Carroll moved the adjournment at 12:15 and will speak tomorrow. Dr. Michael Clark continued the debate. "I do not think there is any doubt anywhere as to where I stand," he declared in opening. "I shall support the government's measure, support it with a clear conscience and a stout heart, believing that it is absolutely in the best interests of the country, of the empire, of the world, and of the cause of civilization for which we are fighting. I desire to approach the consideration of the question in the cold light of facts and reason, and to avoid altogether the language of passion or reprimand. There is no man in this House or in this country who is more opposed by nature and by training to compulsion—unnecessary compulsion than I am. But I think that there is one lesson which every sensible man has learned in the last three years, it is that in the course of a war like this no one connected with it can afford to hold on to his previous predilections and refuse to adapt himself to the circumstances and exigencies of the time. I heard my

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, June 28.—Civil war was talked again in the Canadian parliament tonight, Maricr Maricr, Liberal M. P. for St. Mary's, and Mayor of Montreal, declared that if conscription was enforced in the province of Quebec it would be resisted. "Next week," he said, "we will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation; it is the end of Confederation that is coming. If you pass this bill you are entering the realm of civil war. You are deliberately provoking the people."

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Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Registrar General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 3rd August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years at six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Let. St. P. Island from the 1st October next. Full and complete particulars of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Let. St. P. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Let. St. P. Island, June 27, 1917-31