

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

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MAIN ESTIMATES TABLED \$1,900,000 FOR CAR FERRY \$158,100 P.E.I. WHARVES

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES IN OPENING DEBATE

(Special to The Guardian)
OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—When the main estimates were brought down tonight there was shown a decrease of \$17,000,000 in the amount to be voted in comparison with that of last year. There was adequate provision for the maintenance of the big public works, but there were a few new items.

The main estimates take rank as the most unusual presented in recent years. The total amount to be voted is \$149,922,168 as against \$208,188,672 last year, a decrease of nearly eighteen million dollars. The large decreases in consolidated expenditures occur in public works to the amount of \$1,038,825 and \$5,828,582 in ordinary militia expenditures apart from the special war resolutions; \$1,253,000 in railway expenditures and \$1,903,600 in trade commerce estimates chargeable to capital. The railways and canals expenditures decline by \$3,833,890; public works by \$3,321,300 and marine by \$474,500.

One of the largest items in the estimates is a vote of \$1,900,000 to provide for the Prince Edward Island car ferry, construct terminals and build necessary constructions.

There are also votes of \$10,000 to strengthen bridges in Prince Edward Island Railway; \$17,000 to increase accommodation and facilities along the line and \$10,400 for surveys and inspection.

The estimates for public works in Prince Edward Island for 1915-16 are: Alberton, repairs to wharf, \$3,000; Belle River, repairs to breakwater, \$3,000; Brudenell, wharf reconstruction, \$4,500; Cape Traverse, repairs to wharf, \$1,600; Charlottetown Harbor, \$23,000; Harbors and rivers generally, repairs and improvements, \$14,000; Kier's Shore, repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Labert's Pier, Montague, repairs, \$2,000; McPherson's Cove, repairs to wharf, \$1,200; North Lake boat harbor, \$2,400; Townal, repairs to wharf, \$4,500; Red Point, repairs to wharf, \$2,700; Robinson's Island, repairs to breakwater, \$2,000; Rocky Point, to complete wharf, \$21,000; Souris extension of breakwater, \$40,000; St. Mary's Bay, repairs to wharf, \$1,500; Tignish Harbor, repairs to breakwater and beach protection, \$1,500; Vernon River, repairs to wharf, \$900; West Point, repairs to pier, \$1,200. Total, \$158,100.

(Special to The Guardian.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—If the opening debate of the session, that on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, is to be taken as a forecast of the session, it will be an exceedingly peaceful and quiet affair. There was little controversy, nothing of bitterness, and only hints at possible dangerous problems. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the midst of his remarks stated that he might not agree with views expressed by Sir Robert Borden as to the future relations of the

Dominion and the Empire, while Dr. Clark of Red Deer could not refrain from taking a crack at Protection. The height of the interest in the debate was the fact that the address was moved a German-Canadian, Mr. W. G. Welchel, and seconded by Mr. Honore Achim, a French-Canadian. It was an impressive lesson, as both Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier mentioned of the extraordinary manner in which the British Empire was cemented together by national ties of the most varying character.

Mr. Welchel made a particularly difficult and delicate position, but, as Dr. Clark in congratulating him said, he handled himself with "courage and adroitness." His speech was marked by a virile spirit of Canadianism which won the applause of the House time and again. At the close he was given an ovation by both sides of the House.

There was nothing in the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to indicate that there would be a controversial or lengthy session. The Opposition Leader announced that they were prepared to generally support the policies of the Government as far as the conduct of the war was concerned, but reserved the right to criticize expenditures of money, it was their duty to do so. He insisted particularly that there should be an investigation into the question of the boots supplied the first contingent.

Sir Robert Borden promised that all possible information on the subject would be forthcoming.

The speech of the Premier, as did the speeches of all the speakers, breathed a strong spirit of robust patriotism and of absolute determination to stand behind the Motherland until German militarism was thoroughly crushed. Sir Robert, briefly reviewed the causes of war and its progress during the past six months, and proudly pointed to what Canada was doing and was prepared to do. Proceeding, the Premier referred to the German propaganda, seeking to inculcate the idea that Great Britain had violated Belgium neutrality by discussing methods of resisting Germany with Belgium in case that country were invaded by the Kaiser's troops.

"As well," said he, "might a burglar, caught red-handed, defend himself by producing a letter from a neighbor who said that he and his sons would be glad to see the burglar and his householders were attacked." He reviewed briefly the means employed by the Germans to terrorize Belgium and England—seats of learning destroyed, and women and children mangled and killed. He cited the slaughter of non-combatants at Scarborough and Harbord, which reminded us that but for the British navy the men and women of Canada might be mangled by shells from German ships. The most recent example of German ter-

rorism, he said, had startled the world. It was the practice of the nations that merchantmen captured should be carried into port, although there were exceptions allowed, by some in case of convenience, by others in case of necessity. There had been no criticism of German ships for sinking merchantmen in the Atlantic or the Pacific, because there was no German port to which these merchantmen could be taken, but he was not aware that any civilized nation had ever before adopted the principle that merchantmen might be sunk without giving those on board an opportunity to escape. Not less startling was the act of that German officer who had sent a torpedo at a hospital ship, and he ventured to think that the effect of this German policy was, as had been well said by an American journal, to declare war against the whole world. He hoped that the world would know how to deal with a policy of this kind. The Premier reviewed the measures taken by the Government to uphold the honour of Canada in this war. There had been over 31,000 men sent to the front, 1,000 were in Bermuda, 10,000 were on garrison duty in Canada and 50,000 more were under arms to defend the Dominion and to be sent to the front as they were needed.

He also expressed the hope that the Government to uphold the honour of Canada in this war. There had been over 31,000 men sent to the front, 1,000 were in Bermuda, 10,000 were on garrison duty in Canada and 50,000 more were under arms to defend the Dominion and to be sent to the front as they were needed.

Sir Robert Borden then referred in graceful terms to the fact that a member of the House, Dr. Clark of Red Deer, had a son in the ranks of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. He also mentioned the fact that Dr. Clark would always have good news of his son. He next referred to the imprisoning in Belgium of Hon. Dr. Beldand, a member for Beauce. Sir Robert said he had had occasion to write to Dr. Beldand and hoped the letters had reached him. He also mentioned some correspondence with the British authorities, which he had turned over to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in which the hope was expressed that Dr. Beldand would soon secure his release.

Sir Robert then referred to the ready response on the part of the Empire to the call for men to fight the common enemy. He said that where the peril had been most realized the response had been the most generous. Other nations had been profoundly moved by the spectacle which the Empire now presents. The strength of the Empire had been tested and had been found to be firm and true. Fighting in such a splendid cause, the British people do not and dare not doubt the issue.

Dr. Clark, E. M. Macdonald and W. F. Maclean wound up the details.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROVIDES FOR BIG ADDITION TO NAVY

Significant Utterance by Under Secretary of Foreign Office On Declaration of London.

Admiralty Made No Report With Reference to Supplying Oil to German Submarine.

(Special to The Guardian.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Naval estimates issued this evening ask Parliament to vote for an additional force of 32,000 officers and men. This would bring the total personnel for the present year to 250,000 men. Concluding his speech on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Tennant, the Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said: "I shall make no forecast of the duration of the war, but I am convinced that not a single member of the House is despondent that there is not a member but is determined that there shall be only one issue, and that is that the Allies shall dictate terms of peace. Efforts of the nation are worthy of her past and the exploits and bravery of the army are worthy to rank with the most glorious records of any army at any time."

The Declaration of London has not been ratified, it is not therefore of the same authority as a universally ratified code of law, Hon. Neil Primrose, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Admiralty, said in a speech in the House, Dr. Clark of Red Deer, had a son in the ranks of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. He also mentioned the fact that Dr. Clark would always have good news of his son. He next referred to the imprisoning in Belgium of Hon. Dr. Beldand, a member for Beauce. Sir Robert said he had had occasion to write to Dr. Beldand and hoped the letters had reached him. He also mentioned some correspondence with the British authorities, which he had turned over to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in which the hope was expressed that Dr. Beldand would soon secure his release.

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.—For the first time in 200 years the British Government to-day invited the Commons to vote on a bill to amend the law relating to the Admiralty. This is the effect of the new precedent set up by the introduction of Army Estimates without details and without aggregates of expenditures. And when Parliament has voted a nominal sum of thousands of pounds to be spent on the army, the Admiralty will have voted supplies without limit for an army of three million men to be accounted for till the war is over.

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, refused in the Commons to-day to disclose the results of an investigation made by the Admiralty into a report mentioned in the Commons last week by Gershorn Stewart that German submarines operating in British waters had received fresh supplies of fuel oil from a vessel which had been captured. Churchill said it would not be in the public interest to make this known. The export of fuel oil from this country was prohibited, the speaker declared. He declined also to discuss the sinking of the British battleship *Derwent* in the English Channel in January with loss of six hundred men, having been struck by a mine or German submarine and it did not propose to hold any inquiry or court martial. Other questions relating to the war, asked in the House to-day, revealed the fact that 30 out of 36 interned German steamers had been placed in the British coasting trade, with the result that freight rates had been reduced.

CANADIAN NURSES "KNOW NO DANGER"

FRENCH OFFICIAL

(Special to The Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 8.—Official to-night—On the night of February 6th the enemy exploded three series of mines at La Boisselle in front of houses of villages which we occupied. Two companies and a half were then sent against our positions, but were not able to get beyond the excavations formed by the explosions. During the course of the afternoon of February 7, a counter-attack executed by one of our companies drove the enemy from the excavations, which we immediately organized. The Germans left 200 dead on the ground. To the north of Mesnil-Hurlus, on the night of February 7th and 8th, we captured a forest where the enemy had been solidly established.

In the Argonne action of the infantry engaged at Bagatelle was prolonged throughout the night of Feb. 7th and 8th. The Germans, after having made some progress, were able to occupy at daybreak of the 8th only particular parts of our more advanced line, around which the struggle continued during the day.

EMINENT STATESMAN DIES IN ENGLAND

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Marquis of Londonderry died to-day of pneumonia.

RUSSIANS VICTORIOUS IN ONE OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF THE WAR

GERMANS LOST 30,000 MEN IN SIX DAYS BATTLE

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.—Every fresh stroke in the terrible struggle raging in the bare, frozen region of the Rivers Buzara and Rawka makes it clear that this is again one of the very great battles of the war.

The concentrated fury of the incessant German attacks came to a climax by noon on Wednesday when from the infernal confusion of bursting shells, point-blank slaughter by rifle fire and bayonet, and the overwhelming mass of poisonous chemical smoke, the Russians emerged victorious and charged across three lines where the Germans had entrenched themselves after Sunday's tremendous fight.

General Mackensen made this crucial effort on Wednesday morning by swiftly forcing a picked army of 100,000 men, backed by nearly 600 guns of all calibres, pouring shell without pause, into a comparatively open gap of country six miles wide, and through this they hurled into the park at Wola-Szydlowiecka, near Borjow, and in the south, near Borjow, the large manor house of

Wola-Szydlowiecka, standing in a woody park.

Throughout their advance the German machine-guns and the Russian machine-guns fired shells charged with suffocating gases, which caused burning pains to the eyes. But the Russians withstood all this murderous business, and remained unshaken even when the Prussian Guards were brought up fresh from Lowicz.

When the German supreme effort was spent, the Russians rose up through the smoke and doubled forward upon the low, broken walls around the distillery, where the Germans had been working fifty machine-guns. The Russians captured fourteen, and a desperate, close-quarter fight ensued.

Meanwhile the Russians at the southern end of the battle found a weak position in the Germans line, and through this they hurled into the park at Wola-Szydlowiecka. About an hour later the Germans were driven some distance southwest from

the mansion, leaving thousands of dead. They lost about 30,000 killed in this six-mile battle. Very many of them fell by the bayonet.

The Russians established a great advantage by compelling the Germans to use their reserves prematurely. It is evident that General Hindenburg left General Mackensen no free troops for manoeuvring. All signs, however, point to a renewal of this headlong fighting as being an imperative necessity of the plan to launch great battles simultaneously in Central Poland and the Carpathians.

The position in the south is for the moment indeterminate, the Russian offensive succeeding in all the passes as far east as Tucholka Pass behind the sources of the Opor, a tributary of the Stryla River. A great combined column of Germans and Austrians holds this gap, and have trainway to Munkacz in their rear. The Russians after ten assaults drew back to prepared positions north-east of the fringe of the Stryla Valley. The German leader refuses to send his men forward.

MONTHLY MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

The monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening in the Council Chamber, His Worship Mayor Sterns presiding, with the Recorder, Mr. K. J. Martin, and the Health Officer, Dr. H. D. Johnson, in attendance. All the Councillors were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed and the usual bills passed for payment, a letter was read from the secretary (Mr. Aeneas A. McDonald) of the Prince Edward Island Board of Underwriters. In view of the great number of recent fires in the Maritime Provinces, drawing attention to the inadequacy of the insurance on the public buildings of the city, especially those such as the Market Building and the two schools under the control of the Council, and suggesting an increase of insurance to a safer margin.

Next was read a letter from Captain J. S. Walker, Q. M., from France extending greetings to the Council.

The Commissioners of Sewerage and Water Supply wrote to the Council to authorize the issue of debentures to the amount of \$15,000, being the balance of the total issue of \$25,000 authorized by the Legislature in 1912 for the installation of a new pumping plant, etc., the said debentures to bear interest at the rate of 4% per cent. per annum.

A letter from the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada drew attention to the fact that the City's borrowings for the year had not been paid and asked that the matter be covered.

The Labour Union addressed to the Council a petition asking for the enactment at the coming session of the Legislature a law empowering the City Council to collect a tax from non-resident labourers who come into the city and work the entire season to the detriment of resident tax payers. The letter stated that the French and other incorporated owners, such as a tax as suggested was imposed.

On motion of Mr. Riley, seconded by Mr. McKenna, the issue of debentures as asked for by the Commissioners of Sewerage and Water Supply was authorized.

Messrs. Wm. Moran and H. M. Davison auditors for the ensuing year.

Sgt. Bradley was appointed Sanitary Officer for the present year.

On motion of Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, it was decided to place a notice on the corner of Felling and Euston streets.

Mr. Jenkins moved, and Mr. Ratray seconded, a motion that the City Clerk be instructed to write Captain Walker acknowledging with thanks the receipt of his letter and expressing the kind feelings of the Council.

Mr. Riley then stated that a delegation from the School Board had approached the Council asking for medical inspection of schools. The same matter had been urged upon the Council the year before and the Government had been asked by the Council that the City should have the use of the income tax when the matter of medical inspection and other matters, sanitary, etc., would have been attended to. The Government did not see its way clear to grant the request and nothing was done. The question, he said, would be taken up again. A resolution was accordingly moved by Mr. McKenna and seconded by Mr. Wright and carried, referring the request of the School Board to the Legislature Committee.

Mr. Wright brought up the matter of the heating of the Board of Trade rooms. After some discussion it was decided that the Secretary of the Board be interviewed on the matter.

The Council then adjourned.

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 5.—A contract for 20,000 pairs of British Army service trousers has been awarded to an Edmonton firm. The value of the order is about \$70,000.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Russia's unexpected adoption of offensive operations in Poland, from which the Germans apparently have been withdrawing some forces both to North and South, is the most striking feature of the military situation on the European continent. From German sources it is insisted that plans for the capture of Warsaw are still being pushed. The Russians claim several minor successes at various points and declare that the German attack reached its climax several days ago.

Another huge Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firmer foothold in the Carpathians but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained ground.

A one point severe snow storms are said to have aided them in their action which, Vienna States, has resulted in heavy losses to the Russian forces in Dukla Pass.

From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand so far as prevention of further Russian advance without most severe fighting is concerned.

In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are on the alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw reinforcements in.

Army affairs are up for discussion in the British House of Commons to-day and the Prime Minister made the statement that British casualties from the beginning of the war reached a total of 104,000. This is an average of 40,000 men weekly in killed, wounded and missing.

AUSTRIANS AND ROUMANIANS CLASH

(Special to The Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 8.—Austrian troops violated the Rumanian frontier near Turzuvrin. The Journal is informed in a despatch from its Nish correspondent that the Austrians are reported to have opened fire on the frontier guards, who attempted to oppose their advance. A heavy fighting followed. Strong reinforcements came to the help of the Rumanians, and after three hours struggle the Austrians are reported to have been driven back with considerable wounded. The incident was reported several days ago, and has not been followed up by either side.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MANY VILLAGES

(Special to The Guardian.)
GENEVA, Feb. 8.—Desperate fighting is going on in the Carpathians, between Lawoczne, in Galicia, and Volocz, in Hungary. According to reports received here Russians captured the villages of Ulics, Komarnik, Czertesz and Swidnik. Pursuit of the Austrians, after their resistance had been broken in three fortified positions near Nezaloborz, is said to have resulted in the capture of more than 2,500 prisoners.

CANADIAN AVIATOR RETURNS FROM ENGLAND

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Captain Ernest Janney, commander of the Canadian detachment of the British Royal Flying Corps, arrived here to-day from England and will consult the Militia Department on aviation matters. He has been on considerable reconnaissance work for the British forces at the front. In his opinion the war won't get well under way until next May, when the Allies will begin to move. The British forces in France and Belgium now number 780,000, and the French have 2,900,000 on the fighting line. He says the British, at a moment's notice, can put a million more men in the field.

CONFERENCE OF LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

Professor Theodore Ross returned yesterday morning from Toronto, where he has been attending the annual meetings of the various Dominion Live Stock Breeders' Associations. These were all very largely attended, representative breeders being present from all parts of Canada. On Wednesday evening a banquet was held in the King Edward Hotel in the interests of the Patriotism and Production Campaign. It was attended by distinguished farmers from all parts of the Dominion, as well as representatives of transportation and finance. It was perhaps one of the most important banquets ever held in Canada, all professional differences being obliterated in the desire to assist the United Kingdom in the tremendous struggle which is now being carried on. Outstanding among the many able speeches were two recommendations that some sort of campaign be formed to assist the Minister of Agriculture in improving the condition of the farming industry, and that some change be made in the banking policy, whereby the farmer might obtain more readily monetary assistance in consideration of the security he was able to offer.

The patriotic sentiment of the meeting found expression in the enthusiasm which greeted the singing by Ruthven McDonald of various patriotic songs. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Col. J. S. Hendrie, presided, and the principal speaker was Mr. Martin Burrell. Several able speeches were delivered. A unique feature of the banquet was the national character of the menu. Every item on the bill of fare conformed with the "Made in Canada" idea. The dinner was served by the Canadian musicians, and the floral decorations were grown in York County, Ontario. The menu included oysters (Malpeques) from Prince Edward Island, smelts from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, potatoes from York County, Oka cheese from Quebec, Cheddar cheese from Perth, Ontario, Northern Spy apples from Ontario, King apples from Prince Edward County, and sugar from Ontario-grown beets. In all two hundred and forty sat down to the tables.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows
COMING EVENTS.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
MEETINGS, ETC.

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.
*You cannot afford to miss the lecture to night. Pro-Cathedral at 8 o'clock. 8543.
*Come to the Annual Supper of The Strathcona Farmer's Institute will be held at the Florida Hotel, Pownall, Thursday, Feb. 11 at 8 o'clock. 8502-2-5M31.
*Mr. Richard Creed will address an Agricultural Conference at Bedouque on Wednesday evening, February 10th. Everyone interested is invited to be present. 8538-2-9M11.
*A public temperance meeting will be held in the church at North Wiltshire this evening, Feb. 9. Collection in aid of the Alliance. 8548
*SUBSCRIBERS PLEASE ADD to their directories the following new subscribers: No. 375-R Mrs. Barbara McKenzie, res.; No 54-L Ewen Cameron, bakery; No. 18-L L E Welton, res. 8524-2-8m11
*THE LADIES AID of St. Andrew's Church, Orwell, intend holding a Jean Social and Entertainment in the Orwell Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 10th at 7.30 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. 8525-2-8m11p
Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

BRITISH AVIATORS DESTROY TURK BATTERIES

(Special to The Guardian.)
CAIRO, Feb. 8.—Three Turkish batteries, east of the Suez Canal, were wrecked and another badly damaged, in a daring attack by two British aviators on Saturday, who covered a distance of 132 miles in their flight and returned safely. Setting out from their station early Saturday morning, the aviators flew to a height of 5,000 feet over the positions of the Turks and dropped seventeen bombs upon the batteries mounted by Turks. Three of them were demolished and the gunners killed.

TURKISH ARMY IN FULL RETREAT

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Official Press Bureau has made public an official despatch received from Cairo which states that the Turkish army is in full retreat eastward. There are no enemy forces within 20 miles of Suez Canal, except small retiring rear guards.

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

FOR SALE.—CHEAP PUNG SLEIGH, practically new. Apply at 68 King Street. 8549
FARM FOR SALE AT NORTH RIVER. Apply to F. G. Jordan, Davies Hotel, Charlottetown. 8539-2-9M11.
FOXES FOR SALE—3 PAIRS EXTRA good crosses and 2 pairs silver blacks, imported. Apply J. S. Wedlock, Canada Fox Exchange. 8371-1-26M11.
LOST—Jan. 28, between Upper Malpeque Road and Kelly's Cross, new Persian lamb cap. Finder please leave at Guardian Office. 8510-2-6m31
BUSINESS ENVELOPES—No. 8 printed with name and address, either on flap or front. \$3 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.00 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE. 6608-11-21mitf
Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

ISLAND BOYS HAVE LEFT FOR THE FRONT

The Guardian received definite information from a reliable source on Sunday, that the Prince Edward Island volunteers at Salisbury Plain had left for France on Saturday, the 6th inst. It may be taken from the intimation that the British Government gives little credence to the report emanating from Berlin that the French anating is under blockade. By this time it may safely be assumed that the Islanders have been landed on French soil and will ere long take their places in the trenches fighting the enemy. Now that Island boys are actually engaged, added interest will be given to the progress of hostilities in the western zone.

THE WEATHER. TEMPERATURE. TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian.)
TORONTO, Feb. 9. — Maritime: Fresh west to north-west winds; generally fair and turning colder.
THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was cloudy, with considerable wind in the afternoon.
The lowest temperature of Sunday night was 34 deg. above zero. At 9 a.m. yesterday the was 34 deg. above, and at 9 p.m. 34 deg. above. The highest temperature of the day was 37 deg. above zero.
The tide will be high this evening at 5:22 and tomorrow at 6:36; it will be high tomorrow morning at 7:51 and Thursday at 9.
The sun sets this afternoon at 6:18 and tomorrow at 5:25; it rises tomorrow morning at 7:10 and Thursday at 7:09.
The moon rises this afternoon at 1:07.
The last quarter of the moon was on Sunday, Feb. 7th at 1:11 a. m.
There will be a new moon on Sunday, Feb. 14th at 12:31 a. m.
The length of today will be ten hours and six minutes.
Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

MORE CANADIANS NOW IN FRANCE

(Special to The Guardian.)
TORONTO, Feb. 8.—That the third battalion of the First Canadian Corps, 1,088 strong, consisting of the Queen's Own, Governor-General's bodyguard and the Tenth Royal Grenadiers are now in France, is an assured fact, two cables having been received by Toronto families to that effect from their sons with the contingent.

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