

**The Herald**

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**The Victory Loan**

The campaign in favor of Canada's great Victory Loan opened on Monday last and is now in full swing, all over the Dominion. Hon. Sir William T. White, Finance Minister of Canada, earnestly expects that all classes of people, throughout the country, will do everything possible to make this great national undertaking an unqualified success. The Minister of Finance specially requests the representatives of the people, Members of Parliament, to interest and exert themselves by way of explaining the nature and object of the Loan, and demonstrating the attractiveness and pecuniary advantages of this investment. With these ends in view, I desire briefly to lay before our people what I regard as their duty and responsibility, viz., co-operation, as far as possible, in making this undertaking, so vital in its consequences to the nation a pre-eminent success.

In the first place, this Victory Loan is for the purpose of procuring the money necessary to finance Canada's operations in the great world war. If there were no other reasons advanced, this of itself should appeal, on patriotic grounds, to all loyal Canadians. The titanic conflict that has been waged on the planes of France and Flanders, for the past four years and more, has been, so far as the Allies are concerned, a supreme effort for the preservation of liberty, against tyranny and oppression. In this terrible and sanguinary struggle, Canada's sons have done their part nobly and well. The Canadian troops are now admitted by all to be the best soldiers engaged in this world war. They offered their lives that we might be free, and thousands of them have made the supreme sacrifice, in the consummation of this noble purpose. The victory is now about won, and we should not be unfaithful to the trust reposed in us, and not ungrateful to our noble patriot brothers, who gave their lives in this sacred cause, and now sleep in Flanders Fields. Bullets and dollars are most essential elements in the winning of war. The bullets have done their duty and worsened the foe; now is the turn of the dollars, to meet the enormous war expenditures. We are the beneficiaries of the exertions, the sufferings, and sacrifices of our noble soldiers, alive and dead; and now comes our turn to do our share, by furnishing to the Government the necessary money to enable them to meet, without embarrassment, all war obligations.

Although these patriotic motives, of themselves, should be quite sufficient to persuade the Canadian people to place at the disposal of the Government, as great a portion of their financial resources as is absolutely possible; yet the money is not asked of us as a free gift. On the contrary this Loan places at our disposal a manner of investment more attractive and beneficial than can now be found anywhere else. The interest is ample, and the security, the whole Dominion of Canada, is the best in the world. The money loaned will be invested in Canada, and in the course of business will find its way back to those who provided it. The interest, too, will be

paid to Canadians in Canada both principle and interest will be paid in Canadian gold, if required. What investment can offer inducements equal to this? This terrible war has brought Canada to the notice of the whole world more emphatically than could have been accomplished by any other means. Not only from the military point of view, as furnishing the best soldiers in the world; but also from a financial view point Canada has achieved fame and renown. Prior to the war our country was wont to go abroad when requiring to borrow money. Now she finances her own loans; thus placing her on a basis of stability, equal to that of the Mother Country and France, whose fame and credit have been built up and established as a consequence of their ability to furnish to their respective governments the money necessary for all public purposes.

The amount asked for by the Finance Minister is a half-billion dollars, five hundred million, and there is not the slightest doubt, in view of the success of past loans, that this figure will not only be reached; but will be greatly over subscribed. A most important feature of the loan is that the bonds are issued in denominations sufficiently low for small investors to pour in their savings. In this way the Loan will be spread all over the country and will be held by all classes of citizens. It will be the peoples Loan, and thus the people will become specially interested in Canada's financial success. By investing in this Victory Loan, the people of Canada are lending the money, through the government, to themselves. The bonds are exempt from taxation. In view of these facts, thus briefly stated, there does not seem to be any good reason why the Victory Loan 1918, should not be the greatest of Canada's successes, whether in the domain of war or finance. That this pre-eminent success may be realized to the fullest possible extent is the sincere wish and earnest desire of Yours Faithfully,  
 JAMES McISAAC

In this issue will be found President Wilson's reply to the third German note, relative to peace proposals and conditions for entering on an armistice. There are a number of observations that could be made regarding this correspondence, between the President and the Germans; but for the present we refrain from any lengthened remarks. President Wilson as stated in his reply, submitted the correspondence to the Allied governments and reminded the Germans that any armistice would have to be in accordance with conditions submitted by the Leaders of the armies of the Allies. That looks like safe ground; as Marshal Foch, General Haig and General Persing are not very likely to propose any bed of roses for the Germans. Later, when the case develops and the propositions of the Military Leaders become known, we will likely review the situation at some length. In the meantime it is most satisfactory to know that the Allied forces are carrying on and that the foe is driven further and further back.

**NEVER TROUBLED  
 WITH CONSTIPATION  
 SINCE TAKING  
 MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.**  
 Too often one is liable to dismiss constipation as a trifle. It is not. When you allow your bowels to become clogged up, there issues a stream of polluted waste into the blood, instead of it being carried off by nature's channels, the bowels, and when this waste matter gets into the blood it causes headaches, jaundice, piles, liver complaints, sour stomach and many other troubles.  
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 Miss Edna Zimmerman, Bedford, Ont., writes:—I have used your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation, and have never found myself troubled since. I am very glad to have found something to cure me, and will always tell everyone about them who is troubled in the same way as I was.  
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**Subscribers Attention**

As this is the season of the year when the bulk of Herald Subscriptions are usually paid, it is most proper that we should call the attention of our friends to the conditions with which the newspaper business is confronted. Probably no business has been harder hit by the onerous conditions consequent upon the war than that of the newspapers. The prices of everything pertaining to the business have advanced out of all proportion. The price of news-print paper has increased a hundred per cent; news-ink has increased over fifty per cent in price; type has gone up out of sight, and fuel, lighting, wages and etc, have soared away up. The consequence of these onerous conditions has been that a large number of papers, all over Canada, as well as elsewhere, have ceased publication, and nearly all of those remaining have increased their subscription prices, in order to preserve their existence. The Herald has not yet decided to increase its Subscription price; but may eventually be obliged to do so. The increase will not be made, however, unless our Subscribers force our hand. Statements of subscription accounts will be in the hands of our Subscribers within the first week in November. Of course those of our friends who remit regularly every year, need no statement of account. It is not unreasonable to expect that the subscribers be paid by the first of December. Up to that date no increase will be made in the subscription price. Now Dear Subscriber, the matter rests with you. Will you be so kind as to send in your subscription, within the next month and thus enable us to continue publishing the 'Herald' at the present rate?

**President Wilson's Reply To Germans**

Washington, Oct. 24.—The text of President Wilson's reply to the latest German note follows:—  
 "The Secretary of State makes public the following:  
 "From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States:  
 "Department of State,  
 "Oct. 24, 1918.

"Sirs:—  
 "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German Government, and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:  
 "Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the addresses, of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.  
 "He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to

make renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. Transmitted to Allies.  
 "The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.  
 Doubtful of Gov't. Change.  
 "The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the twentieth of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached.  
 "It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.  
 Kaiser's Power Unimpaired.  
 "It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired, that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.  
 "If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.  
 "Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.  
 (Signed) "Robert Lansing,"  
 "Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States."

**Appalling Marine Tragedy**  
 Victoria, B. C., Oct. 26.—The worst marine tragedy in the history of the Pacific coast occurred last night when the Canadian Pacific steamer Princess Sophia, Thursday morning crashed on Vanderbilt reef, Lynn Canal, was hammered by a terrific gale and driven across the jagged reef and lost with all hands. Two hundred and sixty-eight passengers aboard the steamer when she piled up were dashed to almost instant death. The first news of

the disaster was received here late this afternoon, having been flashed out from the United States wireless station at Juneau, Alaska, and was picked up by the Canadian government wireless service here. There were no survivors the wireless message stated. Everything possible was done to aid the passengers, who on the vessel breaking up were hurled into the water, whipped up by the Alaskan gale. Vessels which were standing by were powerless to render aid. The ship apparently was hurled right across the reef. The text of the wireless message reads: Princess Sophia drove across reef last night. No survivors, seventy-five in crew, 268 passengers, everything possible was done. Terrible weather prevailed. Later wireless advices from the U. S. S. Cedar, standing by the scene of the stranding Princess Sophia said: "U. S. S. Cedar, via steamer Burnside—Cedar standing by at 7 p. m., 24th, but impossible to get near vessel on account of northerly gales and heavy sea. Two hundred and seventy passengers lost, Cedar got within 400 yards yesterday morning, but anchors would not hold and sea drove her away. Last night Sophia told us they were sinking. Cedar made full speed to her through the blinding snowstorm, but could not find her. Last heard from Sophia was at five o'clock. No survivors so far as known. Cedar returned to the scene of wreck early this morning, forced to anchor till daylight. At 8.30 the Burnside reported only forecast showing. No signs of wreckage or life. Cedar found body of one woman and four boats upturned on Lincoln Island. No sign of life.

**CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.**

*In the Probate Court.*  
 Estate of John G. Graham, late of Casperaux, in Kings County, in the said Province, Farmer, deceased, testate.  
 To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or literate person within the said County:

GREETING.  
 WHEREAS William McLure of Murray Harbour North in Kings County aforesaid, farmer, and William N. McKay of the same place, farmer, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said John G. Graham deceased have by their Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate should not be closed:  
 You are therefore required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Probate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province on Friday the twenty-second day of November next (A. D. 1918) at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1918.  
 (Signed) JANEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate Oct. 23 1918 41.



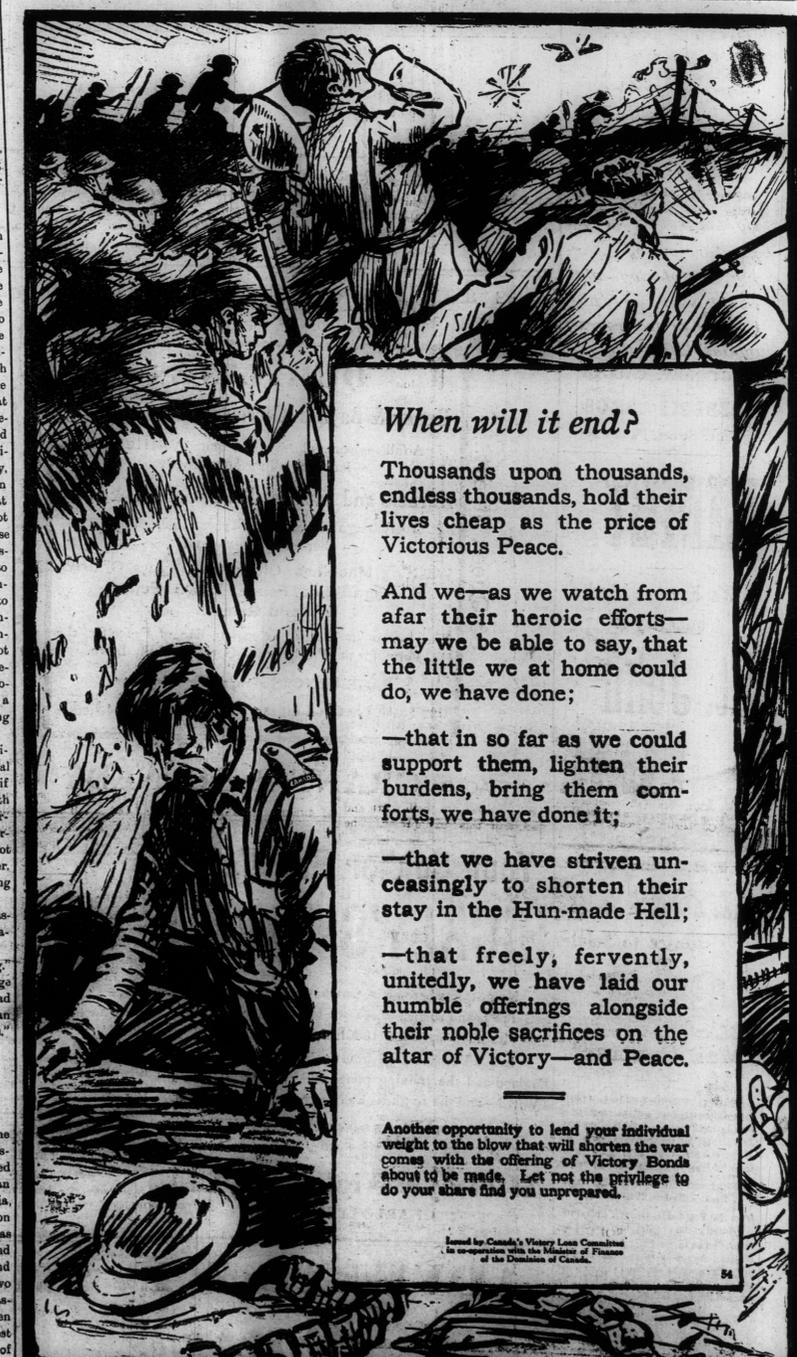
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 —that in so far as we could support them, lighten their burdens, bring them comforts, we have done it;  
 —that we have striven unceasingly to shorten their stay in the Hun-made Hell;  
 —that freely, fervently, unitedly, we have laid our humble offerings alongside their noble sacrifices on the altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual weight to the blow that will shorten the war comes with the offering of Victory Bonds about to be made. Let not the privilege to do your share find you unprepared.

Lent by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.