

TWO LONG YEARS HE SUFFERED

"Fruit-a-tives" Made Him Feel As If Walking On Air

OSWELLA, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1914.

"For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives make you feel like walking on air.' This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends."

DAN McLEAN.

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LIEUT ASA F. MINARD DIES OF WOUNDS

Captain Asa R. Minard who organized and financed the 97th overseas battalion, C. E. F. (American Legion), has received word that his eldest son, Lieutenant Asa Raymond Minard, junior, died in France, on June 30th, at the age of 21 years and six months, as the result of wounds received in battle.

The cable came from his second son, Basil, who had, together with Raymond been sent over to France attached to the 11th battalion, Ottawa, it read:

"Dear Father, he brave. He was brave to the end, Love."

Raymond was a genial, whole-souled, efficient young man and was a most Christian and popular officer. He spent much time both in Aldershot and England, training both officers and men.

Captain Minard's family are at "Hillcrest," their Nova Scotian home, Port Medway, Queens County. Captain Minard was very active in Canadian circles in Massachusetts for many years and was president of the American Club in Toronto, when the war started. He has spoken several times in Halifax before our clubs and has given much time to the work of recruiting both in Ontario and Quebec.

Capt. A. R. Minard, father of Lieut. Minard has been at Aldershot for some time and Mrs. Minard and two sons have been stopping with Mrs. R. Masters in Kentville, Capt. Minard took the services in the Baptist Church last Sunday evening.

Minard's Lieutenant used by Physicians.

PICKED UP GERMAN SUBMARINE

GALVESTON, Texas, July 10—A German submarine of the most modern type, floating a short distance off the Irish coast every member of the crew having been suffocated, was recently picked up by a British patrol boat and towed to port, according to the captain of a British steamer which arrived at a Gulf port today. According to the captain's statement, the crew is supposed to have been killed by the sudden formation of a deadly gas while the U Boat was submerged.

WHY CONSCRIPTION IS NECESSARY

In the House of Commons last month the following questions were answered in reference to recruiting the questions being asked by Mr. Lanctot, May 14th. Return to an Order of the House of Commons dated the 14th May, 1917, showing:

1—Whether the Minister of Militia or any of the authorities of the Militia Departments has official statistics as to the recruiting of soldiers in Canada for overseas service.

2—If so, what the correct figures are of enlistments in the different overseas regiments raised since August, 1914, to date: (a) Canadians speaking the French language; (b) Canadians speaking the English language and born in Canada; (c) British subjects by birth born outside of Canada; (d) British subjects by naturalization; (e) French Canadian soldiers in regiments commanded by officers speaking the French language raised in the Province of Quebec; and (f) French Canadian soldiers in battalions raised in the other Provinces of Canada.

(Sgd) ALBERT SEVIGNY, Acting Secretary of State ANSWERED

Department of Militia and Defence.

The following figures relate to troops which have been sent overseas since the war broke out in August, 1914, up to and including 30th April, 1917.

(1) Yes.

(2) In answer to a, e and f, the numbers of officers and men are approximately as follows:

French-Canadian soldiers commanded by officers speaking the French language commanded by officers speaking the English language, belonging to units organized in the province of Quebec 1,536

Soldiers speaking the French language commanded by officers speaking the English language, belonging to units organized in other provinces of Canada 5,904.

The above figures do not include soldiers speaking the French language serving in units which composed the 1st Contingent having owing to all the members of 1st Contingent having been re-attested at Valcartier, it is impossible to state their original place of enlistment. The total number in the 1st contingent is 1,217.

The total of Canadian soldiers speaking the French language from all parts of Canada who have proceeded overseas is 14,100.

(d) There are no figures available as Canadian Expeditionary Forces speaking the English language, who were born in Canada is 125,245.

(e) The number of British subjects born outside of Canada is 155,095.

(f) There are no figures available as to the number of naturalized British subjects.

This return gives us an idea why voluntary recruiting has after a fair trial fallen down in Canada and conscription is made necessary.

According to the last census returns over one quarter of the people in Canada are French. They share the full protection of our laws and should bear their full responsibilities. According to the above returns 300,000 soldiers had been sent aboard before April 30, 17. Quebec's share of that 300,000 men should have been over 75,000 men.

stead of that number in the above return we find one 14,100 speaking the French language. Our French fellow citizens are therefore 61,000 men short of their fair proportion of men in Europe and of the 100,000 more left in Canada under arms, or who have sailed for overseas since April they are lacking fully 12 or 15,000 less than their equal share. Therefore had Quebec not listened to its political demagogues and preachers of discord but done its duty in recruiting it should have raised 75,000 more men sufficient to have raised Canada's enlistments to 500,000 men and thus saved any necessity for Conscription. There is no doubt that many in other parts of Canada are delaying joining khaki, because they know so many others are shirking their duty. Why should a whole family of sons of English descent enlist and pour out their blood in France and allow Canada to be governed by young men of French blood who shirked their plainest duty to their country?

Canada is no place for English, French and German or other nationalities who will not do their duty by their adopted country.

BRITISH FORCES GAIN GROUND AND TAKE PRISONERS

LONDON, July 10—"Last night we advanced our lines slightly east of Oosttaverne, one mile northeast of Wytschaete," says today's official announcement. "South of the Ypres Comines canal we carried out a successful raid. We captured some prisoners."

Enemy Efforts were in Vain.

PARIS, July 10—"The Germans returned to the attack on the Aisne front last night and again met with defeat, the war office reports. A strong assault on the French positions at Hurtheuse monument and the Dragon was repelled. The attacking waves suffered severely and were unable to reach the French lines. Local attacks at Laffaux Mill, Ailles, Corbeny, Courcy and Auberville were unsuccessful. The French took prisoners. The statement follows:

"Yesterday evening the enemy's bombardment reached a degree of violence in different sectors of the Aisne front. Local attacks on trenches north of the Laffaux and southeast of Allies were repulsed by our fire. Further east, at about 9.30 p.m., the enemy made a strong attack on our positions at the Hurtheuse monument and the Dragon. His effort was in vain. Unable to approach our line, the enemy troops were dispersed suffering severely."

"Surprise attacks on advanced posts, southwest of Corbeny in the vicinity of Courcy in the sector of Auberville and near Couriers wood cost the enemy losses and gave him no result. A certain number of prisoners remained in our hands. The night was calm everywhere else."

THE RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO CAPTURE... Villages and Prisoners

PETROGRAD, July 10—General Korniloff's offensive in eastern Galicia continues, says today's official Russian war department statement, despite the energetic resistance and stubborn counter attacks of the Teutons. Additional villages have been captured. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken yesterday. The Russians also captured three field guns, many trench mortars and machine guns, and a quantity of war material.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RECENT AIR RAID ON LONDON

LONDON, July 10—Premier Lloyd George's speech at the secret session of the house of commons was issued too late for press comment, but other comments on the air raid, which continues the uppermost topic, indicate that the official version of the premier's speech is likely to be a deep disappointment. Some newspapers forestall the premier saying that if the explanation is to be that there is no airplane defense of London, because it is needed at the front, the obvious retort is that there ought to be enough for both.

The Daily News claims authoritative information that there are plenty of airplanes, pilots and fighters, but that they are not kept ready. If they had been prepared to rise immediately, as they are at the front, the invaders, the paper says, would have been smothered in the proportion of three and four to one. It is declared that on the occasion of the recent raid at Harwich, warning was given ninety minutes before the British machines rose. The Daily News claims that the organization is defective and ought to be remedied.

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DARING FRENCH AIRMAN BOMBED THE KRUPP WORKS

(By the Associated Press)

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 8—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted to staff correspondent of the Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxime Gallois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defences and bombed the heart of the German armament producing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhenish 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 plan. Sergeant Gallois narrated his story in the simplest manner. He said:

"Four of us, Lieutenant Ardisson de Perdiguer, Sergeant 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.

"The batteries fired at me crossing the Rhine and as I passed over Metz searchlights played about the sky. Afterwards I was compelled to travel by the aid of the compass, the stars and the moon.

"At Treves I saw a heavy bombardment, which I calculated was directed at my comrade. Therefore I knew I was travelling in the right direction although I did not see Coblenz. I saw the reflection of the moon on the Rhine and found Bonn. From there to Dusseldorf there was a regular sea of electricity, which increased as I got further north.

"Cologne was a blaze of luminosity, and at Dusseldorf there were all kinds of lights, red and white. All the time the anti-aircraft guns fired as I passed and around Cologne the gunners were very accurate in the range.

"Leaving there, I saw, like cliffs on the horizon, a brilliant illumination which seemed kilometres in length stretching to the left of Essen, while southward was another long line of lights coming from the factories. Arriving over Essen I rose to about 2,000 metres. I circled around, searching for a place where the lights from the workshops appeared densest. Then I threw the first bomb. After counting ten I dropped the second, and then the remainder of the ten I carried at similar intervals. I could not tell whether the bombs exploded, but they probably did. It was impossible to distinguish the effect, owing to the flaming furnace chimneys.

"My duty done, I turned homeward, not having seen my comrades again. The motor worked with wonderful regularity all the time. I came back exactly the same way as I went and was fired at many times.

"I was thoroughly exhausted and was suffering from my eyes which were affected by the strain and wind, as I had lost both pairs of goggles at the start, and was often obliged to put my head outside in order to see the direction. When nearing the base, owing to the darkness, I could not tell exactly where I was. I thought possibly I was still over the German lines and decided to continue westward as long as the petrol lasted. I had few litres left and was driving onward, when suddenly I recognized a pre-arranged signal and managed to land just at dawn at the same place from which I had departed. The distance covered was 466 1/2 miles.

Sergeant Gallois, who is 38 years of age, applied four times for the Aviation Corps unsuccessfully because he was declared to be too old, but was accepted on the fifth application, although he had no knowledge of flying.

ALL ATTACKS OF GERMANS FAILED

PARIS, July 9—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

"The activity of the two artilleries was quite spirited south of Filipa as well as in the region of Hill 304. In Alsace an enemy surprise attack against our trenches in the Carpsach wood failed.

"Belgian communication: Last evening an enemy attempt against our advanced posts south of Dixmude was arrested by the barrage fire of our artillery and machine guns. The enemy artillery was somewhat active today, especially in the region of Steenstraete.

"Eastern theatre, July 8—Last evening the enemy attempted an attack against the French forces at the Cerna bend, but was repulsed. Today there was moderate artillery activity in the neighborhood of Cerna and north of Monastir."

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