

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Effective Oct. 6th, 1917
(Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax 7 50 a.m.
Express for Yarmouth 10 24 a.m.
Express for Halifax 4 04 p.m.
Accom for Kingsport 4 15 p.m.
Accom for Kingsport, (Sat. only) 7 25 p.m.

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax 10 14 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth 3 55 p.m.
Express from Halifax 7 15 p.m.
Accom from Kingsport 8 55 a.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro 9-10 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6-40 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. 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. J. and MONTREAL (via Digby)
Daily Sunday excepted
S. S. EMPRESS leaves St. John's 7:00 a.m., arr. Digby 10:00 a.m. Leave Digby 2:00 p.m. arr. St. John's 5:00 p.m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John's 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, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

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

Yarmouth Line

FALL SERVICE

Leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Return: leaves Central W. at Boston, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

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

For Tickets, Staterooms and additional information, apply to

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

ALLIED FORCES ATTACKING IN YPRES REGION

Hundreds of Prisoners Taken

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The French and British troops are attacking today in the Ypres region, the war office announces, and are making satisfactory progress in their new attack. The statement follows:

"At 5.45 o'clock this morning, attacks were launched by the French and British armies north, northeast and east of Ypres. The allies troops are reported to be making satisfactory progress. Rain fell heavily during the latter part of the night and is still continuing."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The village of Driehank, Pappesged Wood, and a number of fortified farms were captured by the French in an attack launched this morning on the Flanders front, the war office reports. Hundreds of prisoners were taken. The French forced a crossing of two rivers, wading thru water up to their shoulders.

On the Aisne front the ground newly won is being consolidated, and no important fighting occurred during the night.

The Germans renewed their attacks in the Verdun sector and were again beaten back, suffering large losses.

ESTIMATES ON CANADA'S CROPS

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 1917. The Census and Statistics Office published today the second or provisional estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1917, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting and the condition of root crops on September 30. The report is compiled from the returns of crop correspondents made at the end of September.

Why Canada Needs More Money

UP to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000. Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account. Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000. What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

Now Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it because they have to pay cash for wages,

for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain:—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want."

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people."

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

THE NEWSPAPER OR POLITICIAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE FOR UNION BUT EULOGIZES SIR WILFRID LAURIER, IS STABBING UNION IN THE BACK

There has got to be a careful sifting of real and fake friends of Union government. At present there are too many politicians and candidates and newspapers who are supporting union for election purposes only. Thus, we have the spectacle of men who denounced Union government and all that it means up to the eleventh hour of its consummation, becoming Unionists in the twinkling of an eye and shouting lustily that it's the only thing to win

the war and save the country from ruin. Union is Big enough and Broad to embrace men of A-L political faiths who are willing to forego their party convictions long enough to make A UN-ITIED EFFORT TO WIN THE WAR, but there is no room in it for OPPORTUNISTS and TRAITORS, men who are in it because they want to be on the winning side as candidates, but who, once safe in parliament, WOULD STAB IT IN THE BACK WITH THE FIRST FAVORABLE CHANCE.

On Saturday last in Ottawa a conference of Laurier candidates decided that their campaign should be a sort of free-for-all that in constituencies

where sentiment for union was strong, the candidate should profess to be a Unionist, but in a riding where union might not be popular, the candidate should be openly for Laurier. This species of glaring dishonesty constitutes A GRAVE MENACE for the permanency of real union and must be guarded against for any Union government whose existence would be dependent upon Unionists whose unionism was acquired at a Laurier convention, would be smashed within ten days of the meeting of parliament.

Nor should sincere Unionists, whether liberal or conservative, be misled by newspapers who, professing to be sup-

porters of the new government, are in truth opening their columns to everything that is calculated to do union harm. The only way to support union is to support it. And the newspaper that declares on one page that it is for union, but protests on another page that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "Canada's greatest statesman, etc., etc." is merely stabbing union in the back. TO MAKE UNION GOVERNMENT WIN THE FORTH-COMING FIGHT IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO BEAT LAURIER. And the newspaper or politician who claims to be for union but eulogizes Laurier is not helping union to win.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria



"Last night the two politicians, which have fought for the government since its status was abandoned in out of existence for the war, so far as the federate are concerned. Their places were taken by the liberal. A. Calder, acting for the ultimate arrangements. The central organization will have local committees, composed of liberals and conservatives. The organization will have local committees organized on the obligation of the Union. Final details were arranged, dividing the proceeding ten seats to liberals and conservatives."

man of Webyrn, president of the association, resigned. Other officers and their places in the capital were closed. The seats were taken by the liberal. A. Calder, acting for the ultimate arrangements. The central organization will have local committees, composed of liberals and conservatives. The organization will have local committees organized on the obligation of the Union. Final details were arranged, dividing the proceeding ten seats to liberals and conservatives."

Minard's Liniment in the house

Monuments

New Brunswick Aberdeen Granite.

Monetary Work, Etc., Promptly attended to

A. A. Rottler, Montville

Manufacturers Coy. Abstainers

What percentage the actual during the last few years in Canada.

1908 1907 1906
22 pc 39.00 pc 35.93 pc
11 pc 72.75 pc 60.64 pc

fact. Total Abstainers placing the life insurance

Life

birthday, to
ETON, N.

Western Nova Scotia

John, N. B.