

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918

VOL. XLVII., No. 18



## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd May, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Armadale, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen at the Post Office of Annandale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

J. J. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, April 26th, 1918.  
April 24, 1918-31

## 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.,**  
Water Street, Phone 251



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holden of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

## St. John

## LIME

In Barrels and Casks.  
PHONE 111  
**CLYONS & Co.**  
April 26, 1916-17

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect February 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward Read Up		
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
2.00	6.00	Dep. Charlottetown		5.30	10.30
3.33	7.00	Dep. Hunter River		4.18	8.55
4.30	7.30	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Dep.	3.35	7.55
	8.20	Dep. Borden	Dep.	2.30	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
4.30	6.30	Dep. Borden	Arr.	5.40	7.25
5.15	7.45	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Arr.	3.20	6.45
6.00	8.15	Dep. Kensington	Arr.	2.47	6.45
	9.00	Dep. Summerside	Dep.	2.15	6.00
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
2.30	11.00	Dep. Summerside	Arr.	11.00	9.22
4.14	9.22	Dep. Port Hill	Arr.	8.03	6.45
5.44	8.03	Dep. O'Leary	Arr.	6.45	5.45
6.51	6.45	Dep. Alberton	Arr.	5.45	
8.00	5.45	Dep. Tignish	Dep.		
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.10	11.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	11.10	9.35
4.45	9.35	Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.55	8.25
5.25	8.55	Dep. Morell	Arr.	8.25	6.50
5.55	8.25	Dep. St. Peter's	Arr.	6.50	
7.30	6.50	Dep. Souris	Dep.		
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
8.50	5.30	Dep. Elmira	Dep.	5.30	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
4.50	9.20	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr.	9.20	8.03
6.05	8.03	Dep. Cardigan	Arr.	7.33	6.45
6.45	7.33	Dep. Montague	Arr.	6.45	
7.30	6.45	Dep. Georgetown	Dep.		
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.10	10.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	8.20
4.55	8.20	Dep. Vernon River	Arr.	8.20	6.29
7.05	6.29	Dep. Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.29	

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines), Moncton, N. B.  
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.  
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown P.E.I.

## 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.

Jan. 1917.

ADVERTISE IN THE  
**HERALD**

## "Lafayette We Are Here."

Rev Paul Perigord in one of his splendid lectures, tells us that he considers the greatest speech of the war a remark made by General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette. The American General in placing a wreath upon the tomb of the French patriot, bent over in reverence and whispered "Lafayette, we are here."

In these simple words is contained a large volume in the history of Liberty. Throughout the story of civilization many wars have been waged for detestable purposes. The love of freedom was crystallized in the struggle for the independence of the thirteen American colonies. England had declared that these groups of settlers should pay reverence and tithes to imperial authority. The colonist on the other hand, maintained that "we are and of right ought to be free and independent." The mighty empires of earth in all times had driven Liberty from land to land. Rome boasted that she had annihilated human liberty. It was probably the Spirit of Freedom that deposited in the soul of Columbus the idea of opening up a new world. Here, unhampered by foreign entanglements and independent of the twin deceptions, freedom and equality, upon every citizen.

This was a novel experiment. Isolated, so to say, between vast oceans, the new republic would endeavor to realize as perfectly as possible the ideal of God and nature; equality for all men. England, champion of the old monarchical idea, sought to bind and rivet the fetters of dependence upon free men. She surrounded the infant colonies with a human wall composed of trained soldiers, and untamed Indians.

At this juncture France, chivalrous France with premature thrill, felt the pulsing of liberty in her veins. Stirred by her leading Catholic prelates, France determined to strike an experimental blow for freedom, success of which became the pledge of her own future state.

France, generous France, sent her soldiers and her fleets. She contributed money. She bestowed her good will and encouragement to hearten the struggling patriots. But, best and greatest of all, she sent the embodiment of her spirit and strength, she sent us Lafayette. From that moment the tide of fortune changed. A new channel broad and deep, was opened up. The flood gates of liberty swung wide, and the waters of freedom plunged forward, roaring, leaping, cleansing and purifying, and sweeping aside the barriers of despotism and tyranny. For all this America signed a debt of undying gratitude to France.

Once more Liberty has threatened. The impulsive impetuosity of the young giant of the West has been yearning for years for the opportunity to repay that debt. The time has now arrived. The twin Republics find themselves once more in danger of passing under the hated yoke of the olden times. France gazed wistfully across the broad Atlantic. The spirit of Lafayette arose from his humble tomb and peered into the distance. Would America now remember that debt? Would the sword of the young Frenchman, which struck its first blow for liberty in the new world at the famous battle of Brandywine, arouse latest memories in the heart of free America? The answer was thunderous and generous. America girded herself for battle, she summoned her now numerous sons with one blast of the bugle. She bade them hurry to the frontier of freedom, and there to repay France to the very last farthing, and with interest. To ally all doubt and uncertainty, she sent her commander-in-chief to the land of Lafayette. He brought America's pledge, America's resources, America's answer. In its laconic simplicity, this answer heartened the French, it rejoiced Liberty, it stifled every doubt in the soul of France's great hero.

## Germany in France

(Paris correspondence of The Catholic Times.)

A case that illustrates the sufferings endured by the inhabitants of the French provinces that are held by the enemy was brought home to me the other day. The speaker was a lady, refined and gentle born, who enjoyed before the war, an excellent position in the town of—, situated on French ground, but close to the Belgian frontier. She was the wife of a wealthy manufacturer. They had no children and she devoted her time and means, when the war broke out, to a hospital where she personally nursed the wounded, both French and German. Her care of the latter, for whom she did her best, did not shield her from pillage and prosecution.

The officers whom she and her husband were obliged to receive under their roof removed one or other of her belongings according to their whim. Thus one day her piano was carried away and sent to Germany; another time a "bibelot," a picture, a family treasure, a bit of silver that took the fancy of an officer, was removed by him without explanation or apology. By degrees all the things that were not of absolute necessity were taken. The lady's husband was mayor of the town where they lived, and the responsibility was a continual cause of annoyance. Once, for having put in a safe place, away from money that belonged to the town M— and his wife were brought before a military tribunal. She pleaded her services rendered to the German wounded and her husband's endeavor to meet the interests of friend and foe, and to avoid useless provocation. Madame— came away feeling that for once her presence had served her husband's cause, but shortly afterwards she was informed that she was to be sent back alone. It was a terrible blow: the two were closely united, and she knew that her husband's health was in serious danger; that anxiety, fatigue, and privations had brought on him several attacks of angina pectoris. The devoted wife spared no pains in pleading either to be allowed to remain with him or to take him with her. Both alternatives were brutally rejected, and Madame—broken by all she endured, has come back to uninvaded territory in France so changed that her closest friends hardly recognize her.

During three years and a half spent under the German rule, she witnessed many scenes of horror, and her descriptions of the mental and physical trials of her unfortunate fellow-citizens are heart-rending. Among the most cruel is the wholesale separation of families. Suddenly for no given reasons, women, young girls and boys are sent to unknown destinations, only mothers of large families, whose children are still young, being left at home. No news ever comes from those who have gone, and every effort to keep families together, to let mothers, daughters and sisters be transported in the same convoy is vain. This wholesale separation and utter absence of news are in themselves torture that no military interest can justify or even explain; they are part of the German methods, and can only be compared with what we read of the horrors of the slave trade in the past.

Another vivid picture of the sufferings caused by the war was brought before me, but this time the speaker was a French officer, who before the war was a barrister in Paris. Being grievously wounded and probably crippled for life, he had lately been exchanged. His description of the prison camps resembled what we have read in many newspapers. He fully confirmed the statement that the British prisoners were treated with peculiar cruelty and that many of them died of the hardships inflicted upon them by their jailers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

## About Daylight Saving

(New York Evening Post Magazine)

It is not correct to regard the new time system as a device to bring about early rising. It is not an early-rising law that Congress has passed, but an earlier-in-summer-than-in-winter rising law. The reason we should begin our working day earlier in summer than in winter is simply that the sun also rises earlier in summer than in winter, making its appearance as early as 4.30 on June 21 and not until 7.30 on December 22. Now each twenty-four hour day contains a period of daylight and a period of darkness. The period of daylight is proper for work, the period of darkness is proper for sleep. Under the new system we shall simply move our working hours somewhat more accurately into the period of daylight. To consider a specific instance: imagine a person who now rises at seven o'clock and goes to bed again at 10.30 p. m. In midsummer the sun will have been above the horizon at least two hours when that person rises, and he will have wasted two hours of daylight in sleep. But on the same date the sun sets at 7.30, and so our friend will include among his waking period three hours of darkness, between 7.30 and 10.30. Now since he will have to rise one hour earlier, his waking and working period will be no longer than before, but he will have utilized one of those wasted light morning hours and saved the artificial light formerly expended during one of the three evening hours from 7.30 to 10.30.

This is the simple, obvious advantage of the daylight saving scheme, but it was always hopeless to try to put it into effect by persuading people to rise earlier in summer than in winter. The present writer has experimented in this matter and has found that while he could easily change his habits so as to rise earlier in summer, he found it impossible to benefit by that earlier rising because he could not induce the persons with whom he desired to transact mutual business to do likewise. In plain English, he could not get the cook up so as to obtain the necessary cup of coffee an hour earlier than usual.

Only if there is a universal agreement to rise earlier in summer can the nation benefit fully by the change. And universal experience in Europe since the war began shows that the device of changing the clock brings about precisely the desired result and brings it about apparently without inconvenience to any one. When the plan was proposed as a war measure in England it was vigorously opposed for various reasons, as it has been in this country. Nevertheless, it was put into effect for one year and a Parliamentary Commission was appointed to report on the advisability of continuing it. Hearings were held and evidence taken after the plan had been in operation during one entire summer, and it was found that even the most vigorous opponents of the plan had changed their views and begun to advocate its continuance. The Commission reported that daylight-saving should remain in force not only for the period of the war, but also as a permanent rule thereafter. There is little doubt that it has come to stay throughout the whole of planet earth.

## The Clever Japanese Way

No one can accuse the Japanese people of being dull-witted. The little brown men have a way all their own of solving difficulties. Who, indeed, but a son of the Flowery Kingdom would think of this ingenious method of catching a thief?

"Weary from a long journey in the hot sun of midsummer, a cloth merchant stopped to rest at the foot of a wayside statue of

## SUFFERED WITH HACKING COUGH

COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

The constant hacking cough that sticks to you in spite of everything you have done to relieve it, is a source of danger. The longer the cough stays, the more serious menace it is to your health.

It is easy to check a cough at the outset with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. If you have let it run though, it takes a while longer to cure, but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it even then after other remedies have failed.

Mr. J. Henry Landry, South River, Burgess, N.S., writes: "I received such great benefit from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup that I cannot help expressing my thanks. I suffered with a hacking cough for over a month, and could not sleep at night. I used many kinds of remedies, but they didn't do me any good, until I used 'Dr. Wood's,' and found great relief right from the start. I only used two bottles, and was completely cured. I will never be without it as long as I live."

There are a number of substitutes on the market for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so when you ask for it see that it is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c., and that it bears the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Buddha, and fell asleep. During his slumbers some thieves relieved him of all his goods. Awakened, the merchant discovered his loss, and rushed in distress to the police, who, in turn, advised him to go to the magistrate. That worthy directed the immense stone statue of Buddha, near which the merchant had slept to be brought to the court of his dwelling. A great number of buffaloes were needed to drag the statue to the courtyard, and in wonder at the event a crowd of people followed to see what was about to happen. They had no sooner entered the courtyard than the magistrate ordered the gates closed and locked.

Toward midnight the magistrate addressed the prisoners and stated that no one would be allowed to leave until he paid ransom of a piece of cloth. Paper and ink was furnished each one that he might send an order home.

"This was done, and by morning a quantity of cloth was presented to the magistrate. The merchant was asked to identify the goods. This he was able to do, the malefactors were discovered and delivered to the punishment they deserved."

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

## 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.

Unlucky Fisherman—Boy, will you sell that big string of fish you are carrying?

Boy—No, but I'll take yer picture holdin' it fer fifty cents.

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."

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

## Dizzy and Faint Spells Are Warnings of Heart Trouble That Should Be Heeded.

Those feelings of weakness, those dizzy spells and "all gone" sinking sensations, which come over some people from time to time are warnings that must not go unheeded. They indicate an extremely weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nerves.

Those who are wise will start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills before their case becomes hopeless. They have no equal for strengthening the heart and invigorating the nerves.

Mrs. Emil Brooks, Upper Gagetown, N.B., writes:—"All last summer and winter I had dizzy and weak spells, headaches and fainting and blind spells. A friend recommended Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to me. I ate only taken two boxes when I found great relief. I highly recommend them to all who suffer 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.



**The Herald**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50  
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**Please Send in Your  
 Subscription Money.**

**At The Federal Capital**

The week ending April 20th was, in many respects, one of the most memorable in the history of the Canadian Parliament. As will be readily understood, the cause of this is the serious condition at the battle front. In the first place an unusual, and for the Canadian Parliament, an unprecedented event occurred on Wednesday the 17th, that is a secret session of the House of Commons. The Prime Minister announced on Tuesday the 16th that the session on the following day would be held behind closed doors. He communicated this intelligence to the Leader of the Opposition, who acknowledged the courtesy of Sir Robert in taking him into his confidence regarding this matter. It is unnecessary to repeat that the very serious status of the Allied armies, in the tremendous struggle that has been going on for weeks in which the fate of our Empire and the cause of liberty and civilization are trembling in the balance, was the subject which engaged the attention of the House of Commons during the secret session. No one except the Members of the Commons and the Senators were admitted to the proceedings of this session. The Senators took seats in the galleries, and visitors, door keepers, and pages were excluded. The Sergeant-at-Arms alone was the only medium of communication between the lobbies and the Chamber. Any messages from outside, to Members were attended to by him. There was a full attendance of the Members, and the opening proceedings were anticipated with breathless tension.

The routine proceedings were dispensed with, until the orders of the day were reached. The Prime Minister then moved that the House now go into Committee of Supply, and took the Senators and the Members into his confidence with regard to the serious message he had to deliver. When all was over, there was not so much presented to the House by the Prime Minister of a really secret character as might have been expected, for a very considerable portion of the knowledge placed before the House is known to the public in a general way. The feature especially demanding secrecy was the messages passing between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, through the medium of His Excellency the Governor General. Lloyd George's confidential message emphasized the serious but altogether hopeful position of the British army. That is not divulging any secret, for it is generally known. All the correspondence regarding the present position of the contending armies strongly indicate that the objective of the German army, in this tremendous drive, was the destruction of the British army, its separation from the French army, and the hope that it would be possible to force them to surrender. The rest, in the opinion of the Huns, would be easy. But from day to day, the position of the British and Allied armies is becoming more hopeful, and the intelligence from the front these days is more and more optimistic. It is now felt, generally, that the disarrangements and the losses of

the Allied armies have been repaired, and that the German army can be withstood and held for an indefinite period, and until reinforcements can go to the rescue. Possibly, should the Allies take the offensive, the enemy may be driven back even before additional forces of any extent can arrive on the scene. The Prime Minister's message was received in profound silence and with all possible seriousness. He spoke, as is his wont when presenting grave and serious questions to Parliament, with intense deliberation and earnestness. His discourse lasted scarcely an hour, and he was followed by the Leader of the Opposition who spoke briefly. It was agreed that the Whips of both parties should decide what portion of the deliberations might be made public. Then the tension was removed, the doors were opened, and the proceedings of the balance of the afternoon went on in the usual way.

The other serious and important events of the week was the presentation of the amendment to the Military Service Act, in the form of an Order in Council which was laid before both Houses of Parliament on Friday afternoon the 19th. This Order in Council provides for the calling to the colors of all unmarried men and widowers without children, between the ages of 20 and 23 inclusive. The Order in Council also cancels all exemptions granted or pending. As was explained, the seriousness of the war conditions demands that all technical or routine requirements should be removed without ceremony and that the men be called to the colors without delay. The great thing is men, more men, and still more men, and the Order in Council provides that they shall be enlisted on the shortest possible notice, all constitutional and technical provisions to the contrary notwithstanding. In the Commons, the resolution was presented by the Prime Minister and supported in a speech of extraordinary earnestness and sincerity, which made a deep impression on all present. As is usual with Sir Robert Borden, when weighty matters are involved, he spoke quietly and solemnly to a Chamber that was strangely hushed. His address made an unexampled impression on the House. He told of the gravity of the situation, of the efforts of Germany to crush the Allied armies, of the tremendous attempts that have been made by the Teutons, of the terrible drain that has been made on the blood of France and Britain, and then asked if, in a crisis of this kind, the Canadian people were prepared to stand by and not do their share when faced by the tragic facts. With an intensity of earnestness that carried all before it, the Premier's speech was an extraordinary Parliamentary effort. For some minutes after he resumed his seat, deep volumes of cheers rolled over the House.

The Leader of the Opposition followed the Prime Minister. He received from his supporters the usual applause and cheers, but his first words were his declaration that he would most strongly oppose the Government's proposition. He then proceeded to argue his case, but to anyone at all conversant with the situation and seriously considering the necessity for Canada to make a supreme exertion to uphold her position in the war, Sir Wilfrid's presentation of the case was the weakest and most illogical that could well be contemplated. It was humiliating to find oneself listening to the official Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament animadverting upon the Governments proposals in the same old illogical, untenable and opportunist fashion that had

done duty on every platform in Canada during the last Federal election. In the first place, he took exception to the Government's manner of presenting the question to Parliament. He contended that a matter of this importance should not be brought in an Order in Council, but that it should be presented to Parliament in the regular way, in the form of a bill, to be discussed and passed through its various stages in both Houses before becoming law. Then he undertook to show that food production was of more importance than men, and as the most illogical proposition of all, he made the statement that as the men that might be secured under the resolution now under discussion, would not be ready for service inside of 4 months at least, it could not help the situation at the present time, therefore, he concluded that the best thing was to send them to the farms to produce food. Anyone that will give this proposition a moment's serious thought will see how silly and illogical it is. As the Prime Minister had said in the course of his speech, the battle now going on might continue for several months, four or five or six months. Our reserves, that are overseas and on the way, and at different stages of drill and formation, would by degrees come to the front in batches one after another. Well then what would happen should we now refuse to enlist any further forces? The time would come, perhaps in four months or less, when we would have no reserves at all. Then the Canadian Army would be subject to annihilation, no one coming to their assistance. This point was well answered by the Honorable F. B. Carvell later, when he showed that if the attitude of the Leader of the Opposition were followed, if, instead of this matter coming before Parliament in an Order in Council, it be presented as a regular Bill, it would take probably three weeks or a month before it could be passed through the different stages of both Houses. Then, said he, if we take the Leader of the Opposition's view, that it would take four months to get troops sufficiently trained, and we present this matter as a Bill, that would be an additional month, making five months, and make conditions worse and worse. The Leader of the Opposition spoke about three-quarters of an hour and when he concluded, the thought would naturally come to anyone who was taking seriously the matter under discussion, in the first place, to sympathize with the old man, for the unfortunate position in which he was placed, but secondly he would have to revise his opinion and consider that Sir Wilfrid was only continuing in the same illogical untenable and opportunist course that he has followed during the whole of his public life.

Honorable N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, replied for the Government, and it must be admitted that he reached a great height of Parliamentary eloquence, achieving a reputation for oratory of a fervent, impassioned type that is surpassed by few men in the House. Answering Laurier's contention that it was the duty of Canada to send food and not men, Mr. Rowell solicited unstinted applause when, pointing across the floor of the House to Sir Wilfrid, he said "I am not able to agree with my right honorable friend on that point. Our duty is not to send food or men, but to send food and men. The people of Canada will not have done their duty if they confine their efforts to either of these contributions. Our duty is men, food, munitions, ships, money. We have staked everything on this war, and we must go on to the bitter end

Are we going to keep our pledges to our gallant sons? That is the question you and I must answer to this House. I believe that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, throughout the Dominion of Canada, there is but one answer in the hearts of the people, and it is this: Canada must and will stand by these men to the limit of her strength. The issue must determine our future, our liberties, the cause of humanity and civilization. Each one of us has the great privilege in this critical hour of the world's history to make a contribution to the future well being not only of Canada, but of our race. Are we going to do it—do it as our fathers did a century ago? The Germans must triumph! The cause of liberty must prevail. Canada must not strain her glorious record, but add a new chapter for liberty and civilization now in peril."

The next speaker was Dr. J. B. Molloy, of Provencher, Manitoba. His speech was brief and at its conclusion he moved an Amendment to the effect that farmers be exempted from the new draft. His motion in amendment was seconded by Captain Read from Prince Edward Island. He concluded his remarks a few minutes before six o'clock, and the Hon. F. B. Carvell took the floor. After the six o'clock recess, he proceeded to discuss the grave question before the House. He spoke with earnestness, indicating in every word that he felt the gravity of the situation. The Members were all in their seats and the galleries were crowded, crammed indeed to suffocation. Hon. Mr. Carvell's speech was calm and slow, but with much concentrated earnestness and sincerity that the Members leaned forward to catch every sentence, and absolute silence took possession of the Chamber. Answering those who wanted exemption for farmers, he asked, "What's the use of your farms if the Hun break through? If this measure should have to meet defeat in this Chamber, I would not give in; I would go back to the country, and I would have no fear that the verdict of our boys in Flanders, would not be as overwhelming as it was in December last."

At the conclusion of Hon. Mr. Carvell's speech, the question was proposed by Mr. Speaker and the first division of the new Parliament was demanded. But in the present improvised Parliamentary Chamber, Members are not placed in regular seats. As a matter of fact, apart from the front rows on the Government side and possibly the front row on the Opposition side, the rank and file take such seats as they find unoccupied when they come in. It amounts more or less to a grab game. Those who come early have a chance of securing a fairly good seat, but those coming later take what they can find. Under these conditions, a Member might not be seated in the same place twice in succession during the different sittings of a week. It is true that ordinarily they get about somewhere in the same vicinity in the Chamber, whether in the same seat or not. But the point to be observed is this, that in the confusion, rising more or less from the seating, and considering that there are in the present Chamber some 130 Members who have not been sitting in Parliament before, and the fact that Parliament has only been sitting about a month, the Assistant Clerk must find it rather difficult to name and locate each member on both sides of the Chamber. But in the first division, Mr. Beauchene named each man when it came his turn to vote, before he rose to his feet. That is as one man rises to record his vote and he is checked off. Mr. Beauchene calls the name of the next one before he rises to answer to the call of his name. This little incident seemed worthy of remark, as it was quite a feat under the circumstances, that the vote should be taken without the slightest hitch or hesitation. After the vote was taken, scarcely anything else beyond a formal motion was made, and the House adjourned a few minutes before 11 o'clock. On the following day, the Government had a meeting in council, and desired to enforce the regulations without any delay, to call to the colors the needed men as fast as they could be

taken, it was found that three members of the opposition, namely, Mr. Duncanson, of West Middlesex; Mr. W. C. Kennedy, of North Essex; and Mr. A. B. McCoig, of Kent, had voted with the Government on Mr. Lapointe's amendment. On this amendment, the vote stood: For 62, Against 117, a majority for the Government of 55. Then came the vote on the main motion. Before this was taken, some of the Members left the House, as they were desirous of catching, out-going trains for their home for the week end. The result of this vote stood; for the motion 114, against 65, Government majority 49. Thus ended this memorable debate.

A few matters of not very serious importance are forced upon the attention of an on-looker in a Parliamentary division. In the first place, one can scarcely deprecate from his mind how much the Members of Parliament are like school boys, after all; for in the very case under review, after the first division had been taken and the Members all remained in their seats, the second division on Lapointe's amendment would have taken in a very short time. But immediately after the first vote was recorded, the Members trooped into lobbies and there was chaos. It was necessary for the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Whips to call them back. This took some time, and of course, delayed the taking of the division. Probably the time was not so exceedingly important that the loss of this brief space should be strenuously objected to, but it just amounts to this, that it strikes one, in particular the uninitiated, that it was unnecessary. Another feature that could scarcely help being noted was the facility with which the Assistant Clerk of the House is able to call off the divisions without a hitch. It must be explained that the taking of a division occupies some 30 to 40 minutes. The duties of the Assistant Clerk are to call out the names of each member, as he rises to record his vote, and it is checked by the Clerk, on the list which is before him. Now under ordinary circumstances, in the regular Parliamentary Chamber, for instance, in the old House of Commons, all Members are allocated to specific seats, and it would not necessitate more than a very brief time for the officials of the House to know and be able to place each Member. But in the present improvised Parliamentary Chamber, Members are not placed in regular seats. As a matter of fact, apart from the front rows on the Government side and possibly the front row on the Opposition side, the rank and file take such seats as they find unoccupied when they come in. It amounts more or less to a grab game. Those who come early have a chance of securing a fairly good seat, but those coming later take what they can find. Under these conditions, a Member might not be seated in the same place twice in succession during the different sittings of a week. It is true that ordinarily they get about somewhere in the same vicinity in the Chamber, whether in the same seat or not. But the point to be observed is this, that in the confusion, rising more or less from the seating, and considering that there are in the present Chamber some 130 Members who have not been sitting in Parliament before, and the fact that Parliament has only been sitting about a month, the Assistant Clerk must find it rather difficult to name and locate each member on both sides of the Chamber. But in the first division, Mr. Beauchene named each man when it came his turn to vote, before he rose to his feet. That is as one man rises to record his vote and he is checked off. Mr. Beauchene calls the name of the next one before he rises to answer to the call of his name. This little incident seemed worthy of remark, as it was quite a feat under the circumstances, that the vote should be taken without the slightest hitch or hesitation. After the vote was taken, scarcely anything else beyond a formal motion was made, and the House adjourned a few minutes before 11 o'clock. On the following day, the Government had a meeting in council, and desired to enforce the regulations without any delay, to call to the colors the needed men as fast as they could be

**Provincial Legislature**

April 19th, 1918.

Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, speaking on the debate on the Budget completely answered the criticisms made on his department. He was pleased to note that his department got the most attention in the debate and that not only the members engaged in agriculture are experts along that line but that those of other callings are experts also. One thing we have not heard very often is the fact that for the last few years this is the only province in the Dominion of Canada that has not had to go to the money markets of the world to borrow money. All the money needed to finance the heavy liabilities left us by our predecessors can readily be gotten from the banks at 5 per cent, a lower rate than is now paid on loans by the Dominion of Canada. This speaks well for the careful management of our finances by the present Government, which has not in the last six years increased the liabilities of the province one dollar, while in addition to paying for the ordinary expenses of the Government it has spent large sums in permanent works.

The new member for the Third District (A. E. McLean) had dealt for a considerable time on the financial condition of the Province. Among other things he claimed that the annual deficit in the School Supply Department was \$2000 a year. To make a pretense of being within the mark however he would call it \$1680. Like most other calculations it was a matter of guesswork. If the hon. gentlemen had informed himself correctly he would find that instead of a decrease of 50c per book in the cost of school books there has been a decrease of 19c each on 14 of the books in general use.

In 1916 the Department of Education in Nova Scotia sent a man here to investigate our School Supply and the result is that now the Province has a School Book Bureau along the same lines.

Teachers from the Western Provinces who know the high quality and low price of our school supplies are sending here to have their wants supplied. The Leader of the Opposition had figured out for the present Government a deficit of \$204,000 while the members for the Second District had one of \$249,000. He would like to know how they reconciled these two statements. However it was not strange to find such a difference. As both calculations were not founded on fact, the results could not be expected to tally. Starting with the fact that the debt of the Province has not been increased under the present government the plain result was that there was no deficit for the period.

A large increase had been given to the teachers in the Public Schools. Larger sums than ever have been spent on Public Works. Grants had been given to all the hospitals and orphanages in the province as well as to one institution in this city that looks after the poor.

A Sanatorium had been provided of which we have reason to be proud. Another large institution is about to be started in this city, not paid for by the Local Government of course, but to the Local Government is due a large part of the credit that it is located here. It will be pleasing to our people that wounded soldiers can be cared for near home, and the amount of money this brought to the Province will be very beneficial.

In connection with Falconwood Asylum there is the Tuberculosis Institution, and it is an unfortunate thing that this institution was not there earlier. Owing to the increase in the cost of living expenses the amount of money taken to run Falconwood had increased enormously but not out of proportion to increased cost material and labor. Matters were getting along very well at the institution, the percentage of cures last year had been higher than for a good many years past.

Coming to the agricultural Department, he said that the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition that a committee of five be appointed to assist the Commissioner of Agriculture was some what late, as a committee for that purpose had been in existence for some time, not of five members but of seven members.

The Hon. Member for the Second District of Prince had made the statement that Dairying had gone down every year since the present government came into power. While Dairying had gone down in some lines and in some places it had increased in other lines and in other places to a greater extent.

Mr. A. E. McLean who followed the Commissioner of Agriculture on the Budget dealt with the finances of the Province and criticized the administration of the Department of Agriculture. In regard to Education he said that no better man could be in control of the Department than the Acting Superintendent Mr. Shaw. Mr. W. M. Lea was the next Speaker. He was not in favor of cutting down the grant for agriculture, but if the people of this agricultural country persisted in sending to parliament so many representatives who were not farmers they must expect that sort of thing.

He thought Exhibitions should still receive a grant as they were a stimulus to greater production which was necessary not only for the time of the war but also for the period at the close thereof, when burdens will still be upon us.

If the revenue cannot be made to meet expenditure some means should be taken to increase it.

It looks as if the Government was afraid to increase taxation, this awful bugbear, Members should see the need of this thing and should face it as it should be faced.

He thought that the road tax should be increased to two dollars when a man had to be paid that amount for a days work on the road.

The Premier informed him that a bill had been proposed for that purpose. Mr. Lea concluded by criticizing the Road Masters saying that they were not doing their duty especially in the matter of looking after the winter roads.

Mr. J. A. Dewar who spoke on the Budget Monday evening made an excellent speech. He said that there had been much discussion on Agriculture and something had been said about the part taken in it by the lawyers in the House, he thought that perhaps the reason why there were so many lawyers in the House was the fact that their training especially fits them for the deliberative work that has to be done here and for the campaign work of election.

In regard to the financial situation he said that according to the statement of the Provincial Auditor the money paid out was \$22,000 greater than the money received, but as part of the money paid out was invested in Sinking Funds and applied to reduce outstanding liabilities there is a small surplus, which is proven to be correct by the fact that it agrees with the amount by which we have reduced the liabilities of the province. Further proof of this contention is afforded by the Bank Managers who have from time to time made an External Audit of the provincial finances.

These men could not afford to have their reputation affected by the publication of anything but a correct statement.

The Hon. Member from Victoria seemed to think that the levying of taxation was a great ideal in statesmanship but he would remind him that the true system of government is based on our efficient public service carried on with economy, that the propositions in that service should be from merit and not from party pull. If you have that progress is sure to follow. The statement has been made that there has been no progress in Education in the last ten or fifteen years.

If so there must be something radically wrong as we are now spending \$52000 annually more on Education than was spent in 1911.

We certainly have better school buildings in many places. The system of inspection is more thorough and great efforts have been made by the Department to keep abreast of the times. No better man could be in the charge of the Department than Mr. Shaw and this is admitted by the opposition. Indeed we have been making progress and there is greater ambition now than ever on the part of parents to secure for their children a good education. The largely increased number taking the Departmental Examinations each year is an index of the enthusiasm that is abroad. He contended that our

public roads were never better attended to but did not think the double track system in winter was feasible in this country.

It has been said that the Government did nothing towards increased production on the farms. Of course it is the farmers who directly increase production but the Government can assist the farmers. Take the matter of matted mud, 50,000 tons have been distributed among the farmers. At 6 tons to the acre this would cover 800 acres. I have used it myself and know that it will increase the crop 2 tons to the acre thus the total increase in hay would be \$320,000. With potatoes \$50 an acre would be a fair increase or a total increase of \$450,000 and the extra fertility would not be in the land for one year only but added to by the increased supply of stable manure would continue so long as the lands were carefully farmed.

In the matter of dairying he thought that the scarcity of labor in later years had decreased the output of dairy products.

About the hog question there had been much squealing but it was a case of much noise, little wool.

The farmers who bought the imported broad sows did so with their eyes open and they do not need much advice on that question. The way these poor swine were slaughtered was make one think they were the original brand of razor backed clam diggers of the North Shore.

The School Garden is a beautiful, splendid thing, and Home Projects do a lot of good, but he thought that perhaps both were over-rated, not great factors in increased production. Dr. Robertson has said you cannot produce by legislation. You can strip a farmer of his civilian clothes and put on a military suit. If he has not the sand in him or the courage or patriotism to defend his country and home he should be made to do it, but to compel a man to farm in a certain way, you cannot do it.

Fault had been found that at a Dairymen's convention it was said that the great aim was not wealth. It was one of our great educationists who made that statement and I have so much respect for the man that I cannot feel that he was very far astray.

"I'll face the land to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates And men decay"

There is no doubt that the Agricultural Grant in producing good results in this country. I have no doubt some of it was spent in high salaries and wisely too, when you get a man of ability and business capacity, of intense humanity and sympathy with the workers of the soil, a large salary is not too much for him.

In conclusion he urged the members when they went home should do all they could towards increased production by every influence in their power. The plough will have its part in winning the war.

He was followed by Mr. G. E. Hughes whose remarks were principally confined to Falconwood Asylum. He criticized the present management of the farm and the Government in connection with Dr. Goodwill's departure.

Mr. Jas. Paton followed and gave a very clear and convincing exposition of the provincial finances. He showed that since the present Government assumed power they had not only paid the ordinary expenses of Government out of revenue but had also spent large sums in permanent works without increasing the debt of the province one cent.

Messrs. Howatt, A. A. McDonald and McMillan followed with short speeches, and the motion to go into committee passed at 1 a.m.

Tuesday April 23rd.

Mr. Bell rose to a question of privilege that he had been misreported by the Guardian. It was not true that he had voted for the War and Health tax on the third reading, a vote was not taken.

He also claimed to be misreported by the statement that he strongly concurred with the Home Project Movement.

Mr. Johnston on a question of privilege claimed to have been misreported by the Guardian in stating that he had said in the discussion on the Connolly Bill that there was an Irish Catholic (Continued on page 3)



**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE**

(Continued from page 2.)  
population of 26,000 in the province. The figures he had given were 29,000.

Mr. Saunders presented a bill to enable Walter J. Martin to change his name to Walter J. Green. Also a bill to incorporate the Springfield and West Cape Rural Telephone Co.

Mr. Paton presented a bill to authorize the city of Charlottetown to raise \$85,000 for city works and storm sewers.

Mr. A. E. McLean asked for statement of money collected and other information re Prohibition Act.

House went into committee on Town Planning and Development Bill.

On motion of Mr. Dalton the Bill re town of Alberton was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault presented a bill to impose taxes on income derived from sale of foxes.

Bill to amend Act re Silver Black Fox Association passed.

Wednesday April 24th  
House went into committee on the Prohibition Bill.

Tender of A. Irwin for printing Journals of the House was accepted.

The Statute Law Amendment Act was further committed to change Road Tax to \$2.00 per man and tax of horse and cart or plough to \$1.75 per day.

Mr. Dewar submitted a resolution advocating Woman Suffrage in Provincial elections.

He supported it in an able speech. The resolution was seconded by Dr. A. A. McDonald and commented on not too favorably by Hon. H. D. McEwen.

After remarks by the Leader of the Opposition and the Premier the resolution was unanimously adopted at a late hour.

Mr. Hughes submitted a resolution re ship building which was declared out of order by the speaker as it involved the voting of money and properly should come from the Government.

At the morning session only routine work was taken up. In the evening the Act to Amend the Bar Society Act was amended by striking out the provision requiring that no one be allowed to do conveyancing and charge for the same without first being licensed to do so as the result of an examination as to ability.

Mr. Lea moved that the House express strong disapproval of the discontinuance of grants to Exhibitions, seconded by Mr. A. E. McLean. Mr. Dewar moved an amendment stating that as grants from the Dominion could not be obtained as heretofore.

as a considerable grant is being made by the Province towards increased production.

as the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are not holding any Exhibition this year as there is a decrease in Provincial Revenue and great need for retrenchment no Exhibition will be held during the coming year.

Amendment was seconded by Mr. McNevin and carried by a vote of 16 to 11.

At 12.30 o'clock today His Honor the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Legislative Assembly room and gave his assent to the following bills—

An act to incorporate Kingston Rural Telephone Co. Ltd.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Town of Alberton.

An act to vest certain lands in the town of Summerside.

The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of the last will and testament of the late Owen Connolly.

An act to consolidate and amend the various acts relating to the Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors.

An act to incorporate J. D. Jenkins Company, Ltd.

An act to incorporate certain lands in the Trustees of Presbyterian Church at Stanley Bridge.

An act to incorporate East River Rural Telephone Co. Ltd.

An act respecting Time.

An act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in Canada.

An act to incorporate the Hughes Drug Co. Ltd.

An act to incorporate the Cornwall Registered Sheep Ranch Co. Ltd.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Town of Georgetown.

An act with respect to Planning and Development.

An act to continue an act to levy a War and Health tax to supplement the Revenues of the Crown.

An act to incorporate the Cherry Valley-Earncliffe Rural Telephone Co. Ltd.

An act to amend an act to incorporate a Law Society and amending acts.

An act to amend an act to repeal certain acts re Church of England in this Province and to make provisions in lieu thereof.

An act to amend act to incorporate Silver Black Fox Breeders Association of P. E. Island.

An act to authorize Walter J. Marten to change his name to that of Walter J. Green.

An act to further amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act.

An act to incorporate Springfield and West Cape Rural Telephone Co. Ltd.

An act to impose a Tax on Income derived from Foxes and Fox Pelts.

The Appropriation Act 1918.

An act to incorporate West River Rural Telephone Company Ltd.

An act to amend the Beaver Protection Act.

His Honor then prorogued the Legislature with the following:

**SPEECH**  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

I congratulate you upon the expeditious and business like manner with which all matters have been dealt with by you and on the important and progressive measures which you have enacted during the present Session, all of which, I trust will promote the best interests of our Province.

I thank you for the provision which you have made for carrying on the public service and I assure you that the amounts voted will be expended with the strictest economy and with such prudence as is absolutely essential during war time.

In relieving you of your legislative duties, I have every assurance that you will, as earnestly and patriotically expressed during the Session, take the earliest opportunity of impressing upon our loyal people the urgent necessity of conserving all the resources we possess, and strongly appealing to our farmers for increased production from the farm.

I sincerely trust that with the guidance of Divine Providence your efforts and the co-operation of all concerned in this respect will be amply rewarded in helping to bring this war to a successful issue.

**Progress of the War**

London, April 26—The Germans have captured Kemmel mountain and village and also are in possession of Dranoutre, according to the official communication sent by Field Marshal Haig from headquarters in France tonight. The communication says that north of the Lys river the battle is continuing fiercely along the whole front from the neighborhood of Dranoutre to the Ypres-Comines Canal the text of the Field Marshal's report reads:—

"North of the Lys river the battle is continuing fiercely on the whole front from the neighborhood of Dranoutre to the Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy has gained possession of Dranoutre, Kemmel Village and Mont Kemmel. The enemy's attack yesterday was made in great strength by nine German divisions. This morning the French and British troops counter-attacked and succeeded at first in making some progress, capturing a number of prisoners. Later in the day the enemy renewed his attacks, directing his assaults with particular insistence against the positions from Loere to Le Clytte and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal. In the neighborhood of La Clytte and Scherenberg all the enemy's attacks have been held, but after severe fighting in the course of which a series of determined attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to his troops, he succeeded in pressing our line back in the direction of Loere. On both sides of the Ypres-Comines Canal the enemy also made some progress. Early this morning the French and British troops attacked the enemy positions south of the Somme in the neighborhood of Hangard and Hangard Wood and have carried their line forward at certain points by heavy fighting. On the remainder of the British front the situation remains unchanged.

**Local And Other Items**

It is understood that there may be a new form of taxation announced in the Canadian budget speech to be delivered by Hon. A. K. MacLean, Acting Minister of Finance on Tuesday next.

Advices from Alberta state that the crop reports received from all parts of the province of Alberta indicate that conditions were never better, and it is estimated that the average increase in acreage seeded will be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent.

The British raided German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the admiralty announces. Four old cruisers which were filled with concrete for blocking the channels were run aground, blown up and abandoned by their crews. The ranks met with success.

Six thousand volunteer women workers will be asked to assist Registrar John M. Godfrey, in the work of registration for Toronto, to take place in June. Registration will take place throughout Canada, but it is expected that Toronto will begin a week advance.

The Governor General has despatched the following telegram to the First Lord of the Admiralty in London:—

"The Government and people of Canada desire me to express their admiration for the recent splendid exploit of the British navy on the Flanders coast."  
(Sgd.) "DEVONSHIRE."

The Prince Edward Island Dairy Association, met in annual session in the Prince of Wales College. The President, Rev. Dr. Gauthier occupied the chair. The attendance was not so large as at last season's annual meeting, but the proceedings were marked by much interest in the various matters in which the Association is concerned.

It is proposed to proceed with the work of the interior finish of St. Dunstan's Cathedral during the course of the coming summer. The work to be done consists of the metal lathing, interior steel construction, plain plastering, ornamental plastering and marbelizing. This work will be under the charge of Mr. M. Neenati of New York, who did the marbelizing work of the former edifice.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House of Commons brought up the new regulations under which leave of absence may be given to farmers and to farm laborers in medical categories lower than Category A. Sir Wilfrid asked if the statements on the subject were to be made later. Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the Minister of Militia would subsequently explain the scope of the regulations.

Sir Robert Borden has returned from New York where he spent Friday and Saturday conferring with Sir Thomas White and Lord Reading in regard to financial matters. It is understood that an important announcement as to the nature of the negotiations in New York will be made in connection with the presentation this week of the Budget by Hon. A. K. MacLean, Acting Minister of Finance. It is presumed that while in New York the Prime Minister also conferred with the Minister of Finance as to new taxation proposals to be made in the Budget.

**DIED.**

McLAREN—At Goose River, on Easter Sunday, John F., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McLaren, at the early age of 30 years. The funeral took place on April 2nd, and was very largely attended. May his soul rest in peace.

McLAREN—At Goose River, on April 6th, Mary Cecilia, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McLaren, aged 20 years, leaving to mourn their loss besides her grief-stricken parents the following brothers and sisters:—Joseph of Valdey, Alaska, Andrew and Jesse at home, Mrs. John F. Sutherland, Goose River, and Mrs. Daniel O'Hanley, of St. Peter's, R.I.P.

KENNEDY—At Harrington, April 28 Joseph Kennedy, aged, 92.

**A Week of Dedication and Preparation for the Solemn Duty of Greater Food Production**

Extra

**The Royal Gazette**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1918

**PROCLAMATION**

(L. S.)  
A. C. Macdonald  
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern.

**GREETING:**

A. E. ARSENAULT,  
Attorney General.

WHEREAS, it has been made clear that an adequate supply of foodstuffs to Great Britain and her Allies is now one of the most critical and essential problems in connection with carrying the war to a triumph;

AND WHEREAS, Our Province of Prince Edward Island by virtue of its agricultural resources and good farming lands, occupies a position of special responsibility;

AND WHEREAS, the season approaches which shall determine for another year the amount of foodstuffs which this Province shall produce;

WE THEREFORE, believing it to be the aspiration of Our people to discharge every responsibility as in the past, and confident of their willingness to take advantage of the opportunity involved, to the end that the cause of righteousness for which we struggle may be advanced, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council for Our said Province to appoint, and do hereby appoint, a week of Dedication and Preparation for

the period of production approaching, beginning on the twenty-second of April instant.

AND WE DO HEREBY URGE and request the careful consideration and patriotic co-operation of all Our people in the matters herein set forth to the end that each and everyone may prepare to do all that is possible to increase the production of foods; and particularly to assist in the formation of Greater Production Committees and in the work ensuing therefrom:

AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER URGE and request that each and every Clergyman in Our Province shall from his pulpit on Sunday the 14th day of April instant, set forth the facts of the food situation as it affects the Allied cause, emphasizing the responsibility resting on this favored land, and invoking the blessing of Almighty God on the human efforts put forth towards production that they may be blessed by Him Who alone giveth the increase:

ALL OF WHICH PREMISES All our loving subjects and all others whom it doth or may in any wise concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WITNESS: Our trusty and well-beloved His Honour Augustine Colin Macdonald, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, in Council, at Charlottetown, in said Province, this tenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and in the Eighth year of Our reign.

By Command,

ARTHUR NEWBERRY,  
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

**Commencing April 22nd**

**Suggestions for Preparation Week**

**EQUIPMENT**

1. Examine, repair, paint, and oil machinery.
2. Have extra swingletrees, double trees, and three and four horse eveners.
3. Now is the time to order spraying and harvesting machinery.
4. A lost half day may effect harvest.

**HORSES**

1. Increase the feed as work increases.
2. Be good to the colt, bathe his shoulders with warm brine before work starts. Use cold water on his scoulders every time he comes in from work.

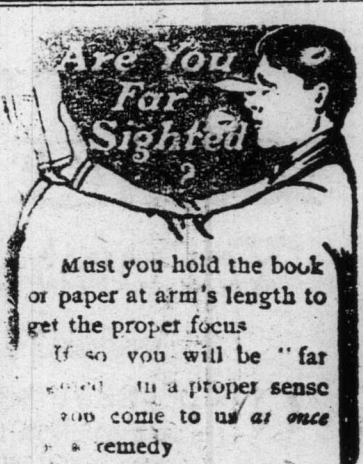
**CROP PLANS**

1. Sow cereals in the following order, as soon possible after the land is ready to be worked, wheat, oats, peas, then barley.
2. Plant potatoes and corn when the land is warm and mellow.
3. Should the season be late work only such sized areas of land at one time as can be seeded before bad weather sets in.

4. Should it happen that work is started before the field is all quite ready, the damp places should be frequently harrowed until the moisture content is just right for it to break up nice.
5. Roll all new meadows as soon as they are firm enough to carry the horses. This will greatly increase the yield of clover.
6. Sow mixtures; equal parts of wheat, oats and barley; or equal parts oats, barley, and peas or vetches. They yield more than either one alone and can be used for soiling or pasture if necessary.

**SEED**

1. See that all seeds are vital, vigorous, suitable and clean.
2. Treat against smut in grain and scab in potatoes with formalin.
3. If in doubt test your seeds.



As you hold the book or paper at arm's length to get the proper focus if so you will be "far sighted" in a proper sense and come to us at once for remedy

**Near Sighted People**

See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows. We are competent to examine and fit your eyes with the proper glasses, and guarantee satisfaction.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

**E. W. Taylor**

Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler  
South Side of Queen Square  
CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th June, 1918, 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 Armasdale, P. E. Island, from the 1st July 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 Armasdale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

J. J. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, April 29th, 1918.  
May 1, 1918—2.

**CARTER'S Tested Seeds**

1918. Arriving Daily. 1918.

**Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT**

White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded

**SEED OATS**

Heavy, re-cleaned and graded Island grown Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo, Black Tartarian, Old Island Black, Choice Imported Banner.

**Clover and Timothy Seed**

High grade Nos. 1 and 2 quality, our celebrated Queen, Mammoth, Rose, Alsike, Early Red and White Dutch. Alsike and White (mixed) special for pastures.

Nos. One and Two Grades Timothy Seed; also fancy No. 1 Seed and good No. 2.

Carloads of Vetches, Field Peas, Fodder Corn, 2 and 6-rowed Barley, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Spring Rye, etc., etc., all at the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail, at our Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, and by nearly two hundred merchants in P. E. Island. (See list in Seed Catalogue)

**CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.**

Seedsman to the People of P. E. I.

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**

**Change of Time**

Effective 1st of May, changes as follows will be made in the time of trains:

Train will leave Borden at 6.20 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.20, Summerside 9.00, Charlottetown 10.30 a. m.

Train will leave Borden 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.40 p. m., Summerside 7.25 p. m., and Charlottetown 5.00 p. m.

Train will leave Charlottetown 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.40 p. m., Borden 6.55 p. m., Summerside 7.25 p. m.

Train will leave Summerside 4.10 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.30 p. m., Borden 6.55 p. m., Charlottetown 5.00 p. m.

All other trains are unchanged.

May 1, 1918—3i



**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 21st May, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, as required per week, on the route.

Charlottetown Post Office  
Charlottetown Railway Station

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Charlottetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, 15th April, 1918.  
April 17, 1918—5.



Morning's Songs Chalice

Morning in a chalice kept a mead of wildwood song. And all the birds came to it at dawn, a question throng; And when the dews were heavy on hill or in the vale...

Amy's Alibi.

(Hilda Morrison, in Youth's Companion.) (Concluded.)

And started at him blankly. "And the reason for my doing so," he continued, "was that I wished, for a little while, to get you out of the way."

Amy's heart sunk. So it was no advancement, after all; perhaps she was even going to lose her position.

"I will tell you the whole story," the president went on. "In the first place, Miss Douglas, for some time there have been small sums of money missing from the safe behind the main office. Since the safe never contains very large sums of money and must be used very frequently, Mr. Tillinghast often leaves it unlocked for several hours at a time. About two months ago he found that three ten dollar bills were missing, and since then at irregular intervals, other sums have disappeared. All attempts to discover the thief failed."

"But surely you didn't think," began Amy.

"Yes, Miss Douglas, we did think of you, for a very good reason. When a young lady dependent upon her own labours, and earning only \$80 a month, wears expensive furs and jewels, the question naturally arises, 'Where does she get the money?'"

"But I didn't take it," cried Amy, trembling. "I've a little money beside my salary. I've been spending that."

"That explains your case, then," said Mr. Graves, with a satisfied nod. "I hesitated to believe you guilty, and so I sent you away in order to see whether the thefts continued during your absence. They did, and the thief has been caught. Had I not valued you as an employee I should not have taken the trouble I did."

Amy felt tears of anger and relief welling in her eyes. She tried to speak and could not.

"I am telling you this now that it is all over," said Mr. Graves, speaking in a tone that was almost fatherly. "In hopes that you will be willing to take a piece of advice from me. Stop wearing expensive furs and jewels, and dress more simply. Otherwise you will always be open to suspicion."

A violent disdain for her finery suddenly seized the girl. She took it off abruptly, and burying her face in her hands, burst into tears.

The president shuffled the papers on his desk rather loudly, and his desk chair squeaked on

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Housh, 1024 West Lacombe, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

secrews for a minute before he spoke.

"There, there," he said at last. "It's a hard lesson, but be thankful that it came in time. I have daughters of my own and I know how girls love pretty things. Only remember that a business girl must be discreet, above all things. And there is something else, Miss Douglas. Is it kind to your companions, to the office girls, to appear in finery that is beyond their means? Does it help you to gain their friendship?"

"I've never tried to," much, confessed Amy.

"Try it, then. Some of them are good, sensible girls, worth knowing. Be friends with them; don't make them envy you."

Amy swallowed hard. Envy! Was she guilty, after all? Had she unconsciously incited another girl to steal?

"Was it—Mollie Rhodes?" she faltered. The president nodded gravely and turned back to his desk.

Amy walked over to the widow and dabbed dismally at her eyes.

When at last Mr. Graves called his secretary back to work he tactfully disregarded the fact that she was a little slow in taking dictation and that she occasionally wiped her eyes with a damp ball of a handkerchief. And when she left that afternoon the president nodded a courteous good night that greatly comforted the girl.

The next day at noon Phoebe Robertson looked up from her typewriting machine in some surprise. Miss Douglas stood beside her, but such an amazing friendly, smiling Miss Douglas.

"Would you mind," Amy was saying as she buttoned the jacket of her plain blue suit, "if I go to lunch with you? I want to tell you about all the pictures and things I saw in Chicago."

"Mind?" exclaimed Phoebe. "Of course not! I should love to go."

Sugar And Ann Amelia Rapp

(F. H. Sweet in The Lamp.)

Ann Amelia Rapp dipped three heaping teaspoonfuls of sugar into her cup, lifted the teapot abstractedly and was tipping the spout, when suddenly she uttered an exclamation of dismay and set the tea-pot back with a determined thud that threw the spout upon the clean tablecloth. Which was not at all like Ann Amelia Rapp.

"Just a selfish, self-indulging old maid; that's what I be," she accused herself indignantly.

Then she did a rather curious thing.

Going to a closet, she took a big bag full of something, carried it to her side work-table in a strained way that showed its weight, carefully united the "store string" and opened the top, brought a very little bag from the closet and emptied into it and followed with the contents of the sugar bowl. Then she brought forward a small house scales, placed a two-pound weight on one side, and slowly dipped from the overful big bag until the scale-rod quivered to an exact balance. From this two pounds she filled the sugar bowl, and poured the rest into the little bag. The little bag she replaced in the closet; the big one she tied and left on the side table.

That done, Ann Amelia Rapp

seated herself again at the "eating table, dipped a half teaspoonful from the sugar-bowl into her cup, filled the cup from the teapot, stirred it to the last grain's dissolving, and commenced her supper. But she did not linger over it as she had been accustomed to.

Next morning she repeated the meal, almost exactly, except that she had to take an inside slice of the loaf to dip in her tea instead of a crust slice, which had a better flavour when soaked. But again she did not linger. A half spoonful of sugar dissolved in a whole cup of tea loses delicacy.

Breakfast over and dishes washed Ann Amelia Rapp clasped her arms around the big bag and went outside, seating herself on a bench. A hose was leaning against it. Back of the small house was an acre of potatoes, corn and other things. Ann Amelia Rapp and the hose were responsible for them. There was work waiting in the garden this morning. But the hose was disregarded except to lay it on the ground behind the bench, where it would be less conspicuous.

A wagon went by. She nodded to the driver, who was going to mill with corn, and would turn off at the next lane. Ten minutes and another passed. This was going to town, but the driver was a surly, unaccommodating man. Ann Amelia Rapp would accept no favour that was grudged.

But a sight of the third emerging from the brush-hidden road to the left brought her to her feet and toward the road, the big bag clasped in her arms. The driver drew rein with a hearty:

"Reglar hold-up, eh, Ann Amelia? Looks like ye was goin' to town. Hop in."

The old woman bobbed an affirmative acknowledgement, laid her bag in the back of the wagon, and climbed up on the seat.

In the edge of the town the man looked at her inquiringly.

"Where'll I set ye down?" he asked.

"Cobby's grocery."

"All right. I'm goin' on to the blacksmith's. Be 'bout an hour, I guess. Then I'll stop and bring ye back, if ye'll wait."

"Course. I counted on it, being you—though I ain't so old but I could walk it if needful, without the bag."

Cobby and his clerks were busy when she entered, so she placed the bag on the counter and waited. More than once she heard the word "sugar," followed by a shake of the head or words of regretting refusal. Her face grew more anxious.

Presently Cobby himself stopped opposite.

"Anything I can do for you, Miss Rapp?" he asked.

Why, the Government's only lowing two pounds of sugar apiece, I hear," she said apologetically. "Lizzy Briggs has seven in her family, an' she was let have only two pounds, she told me. Yes, I didn't know."

"We have given out only a pound to each family the last week or so," said the storekeeper. "Now we haven't any. But it wasn't exactly the Government. The country didn't have sugar, so we've tried to be fair by limiting every one so all might have a little."

"Government, my church paper said," firmly—"conservation of food—everybody's duty—to deny the appetite an' save—all the way folks like me could help the war. An' to think," her voice grew tremulous with self-reproach. "I've been drinkin' three heaping teaspoonfuls of sugar in my tea right along, three times a day, not knowin'. But I've brought it back."

"What? I don't quite understand."

"Sugar over a hundred pounds, I bought \$10 worth—all the money I could spare—to do up things. Then I took sick an' only did a little, but kept on eatin' nine whole spoonfuls a day. I'd an idea it was all mine, without no responsibility; so I—swilled, till I found out."

"Here, you—you," spluttered an angry voice as the rat-tat, rat-tat of crutches clinked sharply toward them; "what you mean? Here I've sent four times for sugar, and you took no notice. Now I've come myself. Put me up \$2 worth, quick—the Lord will let you."

Pain in Shoulders

PAIN IN HEAD LIVER BOTHERED HER.

Miss A. Windsor, Peterboro, Ont., writes:—"I have been sick for about four years with pains in my head and aches in my shoulders which I always thought were caused by working outside in the sun on the farm."

People told me that it was my liver bothering me, so I bought three vials of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and found that they were doing me good. I continued taking them until now I am well and strong. I am very thankful to you for my recovery."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a specific for all troubles arising from a solid state of the liver, so keep it alive by the use of these easy-acting, non-irritating little pills.

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.

ute, though. Do you want me to take this sugar and sell it for you?"—to Miss Rapp—"Or I'll be glad to give you 13 cents a pound for it straight."

"Nine cents is what I paid an' nine cents is what I'll take, and I ain't carin' whether ye buy out-right an' pay money for me to spend here again, or trade me something I want an' the government is willin for me to have."

"Well, see ye give the woman 13 cents, what I heard ye say," rasped the voice suspiciously.

"Ye'll charge me that, or more. I like to see somebody who ain't storekeeper get a little profit some time, especially a good woman who'll give up of her own accord so needful a thing as sugar—though it's likely a gift of some one that she wants to turn into other groceries."

(To be Continued)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

"This is old Grouse's birthday. I suppose I ought to say something to him about it."

"Wish him many unhappy returns of the day."

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

"How is your daughter getting on with her music?"

"Splendidly! Her teacher says she plays Mozart in a way that Mozart himself would never dream of."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

"He walked down Main Street with his face covered with coal dust."

"Such ostentation!"

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 rice 25 and 50 cts.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully, Mrs. C. D. PRINCE, Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

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."

"This anecdote, as I say, is about Senator Flubbub. You know the Senator?"

"No, but I know the anecdote."

WAS TROUBLED WITH INDIGESTION

COULD KEEP NOTHING ON STOMACH.

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw debilitated feeling in it.

It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion if you will only use that old and well-known remedy Burdock Blood Bitters, which will regulate the stomach so that you may eat what you wish without any ill after effects.

Mrs. Wm. C. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters; it is worth its weight in gold. I was troubled with indigestion, and was so bad I could not keep anything on my stomach. A friend advised me to try B.B.B. which I did, and I never felt better in my life."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., for over 40 years. You do not experiment when you buy it.

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 tailored 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.

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.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

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

A. A. McLean, N. C. 1444 Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Dec 13, 1916 -7/iv.

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It Would Please You

As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our assortment of

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