

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 42

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.
April 26, 1916 -tf



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

A person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, 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 intending homesteader.

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

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

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a homestead worth \$50.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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
DUBOIS BROS.,
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June 30, 1915-3m

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Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Letter Heads
Receipt Books

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 2nd, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.15		10.20
5.00	1.15	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.20		
5.45	2.06	9.02	" Emerald Jet "	9.59	8.43	6.15	8.00
6.22	2.49	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.23	5.30	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.50	
		P. M.					
8.10	12.15		Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.07		
9.08	1.57		" Port Hill "	7.48	3.21		
9.57	3.32		" Q'Leary "	7.03	2.07		
		P. M.	" Alberton "	6.19	12.55		
11.15	5.40		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.00		
		Tues. & Sat.					
8.55	8.55	6.30	Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.	8.35			7.50
9.30	9.50	7.25	Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.06			7.00
		P. M.					
3.00		6.50	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	5.50		
4.10		8.40	" Mt. Stewart "	8.35	4.10		
4.36		9.17	" Morell "	8.07	3.24		
4.57		9.47	" St. Peter's "	7.44	2.50		
6.00		11.15	Ar. Souris Dep.	6.40	1.25		
7.10			Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.30			
		A. M.					
4.15		8.50	Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.35	3.50		
5.04		10.00	" Cardigan "	7.40	2.39		
5.25		10.30	" Montague "	7.16	2.10		
6.00		11.10	Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.40	1.30		
		A. M.					
8.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	5.35		
9.50	4.25		" Vernon River "	8.31	4.01		
11.45	5.55		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	2.00		

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

FARMERS AND STOCK MEN!

We have a large supply of SEEDS

On hand which we are selling at lowest possible prices.

- Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cracked
- Corn, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal, Calf
- Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Melassine
- Meal, Shorts, Feed, Flour, Cracked
- Mixed Grain, Wheat for Feed, Hay, Oats, etc.

Poultry Supplies

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CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

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Had Pimples and Festering Sores ON HER FACE.

When the blood gets bad, boils, pimples and festering sores are sure to break out on the face and body. To get rid of them the blood should be cleaned by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Charles Jewell, Orville, Ont., writes: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you about what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I was so pale I had no color at all. I also had pimples and festering sores on my face, and my head ached nearly all the time. I had been reading in the paper, and saw that Burdock Blood Bitters was good for such troubles so I tried a bottle and before it was half done I felt fine and when the bottle was finished I felt like a new woman. I tell all my friends about it, and advise everybody suffering from such trouble to use B.B.B."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Indignant Subscriber: "I say, look here, you know, what do you mean by announcing the birth of my tenth child under the heading of 'Distressing Occurrence?'"

County Editor: "Dear I hadn't noticed it; that must be the forerunner's doing; he's a married man himself."

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.

Dear gently with her, Time These many years Of life have brought more smiles with them than tears. Lay not thy hand too harshly on her now. But trace decline so slowly on her brow That, like a sunset of the northern clime, Where twilight lingers in the summertime And fades at last into the silent night Ere one may note the passing of the light— So may she pass since 'tis the common lot, As one who, resting, sleeps and knows it not.

—John Allan Wyeth.

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.

The editors and managers of college papers having been selected and installed—or is it inaugurated?—the sad old world will probably move along with considerably less wobbling.

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

I am always content with that which happens for I think that what God chooses is better than what I choose.—Epictetus.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Was Troubled With Stomach and Liver FOR SEVEN YEARS. MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HER.

Mrs. Thomas Sargent, Berkeley, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past seven years; also have had constipation, causing headaches, backaches and dizzy spells, and at times I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of medicine, without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and can be procured from all dealers. The price is 25 cents per vial, or five vials for \$1.00. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mortal Sin the Greatest of Evils.

Mortal sin, which signifies death, is so called because it is a deadly blow aimed at God, an attempt by its perpetrator, as far as is possible for him; to kill God, and because it brings eternal death and damnation to the soul by depriving it of sanctifying grace, which alone is its life and light, says "The Inter-Mountain Catholic". For the commission of this great and terrible act, only three things are necessary. First, the violation or breaking of some grave command of God. Second, that this violation be made with full knowledge of what one is doing, namely, that he is violating an important law of God. Third, that this violation with full freedom of will or with a will under some power to which one has knowingly and deliberately surrendered it.

These clauses, respecting the knowledge of the intellect and freedom of will necessary subjectively to constitute a mortal sin, are added, because first, they are in harmony with reason and common sense; second, in order to cover those cases in which persons not having courage and conscience enough to commit directly a mortal sin seek to do so indirectly namely by depriving themselves for the time being of the use of their rational faculties and then commit the sin, falsely supposing that while in that unnatural state their acts, however enormous in themselves, are not sins, offering as an excuse that they did not know what they were doing and had not full control of their will and passions. Such pleas, often set forth in courts of civil justice, are nearly always rejected. How much more in a court of divine justice, where man's thoughts, knowledge and mental freedom are an open book to the all-seeing eyes of God. Man commits a mortal sin as often as he thinks consents to the thought, says or does anything in violation of an important law of God with a full, actual knowledge or culpable ignorance of what he is doing and with a complete actual freedom of will or restrained will and as such is guilty of the greatest possible evil.

Mortal sin as defined is a complete and perfect act of the human mind. To prove that it is the greatest evil, it is necessary first to know what is meant by evil. Evil is the contrary to good. Thus if one should say "This thing is good," and another interposes and says, "No, it is evil." The latter contradicts the former. Evil or sin is not any permanent existing thing in the world, for all existing things all creatures as such are good, because they are the works of God, who is all goodness that is infinitely good, and consequently incapable of creating evil. Hence, after having created each department of the universe, He pronounced it all good. Evil then is not an existing thing or creature, for if it were God, the only Creator, would be its author, which is absurd. There is not and cannot be such a thing as an evil creature in itself. All irrational creatures are incapable of committing evil, for which, as shown, knowledge of the intellect and freedom of the will are required. The irrational animals that inflict serious injuries for example, the rattlesnake, in injecting deadly poison, may seem to us to commit evil and actually does against us, but yet by doing so, they are only obedient to the instincts of nature to defend themselves. Rational beings alone, therefore, are capable of committing a mortal evil, and the evil is not in the word, thought or deed, which may be good in themselves, as in the fact that the consent to this thought, the saying of this word and the commission of this deed are contrary to God, therefore, opposed to good. Moral evil then is a mere violation or denial.

Mortal sin, as shown, is a violation of some grave commandment of God with a full know-

ledge and a free consent of the will. It is then a complete act of the mind as man is capable of performing. It is the full expression of man's will against God's will. It is the creature in open rebellion against the Creator, man opposed to God. Therefore, when man commits a mortal sin; he compares God and His law with the devil and his own passions. Both claim obedience from him at the same time. God says to him, "Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not commit adultery. The devil and his own passions say, "Thou shalt do all things." Thus after hearing both claims and comparing them, the creature claims he turns to God and says to Him, "I will not obey You, I will not serve You. Furthermore, to show how I despise You and Your laws, and prove to You how traitorous I am, I will here in Your very presence desert Your standard and go over to Your very enemy." And thus, turning his back on God, he turns to the creature, the devil or his own passions, and says to them, "I prefer you to God and to give you proof of this preference I hereby in His presence give you that obedience and service which He claimed from me."

By this act it is evident that man deliberately, knowingly and willingly, prefers the gratifications of his own passions, or sin, which is worse than nothing, to God the infinite good. Sin then is a perfect opposition to infinite good, and as evil is the opposite of good, it follows that mortal sin, because opposed to infinite good, is the greatest possible evil. It is an opposition to the greatest conceivable good. St. Thomas contends that mortal sin is an infinite evil. He reasons as follows. The malice of an offense is measured by the nature and relation of the offender with respect to the offended and an offense rises in the scale of malice in proportion as the distance measured between the nature, superiority and dignity of the offended, and those of the offender, or in other words every degree of superiority on the part of the offended begets a corresponding degree of malice in the same act in the part of the offender.

To illustrate this important principle, we will suppose, for example, a person has the misfortune to offend his equal, one on the same social plane as himself, he would indeed commit a crime against society, but if he should commit the same act against a police officer, as such the crime would be still greater and yet it would be still greater if offered to the governor or chief justice in the discharge of their duties. But all would be insignificant compared to the same act committed against the president, who is the representative of the nation. Now, how is it that the same act increases in malice when committed against different persons? Is it because the act itself is greater? No, because the act is supposed to be the same in all cases. But it is because these persons proportionately ascend in the scale of dignity and superiority. It is because the distance between the offender and the offended becomes greater. The perversion of order and deviation from right increase. According to this principle, founded on common sense, it is evident that mortal sin, a perfect act of the mind, renouncing God and refusing all submission as an act, committed by a finite being against an infinite Being, a complete rejection of all the claims of the Creator, is infinite, because the distance between the offender and the offended is infinite. It is the greatest conceivable perversion of order, for as nothing is or can be more reasonable than that the creature should render service and obedience to the Creator, so nothing can be so unreasonable and so directly opposed to right as the refusal of this service and obedience. Mortal sin then is not only the greatest possible evil inasmuch as it is a complete opposition to all good, but it is really infinite in its malice inasmuch as it is an offense offered to a Being of infinite dignity, power and greatness.

An Early Western Boom.

(Autography of Sir William Butler.)

Despite the snowstorm and a temperature below zero at Edmonton (November, 1883), I found that a "boom" had just passed over that old Indian trading station; and in this boom my recent acquaintance, Johnny Prudens, had had a part. Prudens had a farm near the fort. The Edmonton "boom" had been started several hundred miles away, at Winnipeg, and Edmonton knew nothing about it. Suddenly a telegram arrived offering thirty thousand dollars for Prudens's farm. Prudens was away fur-trading at Lac La Biche. What is to be done? A messenger cannot be got at less than two hundred dollars who will go in search of Prudens. Meanwhile the telegraph operator sees his way to a deal on his own account. He and another partner start out to meet Prudens, and offer him six thousand dollars for his farm. Prudens sells, knowing nothing of the thirty thousand dollar limit. Then there is a long delay before the deeds of sale can be prepared and the money raised. At last this is effected, and all the parties concerned go to Winnipeg to settle matters and pay the purchase money. But by this time spring has come, and the boom has subsided, the necessary dollars cannot be obtained; the operator has to put his recently acquired farm up for sale by auction—the reserve price being fifteen thousand dollars the audience burst into guffaws of laughter. Then twelve thousand dollars are tried; no answer. Finally a purchaser is found at eight thousand dollars, less expenses. What Prudens eventually got out of the transaction was not stated; but the operator was glad to get back to his telegraph station the owner of a new buckboard. At Edmonton I was on the borderland again. Calgary, my rail destination, was only two hundred miles to the south, and boom and counterboom would henceforth form the staples of all conversation. How often I was to hear the boom story repeated; the first fixing of the new city site; the plans made out of square corner lots, and market-places; the names given: "Rapid City," "Humboldt City," "Manchester City," "White Mud City," etc., etc. Then I would hear the story of the man who went in a buckboard to see for himself the destined centre of civilization and progress which had already arisen, it was said in the wilderness; how this man got on the stump of a tree in "Manchester City," and by springing on the stump had shaken the "muskeg" and quagmire swamp for two hundred yards all round his footing; how another man had taken his old German wife with him to prospect "Rapid City," a site somewhere on the South Saskatchewan; and how, when daylight had revealed the "whole sad spectacle to the lady, she had burst into a torrent of reproaches against her spouse, finishing up with imprecations upon the head of Horace Greeley, whose well-known advice to the young men to "go West" had been the origin of all her losses and disappointments. "If I meet that old man, I'll give him a—" she would say.

Priest Rescues Drowning Man

Rev. Jeremiah McCarthy, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, Bridgeport, Ill., was one of a party which motored to the Anderson-Thobald gravel pit recently. William La Plante, one of the party, entered the water in the pit at some distance from the other men, and being unable to swim, sank almost immediately. A boy made an effort to assist him, but he too was carried down. Father McCarthy, hearing their cries, plunged into the pit and succeeded in bringing both to safety.

The Herald

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JAMES McISAAC
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Foul Journalism

(Ottawa Journal, Sept. 21.)

When in September, 1915, newspaper publishers of Canada conferred with the Secretary of State with a view of reaching an agreement in regard to the censorship of news, it was decided that the press censorship would not be applied to limit discussion of political issues. Despite partisan and military criticism which has often been grossly unfair, and in the opinion of many, frequently harmful to united, vigorous prosecution of the war, the Government has unwaveringly stood by its pledge to the press. The Journal was and still is of the opinion that, everything considered, this was the wiser course, and it would have been the first to oppose anything which tended to limit political discussion, argument or criticism. But one is prone to feel dubious when under siege of political criticism foul blows are struck which are bound to strike at recruiting. For instance, there is appearing in some Liberal papers an article entitled, "Graft and Bungling in the Militia Department." It was first published in the Victoria Daily Times, of Sept. 6, and has since appeared in various daily and weekly newspapers throughout the Dominion. That the public should appreciate the sinister character of this article, and for the benefit possibly of the chief press censor, the Journal takes the risk of reproducing the following extracts taken almost at random:

"The Borden Government never intended the five hundred thousand limit to be taken seriously anyway. It was what you might call a bluff."
"The truth of the matter is that as far as the Borden Government is concerned the greatest war in history has been a great bun feed for the friends of the Conservative party."
"Is it any wonder that men ask why should we go abroad to do the fighting and leave those fellows at home to do the looting?"
"All of which is to say the rich are making the gains of this war, while the poor have to take what they can get."
"The contrast between the ease and dispatch with which the munition manufacturer carries away his swag and the lingering red tape which keeps widowed mothers out of their pensions is notorious."

"Who was interested to keep this 'graft' going? That is what our soldiers at home and at the front are asking. No answer can be given which does not put a crimp in recruiting."
"The Borden Government through its allies Brossard and Lavergne, does its best to stop recruiting in Quebec."
"As for their registration scheme, it comes too late. It is only a ruse anyway. Its net effect will be to give a horde of party leaders soft jobs."

"With the creature who penned these malevolent lies the Journal has no particular concern. Such a mentality is above, or rather beneath being appealed to by any argument of patriotism or decency. But it comes to be a question whether the chief press censor should not regard such statements as a flagrant violation of that section of the censorship regulations which prohibits the publication of anything 'likely to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war.' At a time when the country is striving to fill up the ranks of the army

and to consecrate in every possible way the fullest measure of effort toward winning the war, the Journal is of the opinion that wide circulation of such obscenity of a dirty mind is little less than a crime against the country's patriotism and a mockery of the liberty of the press. In any other portion of the Empire they would invite sharp punishment. In Germany they would land their author before a firing squad.

If this article were confined to a few obscure weeklies it would not be so bad. But the Journal is reliably informed that it is syndicated matter, sent broadcast over the country by what is known as the "Central Information Bureau of the Liberal Party," with offices here in Ottawa. That such lying stuff should be officially disseminated by the Liberal party machine is suggestive of the calibre and temper of some of the party leaders. But the people of Canada, whether Liberal or Conservative, want to see their country do its utmost to win the war, and we hope they are in no mood just now to enjoy seeing recruiting interfered with by journalistic mercenaries under party pay.

Tribute to Sir Robert Borden

E. W. Thomson, the well known journalist and Canadian correspondent of the Boston Transcript, and a staunch Liberal in politics, whose writings are copied with approval by the Liberal newspapers, has written a particular interesting letter to Henri Bourassa which was published in Le Devoir. In his letter Mr. Thomson pays a striking tribute to the foresight and genius of Sir Robert Borden in committing Canada unreservedly to participation in the war when the break came so suddenly in August, 1914. Mr. Thomson, after declaring it to be the paramount duty of French-Canadians to enlist in this war "for the future of mankind," quite frankly states that it would be nothing less than treachery not to support Sir Robert Borden at the next general election. Two paragraphs from Mr. Thomson's letter, particularly worthy of reproduction, follow:

"What is staked on the issue of this war is precisely the future of mankind. If we do not utterly beat down the Hohenzollerns our children's children must be slaves to the 'dynasty'; or else slaves to a 'militarist caste maintained to permit enslavement by the Hohenzollerns. The one path to a long or permanent peace, and to quiet industrial existence is 'the way of our allied guns and men to Berlin.'"

"In as much as Sir Robert Borden boldly put Canada on that way, and has steadily pursued that course, he appears to me to have been guided by a well-informed sense and by such inspiration as may properly be termed genius. None but a great man would have dared what he dared in August, 1914."

"Venturing to interpret the real mind of the Canadian people in such a time of confused opinion and quaking dismay, I humbly confess that he then knew, as by instinct what men like myself, who at first objected to Canada's being committed to the war without a mandate from the electors, would be thinking when the time should have disclosed the power, preparedness, and deviltry of Prussia. To do other than support him in the general election which seems to be impending would, it seems to me, be treacherous to the cause to which Canada stands engaged. To defeat him would be to testify that Canada had flunked and wished to crawl out. That would be a heavy loss to the Allied cause; a large encouragement to Berlin."

Patriotic Liberals all over

Canada should pay particular attention to Mr. Thomson's conception of their duty at the next election. He says "to defeat him (Sir Robert Borden) would be to testify that Canada had flunked and wished to crawl out." No better summing up of the case can be found.

The Parliament Building Lie

Only on the theory that by telling a lie often enough it can be made to stick, can we understand the Liberal press's persistent statement that the Honourable Robert Rogers has contrived to waste \$2,000,000 in the reconstruction of the burned parliament buildings. The facts of the case are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood. The architects, who, by the way, are men of continent wide reputation, examined the old walls and recommended that they be taken down. Their recommendation was made to Parliament, and Parliament, as well as the Joint Parliamentary Committee, composed of both Liberals and Conservatives, agreed to it. In the natural course of things the contractors had the walls taken down. Subsequently a certain section of the Liberals thought they discerned a chance to make partisan capital and, on the basis of a counterfeit plea for economy, charged a waste of \$2,000,000 in the removal of the old walls, the blame of course, being placed upon the Minister of Public Works. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Rogers is no more responsible for what has been done, either in the terms of the contract, or in the removal of the old walls, than any other of the joint committee, including, of course, the Liberal members, Pugsley, Lemieux and Watson.

No do we think that the people of Canada are in a mood to accept advice in such a matter from political and journalistic critics who seem to think that parliament buildings can be erected on the basis of a country post office. The Canadian people have had some sorry experiences with some of those who are loudest in their criticism of the Government in this Parliament building contract. They have not quite forgotten the Laurier Tower, the blunder of the Victoria Memorial Museum nor the crime of the Quebec bridge. The critics who were largely responsible for that trinity of miscalculations will hardly be acceptable to the people of Canada as a final court to decide what should or should not be done in the task of rearing a parliamentary edifice that will symbolize the spirit and aspirations of the nation.

British Parliament.

London, Oct. 10.—The British parliament assembled today for the autumn session. There are few matters of importance to come before parliament with the exception of questions pertaining to the war. Financial aspects of the war were referred to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna. In response to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna said the decision to issue six per cent. exchequer bonds had been taken because the moment did not appear to be the most favorable to put out a long dated loan. He could not give a pledge as to the issuance of such a loan, he said but intended to recommend such a flotation at the first favorable opportunity. Irish Nationalists, at a meeting today, decided to make an effort to have the Irish question discussed in the House of Commons as early as possible. John Redmond was requested to give notice of the following motion and ask facilities for its discussion: That the system of government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting in Europe, and is of a nature mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the pre-

Canadians at Courcellette

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 10.—(Special cable story of the French-Canadians at Courcellette)—When the first great attack was launched at 6.20 a.m. of Sept. 15 the Fifth Canadian Infantry Brigade was in divisional second reserve. One French-Canadian battalion was located in trenches, where for the greater part of the day they were only interested spectators. Over their heads the shells from the heavy batteries hurried screaming through the air. All about them field guns and light howitzers were firing furiously, with a deafening, brazen crash of sound. As the morning passed reports came to them of the successful

assaults by the French and Sixth Brigades, but they had little expectation of being themselves called upon to take any part in the battle. Each battalion in conjunction with the battalion on its left, was at six o'clock that evening to advance to the assault and capture of the fortified village of Courcellette.

Here, indeed, was a military problem and a task to test the most highly trained and disciplined troops. In the short space of two hours and a half battalion orders had to be issued and explained to all the officers and N. C. O.'s who would participate. Careful preparations had to be made, and the battalion would have to reach the point of departure for the assault over very rough ground, more than two miles away. Yet this was done. All went like clockwork. The training of months and months, the detailed and patient labor of anticipation, had prepared for this very contingency. The battalion finally set in motion and moving against time began its march forward. Two companies, in single file, abreast about thirty-four yards apart, led the way. About 150 yards behind came another company, also in single file, and at similar distances the fourth and last company in the same formation. In this manner they mounted the ridge which conceals Martinpuich from view. From the trenches on this ridge the morning attack had been launched. Here they entered the zone of hostile artillery fire. The ground, although dry, was a perfect confusion of shell holes and shattered trenches. At this point the two leading companies swung upon the right in extending order, one man in every three yards. In this way they covered a line of about 900 yards, the right flank guided by the light tramway running into the houses on the western corner of Martinpuich, and their left directed towards the ruins of the sugar factory, which presently came in view. The manoeuvre could not have been more perfectly executed on the peaceful plains of Salisbury, or the sandy plains of Valcartier, and yet all about them there was a continuous and deafening roar of high explosives and sharpnel, and men fell killed or wounded. The other companies, as they, in turn reached the crest of the ridge, followed suit and extended into open order, the battalion thus moving forward in the three successful waves of over a mile. The battalion continued in this fashion under a heavy and continuous shell fire. Men were struck down, killed or blown up and buried. Three times the officer commanding himself, was partly buried by the earth from shells exploding near him, and a major twice narrowly escaped, both being knocked down and bruised and shocked by nearby explosions.

None the less the line moved steadily forward. At times they doubled through the artillery barrage. Thus they passed over the ground so gallantly won that very morning. Here and there were bodies of men of Canadian battalions and bodies of their German foe. At last the "candy" trench was reached, manned by men of the Fourth Brigade, and the sugar factory was passed on the left. There the right of the line was thrown forward until it rested on the gun pit road, and the direction altered to a left incline, thus advancing directly from the route against the southern edge of Courcellette. Stage by stage in front of the infantry our artillery barrage was laid down with remarkable precision, but the battalion no longer studied the time. They swept ahead without a pause, almost within their own shell fire. Just at the edge of the village they were held up for a few moments until the barrage lifted. Then with shouts and wild cries they poured into Courcellette in an irresistible flood. On the right heavy machine gun fire met it, and a few men fell before the guns could be silenced. Here and there hand to hand struggles took place. Snipers had to be dislodged, and deep dugouts full of cowering Germans were bombed. The greater part of the three hundred Germans which formed the garrison of Courcellette had, however little stomach for fight. The French-Canadians speak of them with disgust as "les cacacs." In the streets they knelt down imploring mercy.

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119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

There's a Really Wonderful Array on Newest Linen Ready in the Daylight Linen Dep't Here

We specially invite all visitors to Charlottetown, and to Prince Edward Island, to inspect the lovely things that are shown in such splendid assortment in the "daylight linen store." We have just been fortunate in getting an enormous shipment of new things that we thought would be out of the market till after the war. We're so pleased over these that we want you to see them—needn't buy unless you feel like it—see them anyway.

Shamrock Linens--Sold Here Exclusively

Hemstitched Bed Spreads \$3.25

Just received a shipment of hemstitched and embroidered bed spreads in pretty designs. These cannot be replaced at any price, size 90 x 100, while they last at \$3.25 and \$3.75 each.

Shamrock Pillow Cases

All pure linen hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases in many pretty designs and range in price from \$2.50 up to \$5.00 pair. Also initial hemstitched and embroidered cases in all initials at \$3.75 pair.

Lunch Napkins 65c. to 75c.

Lunch Napkins, made from all pure linen, fine and evenly woven, hemstitched all round, in many pretty designs. This is some of the famous Shamrock linen that has given such good satisfaction at 65c. and 75c. each.

Shamrock Napkins.

A splendid lot of famous Shamrock Table Napkins, all pure linen and will wash and iron well, in two designs, Poppy and Fleur de Lis, size 20 x 20 inch, regular worth \$4.75 doz., while they last at \$3.75 doz.

"Everyday" Linen Napkins \$2.00

20 dozens of splendid everyday Napkins in a good weight, strong and durable in many pretty floral designs, size 20 x 20 inches. This is a good size for everyday wear; they are hemmed ready for use at the old price, \$2.00 dozen.

22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inch Linen Napkins \$2.25

15 dozen hemmed Napkins ready for the table, made from good strong durable yarns, free from dressing, will wash and iron easy, size 22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inches at \$2.25 doz.

72 x 72 inch Table Cloths \$2.00

Damask table cloths made from a good strong, fine even thread, free from dressing, a splendid cloth for everyday wear in pretty floral and scroll designs, full size 72 x 72 inches at \$2.00 each.

72 x 90 inch Table Cloths \$2.50

Damask table cloths, made from a good strong fine even thread, the same as above, 72 x 90 inches, in most beautiful designs at \$2.50 each.

Shamrock Linen Table Cloths

Damask table cloth, all pure linen, made by the famous Shamrock linens, many pretty designs and qualities in Laurel Wreath, Festoon Ivy, Greek Key, Chrysanthemum, Spot Rose, etc. Nearly all have napkins to match, ranging in prices from \$3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 4.00, up to \$7.00 each.

Shamrock Linen Table Damask

All pure linen damask for cloths in many designs and qualities, made from the famous Shamrock linen. These are all guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction—width from 66 to 72 inches and range in prices 85c., \$1.00, 1.10, 1.35, 1.50 up as high as \$2.75 per yard.

Damask Border Towels

Damask border hemstitched, all pure linen towels in many pretty designs. All good durable towels, range in price from 75c. each to \$1.00 each.

Guest Towels 60c. Initialled

Initial guest towels in all initials, made from good all pure linen huck, hemstitched at both ends with a pretty damask border at 60c. each.

School Boots FOR Boys and Girls See Boston Boys Boston Girl ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street

LIME! We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916 -1f

Local and Other Items

The new church at Kel Cross was opened on Tuesday last. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary officiated.

The new church at Montserrat was opened on Sunday afternoon last.

Hon. Walter Scott has resigned the premiership of Saskatchewan on account of ill health.

The two weeks mission to open in the Cathedral on Sunday will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers.

The Stanley is making da round trips between here and Pictou carrying mails and passengers. The Car Ferry is carrying freight between these two ports.

Norway's losses at sea since the war opened are 171 vessels, 235,000 tons valued at eight million. Of crews 1,500 sailors have lost their lives.

The most violent rainstorm fifty years has paralyzed the roads and damaged the crops on a large part of Scotland.

Wm. C. Sibermann, of New York, has been sentenced in Paris to five years in prison and 50 Francs on charge of trading with the enemy.

A Berlin cable says that on the 5th German war loan, the number of small subscribers fell by \$4000.

The Headquarters mess room and kitchen at Camp Borden were destroyed by fire last Monday night.

The increase in the price of printing paper has become so serious that publishers are getting together to devise measures to meet the situation. Many have already increased the subscription rates and some have been forced to suspend publication. We may be obliged to increase our subscription price.

A cyclone swept over St. Thomas Monday night of last week as following morning with disastrous results. Almost every building in the city was damaged and some were destroyed. There are many homeless persons, and it is probable some form of public measure of relief will be necessary. The damage thus far reported runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. So far as was known there was no loss of life.

The barn attached to the Parochial farm at Lot 7 was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, Oct. 7th. The loss consisting at this season of the year a serious one for Father Stephen McDonald, who lost all his hay, grain, carriages, sleighs, harness etc. The lumber is mostly on the spot already for a new and commodious structure to replace the one destroyed.

At the last regular meeting of the Cheese Board the attendees was small. Only two hundred boxes offered the first half of October make. Mr. A. J. Hill offered 20c. but the salesmen refused to sell at this price. Brockville is posted as good 21c. No sales were made. New Glasgow boarded 15c. cheese. Cornwall 50 Union 15c. The only cheese sent were Mr. George Brown New Glasgow, Mr. McN. Cornwall, Mr. Andrew McDonald, Vernon, Mr. Layton, Cobe, Hazelbrook.

The Market Prices. Butter0.35 to .0.40 Eggs, per doz.0.32 to .0.35 Fowls each.0.50 to .0.55 Chickens per pair.0.85 to .0.90 Flour (per cwt.)0.00 to .0.05 Beef (small)0.10 to .0.15 Beef (quarter)0.08 to .0.12 Mutton per lb.0.08 to .0.10 Pork0.12 to .0.15 Potatoes (new)0.40 to .0.45 Hay, per 100 lbs.0.60 to .0.65 Black Oats new.0.45 to .0.50 Hides (per lb.)0.00 to .0.05 Calf Skins.0.22 to .0.25 Sheep Pelts.0.75 to .0.80 Oatmeal (per cwt.)0.00 to .0.05 Turnips0.20 to .0.25 Turkeys (per lb.)0.20 to .0.25 Pressed Hay14.00 to 15.00 Straw0.40 to .0.45 Ducks per pair.1.55 to 2.00 Lamb Pelts.0.40 to .0.45

Local and Other Items

The new church at Kelly's Cross was opened on Tuesday last. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary officiated.

The new church at Mount Ryan was opened on Sunday afternoon last.

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The Market Prices. Butter .035 to .036. Eggs, per doz. .032 to .033. Fowls each. .050 to .080. Chickens per pair. .085 to 1.00. Flour (per cwt.). .000 to 0.00. Beef (small). .010 to 0.14. Beef (quarter). .008 to 0.00. Mutton per lb. .008 to 0.09. Pork. .012 to .13. Potatoes (new). .040 to 0.50. Hay, per 100 lbs. .060 to 0.65. Black Oats new. .045 to 0.00. Hides (per lb.). .000 to 0.16. Sheep Skins. .022 to 0.00. Sheep Pelts. .020 to 0.25. Oatmeal (per cwt.). .000 to 0.00. Turkeys (per lb.). .020 to 0.00. Pressed Hay. .140 to 17.00. Straw. .040 to 0.00. Ducks per pair. .155 to 1.60. Lamb Pelts. .040 to 0.50.

Progress of the War.

London, Oct. 11.—Vice-Admiral Dartige Du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has presented an ultimatum to Greece, demanding that Greece hand over the entire Greek fleet, except the armoured cruiser Averoff, and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, to the Entente Allies by 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent. Demand is also made for the control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway. "The minister of marines," the correspondent continues, "says Vice-Admiral Fournet's demands will be complied with, and that the fleet will be handed over before the prescribed time. The demands were made as a precautionary measure to ensure the safety of the Allies' fleet."

With the French Armies in France, Oct. 11.—via London.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.) There was tense excitement, but no hurry, on the French front just before the assault delivered yesterday. The men stood to their arms coolly; they looked to the breaches of their rifles, loaded their magazines, loosened bayonets in the scabbards, fixed the straps of their steel helmets and tightened their belts. Some of them sat down with their backs against the side of the trench, writing what might be their last messages home, while waiting for the word to "go over." There was no hesitation when this word came. The men, with confidence, all muscles taut, clambered out, sprang forward and gained the ground they had been sent to win. The correspondent of the Associated Press had the opportunity of being in the midst of the movement of preparation at a certain point on the French line "somewhere south of the Somme." The first line trenches here were two to three hundred yards apart. The French, with great rapidity, dug approach trenches, zig-zagging forward fifty to eighty yards, where they were joined up by a trench known as the "Taking off parallel," from this Running still further out, saps were cut, leading toward the German lines. These saps were occupied by listening sentinels and armored machine gun emplacements. From the bottom of the taking-off parallel steps were cut in the ground which led to the level ground. Up these steps the companies chosen for the assault sprang, on the signal, spread out in open formation, and dashed forward in sections toward the German works, which had previously been almost battered out of existence by the French guns. An artillery curtain of fire had been started by the Germans to prevent the arrival of French reinforcements, but its effect on the French troops was almost nil. The correspondent, before the assault, watched French trench mortars pitching great five hundred pound missiles directly into the German trenches, some two hundred yards from where the correspondent stood. The only flight of a projectile could be followed from the muzzle of the gun to its destination, and enormous black clouds of earth were thrown up by the explosions.

London, Oct. 12.—Reporting the military operations in Greece, Macedonia, the British official statement issued this afternoon says: "Struma front: A mounted brigade in clearing the country up to the outskirts of Seres found the town strongly held by the enemy. 'Dorian' front: Further raids on enemy trenches were carried out on Tuesday night. Two advanced posts were driven in and some Bulgarians and German prisoners were taken. Bucharest, Oct. 12.—yesterday repulsed attacks of General Von Falkenhayn's army in Transylvania, the war office announced today. The statement follows: "On the northern and northwestern fronts, between Kelenjen and Buxen, as far as Bran, our troops repulsed several enemy attacks. 'At Coti (east of Cained) an attack of the enemy was repulsed. On the remainder of the front, as far as the Danube, there were artillery and infantry engagements. 'On the Southern Danube front there were artillery duels. The situation in Dobruja is unchanged."

Men of Military Age Barred From Government Jobs

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censor's office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England; 151st and 175th Alberta Battalions; 152nd Saskatchewan Battalion; 179th Highlanders; Winnipeg Battalion; drafts for field and heavy artillery, cavalry, infantry (Royal Canadian Regiment), Army Service Corps and C. A. D. C.

Paris, Oct. 13.—General Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, in talking with Walter Hale, an artist, and H. O. Beatty, director general of the American Relief Clearing House, of New York, at his headquarters during the shelling of German trenches by the French on Tuesday, remarked that the French were throwing more than one hundred shells to one thrown by the Germans, and that soon they will be doing better than that. The defender of Verdun said that his army had had its bitter struggles, but that now, if there should be an attack, it would be broken by the French. Beatty and Hale watched the cannonade for two hours at night from the ramparts of Verdun. They also spent a night in the citadel at Verdun with General Feraud, commander of the French forces in the Soissons-Verdun region, with whom they also had lunch. General Feraud thanked Dr. Beatty for the gift of 50,000 francs by the American Relief Clearing House. The general said he intended to use the money in purchasing artificial legs and arms for the mutilated soldiers of his army. The French commander said he deeply appreciated the open-heartedness and charity of the American people.

Petrograd, Oct. 12, via London, Oct. 13.—The official statement tonight says: "The Germans last night opened artillery fire on our trenches along the western bank of the River Shara in the region of the village of Goldovitch, and later delivered an attack which resulted in the temporary capture of a trench section. 'The enemy was soon driven out by our counter-attacks repelled with heavy losses. 'In the region southwest of Bubnov our patrols attacked enemy outposts and put them to flight. Our patrols then occupied a trench of the enemy, in which they fortified themselves. 'In the region southwest of the village of Svyteliki, on the River Naravka (on the front southwest of Lemberg) the enemy attempted to dislodge our advance guards, but was repelled by our fire. 'In the region of Selenin, on the River Suchava, in the wooded Carpathians, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our rifle fire. The machine caught fire as a result of the fall. 'The aviator and the observer, who escaped death, were captured. 'Over the whole Caucasian front an exchange of fire and scouting operations are taking place. 'In Dobruja our position remains unchanged."

Paris, Oct. 14.—The French official communication issued tonight follows: "South of the Somme we made two attacks which succeeded brilliantly; one to the Santerre which put us in possession of the German first line on a front of more than two kilometers. The other placed us in possession of the hamlet of Genemont and the sugar refinery, 200 metres northeast of Ablaincourt. We took a large number of prisoners, including seventeen officers, have been passed back. 'There was an intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

London, Oct. 13.—According to Athens despatches received here the Entente Allies sent their ultimatum to Greece because they had unearthed a royalist plot to fight the Entente. It was planned, the despatches add, that if the Allies should seek to coerce Greece into joining the war and try to force Eleutherios Venizelos upon King Constantine, the king should retire northward along the railway, taking the troops with him, and concentrate at Trikalis, in Thessaly, and lie entrenched there until the arrival of the German army, when he would strike in unison with them, at the Allies. London, Oct. 14.—When a high diplo-

Ingenuous Diplomats Attempt.

London, Oct. 13.—The operations of the German submarine boat U-53 off the American coast raise no new issues, as far as the British government is concerned, in the opinion of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, who discussed today with the Associated Press the latest developments in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Robert declared that this form of warfare on merchantmen violated international law, as it was recognized by Great Britain and the United States in the days before the war, and was still objectionable to Great Britain, but no more so than when it is done on this side of the water.

Referring to reports of meeting between Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British embassy at Washington, with American bankers and business men, Lord Robert said no departure in principle had been made from the British blockade measures, but it could be safely said that the general policy leaned in the direction of a modification, rather than an extension, of the blacklist note now on the way to Washington, and this answered the American criticism of the principles behind the measures. As regards the administration of the blacklist, Lord Robert said Washington had forwarded very few individual complaints about it. Replying to the charge that Great Britain is violating its equal treatment provisions of the Anglo-American treaty of 1815 by granting licenses to Japanese and French exporters, while refusing permits to American shippers for similar goods, Lord Robert Cecil said that such restrictions were in the hands of the Board of Trade; but that he was personally of the opinion that such

of her way to prove there is no point at which the Allies can safely abandon, in any part of the world, the measures which they are entitled to take under their national rights and under the laws of war.

Continuing, the minister of war trade said: "German public opinion appears to be obsessed by the idea that the way to deal with the Allied blockade is to have a succession of sudden crises with neutrals, which may be used for striking diplomatic bargains. These bargains, in the mind of Germany, always take one form—that Germany is to refrain from violating international law and humanity in return for the abandonment by Great Britain, as toward neutrals, of the legitimate military and naval measures of the Allies. 'In the last few weeks there has been a re-occurrence of this idea in Germany, coupled with a good deal of talk of peace and mediation, and the press of the world is now conjecturing that the appearance of a submarine off the coast of the United States is the first step in a new attempt at a bargain of this kind. It is an ingenious idea, but it doesn't have the advantage of being novel among nations. It has been the usual device resorted to from time to time by militarist governments which have substituted might for right. Napoleon tried it with his Milan decrees, and it failed then, as it will fail now. 'The whole of the recent German foreign policy has proceeded on the same principle. Kiaochow, Agadir, the mailed fist and shining armor are examples of this international procedure. In private life it is called blackmail. It may be well to say at once, in answer to these German ideas of international diplomacy, that the sinking of ships off Nantucket is precisely calculated to prove at once the danger of any concessions by the Allies, and the injustice of the many American criticisms levelled against our naval and military measures. Three weeks ago Americans might have argued that the presence of British cruisers in American waters, just outside the three mile limit, was, in view of the present stage of the war, merely a petty annoyance. What has happened is a sufficient commentary on that argument. Again Americans have suggested that our trading with the enemy regulation, and our refusal to allow British goods to go to certain firms in America, is also petty and unnecessary. 'That sounded reasonable a week before the Deutschland appeared in an American harbor, but when I tell you that the Deutschland took on board in America certain vitally necessary metals of which there is a serious shortage in Germany for munition purposes, and that there is reason to believe these particular metals were a part of the small stock mined in Allied territory, you will see again how important it is that we should take precautions to prevent Allied property getting into the hands of those whom we know will use it to help our enemies.

We can only do this by preventing British subjects at home trading with firms that will help the enemy with supplies obtained from us. 'It would be all very well if we could sit down at any moment and say the war has settled down into certain known channels. But war never does that. What is a continued succession of unexpected strokes. Recent events have shown that even American waters are not outside the area of war. 'Any concessions made by the Allies in regard to their war measure—the abandonment of their merchant ships, the withdrawal of their cruisers from certain parts of the high seas, the allowing of stocks of material needed by Germany to accumulate in the United States from British territory without some kind of assurance that they will not reach the enemy, the export of British material to firms known to be in sympathy with our enemies—all these things might, at any moment, assist the German armies in the field to prolong the war, and even in the extreme case, jeopardize our success. 'By the enterprise of the Moewe, the Deutschland, the U-53 and the continued carefully prepared conspiracies in the east, conducted through territories of the United States and by organized outrages against American factories and Canadian public works, Germany has gone out

of her way to prove there is no point at which the Allies can safely abandon, in any part of the world, the measures which they are entitled to take under their national rights and under the laws of war.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 24th Nov. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 4 from Wellington Station, P. E. Island, 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 Wellington Station and all route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 13th, 1916, Oct. 18th, 1916—31

DIED.

TOWNSHEAD—At Souris, P. E. I., on Sept. 30th, Cecil Townshead, at the age of fifty-three years.

McKINNON—In this city, Oct. 11, Mrs. Cecelia McKinnon, aged 76 years. R. I. P.

MERRY—In this city, Oct. 16th, James Merry, aged 87. R. I. P.

INARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco

TRY HICKEY'S TWIST Hickey's Famous Twist has every quality claimed or possessed by other chewing tobaccos, with a score of individual points of merit that has made it the best selling chewing tobacco sold on this Island. HICKEY'S TWIST is the favorite of all experienced chewers. Try it and you will find the reason why.

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually.

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.

MaoLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

Alone with God.

Alone with God amid the twilight shading. When night falls o'er the dim and distant hills. When moon and stars take up their revelation. And holy calm the waiting spirit fills.

The Diamond Ring.

Without a word, Father McDevitt rose quickly from the table, went over to a desk at the other end of the room, and wrote out a receipt for the thousand dollars. Then he handed the paper to his visitor.

Next morning with the thousand dollars in his pocket Father McDevitt went to New York. On the way over he decided after a good deal of thought not to say anything to the lawyer about his article, which he had read the night before.

Arriving at the St. Paul building, Father McDevitt found that Blakely's office was on the tenth floor. So he took the elevator and a few minutes later entered the lawyer's office.

A pale faced young lady rising from her typewriter came over and spoke to him. "What is it you wish?" she asked, with a faint attempt at a smile.

"I would like to see Mr. Blakely," said Father McDevitt. "Have you an appointment with him?" she inquired.

Aching Joints

in the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—hat acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism. I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Remove the cause of rheumatism—ward application oen. Take it.

respects it might be called attractive. Even in repose the features were hard and stern. There was a bulldog like expression on his countenance. Yet it was an intellectual face and one that bespoke a man of strong character.

Glancing up from his desk, Blakely motioned the priest to sit down. Father McDevitt obeyed in silence. Then turning from his desk the lawyer confronted his visitor.

Father McDevitt began immediately. "You'll be surprised, Mr. Blakely," he said, "when I tell you my business. I may say at once that I am here in reference to the ring which I understand you lost some time ago."

At this announcement the lawyers face changed color, raising himself in his chair he stared blankly at the priest.

"The ring," he exclaimed, "what do you know about it?" "Only this," said Father McDevitt, "that I came here on behalf of the thief to make restitution. I'm sorry, however, to inform you," he added, "that the ring is lost, but the thief has sent you its value in the coin of the realm."

Again the lawyer stared in amazement. His gaze searched the priest from head to foot. "Indeed," he murmured, "do you know the thief, then?" he asked brusquely.

Father McDevitt hesitated for just the fraction of a second. "I cannot say that I don't," was his somewhat ambiguous reply. "A young man," he explained, "came to my house last night and asked me to make this restitution. In the interest of justice I agreed to do so. I never saw him before and likely never will again. That's really all I know about him."

Blakely looked incredulous. "Most extraordinary," he commented, "most extraordinary." His jaws snapped with a click like the sound of a closing rat trap. After a pause he demanded, "How did it happen that this young man came to you?"

"Through the confessional," returned the priest. Blakely fell back in his chair as if a bomb had exploded at his feet. "Through the confessional," he echoed with a grin. "You don't mean to say that the confessional had anything to do with it?" He smiled contemptuously.

This was just the opening the priest wanted. Blakely had maligned the confessional, so Father McDevitt was glad to get the opportunity to enlighten him on the matter. He smiled back at the man in front of him.

"Yes, Mr. Blakely, the confessional had everything to do with it," he retorted. "The Catholic Church, you know, teaches the doctrine of justice and restitution and it is by means of the confessional she is able to enforce the law. Had it not been for the confessional," he added with emphasis, "it is quite probable you never would have heard from that thief again."

Blakely's jaw dropped. For a moment he stared in silence at the priest. Then suddenly the stern features relaxed and a strange puzzled expression crept into the lawyer's face.

"Oh, I see," he murmured, dryly, "that is something I didn't know." "Ah, he didn't know. It was a strange avowal for a man to make who had so lately presumed to attack the fundamentals of the Church. Father McDevitt was silently amused.

There was a pause. Presently the lawyer spoke again.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF CHOLERA INFANTUM

By DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY.

Cholera Infantum is one of the most common summer complaints of infants, and many die who could be saved if properly looked after on the first sign of the trouble.

It begins with a profuse diarrhoea, very often accompanied by vomiting, and the matter ejected from the stomach has a bilious appearance. The child rapidly loses flesh and becomes weak and languid.

On the first sign of cholera infantum Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be administered, and this check the diarrhoea before it becomes serious.

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past seventy years, so you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy when you use it, but are sure and get "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it.

Mrs. B. A. Cirwell, Roseway, N.S. writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry most highly. A friend of mine had a little daughter who was ill with cholera infantum, and was given up by the doctor. The little one's mother asked me to come in and see the child. I told her I had a bottle of 'Dr. Fowler's,' and asked her if she would try it. When the bottle was half used the child was well. This was a miraculous cure, for I thought the child was dying at the time."

The genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35 cents.

Two weeks later Father McDevitt was reading the morning paper at his breakfast. Glancing at the society notes his eye caught the following announcement: George Oswald Blakely, a distinguished lawyer, formerly a Baptist, and member of a well-known New York family, is at present taking instructions from a Jesuit father with the view of joining the Catholic Church.

After reading the announcement Father McDevitt dropped the paper and stared vacantly across the room.

"Well," he said to himself after a moment "the ways of Providence are indeed wonderful. Blakely lost his ring but he has received in return a far more precious gift—the gift of faith. Thanks be to God."—HENRY J. CAMPBELL, Newark "Monitor."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS, St. John. He does not really believe who does not live according to his belief.

W. H. O. Wilkins St. ran., ford 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 50c. a box.

Tell not all you know, believe not all you hear, judge not all you see, do not all you can. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

He that will not be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock. 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."

Nervous Lady—Sir, can you tell me the reason for this train being so late? Brakeman—Well, it's like this: The train ahead is behind and this train was ahead before.

What has been needed is a mender like 'VOL-PEEK.' that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive. A package of 'VOL-PEEK' will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF CHOLERA INFANTUM

By DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY.

Cholera Infantum is one of the most common summer complaints of infants, and many die who could be saved if properly looked after on the first sign of the trouble.

It begins with a profuse diarrhoea, very often accompanied by vomiting, and the matter ejected from the stomach has a bilious appearance. The child rapidly loses flesh and becomes weak and languid.

On the first sign of cholera infantum Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be administered, and this check the diarrhoea before it becomes serious.

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past seventy years, so you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy when you use it, but are sure and get "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it.

Mrs. B. A. Cirwell, Roseway, N.S. writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry most highly. A friend of mine had a little daughter who was ill with cholera infantum, and was given up by the doctor. The little one's mother asked me to come in and see the child. I told her I had a bottle of 'Dr. Fowler's,' and asked her if she would try it. When the bottle was half used the child was well. This was a miraculous cure, for I thought the child was dying at the time."

The genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35 cents.

Two weeks later Father McDevitt was reading the morning paper at his breakfast. Glancing at the society notes his eye caught the following announcement: George Oswald Blakely, a distinguished lawyer, formerly a Baptist, and member of a well-known New York family, is at present taking instructions from a Jesuit father with the view of joining the Catholic Church.

After reading the announcement Father McDevitt dropped the paper and stared vacantly across the room.

"Well," he said to himself after a moment "the ways of Providence are indeed wonderful. Blakely lost his ring but he has received in return a far more precious gift—the gift of faith. Thanks be to God."—HENRY J. CAMPBELL, Newark "Monitor."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly, T. B. LAVERS, St. John. He does not really believe who does not live according to his belief.

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Be Careful OF YOUR EYES.

Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you. If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses.

By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing. If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.

VOL-PEEK advertisement with illustration of a woman mending a pot. Text: VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1c. per mend.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco TRY HICKEY'S TWIST

Hickey's Famous Twist has every quality claimed or possessed by other chewing tobaccos, with a score of individual points of merit that has made it the best selling chewing tobacco sold on this Island.

HICKEY'S TWIST is the favorite of all experienced chewers. Try it and you will find the reason why.

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT. Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually.

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.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. McLERO & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

NEW SERIES

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed Postmaster General, will be received Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 18th Nov. 1916, for the conveyance of Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

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 land 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 conditions by father, mother, daughter, brother or sister of the homesteader.

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

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness. Despatch at the Herald Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books, Dodgers, Note Books of Hand, Letter Heads, Receipt Books, Posters, Tickets, Bill Heads