

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917

VOL. XLVI., No. 29

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & CO.

April 26, 1916—tf

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over sight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The application must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or the agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$10 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the home land or pre-empt six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to build house and cultivate fifty acres extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a new one may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.20 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P.E.I.

Check Books

Dodgers

Receipt Books

Note Books of Hand

Posters

Bill Heads

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.						Trains Inward, Read Up.					
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	A.M.	P.M.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	P.M.	A.M.	Ex. Sun.	P.M.
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 11.55	11.10	10.20	8.50	7.45	7.45	10.20	11.10
5.20	1.48	7.40	" Hunter River "	10.46	10.10	11.10	10.20	10.20	10.20	11.10	11.10
6.05	2.50	8.13	" Emerald Jct. "	10.09	9.40	7.40	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.40	7.40
6.50	3.30	8.40	" Kensington "	9.27	9.10	8.45	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.45	8.45
7.20	4.10	9.05	Arr. Summerside	Dep. 9.10	9.10	8.45	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.45	8.45
			P.M.								
8.50	12.20	Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.50	5.35							
9.48	2.10	" Port Hill "	7.54	3.56							
10.37	3.57	" O'Leary "	7.05	2.36							
11.18	5.07	" Alberton "	6.19	1.17							
11.55	6.05	Arr. Tignish	Dep. 5.45	12.15							
Tues.	Mon. Wed.	Tues.									
and	Thur. and	and									
Sat.	Fri.	Sat.									
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.									
7.50	9.45	9.45	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. 9.35	7.35						
8.40	10.35	10.20	Arr. Cape Traverse	9.00	6.45						
Daily	Daily	Daily									
Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.									
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.									
3.20	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.00	6.10							
4.30	8.50	" Mount Stewart "	8.50	4.30							
4.57	9.27	" Morell "	8.22	3.35							
5.17	9.57	" St. Peter's "	8.00	3.00							
6.20	11.30	Arr. Souris	Dep. 7.00	1.35							
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.									
7.35	5.40	Elmira	Dep. 5.40								
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.									
9.05	9.05	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.50	4.10							
10.15	10.15	" Cardigan "	7.52	2.54							
5.40	10.55	" Montague "	7.28	2.25							
6.15	11.35	Arr. Georgetown	Dep. 6.50	1.40							
Sat.	Daily	Daily									
only.	Ex. Sat.	Ex. Sat.									
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.									
3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.20	9.45							
4.25	4.55	" Vernon River "	8.27	8.31							
5.55	7.05	Arr. Murray Harbor	Dep. 6.30	7.00							

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

Grand Opening!

L. J. REDDIN begs to announce to his Customers, in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

We offer many Snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry Goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

Mail Contract

J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and
Notary Public.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 3rd August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's proposed Contract for the delivery of six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from East Balfe, P.E.I.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of East Balfe, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Ottawa, June 29, 1917.
June 27, 1917—yly.

Get your Printing done
at the Herald Office

The Sulpicians in The United States

Reviewing a volume under this title by the late Charles G. Hermann, first editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia, issued by the Encyclopedia Press, the "Records of the American Catholic Historical Society" says:

"The history of the Catholic Church in the new Republic of the United States, for the first fifty years at least, is intimately related with the labours and energies of the Society of St.

Sulpice. This can be said without detracting from the heroic labours of the few priests, who were hard at work before they came. That was the judgment of Bishop Carroll, as clear from his letter to M. Emery, the Superior-General of the Sulpicians: 'I declare to you, as I have declared it in every circumstance, that I have nowhere else known men more able than your priests, by character, talents and virtues, to form such clergymen as the state of religion demands now.'

Accordingly, I believe that it would be one of the greatest misfortunes

that could befall this Diocese ever

to lose the gentlemen of the Seminary.'

(Preface by Cardinal Gibbons, p. VIII.)

"The history of the organization

of the Church in the United States

is closely allied with the coming

of the Sulpicians to our shores.

They came at a time when priests

were sorely needed in the New

Republic of the West. The first

American Bishop had about

twenty-five priests at his com-

mand.

"The cry for missionaries was

loud and insistent from every

quarter. The forests of Maine,

the islands of the Great Lakes,

and the prairies of the Mississippi

valley all clamoured for Black

Robes to spread the Gospel among

the native children of the land.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAYAT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

JAMES MCISAAC

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Need of Men

Sir Robert Borden has given a complete answer to the question "Why is Conscription Necessary?"

In this war the chief fighting arm of the service is still the infantry, although there is no disposition to underrate the splendid work done by the artillery, which has repeatedly demonstrated its value. But it is the infantry battalions which carry the brunt of the fighting, and in which the heaviest casualties occur. And these casualties have been heavy, much heavier than was anticipated, so heavy in fact that enlistments in Canada have proven utterly inadequate to meet them.

There has been a big deficit for the past fourteen months, although since April 1st it has become particularly apparent. The following figures, taken from an official source, will show just how serious that deficit is, and how great the need is for all the men that can be sent to the front in the shortest possible time:

May 1916	April 1917	May 1917
Casualties	67,036	21,364
Killed and missing	21,040	7,503
Enlistments	42,523	3,002

It is understood that sixty-five per cent of the wounded men recover and are fit for further service. That means that we must allow for the permanent withdrawal of 16,094 infantrymen, in addition to the 21,040 killed and missing—a total loss in fourteen months of 37,138 men. Against this we had enlistments of 42,523, mostly before January 1st, 1917. But we must remember that of the 29,798 men slightly wounded many will have to spend months in hospital before rejoining their units. For that reason the enlistments of the year ending in May last were insufficient to keep the divisions in the field up to the strength. If we consider the state of affairs which has arisen during the past three months the shortcoming is appalling. In this period we have enlisted barely 3,000 men and lost 7,503 killed and missing, with probably 7,477 wounded, who will never rejoin, a total of 14,980.

Canada has four infantry divisions in the field in France, and they have been kept up to the strength by drafts from battalions held in reserve in England. But the supply of drafts is commencing to fail. When it does fail entirely how will the Canadian divisions be maintained, when for the month of April we had more than 21,000 casualties and a bare 3,000 of new recruits? In other words, for every man who entered the army in that time seven men were rendered unfit for service for some period.

When the voluntary supply fails, as it has failed, there is no recourse but compulsion. Consequently the Canadian Parliament has done wisely in supporting the conscription bill, but that measure is not yet law and the casualties continue unabated. The need for men is great, and young Canadians who hitherto have been deaf to the call of duty still have an opportunity of enlisting as volunteers and going forward without compulsion. It is safe to say that they will be called upon anyway in the autumn, or as soon as the necessary preliminaries have been completed. Those who oppose compulsion hold that the very word "conscription" is distasteful to any democracy. Well, why wait to become a conscript? Why not be a volunteer?

Ship Production

Statements published in American newspapers illustrate how thoroughly that nation is engaging in the business of shipbuilding on an enormous scale. The first government appropriation for shipbuilding was \$750,000,000, and it is stated that this has all been used either in contracts for the building of ships or in the purchase of shipping now on the stocks or at sea. It is the purpose to ask for \$500,000,000 more to complete the original programme.

One paper published an interesting interview with Chairman Deeman of the U. S. Shipping Board, in which that gentleman expresses the opinion that if money is supplied and all the resources of the country employed in the production of ships, wooden or steel, according to the capacity of the plants building them, America in eighteen months will have turned out 5,000,000 tons dead weight of shipping, in addition to vessels still on the stocks. This, he thinks, will go a long way in the direction of ending the U-boat menace.

But it is not alone in the United States that shipmen quan-

ties of shipping are being produced. Great Britain, with her many mighty yards, is undoubtedly launching a much greater number of commercial vessels than before the war, when it was estimated that her annual production was in the vicinity of 2,000,000 tons. It is not beyond belief that this year's output of commercial vessels from British yards will reach 6,000,000 tons, or three times what it was before the war.

The British and allied governments are purchasing ships wherever they can be obtained. Norwegian shipbuilders are said to be growing fabulously wealthy. Japan has turned her genius to the construction of vessels and has found a ready market for all she can produce. Canada is adding her quota although the industry in this country is but in its infancy. South American yards are springing into existence, and a recent issue of the New York Herald chronicles the awarding of large contracts to a newly established yard in Buenos Ayres. The same paper predicts that the total ship construction of the world, exclusive of Germany and her allies, will reach 15,000,000 tons in the next eighteen months. Thus, the Herald contends, the rate of destruction by submarines must be increased very materially if the German boast of ruling the ocean is to be realized. At present the rate at which submarines are destroying commerce carrying vessels is not in excess of 500,000 tons per month, or 9,000,000 tons in the year and one-half period about three-fifths of the new tonnage which will be completed in that time. And it is expected that in eighteen months' time, at the outside limit, the war will be over and the submarine menace forever removed.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, July 9—(Canadian Press)—When the House resumed consideration of the military service bill today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked for information as to the alternative provisions for prosecuting deserters—by summary conviction or by court martial. Hon. Mr. Meighen explained that the alternative would cover the difference in degree of "desertion" as between the man who never responded and the man who never deserted after being enrolled. Mr. Sinclair wanted to know how men convicted would be kept while under sentence, and was told that the general law would apply. The discussion veered to the penalty clauses. H. B. Murphy of Perth thought that the three year maximum for desertion was not enough. He wanted it ten years instead of three, with a five year term for the man who failed to report. Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the army act which had been made part of the bill provided the death penalty for desertion. He thought that, while the three year term was specified in the bill itself, there might be some doubt raised on the point. Hon. Mr. Meighen added his assurance that the three year maximum and not the army act penalty would govern. Frank Glass of Middlesex and Mr. Murphy joined in a demand that the penalty for desertion be fixed by the act, and not left to individual magistrates. Mr. Boyce (Algoma) was inclined to agree that the provision for punishment did not go far enough. Hon. Mr. Meighen added the assured purpose of the act was to make soldiers not jail birds. Any man who deserted would serve the sentence and would still be under the army act, and become a soldier after being an outlaw.

Ottawa, July 10—When the House met several more petitions against conscription were presented by Messrs. Proulx and L. A. Lapointe, after which the House returned to committee of the whole on the military service bill, taking up clause eleven, which deals with exemptions. The opening discussion took place on the first sub-section of the exemption clause. The sub-section provides for exemption where "it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be

(Continued on page three.)

The Conscription Bill

The announcement by Premier Borden that the conscription bill will be enforced as soon as the Governor-General has given his assent to it instead of by proclamation as originally intended, effectively answers the criticisms of those who professed to believe that there would be much delay between the passing of the measure and its enforcement. The bill is now before the House of Commons in committee and is making such good progress that it is expected it will pass the House and go to the Senate in a very few days.

During the committee stage, and especially within the last two or three days, much of the bitterness has been taken from the opposition to the measure, and although the Laurier faction has not abandoned the effort to hamper and delay the proposals to reinforce the boys at the front, they have met with very little success.

The bill has been skilfully drawn and the Opposition has been unable to find flaws in it on which to base their criticism. This is a distinct tribute to the ability of the Solicitor-General, Hon. Arthur Meighen, who, while accepting such suggestions as were given with good intent, has been able to contend successfully in favor of the bill as it stood.

There is a case in point in the clause providing a penalty for desertion. Under British military law this offence entailed a sentence of death, but that period has been passed in Canada, and it is now believed that a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment is sufficient punishment. Hon. Mr. Meighen in explaining this clause of the bill said the object was to make soldiers rather than jail birds, and the words were well chosen. Three years' imprisonment is a sufficiently severe sentence to make an impression where the offender is impressionable at all, and is also adequate to serve as a warning to others. Happily there have been but few desertions from the Canadian forces, and with the United States border now closed against the man who wishes to evade service there will be still fewer in future.

Other clauses in the bill which have come under the criticism of the Opposition have also been successfully defended, and the outlook now is that the measure will go to the Senate, practically in its original form. The only important change is that it will be enforced as soon as assented to instead of awaiting a special proclamation by the chief representative of the crown in Canada.

Ship Production

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Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted effect, sateen lined, Black, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effects, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, Price \$15.00. Misses shepherd check suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of Gaverdine, large convertible collar, bix baxk, with all around belt, patch pockets, merced lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black, silk lined, plain flared skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, \$25.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripes, silk belted effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Moore & McLeod Ltd.**Moore & McLeod Ltd.****The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show**

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thought regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thoughts in view of securing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk abriss \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted effect, sateen lined, Black, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effects, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, Price \$15.00. Misses shepherd check suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of Gaverdine, large convertible collar, bix baxk, with all around belt, patch pockets, merced lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black, silk lined, plain flared skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, \$25.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripes, silk belted effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22

At \$22.00 Very attractive suit of soft Taffeta silk, satin lined, shirred back with all around tie belt, trimmed, cold stitching and buttons, large fancy collar, Navy, Copen and Black, extra \$22.00 good value.

At \$22.00

A Remarkable Range of Blouses

The new ideas are always here first—if you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us.

Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripe, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripes, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flared cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of rose or blue, \$3.75.

White Silk Waists

Georgette Crepe Waists, Matze, Flesh and White.....

Crepe de Chene Waists, in flesh and white, lace trimmed.....

The very latest American idea in yellow marquessette, with large white collar.....

\$2.25

6.00

6.00

3.50

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6.00

6.00</p

(Continued from page two.) engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged." Mr. Proulx asked that the bill be made more explicit, and that it be made clear that farmers should not be conscripted. Hon. Mr. Meighen replied that it was recognized that agriculture was an essential occupation, and so the bill stood the agricultural class would undoubtedly be the largest class that could claim exemption. But to go further and to say that purely a man was engaged in some sort of agricultural occupation he should be exempt would rob the bill of its force. In this regard the solicitor-general said that the bill almost exactly followed the British bill, with the additional advantage of their experience. For exemption it should be necessary to show that a man's place could not be taken by a man not qualified for military service, or by a woman.

Ottawa, July 11.—The military service bill was again under consideration of the house today in committee of the whole. Hon. Arthur Meighen stated in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a man could not insist on the right to obtain the same rank in the overseas forces under the measure as he possessed in the militia. Every one was brought down to the same level the moment the military service act applied. Hon. Frank Oliver said he understood that when 100,000 men were raised, Canada's obligations as to men would end. Mr. Meighen replied that Canada would still be very much in the war, but it would be for parliament to say how many more would be sent.

Hon. Charles Marcil said there were a large number of Canadians in British regiments and he asked if anything had been done to bring them all into the Canadian forces. He also asked what was being done regarding Canadian recruits secured in the United States. Sir Edward Kemp stated that no consideration had been given to the question of the moving of Canadians from British regiments, but to Canadians in the United States, he stated that recruits were given an opportunity of saying whether they would go to the British or the Canadian army. Sir Robert Borden remarked that there were not very many Canadian privates in the British army; they were principally officers.

Ottawa, July 12.—(Leased wire)—At the evening session of the Commons tonight, clause 14 was taken, pp., which provides that the burden of proof that a person comes within reach of any of the exceptions provided in the act shall be upon the person charged. Hon. Mr. Oliver pointed out that in such a country as Canada it might frequently be very difficult for a man to give absolute proof as to his age, and he asked if this had been considered. Hon. Mr. Meighen said that any man who did not believe himself to come within any of the classes of the act had simply to stay at home and let himself, if necessary, be prosecuted. If he could not give exact evidence as to his age it would be infinitely more difficult for the government to do so. Hon. Rodolphe Lemire said that the customary evidence of age was a birth certificate, which many have, and the government should provide for that. Hon. Mr. Meighen replied that evidence under oath as to age would be accepted as final evidence. The clause as amended was then adopted.

Ottawa, July 13.—Hon. T. W. Crothers laid on the table of the Commons this afternoon, the report of the investigation conducted by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., the cost of living commissioner, into the cold storage conditions in Canada. He moved that the report, which is a bulky one, be printed. This was agreed to. Sir Robert Borden stated that on Monday next, he would move the resolution in his name for the extension of the Parliamentary term for another year. Hon. Arthur Meighen, when the House went into committee on the military service bill, moved an amendment to the clause, which states that marriage, subsequent to June 11, would not exempt men from being called in the class in which they would be liable for service if unmarried. In response to the suggestion of Mr. A. K. MacLean,

he moved that the date be changed to July 6. Col. John A. Currie suggested that every unmarried man should go before the married men were called upon. A debate followed upon the weaknesses of the separation allowances system. Col. Currie said that the failure to provide separation allowances in many cases had done more than any other thing to bring the voluntary system into disrepute.

Progress of the War

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, July 8. (By The Associated Press)—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the Great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxim E. Gallois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded 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 Lieut. Ardisson De Pardieu, Sergt. 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.

French Front in France, July 8.—(By The Associated Press)—The French troops holding the sector of the Chemin Des Dames to the south of Flain, although drenched to the skin and mud covered from head to foot, were full of confidence and cheerfulness today. They repelled an attack of the most formidable nature, in which the Germans sustained shocking losses without obtaining more than a temporary foothold in these constantly contested positions. The sector in question comprises the Pantheon Farm, or the Chemin Des Dames, and the St. Maloison, which is in the hands of the Germans. Early this morning the Germans opened a most intense bombardment of the French lines, and while the hurricane of shells was still falling a German force comprising from ten to twelve infantry battalions made a sudden rush into the French positions.

Vienna, July 9, via London—Northwest of Stanislau, in Galicia, the first defense positions of the Austrians have been occupied by the Russians after two days of violent fighting, says the official statement from Austro-Hungarian general headquarters today. The statement reads: "In the Carpathians and on the Upper Bystritz-Solotvina the Russians threw out strong reconnoitering detachments. Northwest of Stanislau, after two days of fierce fighting, the first positions of our defensive works had to be left to the enemy yesterday. Extensions of the Russian gain of ground were prevented by the interference of reserves."

Petrograd, July 9.—The text of the Russian statement reads: "Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Zolochiv, southeast of Berezany, there has been artillery firing on both sides. In the direction of Dolyn (45 miles west of Stanislau) troops of General Korviloff's army, about mid-day on Sunday, attacked after artillery preparation the fortified positions of the enemy west of Stanislau on the Lomnica front. Having pierced the totem and most important positions of the enemy our troops advanced and captured in battle the small town of Jozopol and the villages of Clesov, Pavlova, Rycho, and Starlystec."

Having broken the strong Austro-German line in the vicinity of

Halitz, the Russians are pushing forward from Halitz towards Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and from Stanislau south of Halitz, westward toward the line of the Dniester. After the capture of Halitz, on the front from Halitz to Zolotiv, about thirty miles to the south, General Korviloff forced the Austro-Germans to continue their retreat. In their advance from Halitz the Russians forced the fleeing enemy across the Lomnica and occupied two towns on the western bank of the river. The next natural barrier is the River Stoka, about six miles west of the Lomnica.

Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east has been achieved by the Russians, who have crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusz. Beyond the Lomnica and south of the Dniester, west of Halitz, General Korviloff's advance continues. When the Russians occupied Kalusz after forcing a passage of the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles northwestward from Stanislau in five days. In the same time the eighth Russian army took Halitz and crossed the Dniester there and began an advance between Stanislau and Bohorodzany. A great wedge has been torn in the Austrian-German lines south of the Dniester and the army headquarters in that region was occupied in the taking of Kalusz.

London, July 11.—Halitz, the strategic key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians says a despatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. Seven persons lost their lives by the sinking of the excursion steamer Muskegow on Big Stone Lake, near Orteville, Minnesota, the other night.

A decree has been sanctioned at Rio Janeiro declaring the wireless telegraph and telephone services the exclusive property of the federal government.

Russia's armies have broken the Austro-German line in the Halitz-Stanislau sector, one of the most important on the eastern front, and the Russian advance continues, and have captured Halitz the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The Austro-German forces already have withdrawn beyond the Lomnica river, about ten miles west of Jezpolt, which was occupied Sunday by the Russians. The Russians have taken four more villages and increased their captures of prisoners more than one thousand. Seven more field guns and other material fell into Russian hands. West of Stanislau toward Kalusz and Dolyn the Russians have penetrated the Tauric lines to a depth of nearly seven miles and between Stanislau and Halitz, they have widened their wedge. In their retirement, judging by the large amount of guns and military stores captured by the Russians, the Austro-Germans failed to make a stand at two rivers, the Lukovitsa and the Luvka.

A British captain states that off the Irish coast a most modern German submarine was picked up. The crew were all dead, apparently suffocated by some accident when under water. The submarine was towed into a British port.

The Greek army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined by Charles G. A. Jonnat, high commissioner in Greece.

Brigadier General Archibald Cameron MacDonnell has, it is understood, been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir Arthur Curry in the command of the first division of the Canadian corps in France. Gen. MacDonnell is a native of Ontario.

Small men make as good soldiers as big men in the revised opinion of the Washington War Department, which has instructed recruiting stations to open the ranks of the regular army to men of no more than 5 feet 1 inch in height, and who weigh only 110 pounds.

The American steamship Kanban, carrying a crew of fifty men, has been sunk, presumably off the French coast, according to a cablegram received at New York by the French and Canada Steamship Co., which chartered the vessel. Four of the crew are missing. The vessel was valued at \$3,000,000.

The clerical retreat held at St. Dunstan's College came to a close Saturday morning, and the priests of the diocese left for their respective parishes by the morning trains east and west. Rev. Father O'Rourke, who preached the retreat, left for Antigonish, N. S., the same morning, where he conducts a clerical retreat this week.

A Washington dispatch stated that directions have been issued by Secretary Redfield that every effort be made to expedite the licensing of coal cargoes destined for Canada under the export control provisions of the espionage act. On Wednesday and found it abandoned by the garrison. The Russians were soon attacked, however, by fresh enemy forces which were rushed from the fortress.

Petrograd, July 17.—The fighting resulted in the capture of Kalusz subjected the revolution army to the severest test, according to the Russky Slovo, which says that the Russian cavalry entered the town at noon

Local and Other Items

Cadet Robert Teasdale was killed at Deseronto, near Toronto, when his airplane fell.

A powder magazine at Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco Bay, blew up, killing six persons and injuring thirty-one.

This is nomination day in the Provincial bye-elections. Polling takes place this day, week, 25th inst.

The League of the Cross will hold their annual picnic at Cream Siding between Bedford and Sufolk, on Wednesday, July 25th. Two special trains will run from Charlottetown.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McDonald, North Bedeque, that their son, Captain Ronald McDonald, M. D., who has been in France with the C. A. M. C. for two years, and who was wounded on the 26th of last April, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant service, and also promoted to the rank of Major.

The London Daily Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says:

It is probable that Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will be invited to join the War Cabinet. As he has in Lord Cecil a highly competent colleague at the Foreign Office, Mr. Balfour would not find it difficult to combine membership of the Cabinet with the direction of the Foreign Affairs.

Hon. Charles Dalton raised sub-

scriptions among his friends for the provisions of a pool table for the Dalton Sanatorium, and it is now being greatly appreciated by the inmates, and particular thanks are due to Mr. J. A. McDonald, Cardigan, and Mr. James Tuplin Lot 11, who contributed the sum of \$50 each and enabled the table to be placed free of debt.

A sad drowning accident occurred on the Miramichi River, N. B., Sunday night the 15th. While four young men, Andrew and Walter McEwan and Burton Shaw of Ferryville and Abram Petrie of Lower Negus, who worked with Messrs. McEwen, were returning in a small boat from Chatham to Ferryville the boat swamped in a squall and Shaw and Petrie were drowned. One of the others swam ashore and the second clung to the boat and was rescued.

One man was killed and eight injured, none probably fatally in a derailment at Winthrop the other day of a passenger train on the Boston-Revere Beach and Lynn Railway narrow gauge line, headed with Beach residents on their way to work in Boston. The locomotive and three cars had passed over the loop switch leading to the single track when the fourth car in the centre of the train jumped the track and turned over. The man was riding on the platform. He was caught under the car and his body cut in half.

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Local and Other Items

The French mine sweeper, Jupiter, struck a mine in the British channel Tuesday of last week and sank on July 9th, says an official statement issued tonight by the British admiralty. An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men were lost.

The administration at Washington will probably back up the bill to authorize recruiting officers of the Allies to conscript men of their respective nationalities in military age living in the States.

On June 30th the French S. S.

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Battleship Blown Up

London, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9th, says an official statement issued tonight by the British admiralty. An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men were lost.

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The London Daily Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says:

The Drift of Pinions

Not where the wheeling systems darken,
And our bentumbed conceiving soars—
The drift of pinions, did we hearken,
Beats at our own clay-shattered doors?
—Francis Thompson.

Over, and near us, and round us, the hosts of Heaven are pressing;
Look with the eyes of Faith and we can see them in being;
There in that sun-flecked meadow Michael his ranks is dressing,
Beneath you sinister cloud the armies of Satan are fleeing.
As, in the days of old, angels walked earth, uncovered,
Journeying over to Mamre where Abraham's tents were set;
Or over to Bethlehem's valley they in their millions hovered—
So over Bethlehem's valley the angels are hovering yet!
Earth is a valley of tears, but of Heaven it is the portal;
Let not our hearts despair, no desolate outcasts we—
Open the ears and hear a music sweeter than mortal,
Open the soul's strong eyes and Heaven's gold towers see!

Thus shall our souls rejoice with Jesus and with His Mother Walking along Life's road His company shall be sweet; Like those that went to Emmaus let us not deem Him another. Open the eyes of our soul and offer Him worship meet!
—Rev. James B. Dillard, Toronto, July 1, 1917.

The Makin's of An Artist

(Elizabeth Brady, in the Queen's Work.)
(Concluded)

The day after, Miss Blake heard a faint knock at her door, and to her "come in" entered Martina Von Cleef. "Sassy" faces do not change over night, a fact which aided Miss Blake to recognize Martina. For Martina's hair was brushed till it shone silkily in little rings about her forehead. It was tied up with a blue ribbon which toned with her eyes. It was tied again at her neck with the same blue ribbon, and the ends curled. Martina's teeth had the gleaming whiteness that a dentist's thorough cleaning gives. Her grubby little hands had been manicured. She wore a little tailored dress of marine-blue serge, a soft embroidered collar and blue silk tie. Shoes and stockings of correct shape and shade of tan completed the outfit.

"Martina," said Miss Blake. "I'm going to tell you so it will be no surprise to you later. You are as pretty and dainty as you can be! Mrs. O'Hagan has excellent taste."

"Yes, Miss Blake," said Martina, and dropped a courtesy. Incidentally she lifted the short skirt a trifle, disclosing little lacy edges, while she smiled and said, "I have everything a nice little girl has, Miss Blake."

"That's lovely. We'll see about the manners, Martina, and the lessons."

"Mrs. O'Hagan telegraphed to Mr. Von Cleef," said Martina. He telegraphed back. "I'm living with her now. Cletus has to teach me every night."

After that Martina progressed well. She was no model, of course, but the old ways dropped from her to the wonder of all. Mrs. O'Hagan had "notions" on the bringing up of girls. The rough O'Hagans adored her. One idea Mrs. O'Hagan could not be induced to abandon. "The child has good blood," she would say. "Some day fine people will come for her. But meantime I'll have her taught to earn her living. She has the makings of an artist in her, Miss Blake! 'Tis a grand ballet-dancer she will be with training, such as blue-bloods would be proud to own. She's a comfort to me, a lone woman with nothing but men around me. Sure I'd be as rough as a rock with all those boys if I didn't have to teach Martina manners."

So Martina took lessons and danced like a leaf in the wind. She had not only manners, but a manner. She remembered those who had scorned her, and was distinctly polite. To the frequent revolts in the O'Hagan home only Wanda Kazimayk was invited. In return, it was Wanda, who

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofola—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofola which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for a long time. One simple medicine did no good until I began giving them Hood's Saraparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of infection since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Saraparilla
will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

opened the doors of the world to Martina.

For Wanda's mother worked for a lady over in the Drive, and Wanda frequently accompanied her. On one of these trips she found the house decorated, a stage erected, and the lady of the house in tears.

Wanda was a good little soul and knew that ladies with husbands were frequently unhappy. So she addressed herself to Mrs. Deane:

"You shouldn't cry, Mrs. Deane. My papa, he gets drunk, too, but sometimes he stays in bed. What do you think? Don't you get Mr. Deane in jail?"

Mrs. Deane burst into hysterical mirth. The vision of her husband, the meekest, and most kind of men, being delivered into the hands of the law for cruelty to her was too much.

"You poor little creature," she managed to say. "Bless your good little heart. No, Wanda, I'm tired and nervous. I was going to give an entertainment, and the lady who was to dance cannot come. People have paid for their tickets, too."

"I know," said Wanda. "Once I ran a show for a deserving objek. It was no cinch, believe me! But say, let Martina dance. She's like an angel, Mrs. Deane. She takes lessons. And extra, she makes dances in her head. I could get her right away."

Mrs. Deane reflected. After all, a novelty is a novelty, and a child dancer always "took." She could explain, and the tickets were paid for in any case—which was the main thing. The "Lend-a-Hand Settlement" could not lose. So Wanda, to use her own expression, "beat it" for Martina.

Martina came, and Mrs. Deane was pleased with her tasteful dress and pretty manners. Then she asked her to dance, which Martina was only too willing to do.

Under Mrs. Deane's praise she took courage. "I'd like to do a lance of my own," she said, "if you don't mind."

Mrs. Deane was willing. So Martina danced a little elfin song set down in motion. She stopped breathless.

Cletus O'Hagan always plays it on his fiddle," she said. "It isn't any name."

"Then we'll have Mr. O'Hagan," says Mrs. Deane.

That night an audience sat entranced while "Mr. O'Hagan," behind a group of palms, played a tune of his own for Martina's flying feet. Nothing disturbed by the applause she received, Martina went home with Cletus Paul and gave the generous sheque she earned to Mrs. O'Hagan. Thereafter she had many engagements, and money poured in. She left school and took more lessons, working faithfully to perfect herself. Mr. Von Cleef still supported her, and occasionally came to see her. But all Martina's refined little self shrank from the common little man to whom she owed so much, although she never showed it.

"Miss Blake," she said on one of her frequent visits to the school, "I feel so mean, remembering how I used to be; yet he makes me creep all over. Oh, I hope I'm not going to be ungrateful! I'd be so low, if I ever sighted him!"

Then, a year or so later, two things happened. Mrs. Pearsall a rich and lonely old lady who fell in love with Martina at first sight, offered to adopt her, after a vain search for her father. Mr.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder.

Pessimism has never done anyting but tear down and destroy.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Von Cleef, being consulted, agreed, and Mrs. O'Hagan was delighted. Only Martina was, apparently, not wholly happy.

"Supposing something should happen to Mr. Von Cleef, who'd take care of him? Mrs. Pearsall wants me to go abroad with her. Supposing he'd want things. Who'd earn them for him?"

To which Mrs. O'Hagan made no reply—Do what you think is right and you can't go wrong."

So Martina declined Mrs. Pearsall's offer, much to that lady's disgust.

"Martina won't be rich after all," said Miss Barker to Mrs. O'Hagan one day, "in spite of all your predictions."

"I didn't say she'd be rich," said Mrs. O'Hagan, whose feelings towards Miss Barker were not entirely Christian. "I said she had good blood in her, and who had a thoroughbred remembers favors and has a great heart." Martina is not the eaten-bread-is-soon-forgotten kind."

Then one day a telegram came to Mrs. O'Hagan from a hospital in the West. Mr. Von Cleef had gone his barrel act once too often, and his back was broken. Martina took her savings from the bank and with Mrs. O'Hagan started west. In a few weeks Mrs. O'Hagan came back alone.

"He may live for years," she said, "but he's as helpless as a baby. Martina is going to make a home for him out there and go on the road with a company, to take care of him. She's got a fine offer already."

Thus Martina dropped out of Miss Blake's knowledge, for the O'Hagans moved away, and she never heard of them.

Then one evening, in a distant city she attended a theatrical performance with a party of friends. They had a box near the stage, and early in the evening she noticed the eyes of the leading lady regarding her intensely at intervals. Once, when the action of the play brought her near the box, Miss Blake was sure she smiled. Being a friendly soul she smiled in return, at which the leading lady seemed quite pleased. Then she gave her whole attention to the stage, the performance being one of great beauty and artistic color effects. The dancing was grace itself, the music very inspiring. The whole play, a sort of fairy spectacle, was grouped around the leading lady, whose every entrance was greeted with prolonged applause.

During the intermission before the last act a page brought a note to the box:

"Dear Miss Blake—I saw you from the stage. Will you come to my dressing room with the boy?—that is, if you'll

"MARTINA."

She went, of course, and was rapturously received by the star "How am I? Fine, thank you, Miss Blake. I am rich and getting to be famous. Mr. Von Cleef? He's getting along well. Isn't it wonderful, Miss Blake, how one can grow fond of a helpless person? His sister takes care of him, you know—the one who makes cats that is cats'." Wasn't I the awful specimen? How's Miss Barker? I wanted to write to you when I got to be a celebrity, and send you clippings with 'martina, why don't you wash your self?' written under my photograph—and here you are! I fall in love, with you, the day you talked to me. I'll bet you were a monkey when you were little."

A call-boy knocked, and deposited a great box of roses on the table. "They all go to the asylums," she said. "I loved green things when I was little."

"Three minutes," said a voice at the door.

"That's my call," she said. "You'll hear from me again."

Why Net be cheerful?

Good cheer is a great lubricant. It oils all of life's machinery.

Good cheer is a great producer. It adds wonderfully to one's active ability and increases mental and physical power. It makes hosts of friends and helps us to be interesting and agreeable.

Good cheer will attract more customers, sell more goods, do more business, with less wear and tear than almost any other quality.

Optimism is the greatest business getter, biggest trader, truest strength builder.

Pessimism has never done anyting but tear down and destroy.

ALL DRUGGISTS

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

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MINARD'S Heart and Nerve Pills are the best. At first I could not sleep at all, but after taking them I could sleep well.

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