

H. G. HARRIS, THE ADVERTISER, Editor and Publisher.

In the Court of Probate

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, COUNTY OF LUNenburg, SS.

In the Estate of James W. Grant, deceased.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, A. D., 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon at the County Court House, at Pictou, in the County of Pictou, pursuant to a licence to sell real property granted by the Court of Probate for said County of Lunenburg to the undersigned administrator of the said James W. Grant, deceased, of, in and to the following lands and premises, namely: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being on the eastern side of Abercrombie Road in the town of New Glasgow in the County of Pictou and Province of Nova Scotia and bounded and described as follows: (The plan referred to in the following descriptions was made for John Cameron at a time when he owned or had an interest in said lands which plan is filed in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Pictou.)

First:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the southern boundary of Victoria Avenue intersects with the western boundary of Hollis Street as plotted on said plan; thence southerly along the western boundary of Hollis Street three hundred (300) feet, more or less, or until it comes to the northern boundary of the lands formerly owned by J. W. Fraser; thence westerly along the northern boundary line of the said lands of the said J. W. Fraser six hundred (600) feet, more or less, or until it comes to the western boundary of Queen Street projected southerly to the said northern boundary of the land formerly owned by the said J. W. Fraser; thence northerly along the western boundary of said Queen Street three hundred (300) feet, more or less, or until it comes to the southern boundary of Victoria Avenue; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Victoria Avenue six hundred (600) feet or to the place of beginning, containing 180,000 square feet more or less.

Second:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the southern boundary of Dunbar Avenue intersects with the western boundary of Hollis Street; thence southerly along the western boundary of Hollis Street two hundred (200) feet more or less or to the northern boundary of Victoria Avenue; thence westerly along the northern boundary of Victoria Avenue five hundred and forty (540) feet or to the eastern boundary of Queen Street; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Queen Street one hundred (100) feet thence easterly parallel to the northern boundary of Victoria Avenue two hundred and forty (240) feet more or less or to the western margin of Hollis Street one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of Dunbar Avenue; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Dunbar Avenue three hundred (300) feet more or less to the place of beginning. Containing eighty four thousand (84,000) square feet more or less. This description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90 laid out on the said plan.

Third:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of Hollis Street one hundred and eighty (180) feet distant southerly from the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Hollis Street three hundred (300) feet; thence easterly parallel to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue on hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel to the eastern boundary of Hollis Street three hundred (300) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty thousand (30,000) square feet, more or less. This description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 125, 127, 129, 131, 133 on the said plan.

Fourth:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning on the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue at a point one hundred and twenty (120) feet distant easterly from the eastern boundary of Queen Street; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue two hundred and forty (240) feet; thence northerly parallel to the western boundary of Hollis Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel to the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue two hundred and forty (240) feet; thence southerly parallel to the eastern boundary of Queen Street one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning, containing twenty-four thousand (24,000) square feet more or less. This description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 87, 89, 91, 93 on said plan.

Fifth:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the western boundary of Queen Street intersects with the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue; thence westerly along the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue five hundred and forty (540) feet; thence northerly parallel to the western boundary of Queen Street fifty (50) feet thence easterly parallel with the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue eighty four (84) feet or to the eastern boundary of Abercrombie Road; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Abercrombie Road one hundred and fifty two (152) feet more or less or to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue one hundred and eighty eight (188) feet or to the western boundary of Queen Street; thence southerly at right angles to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue one hundred (100) feet thence westerly parallel with the northern boundary of Dunbar Avenue three hundred (300) feet or to the western boundary of lot No. 16 on said plan; thence northerly parallel to the western boundary of Queen Street one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence easterly one hundred and twenty (120) feet or to the western boundary of Queen

Street; thence southerly along the western boundary of Queen Street two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning. The above description includes or is intended to include those lots numbered 177, 178, 4, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 on said plan.

Sixth:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land beginning at a point on the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue where a projection of the western boundary of Queen Street would intersect; said northern boundary; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue five hundred and forty (540) feet; thence northerly along the western boundary of lot No. 117 on said plan one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of lands now or formerly owned by McKenzie; thence westerly along the southern boundary of lands of said McKenzie five hundred and forty (540) feet or to the eastern boundary of lot No. 17 on said plan; thence southerly one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning, containing fifty four thousand (54,000) square feet, more or less. Being lots numbered 63, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115 on said plan.

Seventh:—Also all that other lot, piece or parcel of land beginning where the eastern boundary of lot No. 117 as plotted on said plan now or formerly owned by John Kennedy intersects with the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Cameron Avenue one hundred and eighty (180) feet; thence southerly along the western boundary of lot No. 169 as plotted on said plan one hundred (100) feet or to the southern boundary of lands now or formerly owned by McKenzie; thence westerly along the southern boundary of said lands now or formerly owned by McKenzie one hundred and eighty (180) feet or to the eastern boundary of said lot No. 117; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said lot No. 117 one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said lot No. 117 one hundred (100) feet, more or less, being lots numbered 166, 167 and 168 as plotted on said plan.

Eighth:—Also all that certain tract of land marked letter "A" on the plan annexed to the deed recorded in Book Letter "D" folio 1 dated 31st May, A. D., 1913, situated, lying and being in Kings County in the rear of the township of Horton and beginning at the southwest angle of said township from thence to run north thirty degrees west along said rear line two hundred and twenty four chains, thence south sixty degrees west two hundred and twenty four chains, thence south thirty degrees east two hundred and twenty four chains until it meets the place of beginning, containing in this tract five thousand acres, being the lands conveyed to S. Percy Benjamin by The S. P. Benjamin Company, Limited, by deed bearing date the first day of August, A. D., 1911, and recorded at the Registry of Deeds for said County of Kings in Book 104, pages 571 and being a portion of lands conveyed to the said The S. P. Benjamin Company, Limited, by Stephen P. Benjamin and Emma C. Benjamin, by deed bearing date the sixth day of February, A. D., 1903, and recorded at the Registry of Deeds aforesaid in Book 73, pages 476 to 480 and being the lot therein described as conveyed to the said Stephen P. Benjamin by the Governors of Kings College by deed bearing date the 13th day of November, A. D., 1891, recorded in Book 76, at page 483 of the Registry of Deeds aforesaid and being the lands conveyed to the said James W. Grant and one Harry D. Reid by the said S. Percy Benjamin and wife by deed dated the seventh day of October, A. D., 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds aforesaid Book 107, at page 44.

Ninth:—Also all those certain lots of land and premises, less any encumbrances, interests and agreements, rights, easements, privileges and other properties and premises situate in the Counties of Kings, Hants and Lunenburg in the Province of Nova Scotia conveyed to the said James W. Grant and Harry D. Reid by the S. P. Benjamin Company, Limited, by deed bearing date the eighth day of August, A. D., 1912, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Lunenburg in Book 118 at page 471, in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hants in Book No. 118 at page 267 and in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Kings in Book No. 141, page 674; together with the houses, buildings, easements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or appertaining. A full and complete description and other particulars of the said lands and premises can be obtained on application to McInnes, Mellish, Fulton & Kenny, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, attorneys for the undersigned administrator of the estate of the said James W. Grant, or from H. V. Jenkinson of New Glasgow, aforesaid, Barrister-at-Law.

Terms: Ten per cent deposit at the time of sale, remainder on tender of deed.

Dated the 7th day of April, 1917.

CHRISTENA E. GRANT, of New Glasgow, N.S., administratrix of the estate of James W. Grant, deceased.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

Farm is finely situated at Sheffield Mills with a total of about 125 acres. A fine orchard of 7 acres, 5 acres now producing an average of 400 bushels fruit; 40 acres cultivated land, 20 acres of pasture with 2 streams, 60 acres woodland (hardwood). Farm now cuts 20 ton hay, can be increased, House, good repair, 9 rooms, two barns, hog pen and fowl house. Farm is good location and soil good clay loam. This farm must be sold at a great bargain as owner cannot work it alone, son being absent and help scarce. If wanting a money making proposition in farming don't delay as first reasonable offer will be accepted.

Apply to H. G. HARRIS, Kentville, N. S.

DIED

DODGE—Suddenly at Blomidon, Tuesday, May 15th, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, aged 65 years.

OTTAWA LETTER

OTTAWA, May 25—Since the return of Sir Robert Borden from the Imperial Conferences and his visit to France, there is a noticeable change in the political atmosphere here. It is becoming changed with expectancy of important moves on the part of the government, and the possibility that big issues to be submitted may have surprising results.

Friday the 18th instant will be a memorable day in Canadian parliament history. The Prime Minister was in his place, and on both sides of the House the usual sight of full benches presented itself. A tense feeling pervading the happening of important events prevailed.

Sir Robert Borden had come back to Canada with a mind deeply impressed with vivid and inspiring scenes he had witnessed overseas, the knowledge he had gathered in conference with fighting men, wounded men, Overseas and British statesmen, and the need, most urgent and appealing, for greater effort on the part of Canada.

After reviewing, in his masterly address, and important proceeding of the Imperial War Conferences in which representatives of the Overseas Dominions and the British Government took part—and which Lloyd George tells us constitute a landmark in the constitutional history of the British Empire—the Prime Minister with impressive eloquence and gravity unfolded the message that he had brought back from our men in the trenches, our wounded in hospitals, and our military leaders—the call which must have quick and hearty response—that we immediately provide more men, and still more men, to support, sustain and reinforce the noble sons of Canada who for our sake and our country's safety are enduring and sacrificing in the trenches of Flanders.

In thrilling words the Prime Minister reminded the House of the tremendous responsibility that now rests upon this country; and declared his firm conviction that no true Canadian who realized the awful stake in this war could for a moment think that our efforts should be relaxed.

Drawing a living picture of the magnificent discharge of duty which has made us a Canada and has crowned it with glory that will never fade; and lifting the veil so that all can discern the great perils of the months immediately before us; the Prime Minister solemnly warned parliament and the country that there must be firm determination on our part to do our duty to the very end.

And the great responsibility and duty now, Sir Robert declared, is to supply the four Canadian divisions that are at the front with reinforcements.

And if we should fail in this what will be the end? The four divisions that today proudly bear the name and uphold the honor of Canada will dwindle to three; the three will dwindle to two; the two will dwindle to one; and finally the one, and Canada's name and Canada's honor, will be blotted out.

We may well rejoice in the knowledge that our great leader would never let the illustrious record of Canadian achievement be thus blackened, or suffer the blood of Canada's sons to be poured out in vain. He said:

"I bring back to the people of Canada from these men a message that they need our help, that they need to be supported that they need to be sustained, that reinforcements must be sent to them."

These were the burning words—the fiery cross—that Sir Robert Borden delivered before parliament. And then, with a directness that will appeal to every true Canadian here, he said:

"Common gratitude, apart from all other considerations should bring the whole force of this nation behind them."

And following that pronouncement of national responsibility and duty, never doubting that the hearts of Canada would cheerfully respond, the Prime Minister declared:

"I have promised in so far as I am concerned, that this help shall be given. I should feel myself unworthy of the responsibility devolving upon me if I did not fulfil that pledge."

Therefore, the Prime Minister announced that the government had resolved to submit to parliament proposals for compulsory military service with a view to raising at once reinforcements of 50,000 at least, and probably 100,000 men.

It is understood that the proposals

will be ready to be laid before parliament on the 28th instant.

Only three or four of the opposition side of the House gave outward token of approval of the policy announced by Sir Robert. Dr. Michael Clarke and Hugh Guthrie were the most emphatic. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and all his other supporters, sat through the whole address in dead silence.

On the government side the members cheered again and again, and when the Prime Minister was through they rose up en masse and made the House ring with applause.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Pugsley, Hon. Mr. Hazen and the irrepressible D. D. McKenzie spoke.

The leader of the opposition did not rise to the occasion. He did not think the Imperial Conferences were necessary. He did not think they had resulted in any good. While asserting that his party would remain in the war to the end and would do their duty to the best of their judgment, he would decide nothing about compulsory service until the proposals were before the House.

Mr. Pugsley and Mr. McKenzie both went off on the well beaten partisan track, making bitter attacks on the government Mr. McKenzie was very pronounced against compulsory service. Mr. Pugsley was more guarded.

Although there is room for question the better opinion at present appears to be that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his supporters, excepting a few, will support the government's policy. The government have a solid following in the House on this big question; and the leading Liberal papers are also backing them.

Sir Wilfrid undoubtedly has party difficulties. He is the man who has the troubles. Many of his Quebec followers are hotly against the government policy. These are engineering the outbursts of bad temper that are reported from Montreal and other parts of the Province. It should be carefully noted that the men who are making the noise in Quebec are Liberals who would oppose the government in any event. It should be as carefully noted that the noise makers do not represent or speak for the people of the Province of Quebec. They speak only for themselves. It is believed that there will be found to be a strong, common sense approval of the Government's policy prevailing through Quebec.

BELGIAN LABORER'S APPEAL

(From Pro-Belgia)

The Belgian laborers have sent the pressing appeal herewith to the workmen of all nations: "In the name of the international solidarity of workingmen, the laboring class of Belgium, threatened with slavery, deportation and enforced labor at the profit of the enemy, address a supreme appeal of the world. We do not ask for words of sympathy, but for deeds. Being human, we know you will understand."

Our situation is desperate. Germany, as you know, attacked and terrorized Belgium in 1914, because the latter defied its neutral rights, its sworn faith and its honor.

Since then, Germany has martyred Belgium. She has made it a prison whose boundaries are as guarded as those of the battle fronts by the trench.

Advertisement for Neponset Twin Shingles, featuring an illustration of a man working on a roof and text describing the product's benefits and availability.

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy." — Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.



There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy. If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ches and electric wires and quick-firing guns. All our constitutional liberties have been abolished. Security is no more, and the lives of our citizens are endangered in the hands of arbitrary police, who know neither limit nor pity.

For nearly two years this infectious state of idleness has been maintained until the day in October, 1916, when Germany, short of laborers, bethought herself of the laboring forces of Belgium.

Yes! the Germans have created the state of idleness in Belgium, and have maintained it to their profit:

In refusing England, who consented to the exportation to Belgium of raw material, the diplomatic control to guard against seizure of same by Germany:

In preventing the Belgian communes, various associations and individuals, through the medium of terrorizing edicts, from contributing work to the unemployed, from organizing industrial schools for developing public utility service.

Thus, 500,000 laborers have been reduced to forced idleness and maintained therein.

Contrary to the rumors which the Germans spread abroad, these unemployed are not dependent upon the municipal budgets upon public charity. They have been attended to in all dignity and fraternity, by a private organization, exclusively Belgian, which complains not of its duties nor its mission. The solidarity of the Belgian social classes assures the life of this magnificent organization without precedent in the history of mutual relief societies.

To those 500,000 unemployed laborers,

(Continued on Page Six.)

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "KENTVILLE", "WHY", "THE TO", "A inflam way to which narcotic which and al", "P thol w brane and 5", "BELGIAN (Conti", "the German loving.", "Either you ing you to will be reduced.", "In either c forced labor the interests our Country the most cr invented as these as such voluntary ill created and r", "And, in spi ing, the Ger taining the to call volun munication t take our me as well as ou by the thou their homes, at the point conducted to are transport", "On the wo brutally forc pare military strategic rail holdings. An sist in refus or forbidden Germans sta them, fill th wounded and In Germa