

Camp Borden. A... went out to see... preached his in... in the Methodist... Sunday and gave... sessions.

... of Markdale, with... Presbyterian church

... received word on... son, Emerson, at... artillery in France.

... shell, who returned... her school position... has been engaged... school board here, to... Miss Lowndes, re-

... Thistlethwaite has... her home school, ... the village, in the... Mary Wilson, resigned... shell, who has been... William, and is... on page 3.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON LENS-YPRES FRONT

Air Battles Precede an Expected Attack—Enemy's Defences Photographed—Foe on the Alert

The new offensive looked for on the British front may be said to have begun with an engagement of Saturday and Sunday. Before opening with his guns Field Marshal Haig followed his usual course of photographing the enemy's position to ascertain exactly what was going on in the German rear.

An official report from British Headquarters in France read: "There was much aerial fighting, chiefly on the front between Lens and Ypres. In this area enemy machines were encountered in large numbers; one formation was composed of as many as 30. Despite this and the pronounced activity on the enemy's part, we bombed his aerodromes during the attack, causing damage, and carried out successful artillery work and photography."

"The activity was continued by bombing during the night, in which the enemy showed more enterprise than he had hitherto done. He dropped 144 bombs on our side of the line, our bombing machines dropping nearly three times that number on his side. In this fighting during the day and night eight hostile machines were brought down; six others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing."

THE RUSSIANS STRIKE

Three Armies On the Move—Great Enthusiasm Prevails

According to semi-official reports, the Russian offensive is spreading to the north and south of Halicz, in eastern Galicia, which was virtually under the guns of General Brussiloff when the advance of a year ago came to a standstill. Halicz is important as the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and is about sixty miles southeast of that city.

Three armies are now engaged on a front of more than thirty miles along the Narayuvka River. The enthusiasm among the troops is increasing. A train carrying 500 sailors from Reval, who organized the "storming battalion" and wear shoulder ribbons inscribed "to the trenches," passed through Petrograd Sunday.

Violent fighting has begun on the Russian front west of Pinsk. The city of Pinsk is in flames, according to an announcement Sunday by the semi-official news agency.

The Russian artillery, the announcement says, is leveling all obstacles.

ALBERTA NOW "BONE DRY"

Advertising Liquor for Sale in Any Manner Strictly Forbidden

Prohibition under the amended act is now in full force in Alberta.

The new amendments to the liquor act were scheduled to become effective July 1, but three days of grace were given the dealers and mail order houses in which they might close up business. Under the amended act it is not permissible for any person in Alberta to keep liquor in excess of one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt. It is also a provision of the new act that there shall be no advertising of any description in the interests of any kind of liquor. This applies not only to newspaper advertising, but to the display of electric signs, bill posting, or circulating by mail.

REPULSED ON THE AISNE

French Gain Victories on Two Sectors in the West

The Germans have launched another violent attack on the Aisne front, and as in the case of their recent attempt to recapture important positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, met with determined resistance from the French, and suffered very heavy losses. The attack was delivered in four sectors.

On the Verdun front west of the Meuse the French scored a brilliant success. Five strongly organized salients were captured and held against counter-attacks.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, a resolution was proposed that no unmarried male of twenty years or over be permitted to attend lectures or take examinations unless he furnishes satisfactory reasons why he has not enlisted. This resolution was held over. A proposal for the compulsory military training for male students was approved.

A total number of Germans killed from the beginning of the war to March, 1917, is not less than 1,500,000, according to an estimate reached by French General Headquarters. This computation has been made after careful study of documents bearing on the subject.

Four of Party Drowned A yacht from Rimouski, with a pleasure party aboard, was struck by a sudden squall of wind near Rimouski Wharf, and capsized, drowning four persons: Mr. Voyer, Mrs. Singelas, a boy and girl. Twelve of the party were rescued by a gasoline yacht.

Dynamite Under Bridge Twenty-seven sticks of dynamite were found under the western approach to the C.P.R. bridge at Peterboro' by some boys bathing.

The bill providing for proportional representation was defeated in the British Commons.

CONSCRIPTION BILL GOT SECOND READING

Three Amendments Defeated and Final Majority of Sixty-Three Was Given

The Military Service bill passed its second reading which ensures its final passage, Premier Borden making the announcement that it would be enforced. It went through by a majority of 63. The unexpected feature of the occasion was an amendment offered by A. B. Copp, of Westmoreland, N.B., which was defeated by a majority of 59, and which read as follows:

"That further consideration of this bill be deferred until such time as such adequate provision has been made for the dependents of men on active service as will remove the necessity of raising money by public subscription for their support."

This amendment, which was offered after the two previous amendments had been defeated, caused the utmost disorder in the House, and prolonged the debate until 5 o'clock when "God Save the King" was finally sung. Hon. Frank Oliver, who had been subjected to continuous interruptions, remained in his seat.

Incidents of the Night

It was 2.40 a.m. when the vote on the Barrette sub-amendment was finally called. The day and night had seen a great many speeches disposed of, although Messrs. Lafontaine and Doherty led off with addresses which, together, consumed four hours. Messrs. Thomas McNutt, James Douglas, and Duncan Ross were Liberals who spoke against the referendum. The galleries were filled during the afternoon and evening, but when midnight drew near most of the spectators went home, leaving about 150 to keep the vigil. Cols. Hepburn and Blondin were loudly cheered. Sir Robert Borden received an ovation. Over on the Liberal side, where they had gone in the afternoon as a sign of their adhesion to the Laurier party, sat Messrs. Mondou and Achin, erstwhile Conservatives. In the rear, in an invalid's chair, sat J. P. Gullbault, of Joliet, a French-Conservative, who had not been near the House for months, but who came especially to vote against conscription. He could not rise when the Barrette amendment was voted upon, but he took care that he should be recorded, holding his panama hat in the air and waving it at the clerk.

Laurier's Amendment Defeated

At 3.05 a.m. the House proceeded to deal with the Laurier amendment. The vote on this provided no surprises. The majority of 49 was an increase over the 46 predicted by reason of the unexpected presence of R. B. Bennett, who left a sick bed, and Albert Champagne, who got back from the West, also because of three out of the four doubtful members voting with the Government, these being Messrs. Duncan Ross (Lib.), W. A. Charlton (Lib.), and Deputy Speaker Rainville (Con.). Sir Rodolph Forget voted for the referendum. The Liberals who voted with the Government were Messrs. Graham, Pardee, Guthrie, Carvell, A. K. McLean, Turfitt, Cruise, Charlton, Nesbit, MacNutt, H. H. McLean, McCraney, Loggie, Clark, Buchanan, Douglass, Champagne, Neely, Ross—19. The Conservatives lost ten supporters, all from Quebec.

Copp Sprang Surprise

There was evident surprise on the Government side when Mr. Copp rose to speak as soon as the second reading of the bill was proposed. The Speaker had to appeal several times for order, and above the racket Mr. Copp was heard to be saying that all in the House were of one mind in their desire to assist the allies. He declared he had never been in sympathy with allowing dependents of soldiers to look for charity as part of the support.

Sir Robert Borden characterized the amendment as "a purely dilatory amendment intended as such and nothing else." (Prolonged cheers.)

"Moreover," he added, amid further applause, "the Government does not propose that any such amendment shall stand in the way of the second reading of this bill. There is no charity connected with the Patriotic Fund. It is an organization established by Act of Parliament, which this House passed without objection."

Jeers for Mr. Oliver A storm burst when Hon. Frank Oliver arose to support the Copp amendment. "I am more than astonished," he began, but was immediately interrupted with cries of "Oh, oh." "I am more than astonished," he repeated, "to hear the Premier declare that a motion which affects the welfare of dependents of those who are fighting at the front—Here he was interrupted by cries of "Bah" and "Rats," but he went on to say that the Patriotic Fund was collected and dispensed as a charity.

The Final Stages Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, said he had not heard a single satisfactory reason advanced why a member should not support the conscription bill. There was too much interprovincialism. It was unnecessary for Quebec and Ontario to be at another's throats. All were Canadians.

After the three amendments had been disposed of, the vote was then taken on the second reading of the bill. It carried, and was passed into committee stage by a vote of 118 to 55, or by the record majority of 63, whereat the Government benches broke into loud cheering. On the Opposition side, Messrs. McCoig, Truax, Knowles and German, who had voted for the amendment, also voted for the second reading.

May Make Some Changes Three suggestions for changes were promised consideration by the Government during the committee stage of the bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier urged that the maximum age be fixed at thirty-five instead of forty-five.

Mr. F. F. Pardee's suggestion that unmarried men and widowers without dependents be called first in all classes impressed the Premier.

Mr. Duncan C. Ross' conviction that no youth under twenty-one years of age, who was not heir to a citizen's privileges or responsibilities, be conscripted, found the Premier with an "open mind."

LONDON WAS RAIDED BY HUN AIRPLANES

About Twenty Machines Dropped Bombs Into Heart of City—Thirty-Seven Lives Lost

Thirty-seven persons were killed and 141 injured when twenty German planes raided London on Saturday morning. British naval airmen brought three of the raiders down over the North Sea. The Huns dropped bombs for fifteen minutes over the British metropolis.

Although the German contingent was larger, more daring, more deliberate in its movements and descended much lower than on June 13, the number of killed and wounded was, roughly, one-third the previous casualty list. The destruction of property may have been greater, but that is impossible to estimate.

The flight of the Germans over London lasted twenty minutes. British airmen engaged the enemy for several minutes over the city, and anti-aircraft guns were firing briskly, dotting the sky with shrapnel puffs, but without success.

The Admiralty reported, however, that naval airmen, who followed them to sea, brought down three machines. A British squadron sent up from Dunkirk to intercept the returning raiders did not encounter them because they had taken a more northerly route, but the British airmen met and destroyed seven other German machines.

Hall Caine, the novelist, thus describes a trip through the bombed district: "I went down to look at the results of the raid from a material point of view. They were contemptible. I walked for a long hour in the waist belt of offices and public buildings which divides the eastern and western halves of habitable London, and is generally shut up and silent at night, on Sunday and on Saturday afternoon. But for the gathering of crowds I should not have noticed anything had happened. I could see no damage that might not be remedied by mason, paver and glazier within six days. Outside a well-known building a square foot of flag was broken up as one might break it up with a hammer, the top stories of the corner of the office showing sign of fire. The rest of the great structure apparently was intact. In one of the principal thoroughfares there were many broken windows, and little piles of shattered plate-glass in narrow streets."

"That is all which in this principal region of attack was apparent to the eye of a trained observer and outside of it were the 700 square miles of the vast city and the streets entirely untouched. Thinking of that, one told one's self that so futile from the point of military injury are all such pretentious raids, that if twice twenty-five German air machines come here every day for ten years doing so much and no more damage this mighty London would still be where it stands."

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED

French Air Fleet Revenge Attacks Upon Open Towns

Eighty-four French aeroplanes made a series of raids far into Germany, in reprisal for German attacks on open French towns. Sixty-seven thousand pounds of bombs were dropped at many points of military importance. Only two machines failed to return. The principal centres visited were Treves, Essen and Coblenz. Eleven aeroplanes raided Treves, dropping over 5,000 pounds of bombs. Seven fires broke out, one of which was in the Central Station. Six other machines attacked Ludwigshafen, destroying among other things the Badische aniline factory.

At least one pilot went as far as Essen, where he shelled the Krupp factory.

MORE BEER FOR BRITAIN

Harvesters and City Workers Want it for Hot Months

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the British House of Commons that the Government had decided to permit the brewing during the next three months of an additional amount of beer not exceeding thirty-three and a third per cent. of the amount allowed for that quarter. This action, he said, was taken owing to the greater consumption during the summer months, and the difficulties, caused by shortage in large centres of population and in the counties where crops are being harvested.

New Liberal Group

Following a meeting of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia Liberals in Ottawa, an official statement was given out, outlining the formation of a new Parliamentary group, independent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's leadership, and standing for policies which the present Opposition Leader does not represent. It is announced that the new party will convene at Winnipeg on August 7 and 8.

Submarines in Atlantic

A despatch from Washington says: "Germany has placed a screen of submarines more than 800 miles out in the Atlantic in an effort to cut America's communication lines, according to Navy Department information. An official report says submarines are operating off the Azores. Important relay cable stations are located there."

Canadian Smashed Zeppelin

Flight-Lieut. L. P. De Watkinson of Toronto, has been awarded the Military Cross for bringing down a Zeppelin during a raid on England. Lieut. Watkinson is only twenty years of age.

To Recruit Across Line

A detachment of 100 men of the 45th Highlanders Regiment, with the brass and pipe band, is to spend a week in the United States helping the British Recruiting Mission.

Turk troops have been forced back by the Russians on the Mesopotamian front.

TEA DRINKING

The injurious effects of tea, so often pointed out to dyspeptic inquirers, are due not so much to the habit of tea-drinking itself as to the way in which the tea is prepared. The method of tea-making so that it may be produced as a pleasant, mildly stimulating, and practically harmless beverage, is extremely simple, but for some reason hardly one person in twenty will take the trouble to carry it out.

After tea has stood for more than three or four minutes the tannin which the leaves contain is released, and it is this tannin which does all the mischief. Its astringent properties disturb the digestive system; in fact, they actually tan the coats of the stomach, and many attacks of dyspepsia, which seem unaccountable, may be traced to this simple cause.

Tea, however, may be drunk without any ill effects whatever, provided that it has been properly made. The two things to avoid are making the tea too strong and allowing it to stand too long on the leaves. Use one small teaspoonful of tea to each half-pint of water, and allow it to stand for three minutes. Then pour it off, or "decant" it into another tea-pot, previously heated. Tea made in this way may be kept hot under a cosy for a long time without being spoiled or becoming injurious to the digestion.

If this method is followed hot water cannot, of course, be added at will, as is usually done when tea is left on the leaves, but the fluid contained by this addition of hot water has every drawback of badly-made tea, with none of its good points. The aroma of the tea is already lost, its flavor has mostly gone, too, and the only ingredient left to give taste and color to the tea is the tannic acid—bitter, scentless and harmful. Tea properly made with two pots requires less dry tea than when made in the usual way, so that a large pot should be used to begin with, holding as much tea as will be required for all.—Physician.

PLACE IN THE LINE ALLOTTED TO THE AMERICANS

The training bases for the American troops in France now have been established and are ready for occupancy. They include aviation, artillery, infantry and medical bases.

The section of the battle-front eventually to be occupied by the Americans has been decided upon by the military authorities and approved by Major-General Pershing, who has thoroughly covered the ground. The location of this section is a military secret and no actual time has been specified for American participation on the fighting front.

FLESHERTON

Continued from page 2.

now taking a special summer course in Toronto, was home over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Clark, of Rock Mills, are visiting the former's brother on Manitoulin Island. Mrs. Martin Phillips accompanied them.

Dr. Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Morton, of Mt. Zion, are on a motoring holiday—visiting friends at Brantford and other points.

Dr. Little visited at Ingersoll over the week-end, making the trip in his auto.

Mrs. Frank Tate and children returned to their home at Palmerston on Friday.

Mr. Stanley Thurston of Toronto spent a day or two last week with his wife and babe, who are visiting his parents.

Miss Laura Henry, milliner, returned last week from Kemptville, to holiday at her home.

Mr. Ez. White, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, is on a visit with relatives here.

Mrs. John Osborne, an esteemed old lady in her 95th year, has gone to Markdale to visit her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Smith.

Mrs. Leffler and four children, of Fort Scott, Kansas, are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. W. A. Armstrong, and enjoying a camping holiday here.

Master Urquhart Shunk is holidaying with relatives at Woodbridge.

Miss Pearl Newton of Toronto, was the guest of her friend, Miss Hazel Shunk, during her visit here last week.

Mrs. (Capt.) Keith and children, of Toronto, are visiting her aunt, Mrs. F.H.W. Hickling.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shilton and four boys, accompanied by Mrs. Shilton's mother, Mrs. G. Edwards, motored from Woodstock and visited over the week-end with the latter's sister, Mrs. Frank Chard, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McBain, of Everett, Wash., made a short visit here

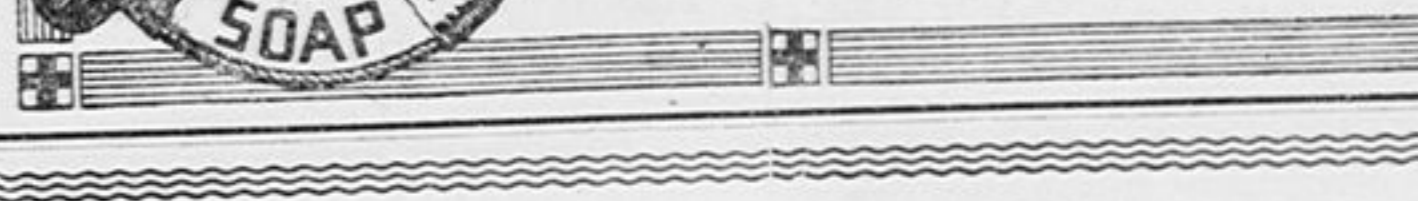


Lifebuoy for the "Counter-attack"

All day long he's been standing the attacks of dirt, dust, grime, germs and microbes. Now for the counter-attack. Lifebuoy to the front! Its rich, creamy lather for skin, shampoo and bath—or for socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc., makes short work of "the enemy."

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

is more than soap, finest of all soaps though it is. Lifebuoy has splendid antiseptic and germicidal power as well—its mission is to clean and purify. Send your soldier a package of Lifebuoy. He'll appreciate it. At all grocers LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED TORONTO



Strictly Pure Paris Green

The Kind that Kills the Bug Every Time. Is Very Scarce—Buy Early 75c. lb

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Bug Finish

Applied Dry. Kills the Bug and Fertilizes the Plant By lb or 100

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C. P. R. Town Office. Buy Your Tickets Here.

Special Prices on Feed

We have a stock of good heavy mixed Feed on hand which we are selling at special prices in ton lots. If you need Feed get our prices.

The Rob Roy Cereal Mills Co. Oatmeal Millers.

Day No. 4 Phones: Night No. 26

on Saturday among the latter's old friends. It is 11 years since Mrs. McDonald, of McAtear, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cairns. Miss McMillan, teacher at Fort William, is holidaying with her sister, Mrs. Paton, here. Mrs. Hoath, and daughter, Mrs. Michaelby, from near Owen Sound, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. S. Pedlar. Miss Edmunds, who visited her cousin, Miss Trimble, the past few weeks, left for Toronto on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Shaw and children, of Lien's Head, were week-end visitors at W.H. Thurston's. Miss Dell Thurston is visiting her sister at Mitchell. Miss Fewster, milliner at Mr. Hickling's, has returned to her home at Hagersville for the holidays. Mr. W. Henry and daughter visited over the week-end at Lucknow, and were accompanied home by Mrs. Henry, who visited there.