

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

Morning Daily Founded 1891 Weekly (Now Evening Daily) 1887.

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917

\$3.50 Per Year (Delivered) in Advance \$2.50 Per Year (Mailed) in Advance in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED IN KING'S COUNTY

Fair Attendance at First Meeting of Campaign. Premier Arsenault Gives Telling Reply to Opposition Charges Against the Government Mr. J. D. Stewart, K. C., Conservative Candidate, Makes Splendid Impression.

The meeting at Sturgeon Tuesday evening in connection with the by-election in that district, was a fairly large one, considering the weather, which was very inclement. Mr. Joseph McDonald occupied the chair.

The speakers, in order, were Messrs. Roderick McLellan, M.L.A., S. Hession, J. D. Stewart, the Conservative candidate, W. W. Jenkins, the Liberal candidate, Premier Arsenault, and J. J. Johnston, James McIsaac, and J. J. Hughes.

Each in turn, after complimenting the district on the excellent meeting recently opened, and in which the meeting was held, reviewed the political situation from his own or his party's standpoint.

Mr. J. D. Stewart, the Conservative candidate, gave an excellent address, and made a splendid impression. He touched briefly upon the different departments of the government, and their activities during the Mathieson regime, pointing out what had been done for education, in public works, in the agricultural department, etc.

The Liberal speakers contented themselves with the usual indefinite charges against the government and expatiated upon the opportunity presented by the present vacancies to turn the government out of power.

Premier Arsenault, who appeared in this section for the first time, opened the ground taken by the opposition, meeting every charge and every insinuation in a moderate and graceful speech of about half an hour.

He spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very pleased to be here this evening, and especially pleased that my first public appearance since assuming the office of the Premier, should be in the district in which it was recently held."

Mr. Mathieson, with whom I have been intimately connected for some years, has represented this district for a considerable time; and I find it very difficult indeed, I have assumed the office with a great deal of diffidence, coming after such an able Premier, perhaps the best that the island has ever produced.

Mr. Mathieson will only be adequately appreciated in future years. History will give him his due. Perhaps the present generation do not fully appreciate the ability of our late Premier, the present Chief Justice. To give you an instance of how he was regarded elsewhere: I had the honor of accompanying him to Ottawa at the time of the Provincial Conference, about two or three years ago.

At that Conference were gathered together the premiers of all the provinces in Canada, accompanied by some of their ablest lieutenants. On my way home from the Conference, who happens to be the Solicitor-General of Quebec, a man opposed to us in politics, remarked to me: "Mr. Arsenault," he said, "I do not wish to flatter you or your province, but I may tell you that you had, in Mr. Mathieson, one of the ablest men at the Conference."

man, who is aspiring to that honor, has put the district to the expense of an election." And the proof of that assertion I have in my pocket. Who was it that called the convention for the district? John Jardine, President of East Prince Liberal Association, not the convenor for the district, but an outside man. Therefore, if it had not been for an outside man, today, at least so far as my district is concerned, this island would not be put to the expense of a partial election.

They say: Oh, probably we will defeat you two candidates and we will have a general election, and we may have a chance to go in. They are putting the province to the expense of some \$1,500,000 now in a useless contest, throwing the people of two districts into a political turmoil, and wishing to cast upon the people of the whole province the expense and burden of an election. Why? Just to gratify certain political ambitions. That is all.

Now, as I said before, you have had all the political questions threshed out already. I am coming here as a stranger among you probably, and I do not wish you to accept anything that I say that is not proven to the hilt. I do not want you to accept my word for anything. What I say I am prepared to prove to the hilt, and what my friends of the Opposition may wish them to bring proof for. They say we have been extravagant. I want to know where in lies the extravagance.

They say: "We want to put you out and come in ourselves, and we will run matters very much better than you do." In this connection let me give you a homely simile. The dairy industry in this country is no doubt started in this beautiful section and the people are progressive; and no doubt you have a cheese factory, and probably a number of you are in it as shareholders.

Suppose you elected a board of directors to the cheese factory for a year or two years and ran it behind; then they came to you and said: Give us another term and we will do better, and you elected them again, and again, and they ran your factory behind, and so it went on from year to year until they piled up a big mortgage against your institution and you could not stand it any longer, and said to those men: "We are through with you; we have given you ample opportunity to prove your worth, and you have run our institution behind. Now we are going to try someone else." Then you elect a new board of directors who take hold of the concern, find more patrons, bring the business up, pay the interest on the debt and mortgage, and have a small surplus each year, and after they had been in three or four years the old directors came back and said to you: "Put us back there; there is more revenue we admit; the factory is going along well; but those people are extravagant; they are not running the institution well. Put us back and we will show you how well we will run it."

What would you say to them? Would you not reply: "We have had experience of your way of managing the business. You ran it behind and rolled up a great big debt, and now that these people have put the business on a firm footing we intend to keep them so long as they continue to do as well as they have done." Is not that what you would naturally say? It is true they are not making a big surplus every year, but they are not running behind and they are paying the interest, and we will keep them as long as they do that. And is not that exactly what we have been doing for the last five years?

When we came into power we found the debt \$1,072,000. I do not ask you to accept my word; I have the proof in my hand, signed by two independent men, Messrs. Rossborough and Dench, who carried on the same audit as was carried on twenty-five years before by two auditors appointed by the Liberal Government that came into power then, the Peters Government; and the same instructions given by Mr. Peters to those auditors twenty-five years ago we gave these auditors, who made out their audit in precisely the same way. They found the debt, when we came into power in 1911, to be \$1,072,000. What was the debt twenty years ago? \$1,711,000. On the 2nd of December, 1911, it was \$1,072,000, or, in other words, the province had gone behind in those twenty years to the extent of \$900,000. These men say that is very true; but we found the debt there and you withdrew \$200,000 from the capital at Ottawa, and if you take that sum and compound it from year to year for twenty years you will raise the debt to an immense amount. That is a perille argument. You might as well put it this way: A father leaves a farm to his son worth ten thousand dollars with a small mortgage of

A SMASHING SWEEP MADE BY RUSSIANS

Have Captured Halicz the Key to Lemberg, 2,000 Prisoners and Thirty Guns. In Three Days Took 10,000 Prisoners and 80 Guns.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—According to a telegram received from the General Staff pursuit of the enemy in Galicia continues. The capture of Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, is confirmed, the Russians taking prisoners and more than thirty guns.

The Russians approached Halicz on three sides and only one avenue of retreat toward Lemberg was left open, that between the Dniester and Lipiza rivers. Evacuation of Halicz will make the retreat from the Brzheany Zlochoff-Brody line by the Austro-Germans almost a necessity. Meanwhile Russian artillery is hammering the enemy lines south of Brzezany and north of Pripet marshes. Near Riga Dvinsk and Smorgon fighting activity has increased.

RUSSIANS TOOK 2,000 PRISONERS AND 30 GUNS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—In addition to capturing Halicz the Russians took two thousand prisoners and thirty guns.

They also advanced westward to the left bank of Lomnica River and pressed forward on Bogordichanzolovint front. These announcements were made by the War Office today.

10,000 PRISONERS AND 80 GUNS IN THREE DAYS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—The Russians have reached the Posiecz Lesiuevka Kosmecz line. In the fighting between Sunday and Tuesday in the direction of Dolina the Russians took more than ten thousand prisoners and eighty guns.

ENEMY SUBMARINE BASE DISCOVERED.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) RIO JANEIRO.—A Brazilian destroyer has discovered an enemy submarine base near Santos.

GERMANS PENETRATE BRITISH POSITIONS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—Germans by a raid penetrated British positions in Belgium on a front of fourteen hundred yards to a depth of three hundred yards. This attack was preceded by a bombardment from the enemy during 24 hours.

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE TAKEN 1,150 PRISONERS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) BERLIN.—The War Office claims that in the Yser district of Belgium they captured 1,250 prisoners last night.

LONDON SHAKEN BY BELGIAN ARTILLERY.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—The big gun duel along the Belgian coast all day yesterday and from dawn today was so heavy that in the suburbs of London the tremors were felt like slight shocks of earthquake.

\$500,000 at the end of a term of years the farm is sold for the mortgage, which had rolled up to eight or nine thousand in that time, and the son says: "That was my father's fault. He left a mortgage on it of \$500 and if you compound that mortgage at interest for twenty years it will amount to nine thousand. This is the spendthrift's argument; it is not an argument at all. Let me put it another way—and what I say, we are always prepared to prove. I do not intend to burden you with figures, but I will show you without doubt that we have reduced the debt by \$10,000, besides paying \$90,000 of an old debt. On the 2nd of December, 1911, as I have stated, the debt was \$1,072,000. It was \$171,000 when the Liberals came into power twenty years before. There was an increase of debt, therefore of \$900,000, or they ran the province behind at the rate of \$45,000 a year. They expended during that time on capital account, that is, on permanent public works, which included certain buildings and certain bridges—\$218,000. On those permanent public works therefore of that \$900,000 they expended \$218,000—or, they spent on permanent public works at the rate of \$10,000 a year. We decreased the debt in five years by \$10,000, which is equivalent to an average decrease of \$2,000 a year. We built in permanent public works in five years, including steel bridges and other things \$217,000, or just about the same as they had spent on permanent public works in twenty years. Therefore we expended \$43,000 a year on an average on permanent public works. They say we ran behind \$97,000 in 1915. That is absolutely true. You will remember we had some tremendous storms in the fall of that year, and a great number of bridges were swept away. It cost us something like \$50,000 that year to repair those bridges. Our estimate in 1914—the year of the war—was that we would get \$45,000 for fox tax. The next year the slump came, and we fell short in that collection by \$43,000 of our estimate; therefore our revenue was cut off by \$43,000. The money that was expended that year—that \$97,000 of a deficit—was not for election purposes because the work performed in consequence of the storms—the best part of it—was

turing Halicz the Russians took two thousand prisoners and thirty guns. They also advanced westward to the left bank of Lomnica River and pressed forward on Bogordichanzolovint front. These announcements were made by the War Office today.

10,000 PRISONERS AND 80 GUNS IN THREE DAYS. (Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—The Russians have reached the Posiecz Lesiuevka Kosmecz line. In the fighting between Sunday and Tuesday in the direction of Dolina the Russians took more than ten thousand prisoners and eighty guns.

ENEMY SUBMARINE BASE DISCOVERED. (Canadian Press Despatch.) RIO JANEIRO.—A Brazilian destroyer has discovered an enemy submarine base near Santos.

GERMANS PENETRATE BRITISH POSITIONS. (Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—Germans by a raid penetrated British positions in Belgium on a front of fourteen hundred yards to a depth of three hundred yards. This attack was preceded by a bombardment from the enemy during 24 hours.

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE TAKEN 1,150 PRISONERS. (Canadian Press Despatch.) BERLIN.—The War Office claims that in the Yser district of Belgium they captured 1,250 prisoners last night.

LONDON SHAKEN BY BELGIAN ARTILLERY. (Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—The big gun duel along the Belgian coast all day yesterday and from dawn today was so heavy that in the suburbs of London the tremors were felt like slight shocks of earthquake.

\$500,000 at the end of a term of years the farm is sold for the mortgage, which had rolled up to eight or nine thousand in that time, and the son says: "That was my father's fault. He left a mortgage on it of \$500 and if you compound that mortgage at interest for twenty years it will amount to nine thousand. This is the spendthrift's argument; it is not an argument at all. Let me put it another way—and what I say, we are always prepared to prove. I do not intend to burden you with figures, but I will show you without doubt that we have reduced the debt by \$10,000, besides paying \$90,000 of an old debt. On the 2nd of December, 1911, as I have stated, the debt was \$1,072,000. It was \$171,000 when the Liberals came into power twenty years before. There was an increase of debt, therefore of \$900,000, or they ran the province behind at the rate of \$45,000 a year. They expended during that time on capital account, that is, on permanent public works, which included certain buildings and certain bridges—\$218,000. On those permanent public works therefore of that \$900,000 they expended \$218,000—or, they spent on permanent public works at the rate of \$10,000 a year. We decreased the debt in five years by \$10,000, which is equivalent to an average decrease of \$2,000 a year. We built in permanent public works in five years, including steel bridges and other things \$217,000, or just about the same as they had spent on permanent public works in twenty years. Therefore we expended \$43,000 a year on an average on permanent public works. They say we ran behind \$97,000 in 1915. That is absolutely true. You will remember we had some tremendous storms in the fall of that year, and a great number of bridges were swept away. It cost us something like \$50,000 that year to repair those bridges. Our estimate in 1914—the year of the war—was that we would get \$45,000 for fox tax. The next year the slump came, and we fell short in that collection by \$43,000 of our estimate; therefore our revenue was cut off by \$43,000. The money that was expended that year—that \$97,000 of a deficit—was not for election purposes because the work performed in consequence of the storms—the best part of it—was

torning Halicz the Russians took two thousand prisoners and thirty guns. They also advanced westward to the left bank of Lomnica River and pressed forward on Bogordichanzolovint front. These announcements were made by the War Office today.

10,000 PRISONERS AND 80 GUNS IN THREE DAYS. (Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—The Russians have reached the Posiecz Lesiuevka Kosmecz line. In the fighting between Sunday and Tuesday in the direction of Dolina the Russians took more than ten thousand prisoners and eighty guns.

ENEMY SUBMARINE BASE DISCOVERED. (Canadian Press Despatch.) RIO JANEIRO.—A Brazilian destroyer has discovered an enemy submarine base near Santos.

GERMANS PENETRATE BRITISH POSITIONS. (Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—Germans by a raid penetrated British positions in Belgium on a front of fourteen hundred yards to a depth of three hundred yards. This attack was preceded by a bombardment from the enemy during 24 hours.

GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE TAKEN 1,150 PRISONERS. (Canadian Press Despatch.) BERLIN.—The War Office claims that in the Yser district of Belgium they captured 1,250 prisoners last night.

LONDON SHAKEN BY BELGIAN ARTILLERY. (Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—The big gun duel along the Belgian coast all day yesterday and from dawn today was so heavy that in the suburbs of London the tremors were felt like slight shocks of earthquake.

\$500,000 at the end of a term of years the farm is sold for the mortgage, which had rolled up to eight or nine thousand in that time, and the son says: "That was my father's fault. He left a mortgage on it of \$500 and if you compound that mortgage at interest for twenty years it will amount to nine thousand. This is the spendthrift's argument; it is not an argument at all. Let me put it another way—and what I say, we are always prepared to prove. I do not intend to burden you with figures, but I will show you without doubt that we have reduced the debt by \$10,000, besides paying \$90,000 of an old debt. On the 2nd of December, 1911, as I have stated, the debt was \$1,072,000. It was \$171,000 when the Liberals came into power twenty years before. There was an increase of debt, therefore of \$900,000, or they ran the province behind at the rate of \$45,000 a year. They expended during that time on capital account, that is, on permanent public works, which included certain buildings and certain bridges—\$218,000. On those permanent public works therefore of that \$900,000 they expended \$218,000—or, they spent on permanent public works at the rate of \$10,000 a year. We decreased the debt in five years by \$10,000, which is equivalent to an average decrease of \$2,000 a year. We built in permanent public works in five years, including steel bridges and other things \$217,000, or just about the same as they had spent on permanent public works in twenty years. Therefore we expended \$43,000 a year on an average on permanent public works. They say we ran behind \$97,000 in 1915. That is absolutely true. You will remember we had some tremendous storms in the fall of that year, and a great number of bridges were swept away. It cost us something like \$50,000 that year to repair those bridges. Our estimate in 1914—the year of the war—was that we would get \$45,000 for fox tax. The next year the slump came, and we fell short in that collection by \$43,000 of our estimate; therefore our revenue was cut off by \$43,000. The money that was expended that year—that \$97,000 of a deficit—was not for election purposes because the work performed in consequence of the storms—the best part of it—was

PREMIER ARSENAULT GIVEN RECEPTION AT LOT 14

Electors of Arlington, Poll Lot 14, Warmly Congratulate Premier Arsenault on His Appointment to Premiership.

A reception was given the new Premier in Maple Leaf Hall, Lot 14, on the evening of Saturday last, 7th inst, when a large and appreciative audience greeted him.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Frank Gillis, who explained that by the request of the inhabitants of Arlington Poll and vicinity. After an opening song of welcome by the members of the choir, who rendered excellent music throughout, two little girls came forward and presented the Premier with bouquets of flowers. The Premier on asking their names found them to be Cathlene McLennan and Irene Morrison. The chairman then called on Mr. Trainor, who read the following address:

To the Honorable Aubin E. Arsenault, Premier of P. E. Island: It affords us great pleasure to welcome you to this hall tonight. This assemblage has come together to offer to you their congratulations on your having been recently chosen to the Premiership of this Province.

This distinguished honor which has been done to you by your co-workers in the Government of this country, declares that they are thoroughly sensible of your zeal for the public service and of your efficiency to execute the duties of the high office to which you have been called, and we would not be unmindful that this distinguished honor, which has been conferred on you is one which redounds on the District you represent, and we feel that this, the third of Prince County, has every reason to be justly proud.

As a son of the late Senator Arsenault who for a number of years, so ably represented this district in the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island and later in the Senate of Canada, we welcome you to the Premiership, and in these troublesome times we have the assurance of a leader capable of rendering eminent service in any part of the Empire.

In conclusion we would add that no section of the province appreciates more keenly your promotion than the inhabitants of Lot Fourteen. We therefore again ask you to accept of our hearty congratulations coupled with the hope that you may enjoy a long and successful career, in the firm conviction that your efforts will result in great benefit to our people and province.

Needless to say, the Premier made a most suitable reply. Short speeches were made from the platform by Rev. J. A. McDonald and Mr. H. D. Dobie. In the audience several gave expression to their good will and appreciation for Premier Arsenault. A very pleasing feature of the meeting was the absence of all party feeling.

The very pleasing function was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem. After these cheers were given for the Premier the meeting dispersed.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY TIED UP BY STRIKE (Canadian Press Despatch.) TORONTO.—At midnight the Street Railway employees here by a vote of 1,554 to 73 struck and at 4.45 a.m. the night cars were run into the yards and the system completely tied up. Not a single car is running. Half a million of people found themselves compelled to walk many miles. As the day developed there was no violence.

This morning Vice-Chairman A. B. Ingram of the Ontario Railway Board held a conference with Mr. Rezin Orr, Treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of street railwaymen of America, who informed him he could not advise the men as the International Organization was not supporting the men because they had rejected arbitration. Great departmental stores and other institutions sent their delivery vans through the streets and picked up their employees. Fleets of jitneys and autos were similarly improvised.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN GAGGED BY GERMANS (Canadian Press Despatch.) COPENHAGEN.—Maximilian Harden's newspaper in Germany has been suppressed for the remainder of the war and Harden mobilized as a military clerk.

CONSCRIPTION BILL MAKING PROGRESS

Frank Oliver Obstinate Delays Work of Committee. Another Amendment Coming. Union Government in Process of Formation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA.—The persistent obstinacy of Hon. Frank Oliver has greatly delayed progress on the Military Service Act. It is, however, believed that the bill will pass the Committee stage this week and the third reading will come Tuesday.

Another amendment is forthcoming and this will ask that the bill be not enforced until after a general election. It is admitted by leading conscriptionists that good progress is being made in forming a union government. If this is accomplished there will be no election until after the war.

Sir Henry Dnyton, Chairman of the Railway Board, was forwarded a cheque for \$15,000 by the government for services in investigating railway problems. The same size cheques were forwarded to Messrs Acworth and Smith his colleagues. Sir Henry returned his to the government stating that during the war he could not accept any additional pay even for additional work.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA.—The persistent obstinacy of Hon. Frank Oliver has greatly delayed progress on the Military Service Act. It is, however, believed that the bill will pass the Committee stage this week and the third reading will come Tuesday.

Another amendment is forthcoming and this will ask that the bill be not enforced until after a general election. It is admitted by leading conscriptionists that good progress is being made in forming a union government. If this is accomplished there will be no election until after the war.

Sir Henry Dnyton, Chairman of the Railway Board, was forwarded a cheque for \$15,000 by the government for services in investigating railway problems. The same size cheques were forwarded to Messrs Acworth and Smith his colleagues. Sir Henry returned his to the government stating that during the war he could not accept any additional pay even for additional work.

SURVIVORS OF TORPEDOED GERMAN BANKER LEAPS TO DEATH

QUEBEC.—To be at the mercy of an angry sea for eight hours in lifeboats after their ship was torpedoed was the experience of three Imperial Army Officers and about two hundred tomnies who arrived at this port yesterday on an ocean liner. The officers who are among the survivors are Captain Park, Scotland; Lieutenant Ingram and Lieutenant Stroud, England. They were passengers on a vessel which was sunk off the north coast of Ireland without warning during the latter part of June. Forty-one persons were lost.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) NEW YORK.—The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, once manager of a German bank and representative of important German interests, who threw himself out of a window of his apartment on the tenth floor of the house at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street early yesterday was followed by the disclosure last night that he had been interviewed on several occasions by the Federal authorities in relation to the activities of secret agents. The fact that the last interview took place not more than seven days ago led to a report that he had been under surveillance as one of the men who had been giving German information to the troop movements, but this was denied.

"It is true," said John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, "that the Federal authorities had occasion to question Mr. Timmerscheidt, but nothing was learned as the result of these interviews offering a reason for suicide." A similar statement was made by Captain William M. O'Leary, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District. Captain O'Leary said he had talked with Timmerscheidt, but had asked him for information having no relation to his own actions. Like Mr. Knox, he knew of no reason for the suicide.

Timmerscheidt threw himself out of the window shortly before 5 o'clock in the morning. He had severed the veins in his wrists with a safety razor and there was evidence to show that he had laid out to die in the bathtub, but evidently had grown impatient and had jumped from the window.

Minard's Liniment cures toothache. P. E. I. PRESBYTERY The Presbytery of Prince Edward Island met in Charlottetown on Tuesday, Rev. A. Irving was moderator and there was a good attendance of members. A call from Murray Harbor South in favor of the Rev. Mr. Swete, of Blue Mountain, N. S., accompanied with a guarantee of \$1,100 and use of manse, was sustained and transmitted to the Presbytery of Pictou. Mr. A. Sutherland was appointed to prosecute the call to issue. Intimation was also made that a call from Wood Islands would be presented at the regular meeting in August. The Presbytery then proceeded in session as preachers of the Gospel Message as preachers of the Gospel and Walter Auld. These two young men have had a very distinguished career in arts and theology and will prove a valuable addition to the ranks of the many Islanders who have chosen as their vocation the Christian ministry. The Presbytery then adjourned.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows. Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc. The Presbytery of Prince Edward Island met in Charlottetown on Tuesday, Rev. A. Irving was moderator and there was a good attendance of members. A call from Murray Harbor South in favor of the Rev. Mr. Swete, of Blue Mountain, N. S., accompanied with a guarantee of \$1,100 and use of manse, was sustained and transmitted to the Presbytery of Pictou. Mr. A. Sutherland was appointed to prosecute the call to issue. Intimation was also made that a call from Wood Islands would be presented at the regular meeting in August. The Presbytery then proceeded in session as preachers of the Gospel Message as preachers of the Gospel and Walter Auld. These two young men have had a very distinguished career in arts and theology and will prove a valuable addition to the ranks of the many Islanders who have chosen as their vocation the Christian ministry. The Presbytery then adjourned.

A SINN FEINER SUCCEEDS REDMOND (Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—Professor Edward Devallera of the Dublin University, a Sinn Feiner, has been elected to parliament from East Clare. He received 5,010 votes against 2,035 for Patrick Lynch, Nationalist candidate. Professor Devallera is one of the Sinn Feiners arrested at the time of the rebellion last year and was recently released from prison. The seat was vacated through the death of William Redmond.

SUPREME COURT The case of Etia M. Ford vs. Herbert Johnson, for assault and detention of property occupied the Court during the whole day. It was concluded at 4.30. Counsel will address the jury this morning. Johnson, K. C., for Plaintiff, Martin, K. C., and McKinnon for Defendant.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC. TORONTO, July 12—Northeast and east winds; clouds and occasional rain. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 67 degrees above. At 10 a. m. it was 60 above; at 9 p. m. it was 57 above. The coldest temperature was 61 degrees. The tide will be high this afternoon at 5.02 and tomorrow at 6.17; it will be high tomorrow morning at 5.05 and Saturday at 5.55. The sun sets this evening at 8.04 and tomorrow at 8.03, it rises tomorrow morning at 4.43 and Saturday at 4.44. The moon rises tomorrow morning at 12.04. The last quarter of the moon was on Wednesday, July 11th at 7.12 a. m. There will be a new moon on Wednesday, July 18th at 10 p. m. The length of today will be fifteen hours and twenty-one minutes.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC. \*\*The classes are well filled for the races at Garfield. Train will stop until 6.15 for Murray Harbor. 1549-7-11M3E23. \*\*Motor car to hire. Paddy Quaid, Stand at Collin A. McDonald's, Kent Street. Phone 616. House phone 411-J. 1584-7-12M31. \*\*L. O. A.—Ice cream social and tea under the auspices of King George Lodge, on Monday afternoon, and evening, July 16th inst, commencing at 4 o'clock, next, Harrington Hall, Harrington, a first class time is expected. A big outing for a little money. City visitors will especially enjoy the beautiful scenery of the section of our country. Everybody come. 1555-7-11M41. Minard's Liniment cures disterper.

\$100,000 FIRE IN AMHERST, N.S.

Pattern Storage Room of International Engineering Works Destroyed With Almost All Contents. (Special to The Guardian.) AMHERST.—The worst fire to handle for many a year was the decision of the local fire fighters following the configuration at the International Engineering Works, shortly before one o'clock this afternoon. Smoke was seen emerging from the pattern storage room. An alarm was immediately rung in and the firemen on the plant speedily got a stream playing upon the blaze which at the time was not considered to amount to much. With the arrival of the town fire fighters the flames had laid hold of the pine wood ceiling and the flames were rapidly converting the entire interior into further fuel. All the possible streams covered, the building, but nothing could be accomplished in the way of saving the building. For over an hour immense dark clouds of smoke kept the firemen from effecting an actually close range fire. Later again the heat drove them back.

Between \$75,000 and \$100,000 worth of material went up in smoke. The patterns of years were stored in the building and the loss will be very heavy, although heavy policy of insurance covers the building and its contents. How it caught is a mystery. No electric lights are on the upper floors where the fire apparently broke out. No casting was done last evening and the moulding shop, thus was successfully disposed of the spark theory. Mr. A. G. Robb, the general manager, was unable to account for the cause of the disastrous fire.

Several patterns were rescued from the flames while others were thrown into a deep pool of water in the floor of the moulding shop. Thus a number were saved from the destroying element. Several narrow escapes from serious injury are reported among the firemen when the wall collapsed. Fortunately they saw the tottering timbers and managed to avoid the fall not a second too soon for the burning debris covered the spot they had just occupied. The other buildings of the plant were all threatened, but by turning the hose on the danger points the munition plants were saved. The water was actually under control at four o'clock, although the ruins are still smouldering.

BRITISH DROP BOMBS ON CONSTANTINOPLE (Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—British aviators have dropped bombs on the Turkish fleet in Constantinople and damaged the former German cruiser Goeben. CONSTANTINOPLE WAR OFFICE HIT. (Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—British aerial fleet also succeeded in dropping a bomb in a direct hit on the war office at Constantinople. Several ships including the Goeben were also struck.