

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 39

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



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 intended 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 farm of at least 60 acres fully 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. Pre-emption may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intended homesteader.

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 every year.

A homesteader who has alienated his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

LIME!
We have on hand a quantity of
St. John LIME
In Barrels and Casks.
PHONE 111
CLYONS & Co.
April 26, 1916-17

JOB WORK
Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office)
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Receipt Books
Note of Hand Books
Posters
Bill Heads
Head Letters

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
8.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55	11.10	10.20	10.20
5.20	1.48	7.40	" Hunter River	10.45	10.10	8.50	8.50
6.05	2.50	8.15	" Emerald Jct.	10.09	9.40	7.40	7.45
6.50	3.30	8.40	" Kensington	9.37	9.19	6.50	6.50
7.20	4.10	9.05	Arr. Summerside	9.10	8.45	6.10	6.10
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME							
8.50	12.20	6.40	Dep. Summerside	8.50	8.50	7.50	7.50
9.48	1.10	7.40	" Port Hill	7.54	7.54	6.50	6.50
10.37	2.00	8.15	" O'Leary	7.05	7.05	5.50	5.50
11.18	2.50	8.40	" Alberton	6.19	6.19	5.00	5.00
11.55	3.30	9.05	Arr. Tignish	5.45	5.45	4.30	4.30
Tues. and Sat. P. M.							
7.50	10.35	8.45	Dep. Emerald Jct.	9.35	7.35	6.45	6.45
8.40	11.20	9.20	Arr. Cape Traverse	9.00	7.00	6.10	6.10
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
8.20	11.00	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	10.00	6.10	5.20	5.20
4.30	8.50	8.50	" Mount Stewart	8.50	4.30	3.40	3.40
4.57	9.27	9.27	" Morell	8.22	3.35	2.45	2.45
5.17	9.57	9.57	" St. Peter's	8.00	3.00	2.10	2.10
6.20	11.30	11.30	Arr. Souris	7.00	1.35	0.45	0.45
P. M.							
7.35	10.15	8.15	Arr. Elmira	5.40	1.40	0.50	0.50
P. M.							
4.30	9.05	9.05	Dep. Mt. Stewart	8.50	4.10	3.20	3.20
5.19	10.15	10.15	" Cardigan	7.52	2.54	2.00	2.00
5.40	10.55	10.55	" Montague	7.28	2.25	1.30	1.30
6.15	11.35	11.35	Arr. Georgetown	6.50	1.40	0.50	0.50
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
3.10	8.10	8.10	Dep. Charlottetown	10.10	9.45	8.50	8.50
4.25	9.25	9.25	" Vernon River	8.27	8.31	7.40	7.40
5.55	10.55	10.55	Arr. Murray Harbor	6.30	7.00	6.10	6.10

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

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers, in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

We offer many Snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry Goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK
Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.
Money to Loan on Real Estate

Dec 13, 1916-17.

A. A. McLean, N. C. 4464 David M. McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Right of the Wage Earner

Writing in the Liverpool, England, Catholic times, Very Rev. Prior McNabb discusses the question of a living wage.

"The employer's great and primary duty is to give everyone a fair wage."—Pope Leo XIII. ("Barum Novarum")

The living wage should be the first charge upon industry! This is a revolutionary principle, revolutionary, not because it is a wild, anarchical overthrow of a just state of things, but because the state of things is an overthrow of justice, being a yoke little better than that of slavery itself.

Yet the enunciating this principle, which is as revolutionary as "Thou shalt not steal" or "Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day," the Pope seems to be resting on the authority of St. Paul, who wrote to St. Timothy: "The husbandman that laboreth must first partake of the fruits" (I Tim. ii. 6).

The words of the Pope are trumpet clear. "Great and principal duty." The first duty of those who control industry is to see that the wage earner has a living wage.

Too often it is thought the principal duty of wealth (1) to, bring in as much interest as possible, (2) or to increase itself, or (3) to continue to yield its accustomed interest. Sometimes it happens that clergymen are expected to sympathize with people whose investments have not yielded their normal revenue. All these concepts of the function of wealth are far from the decision of Pope Leo XIII, that the "principal duty" is to give everyone a living wage.

AN EMANCIPATING DOCTRINE

We have only to apply this to any of the great industries to realize what a revolution it would work. As we have already suggested, the greatest revolution would be wrought, not by abolishing the Decalogue, but by keeping it. The world is not growing old through not having been too loyal to Horeb, but through disregarding it. So, this doctrine of the Living Wage being the first charge of revenue has only to be undertaken seriously and a revolution will be accomplished. We shall then see something as stupendous in the industrial world as the Emancipation Act in the political world.

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES
To take an example from the railways, whether state owned or company owned. There is an enormous revenue from those arteries of distribution. A great deal of this revenue in company owned railways has been fictitiously earmarked for "interest." Railways are often over-capitalized to such an extent that the revenue which should be distributed as hard-earned wage to the workers is distributed as unearned interest to unnecessary capital. But if the Pope's principle were put in force, then the first charge on revenue would be a Living Wage for all the employees. I take figures for the year 1912 (Whitaker's Almanack, 1914): Railways in the United Kingdom. Net Traffic Receipts (after deducting wages), £47,329,074, 482,905 servants (i.e. over 90 per cent receive each £71 3s. 6d. a year—total £33,693,350. To bring their incomes up to £100 a year would need £14,687,150. Hence if income was £100 the total would be £48,290,500. Total available for revenue: £32,641,924. These figures are sufficiently accurate to show that at the present time, whether capital is or is not getting more out of the railways than is labor, yet a living wage is not an impossibility. To give the railway servants an average of £100 a year, which would be moderate, would still leave £28,000,000 free for the few people whose capital controls the railways. This is almost exactly the sum at present handed over to the half-million of railway servants for their hard and anxious work.

THE CAPITALIST'S ARGUMENT

It may be answered that if private capital drew not forty-seven millions, but only thirty-two millions, private capital would not be found to finance the railways. I own the force of this argument. But I do not see how, after the clear words of Pope Leo XIII, a Catholic can use the argument without finding it to be a strong indictment of private capital. It is not arguing as a Socialist, but as a logician, to maintain that (1) if a Living Wage must be the first charge on revenue, and (2) if private capital will not undertake to make the Living Wage the first charge on revenue, then (3) private capital must be deprived of its power, since it is neglecting its duty.

The great and principal duty is to give everyone a fair wage. To give the Living Wage is the principal function of private capital. If it does not give this Living Wage; if, therefore, it ceases to function, it must be set aside as a social organism that has become useless and dangerous. But the only alternative to private capital is collective capital!

THE QUESTION OF COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP

Let it be clearly understood the above train of thought is not an argument in favor of collective ownership of capital. No doubt such arguments are to hand. But the present writer would be exceeding his sphere if, in purporting to give a Papal presentation of the Social Question, he identified it with any one existing school of political or economic thought.

The train of thought developed in the foregoing paragraph is an appeal to those who do not look favorably on a Living Wage as the first charge on revenue. (That the doctrine of the Living Wage can be made an article of any political party may be evidenced by the fact that Archbishop Bagshawe, in his "Mercy and Justice to the Poor," quotes Devas: "Every man has a right to live. He may claim in virtue of the Divine Law a minimum of sustenance, of rest and of recreation. Our efforts must be directed to secure for every family the opportunity of a decent existence and to make this the first charge on the produce of labor." Yet Archbishop Bagshawe was a Liberal, and Devas seems to have been a Tory). The same train of thought suggests to such economists that they themselves are the strongest argument for Collectivism. If indeed, it be true, as they say it is true, that private capital is not equal to the task of giving a Living Wage, then the claims of Collectivism are irrefutable.

WAGE BOARDS

Perhaps in this doctrine of the Living Wage we have that unit of compromise without which no war has ever been ended. Both combatants might well agree that for the present, legislation or law-sanctioned boards should fix the Living Wage. There is of course, the great danger, lest these wage boards might bring in that system of compulsory labor which is rightly dreaded as slavery. But if the liberty as well as the life of the wage earner is safeguarded, then a common agreement about the Living Wage might be given a hundred years of trial.

Capital has little to fear by such an agreement; unless, indeed it signs its own death-warrant by pleading its powerlessness to give the Living Wage.

Labor, too, has little to lose and much to gain. So long has labor been working at a killing wage that it has no resources. The only alternative to the compromise of a Living Wage is a deadly class-war. Now, war is a legitimate and sometimes a successful means of arriving at one's objective. History does not fail to record righteous wars which have punished wrong doing and brought justice back to its throne. Yet it is not war, but successful war, that has a valuable social function. Labor should not risk a war which, according to the laws of nature must turn out a failure. Of course, the age of miracles is not past; the laws of nature are

still patient of a divine rearrangement. But labor must be in a new mood if its chief hope of victory is in the Lord God of Hosts.

LABOR'S FUTURE

"Trust in God, and keep your powder dry" was the active principle of one of England's greatest fighting men. But nowadays this Cromwellian principle does not go to the root of the matter. We must re-state it in terms of modern lack-powder. How can a man keep dry a pouch of powder which he does not possess? How can labor war against capital when all the arms and ammunition are on the side of its enemy? Bravery is no substitute for preparedness. Indeed, the greater the bravery the greater the slaughter. Kitchenier slaughtered thousands at Omduram because the enemy were many brave men with fowling pieces, and his army were a few brave men with machine guns.

Would weavers using only the hand loom like to compete with weavers using modern machinery? Will the old-fashioned cord-waiver undertake to keep up with a modern boot factory. Will a row-boat challenge a torpedo destroyer. And will any body of working men lay a sixpence on the chances of the hand-maker against the machine-maker in the cost and swiftness of production.

Therefore even if war were the only means of labor's salvation labor must above all things obtain the means of war. Its funds are almost empty. Strikes have always wiped out labor's savings. The insurance Act has earmarked a tithe of its hard earnings for the supreme control of the State. A hundred years of Living Wage would not be too much to give labor that preparedness without which war would be only thoughtless suicide.

Old Time Customs

The respect of Catholics for the house of God and their exact observance of pious customs is traditional. But the spirit of indifference that is today rampant seems to be exerting a pernicious influence on the lives and fervor of some Catholics, among whom the old-time reverence for things sacred is waning. While at heart they may be loyal and sincere the external expression of their love and devotion is too often lacking.

Formerly no Catholic man would think of passing a church without lifting his hat as a sign of respect to the Blessed Sacrament. So naturally did men show their reverence for the Divine Presence that even those of other beliefs became accustomed to this loving mark of respect and esteemed them the more for it.

But today Catholic men frequently pass our churches without giving the slightest sign of recognition. Utterly oblivious of the sanctity of the house of God they pass without ever reflecting upon the most stupendous of mysteries and uttering a word of thanksgiving for the graces given them by the Incarnate God.

Again the time-honored custom of bowing the head at the name of Jesus is mentioned even in places hallowed by his Presence. Why this apparent coldness? Why this seeming apathy toward the most sacred practices? Is it that we no longer care to preserve the pious usages of the bright ages of faith? Or is the spirit of modern indifference creeping gradually into the lives of some of our Catholics?

This apparent lack of devotion is due to a thoughtlessness which produced a bad effect upon Catholics and the outside world. From Catholics most particularly are expected all those external manifestations of devotion that their religion calls for. When they are present they afford abundant edification, but when absent they betrays surprise and demoralization. Every Catholic should take a pride in keeping alive the old-time customs, in showing clearest and unmistakably that the beautiful practices of past years are yet alive and vigorous among the people. Neither thoughtlessness, business or human respect should deter him from fitting his hat on

YOU CAN CURE CONSTIPATION BY THE USE OF Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule of everyone, for if they do not move regularly, constipation is sure to follow, and bring in its train many other troubles when the bowels become clogged up.

Miss Emma E. Melanson, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I am now 20 years of age, and since I was 15 I have been greatly troubled with constipation, so much so that at times I would be in bed 3 or 4 days a month. I tried all the old-fashioned remedies, castor oil, cassia, etc., with only temporary relief until my sister-in-law gave me some of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. From the first they seemed to do me good. I took them for a week. This was two years ago, and with an occasional dose I have kept entirely free from constipation for the period mentioned."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

passing the sanctuary of the Most High. Indifference is utterly foreign to the spirit of faith.

Catholic congregations should never forget to bow the head at the mention of the Holy Name. It is an act of faith. It imports an act of loving remembrance. And if God demands from His people internal love and gratitude, a faithful people will be quick to respond with external manifestations.

—Boston Pilot.

Make the Best of It

Beethoven played divinely once on an old harpsichord, some of the keys of which were silent. He had the high skill to avoid the bad keys and elicit splendid harmonies from the others.

It is the bad workman who quarrels with his tools. In a world nine-tenths of success is in the worker and not more than one-tenth in their equipment.

Few indeed are the people who are privileged to work with good instruments and under ideal conditions. The ones who do well are those who make the best of it. A farmer said to me:

"All nature seems to be in conspiracy against the farmer. He has to combat insect pests, diseases in his live stock, beasts and birds of prey, bad weather and exhaustion of soil.

"Yes," I replied, "and the store keeper has to wrestle with fluctuating prices, changing styles, bad accounts, dishonest competitors, and the whims and tempers of people."

Like things could be said of every occupation. Make the best of it. If you can't buy a new suit, wear the old one pressed. If you can't climb over, go around. If you have the spirit of achievement, hindrances will not defeat you.

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.

Librarian—Look here, this bust of Shakespeare is on the pedestal marked "Scott."

Cleaner—Sorry, sir; he must have got his pass on an error, sir."

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days Price 25 cents."

So Bad With Kidneys Would Faint Away.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

Mrs. Albert Williams, Edam, Sask., writes: "I have the greatest pleasure in telling you what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me."

Ten years ago I was so bad with my kidneys that I would faint away and could not stand to do anything. I had been that way for two years, and had done all I could, but did not get any better until one day some one put a little book in our door, and I saw how another young girl had suffered like I was then, so I thought I would try them, and I am glad to say that after taking four boxes I have never had the same thing again, thanks to Doan's.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the original pill for all kidney troubles. They are put up in an oblong, gray box, and bear the trade mark of a "Maple Leaf." See that you get "Doan's" when you ask for them.

Price 50c. per box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1917
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES MCISAAC
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Provincial Exhibition

The Provincial Exhibition was opened at the Exhibition Building at noon yesterday with the usual ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by the President, F. R. Hertz, Esq., and by Sir Louis Davies, who took the place of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor absent in consequence of illness in his family, and by Premier Arsenault, Consul Pierce and Mayor Brown. A number of patriotic choruses were admirably rendered by the assembled school children. Sir Louis declared the Exhibition formally opened, and the ceremonies concluded with the National Anthem.

A Historic Parliament.

Sir Robert Borden saw, on Thursday last, the close of the first parliament of his Premiership, a parliament the most momentous in the history of Canada, called upon to deal with the greatest war in the experience of men, the lengthiest of all our parliaments, and remarkable for domestic legislation much in advance of its predecessors. The five year term, which obtains in Canada, was extended for one year. In some respects that which closed on the 20th was the most remarkable of the seven sessions.

The government decided that if Canada was to play her part adequately in the battle of the nations there must be compulsory military service, for voluntary service had not done enough. So the military service act was passed after a bitter struggle. Sir Wilfrid Laurier led the opposition to the measure, but in doing so lost the support of the majority of the English speaking Liberals. Only three members from constituencies west of the Ottawa River voted against the bill. This provided the greatest exodus from the ranks of one political party the Canadian parliament has seen.

In connection with war legislation there was the war time election act, which after a spirited opposition during the last few days by the Liberal senators and members from Nova Scotia, only passed during the last moments before the Governor-General came to perform the obsequies upon the twelfth parliament. It is remarkable in that it disfranchises citizens of alien enemy origin who have become British subjects since 1902, and also that for the first time in the Dominion women are to be allowed to vote in federal elections. Near relatives of the soldiers overseas are given this right. There was the military voters act which gives to every member of the Canadian expeditionary force the vote, a measure rendered necessary because of the failure of the existing legislation to provide for the registering of voters who may be out of the country when an election is held.

Far exceeding all other domestic legislation in importance was the step taken to nationalize the Canadian Northern Railway thus committing the country to vast scheme of public ownership, which seems destined to be added to as the years go on. With Ontario's Hydro Electric policy and the Dominion's railways, as well as the telephones, etc. of other provinces, public business in Canada is now to a large extent associated with public ownership.

ership. The twelfth parliament began after the election of 1911, when Sir Robert Borden was returned to power with a majority of over forty. The first session was strictly domestic in the effect of its legislation. There was the aid to agriculture, which was of supreme importance in a country whose basic industry is agriculture, and the highways bill of Hon. Frank Cochrane, while he secured the passage of the bill through the Commons, the government was blocked by the Senate in its effort to assist in the building of good roads throughout the Dominion. The second session went farther afield. The government saw the need of action with regard to the fighting forces of the empire upon the seas and introduced the famous naval bill. The greatest political fight in our history followed, and the bill was only forced through the Commons after closure had been made one of the rules of the parliamentary procedure. The German menace had by this time become apparent, but this did not daunt the Senate and the Liberal majority in that chamber defeated the bill. The third session dealt with the troubles of the railways, and great loans were made to the C. N. R. and G. T. P., which found themselves in difficulties. There was also the inquiry into the N. T. R.

Then came the summer of 1914, the thrilling announcement of war with Germany. With Gen. Hughes at the head of the militia department Canada sprang to arms, and in six weeks the greatest force that ever found itself upon the ocean had embarked for Europe. Meanwhile there had been a war session that lasted only a few days. Everyone acclaimed the participation of Canada in the empire's battle. The session of 1915 was also a war session, and so were those of 1916 and 1917. The session of 1916 saw further aid to the railways already mentioned. The feature of the Senate during the parliament just closed was the turning of a Liberal majority of about fifty into a minority of five.

Canadian Shipbuilding.

According to the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries there were built and registered in Canada in 1915 vessels to the number of 246 with a net tonnage of 18,832. Of these vessels the majority were of small size, the average being about seventy tons, and they were used for fishing.

Production in Canada of vessels for the present year will reach a total at least eight times as large as that of two years ago, and the business is as yet in its infancy. The Montreal Gazette reviewing the situation, finds that most of the old plants are busy and that new ones are being established. At least three of these will be in St. John, while at other points in that province arrangements are being made for engaging in wooden shipbuilding. The Toronto Globe has published figures showing that in Canada at the present time seventy-four steel vessels are under construction, and some of them are of considerable size, to be used as cargo carriers.

On the Atlantic coast the tendency is in the direction of wooden vessels, but there is no doubt the more ambitious product of steel will come later. The Gazette thus refers to the development of the industry in the Maritime Provinces:

"Many of the yards that a generation ago were scenes of active industry have evidently been re-started, and instead of fishing craft of 70 or 100 tons, cargo ships of 300 up to 500 and 800 tons, and even 1,000 tons are being laid down. These are generally to be sailing craft of

schonner rig, which seems to be that most suitable for modern freighting conditions on this side of the Atlantic. Freight conditions and prospects suggest that there will be plenty of business for the new craft as soon as they are ready for service, so, in spite of the high cost of construction, it is fairly sure that the venture will be profitable."

Canada's Trade.

Trade figures for August and the first five months of the present fiscal year, made on the 19th by Hon. J. D. Reid, show that Canada's great trade expansion continues unabated. In the first fiscal year Canada's trade aggregated two billion dollars, but at the present rate the trade for the present fiscal year should be at least five hundred million more than last year's record. For the first five months of the previous fiscal year the total trade was \$768,635,214, while for the corresponding period this year it is \$1,128,274,119. The trade balance in Canada's favor for the first five months of the present fiscal year is \$180,000,000. The total imports for August amounted to \$91,931,000 as against \$72,331,014 for August last year. For the five months of the present fiscal year ending with August total imports were valued at \$474,031,859, and for the same period last year \$322,198,881. With this increase in import trade has come a corresponding increase in revenue for August of \$3,075,000, and for the five months of \$17,540,000. The export trade shows a corresponding increase of from \$96,832,161 in August last year to \$152,563,345 during the corresponding month this year. For five months the export trade totalled \$672,022,649, an increase of \$217,291,385 over the same period last year. Fisheries show an increase for the month of \$200,000 in exports, animals and their products \$3,000,000, agricultural products \$25,000,000, and manufactures \$27,000,000. There was a slight decrease in exports of minerals and \$2,000,000 decrease in products of the forest.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Owing to a temporary deadlock which occurred in the Senate in connection with the third reading of the war time elections act, it looked for a time tonight as though parliament would be unable to prorogue on Thursday or Friday. The trouble was due to the amendment moved by Senator Ross of Nova Scotia, providing that in the case of Nova Scotia lists for the coming election there should be made by enumerators as is to be done in the four western provinces, and that the appeal from the lists of the enumerators shall be to judges. The bill as passed by the House of Commons, provided that the basis of the Dominion lists should be the provincial lists to which the women voters should be added and the alien enemy voters subtracted. Liberal senators and other members objected to the proposed change in the bill. As a result of opposition to the amendment conferences were held during the afternoon and evening with the object of reaching a settlement, in order that third reading might be adopted and prorogation not delayed. Shortly after 10 o'clock it was announced that an arrangement which will probably be satisfactory to both sides of the Senate had been arrived at. It has been agreed that in the making up of the Nova Scotia lists the plan followed in Ontario, in cities will be adopted. The provincial lists will be used as the basis for the enumerators' work, subject to judicial review. This is satisfactory to the Conservatives who objected to revision of the lists in Nova Scotia by sheriffs, and it is likewise satisfactory to the opposition.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The war-time election Act was given a third reading in the Senate before midnight, following another conference between Conservatives

and Liberal Senators, which resulted in an amendment relative to the Nova Scotia election lists, which was adopted when the Senate again met. The new amendment provided that when the lists have been made up by enumerators, who will take the provincial as a basis they will be subject to revision by county court judges. Although this amendment was dropped in the Senate it was stated at a late hour by Liberal members of the Commons from Nova Scotia that it was not acceptable, that they had agreed to no compromise, and that they will be opposed to the House of Commons concurring in the Senate amendments. They asserted that they objected to any revision of the provincial lists by enumerators and said that a telegram had been received from Premier Murray of Nova Scotia objecting to such revision. Should the opposition in the Commons persist in their objection to the bill as it now stands prorogation may be delayed. When the Senate resumed after the evening conference, Sir James Longhead stated that an agreement had been reached. In view of the understanding declared to have been arrived at and on suggestion of Sir James, Senator Beique and Senator Ross withdrew their amendments.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Parliament has prorogued. Shortly before six o'clock when some final questions were being put as to the administration of the finance bill, the Black Rod summoned the members of the House to the Senate, and in a few moments the session was at an end. The speech from the throne was read by His Excellency the Governor General. Nova Scotia members in the House made a final complaint against the Senate amendments to the franchise bill. Mr. A. K. McLean termed the principle of the legislation "abominable," and Mr. Sinclair asserted that the Senate amendments were a piece of partisan injustice. In reply to this Hon. A. Meighen claimed that the amendments had been prepared by Liberal members in the Senate and consented to by Conservatives. Just before prorogation R. B. Bennett informed the House that the department of national services had ceased to exist, and sketched the work accomplished in regard to registration.

Sir Robert Borden, replying to a question asked by Hon. Charles Murphy, said that so far as the cabinet had ascertained, no steps had been taken by the Australian government to bring back home the first fifty thousand Australians sent to take part in the war. Sir Robert said that the matter had been brought up in the Commonwealth parliament, but that no action had been taken. Mr. Murphy then asked if any such action had been taken in regard to Canada's first expeditionary force. "No," the Premier replied.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked if Deputy Speaker Rainville represented the attitude of the government in the letter to his constituents, read in the House yesterday, in which he stated that the sons of farmers would be exempted from military service. The Prime Minister repeated his statement yesterday that the Military Service Board had not yet presented its regulations to the government in council for approval. Mr. E. Proulx asked if it was the intention of the government to appoint a medical examiner for each county. Sir Edward Kemp replied that medical examiners would be named at certain points, and that they would cover the whole country. Sir Robert Borden referred to the sudden death of Lieut. Col. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. He spoke of his long service as a servant of the House, and described him as "a man of the old school," a man of much culture, and an interesting personality. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the death of Colonel Smith caused him both regret and surprise. He was a man, he said, of a high sense of duty and unflinching courtesy, who had endeared himself to all members of the House.

The Prime Minister then referred to the approaching retirement of Dr. T. B. Flint, the Clerk of the House of Commons. He said that Dr. Flint, who was for

merly a member of the House had performed his work with zeal and industry. He moved a resolution, seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, counting Dr. Flint as a honorary officer of the House and granting him the freedom of parliament, on all official occasions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier added a word of appreciation expressing his regret that Dr. Flint has been compelled to retire owing to the condition of his health. At this point Sir Robert Borden read a despatch pointing out that the amendments complained of had really been drafted by Liberal members, who had taken part in conferences held regarding these matters.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock p. m. on Thursday when His Excellency the Governor-General prorogued Parliament. The members of the House of Commons having reached the Senate, His Excellency delivered the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Important measures for the effective prosecution of the war have engaged your close attention during a long session and I am now happy to release you from further attendance. Since your labors began the high and worthy character of our cause has been confirmed by two significant events. Our allies, the Russian people, are engaged under trying circumstances in establishing institutions which shall fully conform to their ideals of liberty and order. In the midst of inevitable difficulties, which command our sympathy, they have affirmed their determination to remain faithful to the alliance.

The United States of America, refusing to tolerate the arrogance and menace of Prussian militarism with the Allies and are vigorously co-operating in the struggle for freedom and humanity. Already the Canadian people have given many expressions of the warm welcome with which they greet their great kinsmen in arms. The meeting of the imperial war cabinet and imperial conference in the early part of this year have very materially facilitated the thorough co-operation of the Dominion both in the prosecution of the war and in preparation for the future. They constitute also an important step in the development of constitutional relationships between the different parts of the great Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the increasing military strength of the allied nations the stubborn resistance of the enemy in all important theatres of the war demonstrates the need of throwing our utmost effort into the struggle and thus hastening the day of abiding peace. In the western theatre the Canadian army corps by its capture of the coveted Vimy Ridge and by its recent operations at Lens has sustained its distinguished record and contributed in important measure to the ascendancy which the Allies have gained in that theatre.

In order to secure the reinforcements essential for the support of our forces, further steps have become necessary and the authority you have granted for compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis will meet the urgent need for reinforcements. At the same time it will provide the means for conserving more effectively the essential agricultural and industrial activities of the Dominion. You have recognized your duty in providing the best possible safeguards for enabling those engaged in the defence of their country to have their voice in the decision of national questions which vitally affect them. For this purpose as well as to give due recognition to service and sacrifice in the affairs of the state, the necessary adjustments which you have made in the legislation relevant to these matters will doubtless prove effective. The legislation you have passed for the purpose of assisting returned soldiers to settle upon the land will not only aid materially in restoring these gallant men to their rightful status in the community but should greatly increase the agricultural production of the country.

The appointment of a food controller and of a fuel controller invested with important powers and

duties is founded upon the impressive need of the utmost economy and saving in order that our national strength may continue unimpaired. In order that our industries may be equipped to cope with the intricate problems of the future, provision has been wisely made for promoting scientific and industrial research. Important progress has been made in solving our difficult problems of railway transportation and the means have been provided whereby it may become the property of the people of Canada and be added to the national undertakings.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons: In the name of His Majesty, I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the needs of the public service and for the prosecution of the war.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Although the stress of the war becomes increasingly severe, the people of Canada, resolve in the supreme purpose of achieving true victory and abiding peace, have not faltered and I am confident that whatever further efforts are necessary will be unhesitatingly put forth in the stern determination that the vast sacrifices already made shall not be in vain.

Progress of the War

London, Sept. 18.—The official report from British headquarters in France reads: "North country troops raided German positions in Inverness Copse this morning and secured thirteen prisoners despite vigorous resistance. We have improved our positions slightly east of St. Julien. Early this morning a hostile raiding party attempted to approach our line south of Mericourt but was driven off with loss by machine gun fire. "The hostile artillery has shown activity during the day in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt, Vimy and Nieupoort. There was again great artillery activity on both

sides in the Ypres sector. "Despite the low clouds and a very strong wind, a considerable amount of artillery work was carried out by us yesterday with airplane observation. Three hostile machines were driven down out of control in the air fighting, but combats were few owing to the small number of German machines in the air. Three of our machines are missing."

Paris, Sept. 18.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the Aisne front we repulsed an enemy surprise attack against our trenches south of Ailles. There were quite spirited artillery actions in Champagne in the region of the mountains and in the sector of Anberive. On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery fighting was quite violent north of Hill 341. "On September 17 five German airplanes were brought down in the aerial engagements, or by the fire of our machine guns. The text of today's official statement reads: "In the course of the night we stopped two enemy attempts against our small posts, one to the southeast of St. Quentin, the other in the region of Bovettes. On our side we carried out successful surprise attacks near Etancourt and La Royere Farm. "South of the Miette, after a violent bombardment, enemy detachments reached our lines on the road to Neufchatel. A spirited engagement ensued in advance in the elements from which the enemy was completely ejected after having suffered appreciable losses. We took prisoners. "On the right bank of the Meuse there was marked artillery activity of both sides in the region of the Bois Des Fosses. On the rest of the front the night was calm."

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—The text of today's official statement reads:

Western front: The situation in the Riga section is unchanged. In the region northeast of Friedriehstadt, our detachments, after an engagement, occupied a wood south of the village of Bidag.

Heavy artillery preparations for days have been going on and extensive raids in anticipation of a tremendous infantry assault, and when the British left the trenches they were preceded by row upon row of barrage fire, reaching into the German lines to a greater depth than on any previous occasion. Concrete redoubts, hundreds of machine guns, barbed wire entanglements and marshy ground faced the British in their storming operations, but the heavy guns had cut down many of the barriers and the British went forward steadily, gaining all the objectives laid down in the plan of

(Continued from second page.)

We captured a machine gun. On the remainder of the front there were fusillades and scouting. Roumanian front: On the right bank of the River Zaitz, the Germans after artillery preparation yesterday, attacked and occupied a sector of the enemy's fortified positions in the region of Variniza. During Sunday evening after strong artillery fire with chemical shells, the enemy endeavored to attack the Roumanian positions in the Pautziu-Marasesti region, but were frustrated by rifle and artillery fire.

Rome, Sept. 18.—An official statement issued today by the Italian war office says: "In the southeastern area of the Bainsizza further enemy encounters were promptly repulsed. In the Carso there were brisk artillery duels and a frequent harassing fire. Another concentrated effort by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, to break down the German defences east of Ypres is under way. A British drive along a front of eight miles between the Ypres-Comines and the Ypres-Staden railways was started at dawn Thursday morning. At nightfall the British commander reported the occupation of important positions, the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners and the infliction of heavy casualties on the Germans.

Heavy artillery preparations for days have been going on and extensive raids in anticipation of a tremendous infantry assault, and when the British left the trenches they were preceded by row upon row of barrage fire, reaching into the German lines to a greater depth than on any previous occasion. Concrete redoubts, hundreds of machine guns, barbed wire entanglements and marshy ground faced the British in their storming operations, but the heavy guns had cut down many of the barriers and the British went forward steadily, gaining all the objectives laid down in the plan of

**.. A FINAL CLEARANCE OF..
 Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses**

Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made

August ushers in our final clearance sale of Summer Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil.

There are many garments here that would pay us well to hold—for they cannot be duplicated so far as value goes. But the policy of the department is always—everything fresh at the beginning of each new season.

And so—that means that you can buy here today the very coat, the very suit or dress that you have been wanting, at less than the goods cost you today—HALE WHAT THE GOODS ALONE WOULD cost you in a few months time.

Here are some of the special values. Read them over, then hurry—for there are but few of each kind—sometimes only one or two of each sort.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, open, lawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
- 10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$36.00, for.....\$20.00
- 8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....6.75
- 9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....11.00
- Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....4.50
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....8.00
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.50, for.....13.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....8.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....4.00
- Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....3.00
- 4 Ladies' Silk Suits, open and black. Worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
- 22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple, green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....19.00
- 12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....8.50
- 10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....8.50
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....10.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
- Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....5.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....3.50
- Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....5.00

OND LOT LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED BLOUSES 50c Last Year's 50c each.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.
 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown
 August 8, 1917.

(Continued from second page) operation for the first day and penetrating the German lines in places for a mile or more.

Strong German forces had been assembled for the purpose of holding back the British troops in this most important sector, as the tremendous bombardment which had been going on daily, several times reaching drumfire intensity, presaged a determined effort to break through, and the German resistance at many points was of the fiercest nature.

The Russians are determinedly resisting the attacks of the Teutonic allies on the Riga front. After a strong infantry attack of the Germans in the region east of Lemberg, Lett troops organized a daring counter-attack, which with the energetic co-operation of the artillery, drove the enemy back with heavy losses.

London, Sept. 20.—Two thousand prisoners have been captured by the British, according to the official report tonight, in the Flanders drive.

Field-Marshal Haig's official report says North Country and Australian battalions penetrated the German positions in the centre to a depth of over a mile and captured the whole of their objectives. These included Hamlet, Veldhoek and the western portion of Polygon Wood.

Paris, Sept. 24.—North of Verdun, and in the region of Foches and Chaumont the artillery duel was intensely violent last night, the war office announced today. Airplanes bombarded the camp of German prisoners near Bar Le Duc and two prisoners were killed.

Berlin Sept 20, via London.—The war office today reported a formidable drive on the Flanders early this morning, followed at daybreak by strong British attacks on a broad front.

British Front in France and Belgium, Sept. 21.—This morning found the British still holding

strongly the important positions which they had wrested from the Germans. The consolidating process effected in the night was facilitated by the British artillery, its effective work preventing the Germans from bringing up their reserves.

Northeast of St. Julien the Germans formed last evening for a counter-attack, but the British turned a heavy rifle and machine gun fire into the enemy ranks and dispersed them with heavy losses.

Throughout this time the British continued to improve their line, reaching out here and there to occupy positions which would give them a stronger hold. In the days success, many parts of the empire were represented.

London, Sept. 23.—Considerable activity was shown last night by German artillery in the Ypres sector of the Belgian front, where the British have been conducting an offensive, it was announced today.

Petrograd, Sept. 23.—After a battle on the Riga front yesterday Russian forces advanced in the region of the village of Budna and pressed back the German advance guards, it was officially announced today by the Russian war office.

Paris, Sept. 24.—North of Verdun, and in the region of Foches and Chaumont the artillery duel was intensely violent last night, the war office announced today.

Petrograd, Sept. 24.—Russian forces on the Riga front, in the region south of the Pskov, yesterday took the offensive and after a fierce struggle occupied the German positions in the sector of Zilmshe the Russian war office announced today.

London, Sept. 24.—German heavy guns were active early this morning on both banks of the River Scarpe, on the Arras front in France, Field-Marshal Haig reported today.

The Quebec Bridge

The central span of the Quebec bridge was raised to such a height Wednesday 19th, that an ocean going vessel was able to pass directly under it in safety.

British Front in France and Belgium, Sept. 21.—This morning found the British still holding

bolts in its final position. An exception was made in the case of the Lingan because her cargo was badly needed in Montreal.

Wednesday the bridge workers struck a gait of about fourteen feet to each hoist and by maintaining it steadily all day brought the span up to fifty-four feet, the best day's lifting since the hoisting began.

Thursday night Quebec celebrated the completion of the bridge that is to put it on the direct route of trains passing over the Transcontinental Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Fascinated thousands watched the connecting of the links that hereafter are to bear the weight of the span.

London, Sept. 10.—British merchant ships of 1,600 tons and over sunk by mines or submarines during the past week numbered eight, according to the Admiralty report tonight.

The number of vessels of more than 1,600 tons is the smallest sunk by mines or submarines in one week since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign last February.

More Brazen Treachery.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Secretary of State Lansing today made public an astounding addition to the series of disclosures covering German intrigues in America and elsewhere.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Secretary of State Lansing today made public an astounding addition to the series of disclosures covering German intrigues in America and elsewhere.

apparently known to the Berlin authorities. Count Von Bernstorff indicated in this message that money had been paid this organization on former occasions to perform the same work.

"I request authority to pay out up to \$50,000 in order, as on former occasions, to influence congress through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war. I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly.

Information in the possession of the government, but not yet revealed, is said to show conclusively a more direct connection of the German machine in America with the Irish question than that indicated in Count Von Bernstorff's message.

Thursday night Quebec celebrated the completion of the bridge that is to put it on the direct route of trains passing over the Transcontinental Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Submarine Record

London, Sept. 10.—British merchant ships of 1,600 tons and over sunk by mines or submarines during the past week numbered eight, according to the Admiralty report tonight.

The number of vessels of more than 1,600 tons is the smallest sunk by mines or submarines in one week since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign last February.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever.

Local and Other Items

China is expected shortly to decide on the sending of 20,000 troops to the French front.

Captain Bernier the Canadian explorer has reached Quebec from the far north, all well.

Colonel Henry Smith, Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, died suddenly at his home at Kingston on the 20th.

Two aeroplanes in collision at Camp Borden resulted in a double fatality recently. The victims were second Lieut. Williams of Toronto, and Cadet Ludford of New York.

The Chinese government has sounded Japan on the proposed despatch of Chinese troops to Europe; and the indications are that Japan will offer no opposition.

The Car Ferry "Steamer," "Prince Edward Island" Captain Murchison in command, docked at the pier at Port Borden, for the first time, on Monday afternoon last.

The Costa Rican Government on the 21st, severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the representatives of Germany here and Costa Rican legation and consuls in Germany were recalled.

Honri Monette, alleged leader of dynamite gang growing out of anti-conscriptionist agitation, and which attempted to destroy Lord Atholstan's residence at Cartierville was arrested at Pointe Aux Trembles near Montreal on the 18th.

The Dutch steamer Zeelandia from Buenos Aires to Amsterdam via New York is being detained at Santos, Brazil at the request of the British legation. It is charged the steamer is loaded with a huge cargo of coffee for Germany.

Last Sunday was cemetery Sunday, and the annual service for the dead was held in the Catholic cemetery attached to the Cathedral parish Charlottetown. Shortly before 3 o'clock the different Catholic Societies marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where a brief service was held.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd November 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week.

SPECIAL TRIPS

S. S. STANLEY

During Exhibition week the Steamer Stanley will run between Charlottetown and Pictou. On her first trip Monday, 24th inst, she will leave Pictou for Charlottetown after arrival of trains from Halifax and Sydney.

A. A. McLean, K. C., 4444 Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

DIED.

MAHAR—In Charlottetown, 23 Edward St. on Sept. 23rd, Patrick Mahar, aged 62 years R. I. P.

BEATON—At Brookfield on Sept. 23rd, 1917, Capt. Angus Beatton, aged 67 years.

ANDERSON—At Vancouver, B. C., on the 8th instant Robert A. Anderson, youngest son of the late Mr. Alexander Anderson of Newtown, Belfast and brother of Mr. John Anderson of this city.

STEWART—In this City Sept. 24th, Jane MacD. m. d., beloved wife of John T. Stewart, aged 88 years.

JAMES—At Midgell on Sept. 20th, Margaret McKenzie wife of Francis James.

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Ambrose A. Malone, late of St. Catherine's, in Township number Forty-five, in King's County, in the said Province, Farmer, deceased, Testate.

GREETING:

WHEREAS J. O'Donnell and John Malone, both of Souris, in the said County, Executors of the last will and Testament of the said Ambrose A. Malone, deceased, have by their Petition on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may be cited to appear and show cause if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the Estate should not be closed.

YOU ARE THEREFORE required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Probate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday the First day of November, A. D. 1917 at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court (L. S.) this twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1917. (Sgd.) ENEAS A. McDONALD, Judge of Probate. Sept. 26, 1917—4i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 2nd November 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week.

SPECIAL TRIPS

S. S. STANLEY

During Exhibition week the Steamer Stanley will run between Charlottetown and Pictou. On her first trip Monday, 24th inst, she will leave Pictou for Charlottetown after arrival of trains from Halifax and Sydney.

A. A. McLean, K. C., 4444 Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WE BUY Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes And other farm produce at highest cash prices

WE SELL Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods Flour, Feed & Wire Fencing

At lowest possible prices. "Let us trade together."

Sept. 5, 1917.

The Eastern King's EXHIBITION!

Will be held on the Exhibition Grounds at Souris, on

Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917

\$800.00 in Prizes. \$800.00

Given for the following classes, viz: Live Stock, Roots and Vegetables, Dairy Products, Fruit and Floriculture, Housekeeping and Fancy Work, also School Exhibits, etc.

Liberal Prizes in all Departments

Train arrangements will be advertised later. For Prize List and other information, write the Secretary.

ANDREW MOONEY, Pres. C. D. MCKINNON, Sec'y. Sept. 19, 1917—2i

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse

1000 bags Bran, best quality

300 bags Middlings

400 bags Cracked Corn

250 bags Cornmeal

600 bags Oilcake

Meal (old process). Several cars Good Hay

500 bushels Feed Oats

Cracked Grain, &c., &c.

Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd. Queen Street Warehouse

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books, Dodgers, Receipt Books, Note of Hand Books

S. S. Aranmore RESUMES TRIPS.

Commencing Monday, September 3rd, Steamer Aranmore will resume tri-weekly trips, leaving Charlottetown at 7.00 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week, and leaving Pictou Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at same hour.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Sept. 5, 1917.

From "The Robe of Christ."

At the foot of the Cross on Calvary Three soldiers sat and dined And one of them was the Devil And he won the Robe of Christ. When the Devil comes in his proper form To the chamber where I dwell, I know him and make the Sign of the Cross, Which drives him back to hell. I saw him through a thousand veils, And has not this sufficed Now, must I look on the Devil robed. In the radiant Robe of Christ? He comes, and His face is sad and mild, With thorns His head is crowned, There are great bleeding wounds in His feet. And in each hand a wound. How can I tell, who am a fool, If this be Christ or not? Those bleeding hands outstretched to me! Those eyes that look me so! I see the Robe—I look—I hope—I fear—but there is one Who will direct my troubled mind; Christ's Mother knows her Son, O Mother of Good Council, lend Intelligence to me! Encompass me with wisdom, Thou Tower of Ivory! "This is the Man of Lies," she says, "Disguised with fearful art; He has the wounded hands and feet, But not the wounded heart!" Beside the Cross on Calvary She watched them as they died. She saw the Devil join the game And win the Robe of Christ. —Joyce Kilmer.

A Forgotten Birthday.

(Lulu Linton, in The Youth's Companion.) (Concluded.) "Allowing for anything that could possibly happen, we'll reach the hotel in time for supper," Irma announced. "And early in the morning we'll get our guide and start through the caves, having all the time we'll need to see everything. They say the trip up there is great—such picturesque scenery all along the way. Listen to some of the funny names of the little towns along the road." Suddenly Ruth sat erect. Irma had rattled off the queer post-mark on Aunt Ann's letter. "Don't you really go through Joppa?" she asked. "That is Aunt Ann's Post Office address, and her farm lies just beyond the little village. I remember going there once with father. I thought it was across the world from home then. I can't get used to the way your car annihilates distance." A little later she caused consternation by announcing calmly, "Girls, I'm going to stay with Aunt Ann while you go on to Great Caves." No amount of expostulation or argument seemed to affect her decision, and Irma rushed to her mother for help. "Make her give up this foolish plan," she said. "She's been wild to go, and I can't understand her. She acts so different. Come and talk to her, and make her see that it is all foolishness." "Let her alone," said Mrs. Graydon, gently. "I think that Ruth knows best." If Ruth's high courage waned a bit when she stepped from the big car to the roadside where the gate opened into a lane, and where the mailbox bore the grim name, "Ann Vincent," she did not let the others know; she waved gayly to them as the car rolled away. Walking toward the big, square white house with its green shutters, she remembered that far away day when she had trotted up the lane by her father's side, holding tight to his strong hand. Something like a sob caught in her throat as she thought of the many times that his dear feet must have passed this way. There was no sign of life at the front of the house, but, hearing voices, Ruth followed the walk to the rear. A man in working clothes was starting from the pump toward the back gate, where a horse and plough were waiting, and a woman called after him. And if you've finished that south patch, you will have time to work

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is the healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and dependency. "I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I tried medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After continued use, and six bottles made me feel like a new man. When my little girl was a day, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas L. Wallace, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Food's Sarsaparilla

"cures kidney and liver troubles, restores the back, and builds up the whole system."

the garden over before supper." She was a tall, straight woman with snow-white hair, but when she turned toward the girl, the two pairs of dark eyes that met were very much alike. "Aunt Ann, I have come to stay over night with you," Ruth said, in her quick, direct way. The woman started at the sound of her voice, looked at her keenly, and then held out her hand and said, "You are John's girl." There were no demonstrations; they shook hands like two men. Then they went into the cool sitting room, and Ruth in her straightforward manner began at once to tell how she had happened to come as an unexpected guest. When she had explained, she added, "I came to tell you about the three birthday gifts." Aunt Ann's firm mouth twitched slightly at the corners. "I didn't send them," Ruth went on and told the story. "And while I'm here," she said, "I might just as well tell you, Aunt Ann, that I never have remembered your birthday—though I didn't realize it until this morning; but I know now that it was always mother or Aunt Helen or Aunt Grace who reminded me in time. The part of me that was intended for the purpose of remembering birthdays either doesn't work well, or it was left out entirely. I've a notion that you would have survived without the hug-me-tights and caps and bedroom slippers—but I'm sorry I couldn't remember to send a friendly greeting anyway." Aunt Ann's lips had parted in a broad grin now, and beckoning, she led the way into her bedroom, opened a drawer of the old-fashioned cherry bureau and pointed to the orderly rows and stacks of unused articles, each labelled, "From your loving niece, Ruth."

Gen. Grant in War Time

"I received a number of letters from General Grant during the war," said the general's cousin, Mrs. Louisa Boggs, several years ago. "They discussed in a loving way his wife, children and his friends in St. Louis. He never went into detail concerning the great work in which he was engaged. For all an outsider might know he was quietly working out some ordinary business matter. In one of his letters to me he closed by remarking that he had a 'big contract on hand,' and was looking forward with pleasure to the family reunion when he got through. The 'big contract' was the annihilation of Lee's army. The letter was written during the terrible campaign in the Wilderness. "General Grant's letters were in harmony with his social life. When he was home on a visit he rarely discussed the tremendous problems that were confronting him. He took the greatest interest in the children, and would devote most of his time to discussing with them how they were getting along in school and other matters connected with their progress. Of course, there were during these times great numbers of visitors

DIARRHOEA and VOMITING

CURED BY DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.

The pain and suffering, the weakness and oftentimes collapse associated with an attack of diarrhoea, especially when violent vomiting occurs, make it a disease to be dreaded, and for which prompt relief and a ready cure are greatly to be desired.

The salutary action of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in giving almost instant relief from the pain, checking the too frequent and irritating stools, settling the stomach and bracing up the weakened heart, render it without a peer for the treatment of all bowel complaints of young or old.

Mr. James G. Vandusen, Medora, Minn., writes: "We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and have found it to be the most satisfactory remedy of its sort."

I was troubled with diarrhoea and vomiting for a long time. At last I purchased a bottle of your granulated extract, and after I had used but a quarter of it I was completely cured.

Dr. Fowler's is an old and reliable remedy, having been on the market for the past 72 years.

You do not experiment when you buy it. Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Price, 35c.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

constantly calling to see him, but I rather think these visits bored him. Not far from our house was a large, rather imposing three-story building. Most people who came out in search of General Grant would select that at a venture, because it was much larger than our house. The lady, a Mrs. Taylor, over there told me one day that she had a good mind to put up a sign something like this: "General Grant doesn't stop here." "General Grant never told any of us what he hoped to do, not even when his largest campaigns were under way. We gathered our war news from the papers, and not from what he told us. I do not recall that he was ever visiting while in our house at St. Louis by a news reporter requesting an interview. He may have talked with some newspaper men, but doubtless they got very little from him if he did. He was one of the closest men concerning the war that you could imagine. You mustn't get an idea that General Grant was morose in those days. He was kind and courteous to all, and enjoyed social intercourse with friends in his quiet way. I never heard him use an oath or slangy expression, nor have I heard men who know him to say he did. "If there was any particular subject of which General Grant could have been said to be deeply interested, aside from his military career, it was his family. He was the most devoted man I ever met, and as loyal to them as he was to his country."

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.

"Your husband, madam, is suffering from voluntary inertia." "Poor fellow! And here I've been telling him he's just lazy."

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford, says: "It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 25c a box."

Tommy—What was your job in peace time, Shorty? Shorty—War correspondent.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spell, without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25c.

HEART TROUBLE

Caused Dizziness, Weakness and Smothering Spells.

When the heart becomes affected, there ensues a feeling of a choking sensation, a shortness of breath, palpitation, throbbing, smothering sensation, and dizziness and a weak, sinking, all-gone feeling of oppression and anxiety.

On the first sign of the heart becoming weakened Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken, and you will find that they will give prompt relief and soon effect a complete cure.

Mr. John Doucette, Ed. River Crossing, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly from heart trouble which caused dizziness, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicine but received no benefit. A friend advised me to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before I had finished the first box I felt so much better that I got another one, and was completely restored. I highly recommend these pills to everyone suffering from heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices

INVICTUS

About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.

—TODAY— We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago.

—TRY US— ALLEY & CO.

Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME ADDRESS BREED MALES

Dan. G. McCormack Launching York 1 (2 yrs. old)

Dan. G. McCormack Launching " 1 (4 mos. old)

Dan. A. McNeill Village Green " 1 (3 yrs. old)

J. Leslie Poole Lower Montague " 1 (5 mos. old)

Joseph Carmichael Peake's Sta., R.R. 2 " 1 (1 year old)

Col. G. Crockett York " 1 (2 year old)

G. W. Wood Hazelbrook Berk 1 (4 yrs. old)

A. P. Ings Pownal, Lot 49 " 1 (1 year old)

Jos. L. Cameron Ellis River " 1 (3 yrs. old)

C. B. Clay Bridgetown, Shrop; lambs, 10 rams and 7 ewes

John Howlett, Annandale " 7 rams

A.A. Farquharson, 259 Queen St., Ch'town, for Island Stock Breeding Company, Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs

Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lamb, Leicester—1 ram lamb

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Get your Printing done at the Herald Office.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office.

It Would Please You As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our assortment of Wrist and Other Watches (For Ladies and Gents) From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay

Diamond Rings \$15 up.

It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and red plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs. Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

WEDDING RINGS always in stock.

In our Optical Department we can test your eyes and fit the right lenses in any style of mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR JEWELER.....OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices

INVICTUS

About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.

—TODAY— We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago.

—TRY US— ALLEY & CO.

Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME ADDRESS BREED MALES

Dan. G. McCormack Launching York 1 (2 yrs. old)

Dan. G. McCormack Launching " 1 (4 mos. old)

Dan. A. McNeill Village Green " 1 (3 yrs. old)

J. Leslie Poole Lower Montague " 1 (5 mos. old)

Joseph Carmichael Peake's Sta., R.R. 2 " 1 (1 year old)

Col. G. Crockett York " 1 (2 year old)

G. W. Wood Hazelbrook Berk 1 (4 yrs. old)

A. P. Ings Pownal, Lot 49 " 1 (1 year old)

Jos. L. Cameron Ellis River " 1 (3 yrs. old)

C. B. Clay Bridgetown, Shrop; lambs, 10 rams and 7 ewes

John Howlett, Annandale " 7 rams

A.A. Farquharson, 259 Queen St., Ch'town, for Island Stock Breeding Company, Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs

Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lamb, Leicester—1 ram lamb

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Get your Printing done at the Herald Office.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office.

It Would Please You As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our assortment of Wrist and Other Watches (For Ladies and Gents) From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay

Diamond Rings \$15 up.

It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and red plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs. Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

WEDDING RINGS always in stock.

In our Optical Department we can test your eyes and fit the right lenses in any style of mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR JEWELER.....OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. P.C. McLeod & Co. — W. S. Bentley, J.C.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Flying Machines

A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, nor was Scott's Emulsion in summer. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Diseases.