

Local and Other Items

Pensions to Canadian soldiers and their dependents are to be increased to date back from April 1. The amount of the increase is not yet declared.

The Berlin papers say that the Berlin municipal authorities intend to prohibit persons from bathing in their own homes. This is to save water and fuel.

It is reported from Washington that a loan of \$50,000,000 was made on Tuesday 21st by the United States Government to Great Britain. This brings the total advances to the allies up to \$1,966,400,000.

Boatmen of the 27th says:—More than one hundred vessels from the Great Lakes will be brought to the Atlantic Coast in the next few months to relieve the shortage here. Some will be cut in two to get through the Welland Canal.

Active steps have been taken for the enlistment of an unofficial women's battalion in Vancouver, B. C. The organization will be designed primarily as a national service unit for the purpose of fitting its members to take the place of men, who will be freed to go into the fighting lines, but they will receive military drill.

While their mother was away to a neighbor's house fire caught from the lighted stove in the room of R. Mathou, at Chaudiere on the Intercolonial, in Lewis County, P. Q., shortly before five last Wednesday afternoon and three children of Mrs. Mathou perished in the flames. Mr. Mathou is fireman on the I. C. R. and was away in Montreal on duty when the triple tragedy occurred.

The Cheese Board met in the city last Friday. President McMillan in the chair. The Cheese message read: "Twenty-six hundred cheese sold on Board at 21c." The following factories boarded: Vernon River, 260 flats, Cornwall, 80, East River, 90, New Perth, 80, Park Corner, 125, Alberton, 100, Murray Harbor North, 50, Hazlebrook, 50 and 200 flats. Mr. Biffin bid 20.7-8 and secured some of the cheese at this figure.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has placed at the disposal of the Government his official residence and the grounds attached to Government House, to be used as a convalescent home for returned soldiers. The generous offer was made in a letter to Premier Arsenault, and accepted by the latter with grateful thanks. This we feel sure, will be appreciated by the public generally. In the meantime, it is understood, His Honour will take up his residence in the home of the late H. J. Cundal.

In an address at the Union League Club, New York, on the 20th, where members of the Root mission were given an informal dinner, Hon. Elihu Root declared there are "still some Americans who do not quite understand why we are fighting." "If they did," he said, "the pro-German traitors who are selling out our country, who are endeavouring by opposition and obstruction in Congress and out of Congress, to make our preparation for the war inefficient, would be suppressed. There are men walking about in this city tonight who ought to be taken out and shot at sunrise. Understand, it is only a question of time until they will meet their fate."

The funeral of the late J. D. M. Linn, M. L. A., took place at the Parish Church, St. Peter's, on Wednesday last and was very largely attended, about 825 carriages being in the procession. The Holy Name Society, of which deceased was a member, marched ahead of the hearse. A Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. A. McAnulty, P. P., assisted by Rev. Dr. McLellan, a Deacon, Rev. K. C. McPherson, Sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. W. V. McDonald, Master of Ceremonies. Rev. A. P. McLellan, occupied a seat in the Sanctuary and Rev. Dr. Gillis led the choir. An appropriate and eloquent funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan. After the Libera and Absolution interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. R. I. Y.

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Live hogs have reached the record price of 20 cents per pound in Toronto which is equivalent to over 26 cents per pound dressed.

Hon. Arthur Meighan, has been promoted from Solicitor General to Cabinet rank and was sworn in Secretary of State and Minister of Mines.

In the House of Commons Ottawa, on Monday, during discussion in Committee of the C. N. R. bill, the opposition continued to obstruct, and the closure was applied by a vote of 42 to 24.

A large British freight steamer bound from a British port for a St. Lawrence port went ashore on one of the Magdalen Islands. She was floated by the Steamers Stella Maris and St. Catharines. She will be repaired at Halifax.

The British Parliament on the 21st took recess until October 16. The time which has elapsed since the war statement of Premier Lloyd George has been occupied in clearing up several small measures of domestic legislation.

CLERICAL CHANGES—His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, has made the following changes in the clergy of the diocese: Rev. Bernard Gillis, D. D., from St. Columba, East Point, to All Saints, Cardigan; Rev. R. J. McDonald from Brae and Lot 11 to St. Columba; Rev. Leo Herrell from the Cathedral, Charlottetown, to Brae and Lot 11; Rev. William V. McDonald, recently ordained, to the Cathedral.

Prince Albert, second son of the King, has been obliged to leave his ship owing to gastric trouble, according to an announcement in the court circular. A consultation of physicians has been held, as a result of which it was decided that the Prince must submit to a course of treatment. This will prevent him from undertaking any duty abroad for several months. Prince Albert has suffered from gastric disorders for several years. He was operated on for appendicitis in 1914, and on several occasions has been obliged to go on sick leave.

DIED.

McBRIDE—At Donnelly's Road, near Peake's station, on Tuesday, August 21, Daniel McBride, aged seventy years. R. I. P.

SHAW—At West River Bridge on Aug. 23rd, 1917, Alex. C. Shaw, aged 78 years.

McLEOD—At West River on Aug. 26th Murdoch McLeod, aged 40 years.

BAGNALL—At Hazelgrove on Aug. 25, 1917, Richard Elmer Bagnall, aged 35 years, son of Mr. Joseph S. Bagnall.

CAIN—At New Perth, Monday, Aug. 27, William, third son of Wm. Cain, in his twelfth year. R. I. P.

BLANCHARD—in this city on Aug. 27th, Joseph Blanchard, interment at Rustico. R. I. P.

SCRIMGEOUR—At Cardigan August 21st John G. Scrimgeour, in the 75th year of his age.

AYERS—At her residence, 240 Queen St. August 28th, Mrs. Thomas Ayers in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

The Market Prices.

Butter.....	0.40 to 0.42
Eggs, per doz.....	0.35 to 0.36
Poultry each.....	0.80 to 1.00
Chickens per pair.....	0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.).....	0.00 to 0.01
Beef (small).....	0.10 to 0.11
Beef (quarter).....	0.08 to 0.11
Lamb per lb.....	0.11 to 0.12
Pork.....	0.16 to 0.17
Potatoes.....	1.00 to 1.25
Lard, per 100 lbs.....	0.55 to 0.60
Black Oats.....	0.85 to 0.90
Wheat (per lb.).....	0.16 to 0.17
Half Skins (per lb.).....	0.00 to 0.02
Sheep Pelts.....	1.50 to 2.00
Wool (per cwt.).....	0.00 to 0.01
Curries (per lb.).....	0.25 to 0.30
Dressed Hay.....	14.00 to 17.00
Straw.....	0.30 to 0.40
Ducks per pair.....	1.55 to 2.00
Wool Pelts.....	0.00 to 0.01

Drowning Accident

Captain Abram Daley, of the schooner Rascurn, which arrived in port on Saturday with a cargo of coal from Picton for the P. E. I. Railway met with a tragic death early Monday morning. In company with another seaman named McPherson they attempted to bring two shackles of chain in a motor boat from the schooner. Minnie, lying at the east side of the Railway Wharf to the Rascurn which was moored at the west side. This chain, which would weigh probably more than five hundred pounds, was piled up in the bow of the boat and put her down considerably by the head. Capt. Trenholm of the Minnie advised Capt. Daley to row the boat around the end of the wharf, but the latter thought he could get along all right with the engine. There was a considerable sea running, and as the boat was off the western end of the wharf she got between a cross sea, and her bow being so low in the water with the weight of chain she immediately filled and sank when the wave struck her. The two men were left struggling in the water neither being able to swim. Fortunately for McPherson he managed to get hold of a piece of board belonging to the engine box of the motor boat, which kept him afloat until a boat reached him from the schooner Hector McGregor, which was lying at anchor a short distance from the wharf. When the boat reached the spot Captain Daley, said to relate, had disappeared from view. McPherson was exhausted when pulled into the boat, being unable to speak. He says that when the boat sank he also went down, and upon coming to the surface caught one momentary glimpse of Captain Daley struggling in the water, and this was the last he saw of him alive. The accident occurred about 8.30 in the morning and about nine o'clock a boat with Wallis, Joe and Kenneth McDonald and John Lund started grappling, and after two hours got the body about 25 feet from the wharf. Captain Daley was 32 years of age and belonged to Iris, near Murray Harbor.

European Gateways

The prime minister of Great Britain says Belgium and Serbia are the gateways, and that the Belgians and the Serbs hold these gates against the enemy. Germany replies to the charge that she will not guarantee Belgian freedom on the ground that she will not permit Belgium to command British aid.

There are difficulties in the way of Germany giving up her hope of acquisition of these two little countries, and these difficulties are expressed in the terse word of Lloyd George, who referred to them as "gateways." Except Germany can acquire these countries her scheme of Mittel Europa falls to the ground.

Belgium blocks the free pathway of German commerce to the sea, save by the roundabout route through Hamburg, which is hundreds of miles north of the southern province. Serbia stands in the way of the Berlin-Baghdad railway, which passes directly through her territory.

The restored Belgium will not be German in fact or in spirit. The memories of the German invasion, with its attendant horrors, will never be blotted from the minds of these people. No restoration that Germany can give will appease the anger and the abhorrence of the nation whose peaceful land was made a battle field for no fault of their own.

Serbia likewise will retain lasting disdain for the German. Daily by victory can Germany escape from the penalties that will incur. With military victory she can compel compliance with her will, however grudging it may be. The need of victory is therefore vital to Germany. Without it she cannot enjoy even in Europe that she held before. And victory will be denied to her, because with it the freedom that is the right of the Belgian and the Serb becomes impossible, and the first duty of the Entente is to assure and safeguard this freedom.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 5 and 50 cts.

They Fear the Result

That the anti-conscriptionist Liberals would vigorously oppose the soldier's vote measure was to be expected. The men who follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier are opposed to compulsory military service and they know that the Canadian troops almost to a man, will favor it as a matter of simple justice to themselves. Consequently it is quite on a par with the previous attitude of those anti-conscription Laurierites that they should exert every means in their power to prevent the soldiers from giving full expression to their sentiments and feelings.

With the Canadian boys at the front it is not a matter of politics. Racial political differences have no place with the men who are actually on the firing lines, or who have been there. Those men know from experience what it means to exchange safety and pleasure in civil life for the hard work and danger of the front line trenches. Some of them have been on the battle front practically continuously, for two years, without even a furlough to relieve the grind. They know that every engagement in which they participate means that their numbers are lessened and they also know the young men of Canada are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to provide the required assistance. Why more men have not offered under the voluntary system the soldiers neither know nor care. The fact that enlistment has fallen off is all they see or want to see, and if the men now in Canada were to change places with the heroes at the front they too would hold precisely the same viewpoint.

Then it naturally follows that the soldiers favor compulsion as the means of securing reinforcements when other methods have failed. When the opportunities come to vote for the candidates of a Government which has introduced compulsion, as opposed to the candidates of an opposition which has opposed compulsion, it does not require a very exhaustive knowledge of human nature to form a fairly accurate idea of how they will cast their ballots.

Liberals who have opposed compulsion, and thus voted against reinforcements and assisting our men at the front know well how the soldiers will regard that action. Many Laurierites do not hesitate to say that "Canada has done enough," which means nothing more or less than that they are prepared to leave our soldiers to their fate. The soldiers will express their opinion of such cowardice when the time comes and that opinion cannot be favorable to the Laurierites.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the party of Laurier should regard with a feeling akin to dread the polling of the soldiers. In Canada it might be possible for that party to muster sufficient slackers, anti-conscriptionists and racialists to give Laurier a majority in Parliament. With 400,000 soldiers votes in opposition to him it cannot be done. Questions of tariff reform, aid to railways and similar domestic problems will not weigh with the man in khaki. He will see but one issue in the forthcoming election—to win the war or stand forth to the world as a nation of quitters, an everlasting libel on the splendid work of the soldiers themselves.

It must be admitted that the Borden Government has gone to exceptional lengths to assure an honest recording of the soldier vote; unusual concessions have already been made to the Laurierites in the matter of selecting officials for the registering of that vote, and yet the Laurierites are not satisfied with these very pronounced evidences of a desire to play fair.

Hon. William Pugsley, who opposed conscription, who has done nothing to help win the war, who is not represented in khaki and who has no interest in the Empire struggle save as the problems it has created may help to gain votes for the Liberal party, is busily engaged in manufacturing trumped up objections to the measure now before the House and for the sole purpose of wasting time in consuming hour after hour with sterile speeches. Other small politicians on the Laurier side are following his lead, and while this farce is being played out at Ottawa the men most interested, the men whose franchise the Laurierites are attempting to limit and nullify, are locked in what war reviewers term one of the most

desperate battles of the whole war.

The drama of the trenches and the Laurier farce at Ottawa are being played concurrently.

It is a sickening spectacle but it should serve to open the eyes of the Canadian people to the true character of the opposition at Ottawa—an opposition that will fight the Borden Government that will fight a union Government, that will in fact fight any government patriotic enough to make the winning of the war and the reinforcement of the Canadian soldiers the first and most prominent plank in its platform. Such an opposition is afraid to meet the soldiers, is afraid of the effect of the votes of the men it has refused to support. That is the real explanation of the prolonged opposition to the passage of the measure which will give the soldiers the right to strike back at the partisan politicians who, having voted to desert them, would now rob them of the opportunity of showing their disapproval of their betrayers.—St. John Standard.

That Winnipeg Convention

Determined to show Canadians that the machine made resolutions passed at the recent convention of Liberals held at Winnipeg, did not represent the true spirit of Western Liberalism, the Liberals of south Winnipeg held a meeting of their own on Tuesday, which is said to have been attended by several thousand voters. At that meeting they passed a series of resolutions strongly condemning the machine product of the larger convention. One of these resolutions will suffice to show what South Winnipeg Liberals think of the principle of compulsory military service. It is as follows:

"We therefore resolve that we will not support at the present crisis any leader who is not prepared to declare his acceptance of the principle of compulsory military service as well as the compulsory conscription of wealth."

At the Winnipeg convention an amendment to the alleged war resolution, pledging support to conscription, was offered by J. O. Turfitt, M. P., for Assiniboia, and voted down by the machine delegates.

A few days ago, the Win the War League, in a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking for his support of compulsory military service providing that the necessary number of men for the Canadian armies could not be obtained by the voluntarily system. Laurier refused to give the required assurance and therefore stands again revealed as an opponent of compulsion.

After the Winnipeg convention it was announced that the delegates in attendance were unanimously in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the one man who could solve the problem of the day. Following that announcement came another to the effect that the approval of Sir Wilfrid was by no means unanimous, and from the attitude of the South Winnipeg Liberals who are inclined to believe that the second statement told the truth.

The Manitoba Free Press, the largest and most influential Liberal newspaper west of the Great Lakes, boldly declares that the Winnipeg convention was captured by the Laurier machine, that the resolution passed secured a majority only as the result of unceasing lobbying and that the convention was shamefully manipulated by the Laurier, Oliver and anti-conscription leaders. What the Free Press calls a "Tammany Junta" from Edmonton and Vancouver captured the convention with a cut and dried programme which had the direct approval of Sir Wilfrid and which was intended to turn the gathering into one great Laurier jollification.

general. And it is particularly worthy of note that Hon. Mr. Hudson was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the machine gathering.

The more light is thrown on the Winnipeg gathering the more evidence there is to prove that it was a shamefully manipulated affair, unworthy of the best traditions of the Liberal party and certainly not representative of the real spirit of Western Liberalism.

Air Raids on Belgium

Another bombing expedition was made over Belgium on Saturday night by British aviators. A bombing raid was carried out at midnight on Saturday by the naval air service at St. Denis. The western air force official report says: "A large number of bombs were dropped; one of our machines is missing."

Bombs were again dropped on Dutch territory Saturday evening by airmen of unknown nationality. The missiles fell just inside the frontier, but no damage done.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of agricultural land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intestate homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORY,
Regency Minister of the Interior

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