

RELIEF WORK FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN BELGIUM

To the Editor of the Advertiser: Dear Sir—In view of the recent statement issued by Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium which points out the impossibility at present of obtaining the necessary shipping tonnage to forward to Belgium the food supplies in the same quantities as in the past, and also draws attention to the fact that the United States Government have made arrangements to loan to the Belgian Government the sum of \$45,000,000—payable to the Commission for Relief in Belgium in six monthly instalments which sum will cover the cost of such food supplies as can be shipped in that time by the limited number of ships available to the Commission—the General Executive of the Belgian Relief Fund in Canada finds it unnecessary for the present, to make appeal to the generously disposed people of Canada on the plea of the urgency of support in order to stave off starvation. The needs of Belgium continue however as pressing as in the past and the situation may be considered as being even more pitiable as, though the forced decrease to imports, Belgium will be compelled to fall back on her last native resources already so denuded. In order to maintain that so limited ration that has been doled out in the past it will be necessary to encroach upon the Country's stock of Milk Cattle which has been reserved to maintain a supply of fresh milk for the children.

MRS. O. C. S. WALLACE FATALLY BURNED

Herewith we give a report from the Montreal Herald which gives a fuller report of the death of Mrs. O. C. S. Wallace than we have published: "Mrs. O. C. S. Wallace, wife of Rev. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, pastor of Westmount Baptist Church died at the Montreal General Hospital yesterday morning. Death was the result of injuries sustained last Friday when her clothes caught fire in the kitchen of her home in Westmount. Though Dr. Wallace heard her cries and very quickly extinguished the flames with his coat and a rug, it was not in time to prevent her being very severely burned. Drs. McNaughton and A. D. Falkner were summoned at once, and after administering an opiate had her conveyed by ambulance to the Montreal General Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. von Eberts. It was hoped at first that the burns would not prove fatal, but Mrs. Wallace's health had been affected by the fact of the recent death in action of her son, Lt. E. A. Wells, and her constitution was not able to withstand the double shock. She passed away about six o'clock yesterday morning. Frances Barbara Wallace was a daughter of the late John Moule, of London, Ont. Her first husband was the late Professor James E. Wells, LL.D., of Toronto. Some years after his death she became the wife of Rev. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, D.D., now pastor of Westmount Baptist Church. Before her marriage to Professor Wells she was the Lady Principal of the Canadian Literary Institute, and after Professor Wells' death she founded Harding Hall, a girl's school in London, Ont., from which she went to become principal of Moulton Ladies' College, Toronto, a position she retained until her marriage to Dr. Wallace, thirteen years ago. Mrs. Wallace is survived by two sons, Professor George R. Wells, A.M., Ph.D., of Oberlin College, and Mr. Edward F. Wells, S. B., of the John Cowan Co., of Montreal. Her youngest son, Lieut. Clifford Almon Wells, A. B., was killed in action at Arleux on April 28. Two step-children, Miss Rachel L. Wallace, of the Westmount Public Library and Mr. Crosby Wallace, of the New York Life Insurance Co., also survive her, as do three children of Professor Wells, by an earlier marriage, Miss E. A. Wells of Bradford, Mass.; Mr. F. C. Wells of Brooklyn, and Mr. A. E. Wells of Toronto. Since the beginning of the war, Mrs. Wallace had been very busy with relief work. She has been the corresponding secretary of the Westmount Soldiers' Wives' League, and had been active in Red Cross work. She enjoyed a wide and cordial acquaintanceship in denominational circles in Canada and the eastern United States. Among the steamers reported sunk by submarine is the Tremorvah, of St. Ives, England. It will be remembered that this steamer was the first to take supplies from Nova Scotia for the suffering Belgians, sailing from Halifax Oct. 29th, 1914. She has since been in constant service for the British Admiralty. She last left Malta April 8th, Easter Sunday night, and on the 11th a submarine was sighted. Immediately shells commenced to fall around the ship and the Tremorvah with her one gun replied. The guns of the submarine had greater range and the unequal fight continued for over 2 hours until the mate was fatally wounded, one boat was smashed and the steamer was leaking so badly she had to be deserted. The submarine came up and took the captain, the chief engineer and the two gunners prisoners and set the others adrift. They were picked up shortly afterwards. The New York Herald of Friday stated that wheat had declined 65 cents a bushel in to weeks time and flour had fallen \$4.50 a barrel during the same period. These declines should result in a reduction in the price of the loaf of bread from the level to which it was hoisted when the prices of grain and meats are still high. Hogs rose 10 cents a hundred weight on Thursday, making an advance of 30 cents in a few days. In the New York market efforts to put eggs higher have failed, and on Thursday butter was down half a cent a lb. A dealer predicts lower prices for familiar food stuffs and expresses the opinion that speculators who have put away eggs are destined to sustain a loss. High prices have reduced consumption, and with the advance of the season, prices must fall.

FIVE THOUSAND GERMANS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN THE GREAT DRIVE

LONDON, June 7—The British have opened an attack on a nine mile front between Messines and Wyschaete, and have taken all their first objectives. The official statement says that the British progress is being continued and that thousands of prisoners have been taken. LONDON, June 7—The British troops made a second drive, and carried the village of Oostaverne and the German positions east of the village over an extent of five miles it is officially announced tonight. The German casualties were very heavy and the British took more than five thousand prisoners, many guns, trench mortars and machine guns. "The text of the statement reads: "Our operations south of Ypres have been continued methodically throughout the day, and have been attended by complete success. "The Messines-Wyschaete ridge, which for over two and a half years has dominated our positions in the Ypres salient was stormed by our troops this morning. In this attack we captured the villages of Messines and Wyschaete and the enemy's defence system, including many strongly organized woods and defended localities on a front of over nine miles, from south of La Douve brook to north of Montsorrel. "Later in the day our troops again moved forward in accordance with the planned operation, and carried the village of Oostaverne and the enemy's rearguard defence system east of the village on a front of over five miles. "In the course of this advance an attempted counter-attack against the southern portion of our new positions was completely broken up by our artillery fire. "The enemy's casualties in today's fighting were heavy. In addition to his other losses, up to four-thirty in the afternoon over 5,000 German prisoners passed through the collecting stations. Others are still to be brought in. We also captured a number of guns, many trench mortars and machine guns which have not yet been counted. "There was again great activity in the air yesterday, with many fights. Five hostile formations, one of which consisted of over thirty machines, were attacked and dispersed with heavy casualties. In the course of the fighting nine German airplanes were brought down. At least nine others were driven down out of control. Six of our airplanes are missing."

BRITISH BLEW THE TOP OFF MESSINES RIDGE

British Headquarters in France, June 7—The British rush this morning on the Messines-Wyschaete ridge of the Belgian front took them well over the ridge, where they are now entrenching. The village of Messines was taken early in the fighting. It was also reported that Lenfer and Zarebba had fallen and that Wyschaete has been captured by the British storming troops. The British attack begun today, two months after the offensive campaign burst into slender strip of the Belgium saved nearly three years ago from the German invasion. GERMAN IN A PANIC The blow was struck on a front of approximately ten miles against the high ground known as the Messines Ridge, from which the Germans have overlooked the British lines ever since October of 1914. It was not long after the battle began that word came from all sectors of the fighting fronts that the various objectives had been taken by surprise by the hour at which it was launched, and the fury with which it was carried forward. They had been completely dazed by the most gigantic mining operation yet carried out in the world war. More than 1,000,000 pounds of high explosives had been placed under the German forward positions during the past twelve months and its upheaval of a score of separate mines spread panic among the troops harassed, as they were, to the point of distraction, by seven days and nights of fire from the greatest concentration of guns on a given front since the war began. The battle of Arras had reached the ultimate in this respect, but today's bombardment was carried out by twenty per cent more guns, especially guns of heavy calibre. RELIEVES PRESSURE ON YPRES The Messines Ridge has long been a thorn in the side of the British. They were driven from it in those perilous days of October, 1914, when with weak lines and virtually no artillery they bravely but forlornly attempted to hold this point of vantage. If all of today's gains are held the pressure on poor old Ypres, which has resisted every effort of the Germans, will be effectually relieved. Not much is left of Ypres but bits of crumbling walls and brick dust, but the British have held it as the last important landmark which survived in the little kingdom overrun by the Germans in their mad dash against France. The Messines Ridge has been regarded as a sort of key position to all the northern sector of the Western front, and in that way more important than Vimy Ridge itself, although only about half as high. The remainder of the country about Messines is so flat that this sloping ridge, which attains a maximum height of only seventy metres, commands the country for miles around and affords its possessor that great military advantage, direct observation. The British obscured that observation this morning with one of the most effective smoke barrages ever set up. The attack came at dawn, with the full moon still high in the heavens. Mine explosions were the signals for the turning on of all the guns which were employed in dropping a curtain of fire that swept before the British attacking units. Meanwhile other guns were hurling high explosive shells against all the German communications while still others were spraying the German batteries with a deluge of gas shells. As a result of this artillery co-operation the German guns were effectually silenced during the initial stages of the attack and the British casualties were consequently light. It was not long after the battle started that Messines village was reported captured. Then came word that the Hospice of Lenfer and Zarebba had fallen, and that Wyschaete, in the very nose of the German salient, just south of the Ypres salient was surrounded. Important trench positions were taken all the way from Observatory Ridge, southeast of Ypres to Ploegsteert Wood, north of Armentieres. One of the most formidable of these was Damstrasse, which the British fire had all but obliterated. Other positions taken were known as the "Ungodly Trench," "Schnitzel Farms," and "Battle Wood." The tanks were in the thick of the fighting this morning and from all accounts were doing splendid if ungraceful work. The troops fighting today were English, Irish, New Zealanders and Australians. Having suspected that there would

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN

Interesting details of the life now being led by M. Nicholas Romanoff, sometime Czar of all the Russians, have been reprinted in English from the Bourse Gazette. The former Emperor and his family are still held as prisoners in the palace of Tsarskoje Selo. Husband and wife are not permitted to see each other, but are allowed, separately, to see their children, three of whom are, or have been rather seriously ill, two of the daughters with inflammation of the lungs, and the unfortunate young Alexis from bronchitis, all following upon measles. M. Romanoff is described as giving friendly greetings to his guards, who address him as "Mister Colonel" in accordance with an order from the Council of Workmen and Soldier's Deputies. He spends much of his time in the park, being a lover of open air. This man, who a few weeks ago was absolute ruler over one hundred and sixty millions of people, has been employing himself while the snow lasted, in clearing paths with a large wooden shovel, and when there was no snow to shovel he turned his attention to breaking ice on the lake. Aside from these aimless exertions, M. Romanoff appears to lead a quiet life enough. He is provided with newspapers, if he pays for them, and he reads them carefully. He is permitted to use the telephone in the presence of one of his guards, and, under the circumstances doesn't use it. All correspondence is opened and a previous commandant of the Palace Guards who didn't attend strictly to this branch of the routine was promptly succeeded by another. Fifty of the palace servants have been discharged, the flowers from the Imperial hot-houses have been sold to commercial florists, and the old horses which have been living in affluent retirement in the Imperial stables, are under sentences of death to this simple life, to this restraint and these economies, has come the man whose title was a catchword for autocracy, and whose Empire extended over one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe. HUN DESTROYER SUNK BY BRITISH London, June 5—The German naval base at Ostend on the Belgian coast has been bombarded by British ships, the Admiralty announced. The British forces were undamaged. A German destroyer has been sunk and another damaged in a running fight between six German destroyers and Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron, the Admiralty also announced. According to the Evening News correspondent, when Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron first sighted the Germans they were five miles distant. They had apparently put to sea in fear of bombardment from the air and the water. When they tried to regain orbit the British squadron divided into two lines. A British destroyer opened the engagement, and her fire damaged the "S-20" almost immediately. Then a British cruiser joined in the engagement. The "S-20" soon began to sink. A destroyer rescued seven survivors during the chase of the remaining five German destroyers. This continued until the Germans had reached the mined waters of the Belgian coast. A Move For Universal Daylight Saving OTTAWA, June 6—Sir George Foster gave notice tonight of a government bill in connection with daylight saving. Bill provides that during the summer months the clocks may be moved on one hour throughout the Dominion but the condition is stipulated that the bill shall not become operative until it is proclaimed by order-in-council. In other words the bill simply gives the government power to enact a general daylight saving scheme for the whole Dominion if it is thought wise. THE BAKER FORTUNE We understand the time for proving heirship to the Baker fortune, now said to reach the tidy sum of \$700,000,000, has been extended from June 8th to the 28th. There are a number of claimants in Lunenburg County, and they are forwarding their names to hang on the tree that bears the golden fruit. E. C. Baker is one of the heirs and is very optimistic. The next meeting of the executive is to be held in some city in Michigan.—Liverpool, N. S., Advance. he an offensive near Ypres the Germans had been rushing guns and new divisions to this front during the past two weeks. Orders that were captured had urged the men to hold against the British at all cost.

CANADIAN GUNNERS DOING GOOD WORK

Canadian Gunners Shell Important Point for Miles Behind the German Lines with Heavy Projectiles

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, June 7 — (By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press) For once it is the purpose of the Canadian Press to spend its money recklessly, at the rate of eight cents per word, trying to convey to the people back home who are reading the war news in comfort this afternoon on hundreds of thousands of Canadiana vans what their sons and brothers are enduring, and with what high fortitude they are holding the line. Out on the Vimy Ridge yesterday in the blazing heat, the gunners served their howitzers in a grab that would have shocked any morality department. They might have even been described in society column as "full desecollette" except that they labored with good will and shelled every important point for miles behind the German lines with heavy stuff. Great projectiles were passing high overhead carving their burden of destruction and death. SHELLING THE ENEMY Closer, but still, fortunately, not too near, was the hiss of incoming enemy shells directed against our batteries: The dull bang of their explosion proves that they are wide of the mark. On the plain in front of us about two miles at the nearest point to all this racket on the ridge may be seen through the shimmering heat the chalk, indicating plainly, as though drawn on a blackboard, the first lines showing the other trenches. An army that operates in this region of chalk subsoil must either take the risk of living in very shallow trenches or of disclosing his whereabouts by digging in the chalk. To make oranges juicier and sweeter pour boiling hot water over them and let stand for half an hour. Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Some Tips to Encourage the Spring When making starch try mixing the starch with cold water and pouring this into the boiling water. Boil the usual time, and if used when warm will not need to be strained. If sheets are wrung first by the selvage and next by the hem there will be no more bother with selvages turning in when you iron them. If a teaspoonful of saleratus is added to the water in which onions are cooking and the water poured off and new added and this is repeated after they have cooked a short time longer, you will find onions more tender and digestible. Try baking your pork chops, sausage and bacon. No more tiresome turning them over and saving the stove from being covered with grease. Your will find that the fat that cooked out of them is clear and can be used in a great many ways.

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