

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 84

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 25th September, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Fredericton, P. E. Island from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Fredericton and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WILSON,
Post Office Inspector,
Ottawa, Ontario,
August 23rd, 1916.

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 available Dominion 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 incoming homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of the homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres wholly 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 home stead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase and 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 \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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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.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT AUGUST 14th, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.15	10.20	
5.00	1.15	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.20	9.03	
5.45	2.06	9.02	" Emerald Jct. "	9.59	8.48	6.15	8.00
6.22	2.49	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.23	5.30	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.50	
			Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.05		
8.10	12.15		" Port Hill "	7.48	3.11		
9.08			" O'Leary "	7.00	2.24		
			Ar. Alberton "	6.19	12.15		
10.38	4.40		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.00		
11.38	5.40						
			Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.				
8.55	8.55	6.30	Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.35	7.50		
9.80	9.50	7.35		8.00	7.00		
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	8.05	5.50		
3.00	6.50		" Port Hill "	7.02	4.10		
4.10	8.40		" Morell "	6.33	3.24		
4.36	9.17		" St. Peter's "	6.11	2.50		
4.57	9.47		Ar. Souris Dep.	5.10	1.25		
6.00	11.15		Ar. Elmira Dep.	4.00			
7.10							
			Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	7.00	3.50		
4.15	8.50		" Cartigan "	6.11	2.39		
5.04	10.00		" Montague "	7.49	2.10		
5.25	10.30		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	5.15	1.30		
6.00	11.10						
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	5.35		
A.M. P.M.			" Vernon River "	8.31	4.01		
8.10	3.10		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	2.00		
9.50	4.25						
11.45	5.55						

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

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Church Music.

The Supreme course in Church Music conducted last year at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md. was an outcome of the concert given at the Conservatory hall by the Schola Cantorum of St. Mary's Seminary during the Convention of the Society of St. Gregory of America held in that city in April, 1915.

It will be given this year under the auspices of the Society of Gregory and again under the direction of Rev. Leo P. Manzetti, First Vice President of the Society of St. Gregory and Director of Music of the Schola Cantorum of St. Mary's Seminary. In order to accommodate those who come from distant points and for the sake of greater convenience the class lessons in Traditional Gregorian Chant will be held twice a day for three weeks instead of once a day for six weeks. Also, to allow those who desire to attend the course to take a short rest after the year's work it had been deemed advisable to set the time from July 24 to August 12 inclusive. This represents a total of thirty-six lessons in lieu of thirty, as in the previous year.

The course in plain chant comprises: principles, reading of Gregorian notation, tonality, psalmody, phrasing, rhythm and tempo. Father Manzetti always connects the study of Gregorian rhythm and phrasing with the interpretation of the classics and modern music which makes the course very interesting. Each class begins with voice exercises to insure proper tone production and perfect vocal union.

Another class is organized for the study and interpretation of polyphonic and modern Church Music. Private lessons can be had in harmony, counter-point, harmonization of Gregorian melodies, voice culture and composition. Special attention is called to the fact that the course though lectural in part, is in the main Scholastic, the whole body of students being formed into a real schola for the rendition of Gregorian and figured music, once they have mastered the theory and principles of each.

For information and conditions apply to the Rev. Leo P. Manzetti, Musical Director, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Musical Prodigy

Rome has lately had a welcome little visitor in the person of the boy prodigy in the world of music, Willy Ferrero, of Spain, who has been directing famous orchestras in the presence of some of the biggest audiences that have yet filled the Angioteo Little Ferrero has played in nearly every Royal Court in Europe, and before the elite of every capital. But success—and it has been great—has not spoiled him. He is the same early-headed youngster in velvet knickerbockers who received with complacency pats on the head from some of the Roman Cardinals years ago, after he had played before their Majesties and a select body of Romans.

Looking Backward.

The constant looking backward to what might have been, instead of forward to what may be, is a great weakener of self-confidence. This worry for the old past, this wasted energy, for that which no power on earth can restore, ever lessens a man's faith in himself, weakens his efforts to develop himself for the future to the perfection of his possibilities. Nature in her beautiful love and tenderness says to the weakened and worn and weary with the struggle:

"Do in the best way you can the trifle that is under your hand at the moment; do it with good intention; do it with best preparation your thought suggests;

bring all the light of knowledge to aid you. Do this and you have done your best. The past is forever closed. No worry, no struggle, no suffering, nor agony of despair can change it. It is yours. Turn all that past, with its sad hours, its weakness and sin, its wasted opportunities and grace, as so many lights in hope and confidence upon the future. The present and the future are yours; the past has gone back, with all its messages, its history, its records, to the God who lent you the golden moments to use in obedience to His law.

40 Years Among the Sioux.

Last week marked the fortieth year of service among the North Dakota Sioux Indians for Rev. Jerome Hunt, O. S. B., the grand old missionary of Fort Totten, in the Devil's Lake Agency. Forty years ago Father Jerome came to Fort Yates, North Dakota, from Indiana accompanied by Brother Giles, who has been his faithful friend, companion and helpmate all these years. The young religious built two churches at Fort Yates and thirty-five years ago was sent to Fort Totten where his wonderful work among the Indians is too well known to need any further eulogy. He built a church and school which still stand at what is known as "The Mission," the school was conducted under Father Jerome for many years and the church is still the house of worship for his faithful band. Living there amid hardships he won the hearts of his red brethren and through affection led them to the Catholic religion and Christ. He made of his Indian children good men and women and good citizens of the United States. Much of their present prosperity, reflected in many well-tilled farms and substantial homes, is due to his gentle but firm influence. He made of the Sioux tongue a language, translated the Bible into it and taught the Indians to read and write. At the mission every month in Brother Giles' printing room, a paper in the Sioux is published. But all that Father Jerome has done in these forty years, none but the Indians and the all-seeing eye of the Creator know. Such talent as his might have aimed in a more spectacular way, but better far than a monument of marble or stone is the love and devotion with which he is, enshrined in the hearts of the parishioners. There is to be no celebration of his forty years of service, for Father Jerome and Brother Giles see nothing more in a life time consecrated to humanity than an answer to the call of Christ and the simple fulfillment of duty.

Bishop Of Los Angeles.

Recently announcement was made of the promotion of the Right Reverend John McCort, Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia, to the See of Monterey and Los Angeles, Cal., in succession to the late Bishop Connelly who died on September 18, 1915. Up to the time of going to press no official confirmation of the appointment has been made and no reference to it was contained in the last issue of "The Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia. It is generally believed, however, that the report is not devoid of foundation.

Bishop McCort is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in February 16, 1860. He completed his theological studies at St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Pa., and was ordained on October 14, 1883. He became professor of Mathematics in his Alma Mater and subsequently was professor of Ecclesiastical History and Liturgy. He remained in the Seminary until 1893, when he was appointed rector of Our Mother of Sorrows Church in Philadelphia. On July 25, 1910, he was named Vicar General of the Diocese and was consecrated Titular Bishop of Azotus, and Auxiliary to the

Most Reverend Archbishop Prendergast, on September 17, 1912.

Famous Pontiffs

On Whit-Monday, June 12 occurred the eleventh centenary of Pope St. Leo III. He has slept for 1100 years, with other sainted Leos, in the chapel of St. Leo I, the Great, in St. Peter's, Rome, but there is a still more striking memory of him there than his tomb. After entering the Basilica you see in the center of the pavement an immense disc of porphyry. In the old St. Peter's this disc occupied the central part of the apse and it was on it that Charlemagne knelt to receive from the hands of Leo III the imperial crown which renewed the Roman Empire of the West, created a new Europe, and established peace on a firmer basis than it had known for many centuries. Leo's favorite motto in those far-off days was "Gloria in excelsis Deo et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis." This, too, is still recorded in the ancient mosaic of his famous "Triclinium" which may be seen on the external wall of the Scala Santa, with the word "Pax" occupying the summit of the arch of the precious monument. A month later, July 16, was celebrated the seventh centenary of one of the greatest of all the Popes, Innocent III, who sleeps in St. John Lateran. It was to him that Leo XIII in our own time looked as his special model in the papacy. That was why he chose to be buried beside the medieval pontiff, and why he worked so assiduously to secure the friendship and confidence of earthly rulers. Innocent III was the most powerful of all the Pontiffs, and the dukes, princes, kings and emperors of the Eastern as well as the Western world came to him to settle their disputes. According to some authorities he introduced into the "Angus Dei" of the Mass the third response: "Give us peace," instead of "Have mercy on us." The truth in the history of the Popes is full of instances of their activity and efficacy in promoting the cause of peace among Christian nations, and Benedict XV is exalting himself now in the same cause is only walking in the footsteps of his predecessors.

A Brave Soldier

Paris, Aug. 7.—Corporal Gouteaubier, of the French light infantry, has been decorated with a military cross by President Poincare for capturing one hundred Germans, including two officers, aided by a single companion. The reference to Corporal Gouteaubier's exploit in army orders reads: "For bravery and contempt of danger which struck into the trenches and shelter of the enemy. With a single comrade he has made one hundred prisoners, including two officers, whom he took to the rear. He then rejoined his post."

When Corporal Gouteaubier was paraded before President Poincare on the recent visit of the latter to the Somme front, he told the story of his feat at the request of the President. It was on July 20 before Hem Wood. The French troops had just dashed forward at the German positions. The first wave had swept over the enemy's trenches and the second had followed to complete the operation. However, from a hollow toward the right, a well sustained fusillade was being poured on the flank of the attackers.

Corporal Gouteaubier, who was at the right wing of the second wave, called out to one man: "Guillot, come with me." The two approached the spot whence the firing came. They glided from tree to tree until they were close to the shelter, where a German company was holding out. Guillot threw bombs as fast as he could into their midst and the fire ceased. "Surrender," shouted the corporal in a stentorian voice from behind a tree. In response to his demand one

A Sluggish Liver CAUSES LOTS OF TROUBLE.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising, such as constipation, severe headaches, bilious headaches, sick headaches, jaundice, sick stomach, etc.

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hundred Germans emerged from the shelter with uplifted hands, led by two officers.

"Pass along this way," shouted Corporal Gouteaubier from his hiding place. "Go out of the wood at once and march to the rear."

Two minutes later the Germans, shepherded by the corporal and Guillot, arrived at the French lines.

The prisoners admitted that some of their comrades remained in the shelter. "Come on, Guillot, let us go back and fetch them," said the corporal.

The two men started back, but Guillot fell with a bullet in his breast and the corporal had to abandon his enterprise.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

"Ah! see yo' is house-cleaning," said Mrs. Snow White "Yes," replied Mrs. March

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

It is all right to talk on a subject that you know nothing about but perhaps it is better not to pose as an authority.

BEWARE OF WORMS

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Stools without griping, purging or ss. Price 25 cts.

Loving kindness is greater than laws, and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.—Talmud.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED DYSPEPSIA.

Unless the stomach is kept in good shape your food will not digest properly but will cause a rising and souring of food, a feeling of ravenousness in the stomach, pains in the stomach or a feeling as if a heavy weight were lying there.

Burdock Blood Bitters cannot be surpassed as a cure for dyspepsia and all its allied troubles. Mr. James R. Burns, Belmont, N.S., writes: "About two years ago I was badly troubled with dyspepsia, and could not get any relief. I tried most everything, but not even the doctors seeming to do me any good. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, as he had seen it advertised. I did so, and by the time the first bottle was gone I felt better, and after taking three bottles I was completely cured. I highly recommend it to all sufferers from dyspepsia."

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 23, 1916
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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 JAMES McISAAC
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

For The Liberty of All.

The New York Herald reproduces the statement of Gen. Joffre, that the Allies are fighting not merely for the "interests of our respective countries, but also for the liberties of the world," and says that this is "a truth that will not be ignored." The Herald further declares that "it is a fact that we are intimately connected with the outcome of the war, and that our whole future may be involved, cannot be escaped. The German people themselves realize it and more than anybody else do the Americans of German descent absorb the idea. But the German people cannot help themselves as yet, and it becomes clearer day after day that freedom of the world as this world is to insure it must begin with the freedom of the German people."

We have here the explanation of American interest, limited though it is its expression, in the outcome of the fearful struggle, is to deny the obvious. The Allies owe nothing to America for whatever of sympathetic concern she may have shown them. All the indebtedness is upon the side of the nation that stands idly by while the brave men of other nations and other peoples do their fighting. The New York Herald says "here in America we shut our eyes to it." It remarks further that though Mr Wilson said that with the war and its issues America was not concerned he has had his

paper points out, "had no spontaneous applause at his notification meeting until he uttered the word 'Lusitania.'" The Herald concludes with the question: "What American who believes in free institutions can doubt the wisdom of the utterance of Gen. Joffre?"

Canada's Progress.

The New York World remarks that since the birth of the Dominion in 1867, the number of big things she has accomplished make a long list. A few of them may be briefly enumerated. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, with the greatest single lock in the world; an irrigation dam, 7,000 feet long at Bassano, Alberta; the largest railway tunnel in America at the Rogers Pass, now nearing completion; the largest single-span bridge in the world, now building at Quebec; the new \$80,000,000 Welland Canal; the great harbor works at St John and Halifax; a railway mileage of 3,76 miles per head, ranking in total mileage after the United States, Russia, Germany and India; an area equal to thirty United Kingdoms, eighteen Germany's or eighteen times the size of France.

Immigration After The War.

Persons who are inclined to criticize the Canadian Department of Immigration for not bringing a larger number of settlers to this country during the past two years may, perhaps, find some comfort in studying what has happened to our southern neighbors in the same connection. During the first year of the war the number of immigrants reaching the United States was 326,000, while the number who departed was 206,000 leaving a net gain of 120,000

the second year the arrivals were 368,748 and the departures 240,807, leaving the net gain 125,941. Had there been no war, the annual increment to the United States population by immigration would have been over a million.

There is a general impression that a rush of immigrants to this continent will occur as soon as peace comes again. The burdens to be carried by European communities will be such as to induce people to seek lands of larger opportunity and lighter taxation. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the tendency will be accentuated by the marked reluctance to break up the great estates which are now in comparatively few hands. The returned soldier will not care to become a laborer when he can come to Canada and get a farm of his own.

But the tide of immigration is going to be divided into two distinct streams. Men from Germany, Austria and Bulgaria will not come here. They will not be particularly welcome if they did. They will prefer the United States, while the British and their Allies will have a natural inclination to seek the British dominions. The result will inevitably be an accentuation of the growing difference of sentiment and outlook already noticeable between Canada and the big American republic. The Teutonic element in the United States will become more pronounced, with a consequent decrease of sympathy between that country and this.

Commenting on some indignant remarks of "Billy" Sunday the Ottawa Journal says: "There is more in Sunday's indignation than is apparent at first blush. Probably the meanest type among mankind is the cad who, protected by distance, the privileges of parliament, or some other barrier between his own carcass and his neighbor, is loud in his denunciation of other people as grafters and thieves. We've experienced too many of this order in Canada of late. If some of the cheap libelers of their fellow-Canadians in politics, for instance, had to answer for their innuendoes and lies with a well deserved thrashing, we would probably hear less of the loose tongue and evil fist that disgrace our public life."

Canada's Trade Expands

The last official statement of Canadian trade shows that in the financial quarter ending June 30, the aggregate trade of the Dominion nearly doubled, the increase being in excess of 93 per cent. The figures show a general expansion, with the volume of imports and exports rising steadily. Customs figures for the month of June show another substantial increase, indicating a further addition in the column of dutiable goods. It all spells prosperity. How many Canadians are there who realize that an important factor in quickening and strengthening our trade is the much maligned munitions industry?

The munitions industry was established in Canada thru the action of Sir Sam Hughes. Had it not been for his confidence in the capacity of Canadian manufacturers and his determination to utilize that capacity for the benefit of Canada, there would have been no munitions industry in Canada. The five hundred millions of dollars which have come to Canada in shell orders would have gone elsewhere, and many thousands of Canadian workmen would have been compelled to look elsewhere for their means of living. The munitions industry is the largest in the Dominion. That industry has imported and exported enormous quantities, not only directly in raw materials and sending out the finished product, but indirect-

ly in increasing the purchasing power of Canada by half a billion dollars, or that proportion of it which has not been spent in the purchase of the raw materials already mentioned. What has that not meant to Canada?

It means to most intelligent Canadians that an industrial and commercial factor of tremendous importance has been supplied by the minister of militia and that largely by reason of it the country is prospering exceedingly. To liberals of the Laurier-Carvell-Kyte school it spells nothing but profiteering, plundering, industrial debauchery; it proves nothing to them except that the government is corrupt and that the manufacturers of Canada are vampires.

Allison, Kyte and Carvell
 (St. John Standard.)

The Borden Government has craved from the roll of honorary crosses the name of J. Wesley Allison and the partisan opposition papers are finding opportunity to jubilantly declare that it furnishes complete vindication of the Kyte-Carvell charges. Such a contention is absurd. It was not to fasten guilt on J. Wesley Allison or any other contractor that the charges were made. Those behind the allegations hoped to convict of malfeasance of graft General Sir Sam Hughes or members of the Government, but despite the fact that the doors were opened wide and every opportunity given for the production of all evidence bearing on the charges, not one fact was brought out to prove that they had reasonable foundation.

Kyte and Carvell charged that fuse contracts had been let to fake companies in the United States at exorbitant prices so that friends of General Hughes might benefit financially; that the said companies had never made a fuse and "never intended making a fuse," and that General Hughes was "primarily responsible for the whole nefarious transaction. To what extent were these charges proven? The evidence showed them to be a collection of vicious falsehoods based upon stolen documents and in minds warped by years of practice at the unclean game of defending the rotten acts of a former administration.

As for Allison, the reason for his condemnation was perfectly plain, says the Ottawa Journal. The commission report condemned him, not because, as Carvell insinuated, he had dishonestly come into possession of money from fuse contracts and divided the spoils with his friends, including the Minister of Militia, but simply because he did not inform Sir Sam and the Shell Committee that he would be financially benefited by the fuse contract let to the committee to the American promoters whom Allison had interested in the matter.

The commissioners' report did not blame Allison for taking his share in the commission which the contractors divided among themselves. What they blamed him for, and what the Government now condemns him for, was pretense of disinterestedness. So far as taking the commission in itself was concerned he was in the same position as Youkum and the others, and Judges Duff and Meredith make it plain in their report that there was nothing wrong about it—that "it is a common practice among promoters" to arrange commissions on contracts in advance. As a matter of fact—and this is the kernel of the whole question—the price of the fuses was not affected in the slightest degree by any commissions that were paid to Allison or anyone else.

King George At The Front.

With the British Army in France, via London, August 15—King George has been at the front for a week. He left today for England, and his departure was the first information that the majority of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution the visit was kept a secret, and there was no display or big reviews, as on the occasion of his visit last fall. The King simply went about seeing all sections of the army at

work and the fields they had won; the flutter of a bit of bunting bearing the royal coat of arms as a motor car sped along the road in clouds of dust, and motor truck drivers and passing battalions started and looked around, exclaiming, "The king." The Prince of Wales was with the king all of the time. The monarch was dressed in khaki, with the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders, and the prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. Neither wore any decorations, and but for their features, which were immediately recognized everywhere, they might have been taken for two of a party of officers making a round of inspection.

IN FIRST LINE TRENCHES.

At one point on the line the king met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the fourth army, which delivered the main attack, and Major-General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Fricourt the King went into the first line British trenches from which the British made their charge. "Now I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old No Man's Land, and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and trenches which the British wrested from the Germans. Standing on the edge of a big shell crater the king looked with a sailor's telescope he was carrying across the foreground of desolation toward Pozieres, the Bazentinis, Longueval and Delville Wood. He watched the curls of black smoke which signified that the Germans were busy, while nearby him a battery of British guns was sending screaming shells.

"You seemed to miss that," he said to Gen. Rawlinson, indicating a siver of wall still standing in Mametz. "But there is nothing that is not down in La Boiselle, as you will see, Your Majesty," said Gen. Rawlinson, warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet, and when the king came back up the trench, snuffing, he said: "It smells pretty strong." Remarkings on the depth and spaciousness of the dugouts, with their beds, tables and chairs, he said to some soldiers of a reserve battalion stationed at that point: "Evidently the Germans expected to make a long stay, but you gave them a surprise and they are not so comfortable now."

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

A dramatic moment occurred as the king was walking across a field swept by a British charge. He came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross bearing the inscription: "Unknown British Soldier." Both the king and the prince halted and saluted the cross. "It was sporting of the king to come here," said one of the soldiers, "and if Fritz only knew it wouldn't be begin a strat with his guns. As it is, whistling Percy might let loose any minute." Whistling Percy is the name for a noisy shell from the German guns.

Under date of August 19th the following intelligence comes from Sherbrooke Quebec. A peculiar accident, which resulted in the death of two children at La Patrie, occurred there. The facts are as follows:—Thursday afternoon a Mrs. Verret, of that place, sent her young boy to a nearby grocery store for a bottle of soothing syrup. On his way back home he met one of his playmates. The two lads decided to investigate the contents of the bottle. The wrapper was torn off and the boys partook of the contents of the bottle, drinking about three-quarters of it. No ill effects immediately following the taking of the nostrum, the boys hid their misdeed by stating that the cork had blown off while they were shaking the bottle, and part of the contents lost. Some three hours later, sleep overtook the two children while they were at play, and they laid themselves down alongside the fence to rest. There they were found by Mr. Verret, who, after trying vainly to awaken them, called in a doctor. Although all possible means were tried the children remained in a comatose condition and died during the evening.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.



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Men's two and three piece summer suits in fancy brown and greys D. B. and S. B. models, a dandy suit for these warm days. Coats are only half lined, trousers are made with cuff and belt loops. Sizes \$10 33 to 40 chest. Regular 15 to 17 special \$10

See this line of Suits worth to \$25, selling here today \$15

Men's two and worsted suits to clear at less than cost prices. They are fancy browns, medium light greys and fancy pin stripe effects. They are all new suits, but the rest are only about one of each pattern, so we are going to clear them at a saving to you. L. B. and D. H. models. Also a couple of Norfolk suits. The prices range from \$3.00 to \$25.00 \$15 All sizes from 36 to 42.

Great Room Making Sale of Boys' Suits Worth to \$10 for \$5

Boys' fancy tweed and worsted. If you need a suit for that boy now is the time to get one as the prices are advancing every day. We have here a pile of suits bought at the old prices and they would be good buying at the price they are marked, but to cut down our stock and make room we are going to clear them at this low price. Regular \$2.50 to \$10.00 Special \$5.00. All sizes.

Get a Straw Hat today less than Wholesale Price

RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HOT WEATHER, when you find that your straw hats every day—comes this clearance sale—a chance right to your hand. The hats are good. The styles are smart—the prices are wonderfully attractive.

Men's new straw boaters worth to \$2.50 for	1.50	Men's soft straw hats worth to \$1.00 each for	50c
Men's new straw boaters worth to \$2.00	1.00	Men's soft straw hats worth to \$1.50 each for	1.00
Men's Panama Hats worth to \$3.00	5.00	Men's summer caps worth to \$1.50 each for	50c

Boys' Straw Hats at Big Discounts

All our boys' straw hats—that means probably the most complete—the best assorted stock of the kind in the city moves out this week to make room. Bring in the boys and let us fit them.

Boys' new hats worth to 40c for	25c	Boys' new straw hats worth to 80c each	50c
Boys' new straw hats worth to 1.25 for	85c	Boys' new straw hats worth to \$1.65 for	1.00

25c. Hats and Caps Worth to 2.00 for 25c. 25c.

A big table, filled with caps, hats, soft felt hats, hard felt hats, many shapes, all styles and colors, worth to \$2.00 each, clearing at 25c.

Clearing Out All Aertex Underwear—Reg. 1.75 for \$1.00

Aertex Underwear clearing at \$1.00 per garment. This is a splendid underwear for hot weather, as it is porous and allows the air to circulate about the body. This line is regularly sold at \$1.75, but we have only a few sizes left at 1.00

MOORE & McLEOD!

119—121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

SAVE YOUR MONEY
 FOR THE
DOMINION WAR LOAN
 TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
 OTTAWA

Stylish Shoes for Stout Women

Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends.

By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. to Size 2 1/2 to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50.

ALLEY & CO.
 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Local and Other

What cutting started week on University Park, Sask, and will al throughout the district week.

In an earthquake which dozens of cities and central Italy on Friday, damage was at Rimini four persons are dead injured.

Newfoundland sealers reported to have done year on the grounds. Dr. the steamer Florizelle, he said, gathered in \$150,000 worth of pelts.

Police Justice M. T. Johnston, of Euston, M arrested recently by a policeman for running a mobile beyond the speed. The Justice promptly fit self \$1 and costs.

The annual Scottish Ga under the auspices of the donia Club, held on the of the Exhibition Assoc Charlottetown, on Monday week, was very successful, a large attendance, excellent order and the prog was well carried out. All highly pleased with the proceedings.

A northeast storm accom by heavy rain and low t atures which swept over ern Alberta on the 18th ated that night. The t ature averaged 43 d which is a rise of three d since noon. Reports from and points west say that eable snow has fallen. flurries were reported from points in the district.

With the British armies Somme, Aug. 19.—The th of the heaviest rain storm season joined those of the ery and flashes of light from the heavens vied with flashes from the mouths of guns in a lurid battle pict the darkness of the early. This morning as a finale to today's Anglo-French a terday from Pozieres to the Somme.

After a three-hour battle foot shark was caught off away Point, New York, the day by two men and a woman motor boat. The men Henry Sampson and G. Adams, both employed on M dry dock, Bay Ridge, woman was Mrs. Sampson. monster was finally towed More's dry dock, hauled up measured. He was 10 f inches long and weighed pounds.

A deplorable accident ooc Tuesday evening of last we Pictou. Whilst the Stanley loading coal at the pier, her penter, namely, Barclay of land, N. S., got his foot ca in the wire harness as the str e was being hauled up to pier. His foot was compl severed just above the ankle. accident was witnessed by a number on the wharf, Barclay bore the terrible like a hero. He was taken the hospital at Pictou.

The Cheese Board met i City Friday with a large at ance, including many vis The cable message read: cheese sold on Brockville 1 at 10 5-16. Wilson combin of 1000 sold at 18 3-8, cool ed at 10 1-2. The bidding spirited. Mr Spillet bid for a selection of the board secured part of the cheese of at this figure. Cheese t were: New Glasgow 275, sington, 500, H. Brook Flats, New Perth 75, Car 95, East River 45, Orwell Flats, Milton 200 Flats.

Sealing in the ice field Newfoundland has been profitable this year, says Reverdy V. W. Estill, of I ville, Ky., who has returned New York from a five w trip to the sealing ground. Estill said the steamer I zelle, on which he sailed, g ed about \$150,000 worth pelts, and oil. The Flo was the hospital ship of the ten sealers, and was t to carry a medical officer. sealers formerly depended the service of a drug cler male nurse, to care for ca snow blindness, cuts, ice b beri-beri.

Local and Other Items.

What cutting started last week on University farm Saskatoon, Sask. and will be general throughout the district this week.

In an earthquake which shook dozens of cities and towns in central Italy on Friday the chief damage was at Rimini where four persons are dead and 30 injured.

Newfoundland sealers are reported to have done well this year on the grounds. Dr Estill says the steamer Florizelle, on which he sailed, gathered in about \$150,000 worth of pelts and oil.

Police Justice M. Tligham Johnston, of Euston, Md., was arrested recently by a town policeman for running his automobile beyond the speed limit. The Justice promptly fined himself \$1 and costs.

The annual Scottish Gathering, under the auspices of the Caledonia Club, held on the grounds of the Exhibition Association, Charlottetown, on Monday of this week, was very successful. There was a large attendance and excellent order and the programme was well carried out. All seemed highly pleased with the day's proceedings.

A northeast storm accompanied by heavy rain and low temperatures which swept over Southern Alberta on the 18th moderated that night. The temperature averaged 43 degrees, which is a rise of three degrees since noon. Reports from Banff and points west say that considerable snow has fallen. Snow flurries were reported from many points in the district.

With the British armies on the Somme, Aug. 19.—The thunders of the heaviest rain storm of the season joined those of the artillery and flashes of lightning from the heavens vied with the flashes from a lurid battle picture in the darkness of the early hours this morning as a finale to yesterday's Anglo-French attack from Pozieres to the Somme.

After a three-hour battle a ten foot shark was caught off Rockaway Point, New York, the other day by two men and a woman in a motor boat. The men were Henry Sampson and George Adams, both employed on Morse's dry dock, Bay Ridge. The woman was Mrs. Sampson. The monster was finally towed to Morse's dry dock, hauled up and measured. He was 10 feet 2 inches long and weighed 305 pounds.

A deplorable accident occurred Tuesday evening of last week at Pictou. Whilst the Stanley was loading coal at the pier her carpenter, namely, Barclay of Maitland, N.S., got his foot caught in the wire hawser as the steamer was being hauled up to the pier. His foot was completely severed just above the ankle. The accident was witnessed by quite a number on the wharf, and Barclay bore the terrible pain like a hero. He was taken to the hospital at Pictou.

The Cheese Board met in the City Friday with a large attendance, including many visitors. The cable message read: 2600 cheese sold on Brookville board at 10.5-16. Wilson combination of 1000 sold at 18.4.8, cool opened at 10.1-2. The bidding was spirited. Mr. Spillet bid 15c for a selection of the board, and secured part of the cheese offered at this figure. Cheese board were: New Glasgow 275, Kensington, 500, H. Brook 215, Flats, New Perth 75, Cornwall 95, East River 45, Orwell 240, Flats, Milton 200 Flats.

Sealing in the ice fields of Newfoundland has been very profitable this year, says Dr. Reverdy V. W. Estill, of Louisville, Ky., who has returned to New York from a five weeks' trip to the sealing grounds. Dr. Estill said the steamer Florizelle, on which he sailed, gathered about \$150,000 worth of pelts, and oil. The Florizelle was the hospital ship of the fleet of ten sealers, and was the first to carry a medical officer, as the sealers formerly depended upon the service of a drug clerk or male nurse, to care for cases of snow blindness, cuts, ice bruises, etc.

Progress of the War.

London, Aug. 15.—After a visit to the front, King George today issued a general order to the army in France expressing his appreciation of the splendid condition and cheerful confidence of all ranks, and, through personal visits to the scenes of later desperate struggles, his understanding of the demands made upon the courage of the men and the physical endurance required to assault and capture positions prepared during the past two years, which were stoutly defended to the last. "I realize not only the splendid work done in immediate touch with the enemy," says the general order, "but also the vast organizations behind the fighting line, honorable alike to the genius of their originators and to the hearts and hands of the workers. Everywhere there is proof that all men and women are playing their part, and I rejoice to think that their noble efforts are being heartily seconded by all classes at home." After an allusion to the happy relations between the allied armies and the populations where they are quartered, King George concluded his message as follows: "Do not think that I and you fellow-countrymen forget the heavy sacrifices the armies have made and the bravery and endurance they have displayed during the two years of bitter conflict. These sacrifices have not been in vain. The arms of the Allies will never be laid down until our cause has triumphed. I return home more than ever proud of you. May God guide you to victory."

Paris, Aug. 15.—The apparent slow rate of progress by the French and British forces on the western front since July 1, as compared with that of the Russians on the eastern front, it is explained in military circles here, is due to the methodical nature of the Entente offensive against a line of strongly fortified positions extending virtually from the North Sea to Saloniki, and the fact that infantry must wait until the artillery has done the work. The front of the Central Powers in the western theatre of the war is much more strongly fortified than the front with which the Russian armies have had to deal, so the latter are in a better situation for manoeuvring on a large scale. One of the principal drawbacks against the Entente Allies on the western front is the nature of the Tonic positions, which prohibit the use of the wings of the Entente armies. The Russians, however, face no such obstacles. The Russian operations, it is explained further, have not been planned with political considerations, such as necessarily have arisen on the western front, owing to the co-operation of various Entente armies in view.

With the Russian armies on the Central Russian Front, Tuesday, August 15, via Petrograd to London, August 17.—The continued success of General Brusilov's two powerful movements, which gradually are enveloping Kovel and Lemberg, have begun to have a marked effect on the situation in the central portion of the front which, except for small Russian gains on the lake region south of Dvinsk, has remained virtually unaltered since the Russians fell back last autumn to the line from Dvinsk to the Pinsk marshes. The Austrian line now has receded so far before the repeated thrusts of the south-western Russian forces in South Poland and Galicia that the Germans are in danger of a flanking movement from the south, and the automatic retirement of the force opposed to the Russian centre. Despite the desultory bursts of activity at various points Russian officers say there are many indications that the Germans are prepared to abandon their present line on this part of the front at any moment.

Paris, August 16.—The Allied forces on the Saloniki front have captured the railroad station at Doiran and four villages at other points on the front, according to an official statement issued by the French war office tonight. The statement covers continuous fighting, extending from August 1 to the present time, and shows that the Bulgarians are being engaged along practically 100 miles of the Serbian-Greek frontier.

Petrograd, via London, August 16.

The Russians have delivered another telling blow against the right flank of Gen. Von Bothmer's retreating army at Tustobaby, three miles west of the Zlota Lipa and northwest of Monasteryska. The Austrians crossed the river at Korjoba under the shell fire of the Russian batteries, suffering heavy losses. They attempted to make a stand in the high ground on the west bank, where they previously prepared strong entrenchments and wire defences. While shells raked the Austrians from across the river the Russians moved up from the south, where they had been expanding their positions during the last few days in the neck formed by the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester. They poured a grilling fire from machine guns on the Austrians, who withstood the Russian attacks for five hours and then fell back on the Gorjuna river, four miles to the west.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The French forces have made further progress in the village of Maurepas, and also the road from Maurepas to Clercy, according to the official communication issued this evening. On the remainder of the front during Friday there were the usual bombardments. The communication follows: "North of the Somme our attack was directed on a part of Maurepas occupied by the Germans, enabling us, in the course of a brilliant assault, to carry a notable portion of the village, together with Calvary Hill, situated to the southeast. In this operation we took two hundred prisoners who were unaccounted for. Between Maurepas and the Somme we extended our positions to the east of the Maurepas-Clercy road. On the right bank of the Meuse we continued our offensive action, driving the enemy from two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont Works, taking 100 unaccounted prisoners, including five officers and also three machine guns. East of the Vaux-Chapitre Wood we made appreciable progress in the vicinity of the road from Vanx to the fort. The customary cannonades took place during the day on the rest of the front."

London, August 19.—Further German positions in the region of Ginchy and Guillemont have been captured by the British forces operating in the Somme region, according to the official communication, issued shortly before midnight. More than 200 prisoners were taken by the British during Friday. The statement says: "Fighting took place this afternoon (Friday) over the whole front, from Pozieres to the Somme. As a result we captured several strong enemy positions and gained ground towards Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners during the day. On our right the French also made progress. Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down in flames in our trenches after an air combat, and a second machine by our anti-aircraft guns. Enemy billets have been successfully bombed in various places by our aircraft."

London, Aug. 17.—Six determined German counter-attacks on the British trenches northwest of Pozieres were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. Northwest of Bazentin the British captured about one hundred yards of German trenches. The text of the statement follows: "On our right there was considerable artillery activity all day. Last night and early this morning the enemy delivered a series of determined counter-attacks on our trenches northwest of Pozieres on a broad front and with considerable forces. Six times his infantry advanced to the attack, but ran back suffering very heavy losses. Our guns and machine guns did great execution. In no case did he succeed in entering our lines. Northwest of Bazentin we captured about 100 yards of trenches. A counter-attack made by the enemy today from Martinpuich was repulsed, and some prisoners were captured by us. A German aeroplane was brought down behind our lines near Pozieres."

London, Aug. 18.—In the recent operations around Katia, east of the Suez canal, the losses sustained by the Turkish forces were estimated at about 9,000 men, including prisoners, or virtually one-half the force, according to a further report of the Egyptian operations, given out by the war office this evening. The report

The pursuit of the enemy was maintained until the 12th, and it is now possible to form a more accurate idea of the enemy's strength and losses. The enemy force amounted to probably 18,000 men. We took prisoners 40 officers and 3,871 men, the known killed amounted to 1,251, and wounded are estimated at 4,000, aggregating, in round numbers, about 9,000. The following material also was brought in: One Krupp 75-battery of four guns, complete, with accessories, and 65 rounds of ammunition; 2,300 rifles with 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition; nine German machine guns, with 30 boxes of ammunition; large quantities of material and equipment of all kinds; 500 camels and 100 horses. During the retreat the Turks burned a large quantity of stores at Bir-el-Ahd, and abandoned two field hospitals."

London, August 20.—The presence in the North Sea of a German squadron of some fifteen warships, including large cruisers, is reported by travelers arrived at Ymuiden, Holland, a Reuter dispatch from that point says. The squadron was sighted early yesterday morning in the region of White Bank, and was accompanied by two Zeppelins. It was taken a northwesterly course. Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the admiralty shortly before midnight. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the admiralty statement, which follows: "Reports from our lookout squadron and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, the 19th. The German high sea fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in very considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port. In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Capt. John Edwards. All the officers of the former were saved, but 33 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Frick, died of injuries. An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk. There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged." The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,400 tons and was built in Pembroke in 1913. Her normal complement was 380 men. The Falmouth was of 5,250 tons. She was built in 1910 and carried a crew of 376 officers and men. The Nottingham was 430 feet long and carried nine six-inch guns, four three-pounders and torpedo tubes. In her trials she made slightly over 27 knots.

London, August 19.—Further German positions in the region of Ginchy and Guillemont have been captured by the British forces operating in the Somme region, according to the official communication, issued shortly before midnight. More than 200 prisoners were taken by the British during Friday. The statement says: "Fighting took place this afternoon (Friday) over the whole front, from Pozieres to the Somme. As a result we captured several strong enemy positions and gained ground towards Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners during the day. On our right the French also made progress. Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down in flames in our trenches after an air combat, and a second machine by our anti-aircraft guns. Enemy billets have been successfully bombed in various places by our aircraft."

London, Aug. 20.—The British have advanced along a front of eleven miles, capturing a ridge overlooking Thiepval, the high ground north of Pozieres, and a half mile of trenches west of High Wood, according to the official statement issued by the war office at midnight. They captured 79 prisoners in these operations. The text of the statement is as follows: "Operations carried out yesterday at various points along our front, from Thiepval to our extreme right south of Guillemont, a distance of about eleven miles, were most successful. As a result we captured a ridge southeast of and overlooking Thiepval and the northern slopes of high ground north of Pozieres, from which we get an extensive view of the east and northeast. We are holding the western edge of High Wood, and trenches made by the enemy extending some half mile west of the wood. We have advanced our line half way to Givenchy and to the edge of Guillemont, where we hold the outskirts of the village, including the railroad station and quarry, which is of considerable military importance. The number of prisoners passed back to four o'clock in the afternoon, as a result of these operations, is 16 officers and 780 of other ranks. Today, northeast of Katia, we made a further advance on both sides of the Poz-

ieres-Bapume road for some three hundred yards northeast of the windmill. The enemy's artillery bombard our positions, but there have been no hostile infantry attacks. On other parts of the front the enemy's guns shelled our front from east of Vierstraat to Ypres and the Comine canal, also in the vicinity of Hill 60 and Verbrander Molen."

London, August 20.—The presence in the North Sea of a German squadron of some fifteen warships, including large cruisers, is reported by travelers arrived at Ymuiden, Holland, a Reuter dispatch from that point says. The squadron was sighted early yesterday morning in the region of White Bank, and was accompanied by two Zeppelins. It was taken a northwesterly course. Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the admiralty shortly before midnight. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the admiralty statement, which follows: "Reports from our lookout squadron and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, the 19th. The German high sea fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in very considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port. In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Capt. John Edwards. All the officers of the former were saved, but 33 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Frick, died of injuries. An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk. There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged." The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,400 tons and was built in Pembroke in 1913. Her normal complement was 380 men. The Falmouth was of 5,250 tons. She was built in 1910 and carried a crew of 376 officers and men. The Nottingham was 430 feet long and carried nine six-inch guns, four three-pounders and torpedo tubes. In her trials she made slightly over 27 knots.

London, Aug. 20.—The Russians made important gains on two fronts today, developing the successes of yesterday on the Upper Stokhod and the foothills of the Carpathians. Again there was no hint of activity of any sort on the wide flank area in the Russian attack in the Stokhod sector was no hint to catch Von Bothmer off his guard, but strict adherence to the methodical scheme of the Czar's general staff—that of striking alternate blows of great power at the Tonic's front in the east. Never in their great offensive have the Russians allowed one drive to use its strength before launching another determined attack at some point far removed. The developments of the last eleven weeks on the eastern front have proved the wisdom of such tactics. The first renewed thrust of the Russians after a term of inactivity has always been successful, because invariably the Austrians and Germans have been compelled to weaken some part of their line to bolster up sections more or less seriously threatened. Fighting which is feeling out the strength of the opposing armies has been general along the 155-mile front in the Balkans today, with the developments entirely satisfactory to the allied high command. At both ends of the long line, south of Monastir and toward Kavala, the Bulgarians advanced, while in the critical region around Lake Doiran the British won decided successes. It is from the lines now being established there that the great campaign northward is expected to start. British attacks have carried them to the strategic point of Dulzei, which was occupied after a heavy bombardment, while further east the French rushed a series of fashion that they have been advancing on the Somme.

The Western Crops

(St. John Standard)

Information published in this morning's issue of The Standard is to the effect that, despite the adverse reports, the western grain crops, taken as a whole, will be up to the average, though not as large as last year. In Manitoba the crop will be lower but it is expected that Alberta and Saskatchewan will do almost as well as formerly.

Last year's wheat crop of 376,000,000 bushels was a phenomenal large one and this year with a greater acreage will not reach that record. Still it will hardly be below the average; and even if it should fall 100,000,000 bushels behind last year, which is the figure set in one of the most pessimistic reports, the farmers of the Canadian west are not likely to be hurt by adverse weather as the United States wheat-growers have been. Last year over the border the wheat yield was the phenomenal one of 1,000,000,000 bushels, the greatest on record. The Government crop report the other day estimated only 654,000,000 bushels for this year for Winter and Spring wheat combined. That is only 65 per cent. of the 1915 production. The violent advances in the wheat pit have begun the discounting of the new conditions, and in London the price of wheat, flour and bread begins to go up. As Canada would have out of 375,000,000 bushels about 175,000,000 for export, we would be in a position of great advantage, for the export surplus from a United States yield of 654,000,000 bushels would be practically nothing. The American farmer was a heavy competitor in the European market last year, having 300,000,000 bushels for export. The Canadian farmer will get the cream of that trade this year. British crop reports have indicated a considerably increased yield of wheat at home, but this was at the sacrifice of other grains. Britain will have to buy more heavily than usual, for her own account and for France and Italy, whose women and children are tilling the land. It may be that the Canadian farmers' income from a lesser crop this year will be no smaller than it was from the larger yield of 1915.

DIED.

FORD—In the P. E. I. Hospital Wednesday morning 16th William H. Ford, aged 45 years.

STUART—In Hatton, Washington, U. S. A., on August 5th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stuart. (Mrs. Stuart was formerly Miss Janie Simpson, daughter of Mr. James Simpson of Bay View, Mills, P. E. I.)

MILLS—At the City Hospital on August 17th Albert Mills, aged 38.

LESLIE—At Kensington at 3 a. m. August 18th, 1916, H. A. Leslie.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

D. C. McLEOD & C. C. BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Liberal Conservative Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Queen's County will be held in Market Hall, Charlottetown, on FRIDAY THE 25th DAY OF AUGUST inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Officers, and General business of the Association.

ALSO On the same day and in the same place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, five delegates from each Polling Division will meet in convention to choose Candidates to represent Queen's County in the House of Commons at the next general election. Presidents and Secretaries of each Polling division will see that delegates will be appointed and represented at the convention personally or by proxy.

Sgd. ALEXANDER MARTIN President of the Liberal Conservative Association of Queen's County. Aug. 9, 1916 21.

COMPETITIONS IN Fields of Standing Grain

Competitions in Fields of Standing Grain will be conducted as in former years. The prizes will be the same and the Island will be divided into the same districts as last year. The following are the rules governing the competitions:

- 1. A field of oats shall contain at least five acres; of wheat at least three acres, and of barley at least two acres. 2. An entry fee of one dollar will be charged, if only one kind of grain is entered, and an additional fee of fifty cents for each additional kind of grain. 3. The entry fee must be sent in with the entry.

Entries should be made to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, or to any of the following: M. H. Coughlan, Montague, District Representative for King's; W. R. Shaw, Charlottetown, District Representative for Queen's; W. J. Reid, Summerside, District Representative for Prince, and should arrive not later than August 19th.

5. No field will be judged unless the entry fee is paid before the time of judging. 6. Members of the Banner Oat Club should have all fields from which grain for seed will be sold properly inspected while standing. 7. Members of the C. G. S. A., are requested to enter a field in the competition. 8. Competitors should give the Department at least one week's notice when the fields will be ready to cut.

Members of the Banner Oat Club and of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association are asked to notify the Department of the amount of grain they wish inspected in the field. Aug. 9, 1916 1f.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

Aug. 9, 1916 1f.

50 day Smart Suits to \$9

50



9c

Women's Hats

75

of colored hats

9c

of Coats Middie Dress

9c

shoes Women

shoes not built

idea in shoe

CO.

