

Local and Other Items

Word comes from Moncton, that Mr. T. B. Grady, Summer-side has been appointed Superintendent of the P. E. I. Railway, in succession to Horace McEwen Esq.

His Holiness Pope Benedict has sent to Cardinal Gibbons a contribution of \$2000 to head a list of contributions in the United States for the assistance of the children of Belgium.

Mrs. Swift, wife of Lieut. Col. A. E. Swift, D.S.O., commanding officer of the 2nd Division, France, was killed at the front Monday by a team of runaway horses.

German submarines have so far destroyed about one-seventh of Norway's total merchant shipping, a greater percentage than Great Britain's loss. The Times declares it a wanton savage attack on ships of neutral powers.

The Cheese Board held its last meeting for the season in the City Friday with a fair attendance of salesmen present. Cable message from Brockville read 21¢ cts. offered for cheese; no sales. New Glasgow 400; Kensington 300; Hazelbrook, 125 flats; New Perth, 36; Cornwall, 60; Orwell, 180; flats Union, 150 flats. Mr. Spillet offered 21¢ cts. for selections of the board. No sales made.

The new St. Joseph's church at Kelly's Cross, was dedicated to divine worship on Sunday October 22. The solemn opening ceremony was performed by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary assisted by the pastor Rev. Dr. Curran and several other priests. High Mass was sung by Rev. Leo Herrell and an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Owen Kiggins, a native of the parish. In the afternoon his Lordship administered Confirmation and preached an excellent sermon.

The women's mission in the Cathedral closed on Sunday afternoon last. It was largely attended, 3,500 confessions having been heard, and 10,000 communions were distributed. The men's mission opened Sunday evening at 7.30. The church was filled to capacity. Again on Monday evening and last evening the congregation was still larger. Every available portion of space in the church is occupied at the evening services. All the services, from 5 o'clock in the morning are well attended. The sermons are most powerful, and excellent from every part of view.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Farnham P.Q. managed by the Grey Nuns, and comprised of two buildings, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th Oct. and a total of nineteen lives were lost, so far as known. These consist of five children, eight women and six men, the buildings having been used as a home for aged people and children. Eleven injured inmates are being cared for in the convent of the Grey Nuns. There were 218 people in the hospital at the time of the fire, 113 of these being children, 36 aged men and 37 aged women, the remainder being servants to the Grey Nuns. The origin of the fire is unknown. The material loss is estimated at \$185,000, and there is \$35,000 of insurance.

The Providence Journal publishes the following London despatch: "British Admiralty officials are delighted with the marvelous work that has been done in British dockyards in the building of new dreadnoughts, results, which have not up to this been made public, have been accomplished in this direction. Twelve new battleships of the superdreadnought type are now practically ready for sea. Four of these, the four largest and most powerful weapons of offence that have been placed on the water, are 850 long, with a speed of over thirty knots, and are armed with twelve 18 inch guns. No such armament as this has ever before been contemplated in the history of naval architecture, and it is considered that ships of this type are capable of winning any sea fight in which they may be engaged."

Sir Robert Borden Appeals to the Manhood of Canada in Behalf of National Service.

It was intended that this, or a similar appeal, should be made by Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and their leading supporters in Parliament. Sir Wilfrid refused to co-operate in this attempt to complete Canada's army and make victory certain and complete. That Sir Wilfrid's position might be accepted in Allied, neutral and enemy countries as representing Canadian sentiment, that we had grown weary in the fight and preferred a drawn battle to complete victory was probable and possible. To prevent such misrepresentation of Canadian sentiment, Sir Robert Borden has issued his appeal with a confidence in Canadian manhood and in the loyalty of all Canadians to the great cause.

Ottawa Oct. 23, 1916.

"To the people of Canada: "The world-wide struggle in which our Empire is fighting for its rights, its liberties and its very existence has continued for more than two years. Every effort that could honorably be made on our part to avert war was put forth with the deepest earnestness and sincerity. There was no escape from the contest save in dishonor and ultimate disaster. The wonderful extent and thoroughness of the enemy's long and careful preparation was imperfectly understood at first, and the magnitude of the struggle has surpassed all anticipation. Great Britain's first expeditionary force has been increased more than twenty-fold and that of Canada more than twelve-fold. The climax of the war is rapidly approaching. The last hundred thousand men that Canada will place in the fighting line may be the deciding factor in a struggle, the issue of which will determine the destiny of this Dominion, of our Empire, and of the whole world.

TRIBUTE TO YOUNG MEN.

"The most eloquent tribute would fail to fittingly honor the youth of Canada who have already rallied so splendidly to the colors, and whose heroic valor and glorious achievement have crowned this Dominion with imperishable distinction before the world. Remembering the sacrifice by which that distinction was won, we recall with solemn pride, the undying memory of those who have fallen. In the history of every people there may come such a challenge to the spirit of its citizens as must be answered in service and devotion if the nation is to have an abiding place in the future. The events of this war bring that challenge today to the manhood of Canada.

"Since the war began more than three hundred and seventy thousand men have enlisted in this Dominion. Two hundred and fifty-eight thousand have gone overseas and more than one hundred thousand are now in the battle line. During the first ten months of the present year the number sent forward will aggregate one hundred and forty-one thousand. From the first of January to April 15th of this year the enlistments were at the rate of nearly one thousand per day. Up to the present our forces have been enlisted and organized more rapidly than facilities of transportation and accommodation in Great Britain could be provided. During the past four months the number of enlistments have greatly decreased and having regard to future needs the time has come for this appeal. Notwithstanding the success of the Allied forces in various theatres during the past summer, there is reason to know that the enemy is still strong and determined. A mightier effort than may be imagined is necessary to secure a conclusive victory. The war must have so decisive a result that lasting peace can be secured. We are fighting not for a truce but for victory.

MAN POWER NECESSARY.

"In all mechanical appliances which have played so great a part in this war the Allied nations have almost, if not quite, overtaken the enemy's standard of preparation. Therefore the result will depend upon the organization of the man power

of the Allied nations. Canada must be strong and resolute in that great endeavor. "Our strength can be most effectively thrown into this conflict by utilizing, in all our national activities for sustaining the agricultural, industrial and commercial stability of Canada, those who through age or by reason of physical condition are not available for service at the front, to the end that we may place in the battle line the greatest possible proportion of those fit for military service. With this in view the government has asked the director general and the directors of national service to undertake duties of the highest importance and urgency. It is imperative that the men and women of Canada, individually and through their various organizations, shall serve the nation in those capacities in which their service may be of the most value. Thus, it is the urgent duty of the Canadian people to join with the government in organizing the full power of the nation in terms of human energy.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Under the responsibilities with which I am invested and in the name of the state which we are bound to serve, it is my duty to appeal, and I now appeal most earnestly to the people of Canada that they assist and co-operate with the government and the directors of national service in the endeavor for this purpose. To men of military age I make the appeal that they place themselves freely at the disposition of their country for such service as they are deemed best fitted to perform. "And to the women of Canada, whose spirit has been so splendid and so inspiring in this hour of devotion and sacrifice, I bid Godspeed in the manifold works of beneficence in which they are now engaged and I pray them to aid still more in every field of national service for which they may feel themselves fitted. "Let us never forget the solemn truth that the nation is not constituted of the living alone. There are those as well who have passed away and those yet to be born. So this great responsibility comes to us as heirs of the past and trustees of the future. But with that responsibility there has come something greater still, the opportunity of proving ourselves worthy of it, and I pray that this may not be lost."

R. L. BORDEN.

Our Debt to the British Navy

At the present time Canadian wheat is worth about \$1.85 per bushel and is said to be heading toward the \$2 mark. In Russia wheat is worth about 50 cents a bushel, yet the Russian wheat is of high quality and has competed with the Canadian output for the markets of the world. A very large part of the difference in price between the product of the Canadian wheat fields and that of the great wheat areas of our ally is directly due to the fact that the sea lanes to the world markets have been kept open for Canadian and American wheat by the absolute supremacy of the British navy.

The necessity for this supremacy is obviously apparent. Suppose that one of the attempts of the German navy to break through Jellico's cordon in the North Sea had been even partially successful, and half a dozen of their cruisers had escaped into the Atlantic. They might have paralyzed trade and commerce between this continent and the old world and have prevented the landing of troops and supplies for the motherland. Today however, and uninterruptedly since the commencement of the war, the Atlantic has been an open road to be traversed in safety. True there have been isolated cases through piratical and unrecognized methods the enemy has succeeded in sending to the bottom of the ocean commerce carrying ships, yet such losses are infinitesimal when compared with the volume of traffic daily carried from this continent to the Motherland.

Canada has benefited from the protection of the British navy. Canada should be represented in that navy. We had an opportunity for that representation to take the form of ships of a class and character that would have been found in the front ranks of the Empire's naval forces. Through the ill-advised action of the par-

liamentary and Senatorial representatives of the Liberal party that honour was denied to us but there is now an opportunity to be represented by our men.

This country has done well in the supply of soldiers to the Empire's armies and those soldiers have won undying fame by their valor and ability. Through arrangements which have been perfected by the Naval Department of the Canadian Government we can now have our own flesh and blood fighting for the Empire in the navy as they have done in the army. It is the duty of Canadians to encourage recruiting in the navy, and we can do so most heartily for the scheme outlined by Hon. Mr. Hazen's department makes the most liberal provisions in the way of maintenance, pay and separation allowances. Men who join the Canadian contingent in the British navy will receive the same pay and allowances as men in the army and will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are "doing their bit" for the Empire in a most effective manner.

Possibilities of Flax Production

In the Agricultural War Book for 1916 there are several pages devoted to particulars regarding the cultivation of flax in Canada, principally in Ontario, although in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the plant is cultivated to some extent. The principle contributor to the subject in the War Book is Mr. James A. McCracken, Secretary of the Canadian Flax Growers' Association, with headquarters at St. Mary's Ont. In giving statistics regarding the somewhat limited cultivation of flax in this country Mr. McCracken says "Canada can do a good deal more in this direction than she is doing. The urgency grows stronger when we appreciate that every acre of flax devoted to fibre purposes means from \$75 to \$100 in exports. Whatever flax we export goes mainly to the New England mills and to Ireland, thereby assisting in relieving directly or indirectly, the needs of the hour." Mr. McCracken goes a great deal further into his subject in a pamphlet issued under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, entitled "A Review of the Status and Possibilities of Flax production and manipulation in Canada." He sketches the history of the production in Canada, giving figures which show that, despite the prospects, there has been a decrease instead of the apparently warranted increase. However it is satisfactory to know, on the same authority that "the tide of revival is reaching the remotest portions of the former flax area of southwestern Ontario" and that the number of flax centres that promised to assume activity this year approached 30. Mr. McCracken gives minute particulars regarding the flax field, its choice and cultivation, fertilizers, seed and sowing the implements and machinery required after harvesting and for commercial utilization, the use of flax in paper manufacture, marketing, etc. The pamphlet can be obtained free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Market Prices

Butter, 0.35 to 0.38
Eggs, per doz. 0.36 to 0.38
Poultry each. 0.80 to 0.85
Chickens per pair. 0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small) 0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter) 0.08 to 0.09
Mutton per lb. 0.13 to 0.14
Pork 0.09 to 0.10
Potatoes 0.60 to 0.65
Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.65 to 0.80
Black Oats 0.55 to 0.57
Hides (per lb.) 0.00 to 0.16
Calf Skins 0.22 to 0.30
Sheep Pelts 0.75 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00
Turnips 0.18 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb.) 0.20 to 0.25
Pressed Hay 14.00 to 17.00
Straw 0.40 to 0.50
Ducks per pair 1.55 to 1.60
Lamb Pelts 0.40 to 0.50

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.

Subscribers Attention

As already intimated more than once, the prices of paper and all other materials necessary for the production of a newspaper have very much advanced; and the publisher's lot has become exceedingly difficult. Very many papers have advanced their subscription price 50 per cent. to meet the increased cost of production. We do not want to do this, if we can help it, and the way to help it is for our subscribers to be so kind as to promptly send in their subscriptions. Potatoes are a very good price these times, and most of our subscribers are busy shipping them, we feel pretty sure. Let each of them remember the Herald subscription and add a couple bushels extra to the load. That will more than pay for a year's subscription. We confidently expect to hear from a great many subscribers within the next week. Who will be the first to respond?

DIED.

CORRISH — At Bellevue, Oct. 26th. Stella M. Corrish, aged 17 years. R. I. P.

WONNACOT — In Charlottetown on Friday night the 17th inst. Mrs. John Wonnacot, leaving a husband and five of a family to mourn their loss.

WILLIS — At Kingston, on Sunday, Oct. 29th, Charles Willis, in his seventy-fourth year.

DUNPHY — At Avondale, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Dunphy, widow of the late John Dunphy, after a short illness of a few days, aged 74, leaving four sons and one daughter to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

McQUAID — At the Charlottetown Hospital, on the 28th Oct. Catherine Trainor, widow of the late Andrew McQuaid and mother of the Rev. Father McQuaid of the Palace, leaving four sons and two daughters to mourn. Her funeral on Monday morning was largely attended. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral by her son Rev. Frank McQuaid, assisted by Rev. Leo Herrell and Rev. Father Cox, S. J. His Lordship the Bishop assisted in the Sanctuary. Interment took place in the Cemetery, St. Peter's Road, Father McQuaid officiating at the grave. May her soul rest in peace.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Alexander Martin against Thomas J. Murphy, I have taken and seized all the estate, right title and interest of the said Thomas J. Murphy in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the north by the St. Mary's Road, on the east by land formerly in possession of John McCarron, and now or formerly in possession of John Kiggins, on the south by the division line between Lot Sixty-one and Sixty-three, running along said line west about eighteen chains, thence northwardly parallel with the east line to St. Mary's Road, thence east along said line to John Kiggins' west line, containing about one hundred acres of land more or less.

And I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, set up and sell by Public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said writ, being the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest on eighty dollars and fifty-one cents from September 26th 1916 till paid, at ten per cent per annum, besides Sheriff's fees, poundage and all legal incidental expenses.

ROBERT CURRAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, King's County, October 20th, A. D. 1916.

W. E. BENTLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 25, 1916.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.
Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.
Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of


St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—1f



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS



MENDS — Graniteware, Tin — Copper — Brass — Aluminum Enamelware — Cost 1/2¢ per Mend

PRICE 15¢. PER PACKAGE

VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1¢. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron, Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like VOL-PEEK. That will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then Burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamp.

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Charlottetown

Agents for P. E. Island.