

The Herald

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 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Canada's Coming Loan.

Within a few weeks the Dominion Government will be asking the people of Canada to subscribe to a new loan for war purposes. There is every indication that the response will be all that could be desired. When a loan of this kind was asked for last year, there was a certain amount of nervousness as to the result. Hitherto the country has borrowed all its money abroad, and the people never contemplated the idea of financing their government from their own savings. The appeal, however, proved that there is plenty of money to be obtained in Canada when the security is good and the rate of interest satisfactory. Since that time the country has been prosperous. The deposits in the savings departments of the chartered banks have increased \$80,000,000 within the past twelve months. During the same period our foreign trade has steadily improved, the exports showing a gratifying preponderance over the imports. Our war expenditures are approximately \$30,000,000 a month, but about two-thirds of this is expended in Canada, and is, therefore, not an economic loss, except in comparatively small part. Financially, Canada does not seem to be suffering from the war at all, says the Winnipeg Telegram. Rather the contrary. The people have the money to invest, and will probably be even more willing than before to lend it to the Government. With savings banks paying only three per cent, there is an obvious advantage in buying bonds which yield five per cent. This should and doubtless will appeal strongly to seekers of a permanent investment.

Sir Robert Speaks.

Sir Robert Borden left Halifax at 11 o'clock Friday night for Upper Musquodoboit, proceeding over the new branch of the Canadian Government Railways from Dartmouth. The Prime Minister was thus able to see the new railway, for he started to return at 8 o'clock in the morning. He came back to Dartmouth on Saturday to meet a delegation there at two o'clock and left at three by the Maritime express en route for Ottawa. Sir Robert addressed a meeting of the Conservative Club Friday evening, speaking for about an hour. "I am not going to make a political speech tonight," the Premier said. "I have not made a political speech since the outbreak of the war, unless in defence of some department of my government, but the day will come when our tongues will be loosed and we will be able to give a pretty good account of our stewardship. With reference to graft or scandal, I wish to say," the Premier remarked, "if any man in this city, in this province, or in this Dominion knows of wrong doing by any person in the employ of the government of Canada, let him bring the charge to my notice, and if an investigation is necessary an investigation will be made without one moment's delay. If proceedings in the courts are required to deal with any public official, those proceedings will be instituted. Did you ever hear of any government that kept for nearly two years an open public commission to which any man might report any malfeasance that he might discover? And yet the members of the opposition party were ready to cast slurs. They made state-

ments and insinuations that they did not dream would ever be investigated, and yet within twenty-four hours they were placed before a commission composed of two of the most prominent judges of the country." Sir Robert went on to speak of some of the cardinal principles of the Conservative party, dwelling chiefly on its ideals of unity and development.

Canada's Trade

Canada's exports in the last fiscal year exceeded the imports by over \$200,000,000, and was considerably in advance of a billion dollars all told. Imports were \$507,783,000 and exports \$741,610,000. These figures compare with imports of \$465,446,000 in 1914-15, and with \$618,457,000 in 1913-14. We trade chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the imports from those two countries for three years being given as follows:

	Great Britain	United States
1913-14	\$132,070,000	\$395,565,000
1914-15	90,138,000	296,632,000
1915-16	77,370,000	370,497,000

Our exports to Great Britain showed a war time increase in 1915-16:

	Great Britain	United States
1913-14	\$215,253,000	\$163,372,000
1914-15	186,668,000	173,320,000
1915-16	451,832,000	201,106,000

France received from us in the past year goods to the value of \$33,703,000; Italy, \$6,572,000, and Russia, \$4,874,000.

The exports of Canadian merchandise in 1914-15 and 1915-16 included the following:

	1914-15	1915-16
Wheat	\$74,263,000	\$172,806,000
Carriages	221,000	72,904,000
Iron manufactures	\$14,555,000	\$4,023,000
Flour	24,810,000	35,767,000
Cheese	19,213,000	26,600,000
Bacon & Pork	\$14,410,000	27,500,000
Lumber	26,463,000	34,800,000
Painting paper	14,001,000	17,974,000
Gold in q'ts.	15,406,000	16,870,000
Oats	8,961,000	14,637,000
Silver in ore	13,516,000	14,293,000
Cattle	9,267,000	12,625,000
Copper, fine	6,173,000	10,818,000
Wood pulp	9,206,000	10,378,000
Clothing	7,344,000	9,148,000
Nickel in matte etc.	5,033,000	7,714,000
Explosives	205,000	7,080,000
Automobiles	2,645,000	8,897,000

In every instance large increases in exports are to be noted.

Could An Enemy Do More?

The Liberal Ottawa Free Press assails those other Liberal newspapers which are attempting to claim that Hon. Robert Rogers and the Conservatives on the committee named to consider the reconstruction of the Dominion House of Commons buildings are untrustworthy. The Free Press asks whether the machine Grit press believes that the Liberal members of that committee are also crooks, and if so, how is the fact explained that these members have concurred in the actions and decisions of their fellow committee men. If the Free Press contends, the Liberals on the committee are to be trusted, then the newspapers attacking the Conservative members and particularly the Conservative Minister of Public Works, are merely engaged in an unwise attempt to keep the political pot boiling at the expense of any one who may be a political opponent. The Free Press is correct, but it has no need to limit its remarks to the matter of the Parliament Buildings Committee. It can take up almost any activity or enterprise in which Conservatives have engaged and it will find the same sort of unprincipled criticism where there has been no ground for it. The London Free Press, discussing the stand of its Ottawa contemporary, scathingly arraigns the petty critics and declares that their dastardly attempts to undermine the Canadian Government and destroy confidence in the men who are doing their level best to administer the affairs of this country are unworthy of Canadian journalism. "What

better service," says the Free Press, "could these newspapers render to the German Kaiser than they are giving examples of every day? The presentation of the members of the Government as men who are without honor or capacity is undermining public confidence. Further more, this contemptible and dangerous campaign is conducted at a time when the nation's nerves are strung to a high pitch by reason of the stress through which the Empire and the whole civilized world is passing. Condemn Emperor William ask of any servant that he render greater service than to create distrust and uneasiness in the nation with which he is at war?"

"The Government," continues the Free Press, "has not asked that it be freed from criticism. Indeed, it has not often protested against the gross untruths, which are daily circulated in sections of the Liberal press. It has left it to time to reveal the facts, why, even the fustian inquiry failed to remove the falsity of the charges that were set up in the minds of many people by these newspapers. Sir Robert Borden, on the charges being presented, immediately constituted a court of inquiry, composed of jurists of the highest repute, and evenly balanced as to political predilections. He gave to the leader of the opposition the right to name counsel to insure the ferreting out of every vestige of truth in the case. The Government purse was placed at the disposal of this court and the protecting lawyers. And in due time the court gave its pronouncement. It absolved Sir Sam Hughes and the shell committee absolutely free from all suspicion of dishonorable conduct. How did these newspapers receive and present the report? With glaring type lines they published the deliberate falsehood that the charges had been proved!"

"All honor to a newspaper like the Ottawa Free Press that has regard for fair play rather than party advantage, and in this great crisis refuses to be a party to the effort of other Liberal journals to defeat a Government that, as Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, said on the floor of the House of Commons, is led by a Premier whose eye is single to the winning of the war."

Politics and Prohibition.

(St John Standard.)

Prohibitionists elsewhere may well take notice of the experience in Ontario where, it is reported, the Hearst government is considering whether, after all, it was not in advance of public opinion in placing a prohibitory bill on the statute books of the province. Premier Hearst did what the prohibitionists of Ontario wanted him to. He made prohibition a cardinal plank in the party platform, and having accepted the request of those who asked for the suppression of the liquor traffic, he naturally felt that he was entitled to the support of that party. North Perth shows that he did not receive it. In South Toronto where a by-election is pending it is being found a difficult matter to get a candidate who will subscribe to the prohibition plank and risk the opposition of the heavy anti-prohibition vote.

The Hamilton Spectator which, from the first contended that the prohibition advocates in Ontario would not put their cause ahead of their political party, cites the experience of the United States in dealing with measures of prohibition and says: "Experience in the United States, even more than in Canada, has shown that it is useless to expect temperance men, in any great numbers, to place temperance before party in an ordinary election. In 1884, Neal Dow, the great apostle of prohibition on the American continent, refused to leave the Republican party and support St. John, the Prohibition candidate, for President. To the writer of these lines John B. Gough said in that year: 'I hope the party prohibitionists will deal very gently with those Republic-

ans who cannot see their way to leave their party and vote for St. John. It cost me many months of anxious thought to make up my mind to do so, and when I did, it was not because I loved the old party any the less, but because I loved the new party more.' As a matter of fact, the Prohibition party in the United States has never been able to attract more than an infinitesimal fraction of the real prohibition vote, the bulk of that vote remaining in the old parties, especially the Republican. In Ohio, for instance, political prohibition only registers about 15,000 votes, while a prohibitory constitutional amendment, non-partisan in that State, has received 423,000 votes." In this province the Government went further than the prohibitionists requested. They realized that the sentiment of the province was overwhelmingly in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic, and passed a prohibition law without submitting it to the people. In this they not only correctly ganged the public sentiment but they saved to the province the cost of a referendum, the result of which was practically a foregone conclusion. It remains for the prohibitionists of New Brunswick to show their gratitude by endorsing the Government which was willing to do more than they asked.

In North Perth Liberal prohibitionists, recognizing that they had received from a Conservative Government all and more than they had asked, voted for the candidate of their political party, and this, added to the very large German vote—forever lost to the Conservatives—proved sufficient to defeat the Government candidate. In the light of the experience of North Perth the Hearst Government cannot be blamed if it feels that its legislation was in advance of public opinion and adopts the principle of a referendum.

Fatal Railway Accident

A most sad fatal railway accident occurred at Alberton about 11.40 Friday night. The victims are John Avery and Frank Dunn, aged seventeen and fourteen years respectively. The accident is deplorable in the extreme. Both young men were sitting on the railway track waiting for the coming train—Express No. 3—come along. It appears that young Dunn was expecting his cousin from West Cape on the train, and he asked Avery to go along with him and they would wait for the train out at the switch and ride in on it. They sat down on the grass at first, but finding it damp it is supposed on that account they shifted out and went to the first dry spot they noticed, which happened to be on the railway track. Here they sat and talked leaning back on the rails, never dreaming of any harm. As the train was late it is supposed they grew drowsy and fell asleep. So soundly they must have slept that they did not hear the approaching train, which was slowing up as it came toward the switch. Avery was killed instantly and terribly mutilated. Young Dunn was hurled a considerable distance and also very badly injured. He was taken to the Prince County Hospital where he still remains. There is a chance of his recovery. An inquest was held later by Coroner Pate of O'Leary. A verdict of accidental death was returned and no blame was attached to any of the train-employees. The sad affair is deeply regretted and shows the need of extreme care by persons in the vicinity of trains.

DIED.

HUGHES—At Bedford, John Hughes aged 82 years. R.I.P.
 WAITE—At Central Bedouque, August 9th at 9 p.m. Mrs. John Waite, aged 80 years.
 NICOLLE—At Gladstone, P. E. I., Aug. 6th 1916, Edna Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicolle, aged fourteen years.
 MacCALLUM—At the P. E. I. Hospital Friday morning 11th. Miss Matilda McCallum of Brackley Point, aged 58 years.
 LAWSON—At Stanhope, on Saturday August 12th, David Lawson, aged 35 years.
 SHAW—At his residence, Brackley Point, August 12th, David Shaw, in the 85th year of his age, leaving a daughter and two sons to mourn their loss.



You Can Buy Today Handsome Summer Suits Worth \$10 to \$17 for

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

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

Men's two and worsted suits to clear at less than cost prices. They are fancy browns, medium light greys and fancy pin stripe effects. They are all new suits, but there are only about one of each pattern, so we are going to clear them at a saving to you. L. B. and D. B. models. Also a couple of Norfolk. The prices range from \$18.00 to \$25.00 \$15 All sizes from 36 to 42.

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

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

Get a Straw Hat today less than Wholesale Price

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

Men's new straw boaters	1.50	Men's soft straw hats worth to \$1.00 each for	50c
Men's new straw boaters worth to \$2.00	1.00	Men's soft straw hats worth to \$1.50 each for	1.00
Men's Panama Hats worth to \$8.00	5.00	Men's summer caps worth to \$1.50 each for	50c

Boys' Straw Hats at Big Discounts

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOORE & McLEOD!

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.



Stylish Shoes for Stout Women

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

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

ALLEY & CO.

135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Progress of the

London, August 8.—Combined offensive by the Italians has begun on the western front, which is expected to be the severest fighting. The progress around which heavy fighting is now in progress, is on strong positions in the second system of defence will doubtless be defended. Germans as was Poles, the utmost stubborn British official communique issued tonight reads: west of Guillemont, we are on our line about four yards. Fighting continued at Guillemont station. west of Pozieres, the enemy four attacks on our line again using flammies. Three attacks failed, but in one he managed to get about fifty yards of our line. The enemy shelled Le High Wood and Pozieres and also the village of M. Elsewhere along the front was a quiet day except artillery activity in the salient and near G. London, Aug. 8.—Bef echoes have died of the congratulation of the sovereigns, statesmen and also the auspicious of the third year of the war news of further Russia and of a splendid victory. Italian arms on the Isonzo. The surprising success of the Austrians, who in two days captured 10,000 prisoners, in addition to ferring General Kooves, Austrian general, from Trentino front to Galice. Austrians also ventured to fer troops from the Isonzo. Russian front in an end-stem the Russian as General Cardona's victory caused in London great rejoices as one of the most successes in the new alliances and a demonstration constantly growing power allied offensive on all the Russian's new victories the Dniester and south of the Stanian-Kolomea r afford equal satisfaction, a prompt admission in the official statement of the front of the Austro-G south of the Dniester is here to indicate that the victory in this quarter is wier than yet announced by Russian official despatches, cording to an unofficial report the evacuation of Lemberg Galician capital, has already ordered.

Rome, Aug. 9, via London

Italian official statement for "This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia." "Y day morning, in the Gorizia after intense artillery preparation, our infantry commenced occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the remaining hostile detachments. Trenches and dugouts found full of the bodies of trian soldiers. The enemy, completely routed, had left quantities of arms, ammunition and material. "At nightfall detachments of the Casale Pavia brigades crossed the I and outbanded themselves the left bank. A column cavalry and Bersaglieri promptly launched a pure the enemy beyond the river the meantime, our engineers throwing new bridges across river and repairing those damaged by the enemy. "On plateau our troops registered several counter-attacks on summit of Monte San M and captured more trenches the neighborhood of San M. "Up to the present time we taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The quantity of material taken has not yet been ascertained but it is very considerable."

Paris, Aug. 9.—The death of the commander of Italian troops that stormed Monte San Michele is described in a despatch to the Petit. "Up to the present time we taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The quantity of material taken has not yet been ascertained but it is very considerable."

Progress of the War.

London, August 8.—A new combined offensive by the Allies has begun on the western front, which is expected to lead to the severest fighting. Guillemont around which heavy fighting is now in progress, is one of the strong positions in the German second system of defense, and will doubtless be defended by the Germans, as was Pozieres, with the utmost stubbornness. The British official communication issued tonight reads: "South-west of Guillemont, we advanced our line about four hundred yards. Fighting continues near Guillemont station. "North-west of Pozieres, the enemy made four attacks on our trenches, again using flammenwerfer. Three attacks failed completely, but in one he managed to occupy about fifty yards of our trenches. "The enemy shelled Longueval, High Wood and Pozieres heavily, and also the village of Mametz. "Elsewhere along the front it was a quiet day except for some artillery activity in the Loos salient and near Givenchy."

London, Aug. 8.—Before the echoes had died of the mutual congratulation of the Allied sovereigns, statesmen and generals on the auspicious opening of the third year of the war, comes news of further Russia success and of a splendid victory for the Italian arms on the Isonzo front. The surprising success of the Italians, who in two days have captured 10,000 prisoners, suggests that in addition to transferring General Koveess, an able Austrian general, from the Trentino front to Galicia, the Austrians also ventured to transfer troops from the Isonzo to the Russian front in an endeavor to stem the Russian advance. General Cardona's victory has caused in London great rejoicing, as one of the most promising successes in the new allied operations and a demonstration of the constantly growing power of the allied offensive on all fronts. Russia's new victories south of the Dniester and southwest of the Stanislau-Kelmeva railway afford equal satisfaction, and the prompt admission in the Berlin official statement of the retirement of the Austro-Germans south of the Dniester is taken here to indicate that the Russian victory in this quarter is weightier than yet announced by the Russian official despatches. According to an unofficial report, the evacuation of Lemberg, the Galician capital, has already been ordered.

Rome, Aug. 9, via London.—Italian official statement follows: "This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia. "Yesterday morning, in the Gorizia area, after intense artillery preparation, our infantry completed occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the last remaining hostile detachments. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of Austrian soldiers. The enemy, completely routed, had left large quantities of arms, ammunition and material. "At nightfall detachments of the Cassale and Pavia brigades crossed the Isonzo and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and Bersaglieri cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime, our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing those damaged by the enemy. "On Carno plateau our troops repulsed several counter-attacks on the summit of Monte San Michele and captured more trenches, in the neighborhood of San Martino. "Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but it is very considerable."

Paris, Aug. 9.—The dramatic death of the commander of the Italian troops that stormed the Austrian second line trenches on Monte San Michele is described in a despatch to the Petit Parisien from its correspondent on the Italian front. The despatch says: "The enemy offered their most intense resistance at the second line trenches on Monte San Michele. Our men dashed forward at a run to find one trench still protected by wire entanglements. The commander of the attacking battalion said:

"Boys, we've got to pass." Taking a hatchet, he cut a passage through the wire calmly and deliberately. Just as he completed his task he fell into the arms of the soldiers, shot through the heart. But the breach had been made and the Italians swarmed through into the Austrian lines."

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 10.—The town of Stanislau, in Galicia, is already within range of Russian guns. General Letchitzky, losing no time to follow up his victory at Tysmenitsa, he has pushed westward along the railroad and northward along the wagon road, and in the latter direction has approached to within six miles of Stanislau. Simultaneously he has commenced a drive across the Koropiec river and the formation of a new line of advance north of the Dniester.

Hitherto Gen. Count Von Bothmer has enjoyed more or less protection for his right on the Tarnopol position from the flooded Dniester. The appearance of an offensive north of the Dniester, which has already carried the Russians as far west as the crossing of the railroad at Nizhioff, twenty miles east of Stanislau, injects an entirely new element into the situation. With Monaszewski seriously flanked, Gen. Von Bothmer finds himself with Gen. Letchitzky in the rear of his advanced position along the Stripa and in close touch. The Austrians are vainly striving to stem this new advance by desperate counter-attacks, in which the troops engage in hand-to-hand encounters, but apparently with the net result always favoring the Russians. The totalling of General Letchitzky's prisoners during the ten days' operations shows that he has taken upwards of 15,000, and it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission. This would bring the grand total of prisoners to Gen. Brussiloff's credit since early in June to 402,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The official eye witness with the Canadian army at the front reviewing operations of the past week says: "Under cover of darkness a patrol of a New Brunswick battalion under Captain Russell and Lieut. Carling, approached the German trenches, supported by a covering party under Lieut. Boa. For ten minutes a lively exchange of bombs took place and then a party of about twenty-five Germans came out in an attempt to cut off our patrol. Lieut. Boa and his men immediately attacked with bombs, driving the enemy back and inflicting casualties estimated at fifteen. "On the same night a patrol of a Canadian regiment under Lieut. Woods and Lieut. Bole crept through a double line of wire entanglements surrounding an enemy post. A charge of gun cotton was placed beneath the parapet. The lighting of the fuse alarmed the garrison who threw a number of bombs before the explosion occurred. Our party had managed to withdraw to a distance and during the interval forty bombs were thrown by the garrison of the post. Afterwards no bombs were thrown. It is probable that the whole garrison was destroyed."

London, Aug. 11.—Fighting between the British and Turkish forces in Egypt east of the Suez Canal continued on August 9 and 10, with no important success for either side, according to an official statement issued this evening. Turkish counter-attacks caused British cavalry to fall back, but the Turks later retired to their entrenchments, the statement adds. The statement follows: "On the 9th of August the Turks, who were holding a line running approximately north and north-east through Bireladi, with their right on the Bardawil Lagoon and their left thrown back in a curve to the southeast, were heavily pressed by our mounted troops. They made three counter-attacks, which were all repulsed. About 2 p. m., they made a general counter-attack along the whole line. Our cavalry then fell back slowly. "Our guns shelled large stacks of stores and convoys at a distance of only 2,000 yards, the Turks replying to this bombardment with what are reported to be six inch howitzers. The enemy's strength is estimated at about 6,000 men, including a fresh

regiment, which was not engaged in the action at Romani. His casualties were very heavy. "On the 10th our cavalry remained in observation of the enemy, who retired to their entrenchments."

Paris, Aug. 11.—The French to the north of the Somme river in France, in brilliant fighting have captured additional German trenches near Maurepas and a fortified quarry to the French official communication issued this evening. The communication says: "To the north of the Somme the afternoon was marked by an infantry attack which was brilliantly carried out and which succeeded completely. Several German trenches were captured by our soldiers, and our troops established a new line on the ridge to the south of Maurepas and along the road connecting that village and Hem. "To the north of the Hem Wood a powerfully fortified quarry and two small woods fell into our hands. "In the course of this fighting we took 130 un wounded men and captured 10 machine guns. "To the south of the Somme the artillery fighting is intense. "On the Verdun front our first and second lines in the region of Chattancourt and in the Douaumont-Flery sector have been bombarded. "On the 8th instant an enemy aeroplane down in flames inside our lines to the south of Douaumont by a pilot of the American squadron." Belgian communication: "There is nothing to report."

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 11.—Stanislau, an important railway centre, southeast of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been occupied by Russian troops. The capture of Stanislau is announced in the official statement given out this evening. The troops of General Letchitzky captured Stanislau Thursday evening and pursued the Austrians, who retreated in the direction of Halich. The Russians have also made important successes in the Sereth region. They compelled the Austro-Germans to retire from the fortified positions of Gladka and Vorohevska and have occupied the town of Monaszewsk. "Austrians Yield Without Fight. Vienna, via London, Aug. 11.—"We have evacuated Stanislau without fighting," says the official statement issued from general headquarters today. The statement also admits the withdrawal of Austrian troops to new positions in the Stanislau and Monaszewsk regions, owing to the Russian pressure.

The capture of Stanislau gives the Russians another gateway through which they can march toward Lemberg. Like Brody, Stanislau is an important railway centre. Railroads radiate from it in five directions. It is 87 miles southeast of Lemberg and is situated between two forks of the Bystritsa river, 10 miles south of the Dniester. Stanislau was a manufacturing city and agricultural centre before the war and had a population of 33,000.

Paris, Aug. 12.—An official statement issued by the war tonight reads: "North of the Somme, after preparatory fighting yesterday and last night our troops today attacked the third German position extending from east of Hardecourt to the Somme opposite Buscourt. On this front of six and one half kilometres our infantry with magnificent dash captured all trenches, strongly fortified works, on a depth of from six hundred to one thousand metres. We penetrated the village of Maurepas of which the southern part and the cemetery are in our hands. We carried our new lines on the southern slopes of Hill 109 along the road from Maurepas to Clerly and on the west of Clerly. The number of un wounded prisoners taken by us counted up to the present is 1,000, while thirty machine guns were captured. A German counter-attack between Clerly and Maurepas failed under our fire. South of the Somme we carried out numerous destructive bombardments on enemy organizations in the region of Denicourt. On the Verdun front there was an intense artillery duel in the region of Fleury, Vaux, and inch howitzers. The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front. At Maurepas in which the

French obtained a foothold yesterday in course of their advance along a front of four miles in the Somme region, the Germans delivered a counter-attack last night centering their assault on Cemetery Church the War Office announced today. The Germans were repulsed sustaining heavy loss. On the Verdun front the French made slight progress southeast of Fleury."

London, Aug. 13.—An official communication issued by the British war office shortly before midnight follows: "Between the Ancre and the Somme there is no change. There has been in-constant shelling on the whole front. After a heavy bombardment of our trenches southeast of Ypres this morning the enemy's infantry of a newly arrived corps attempted to leave their trenches for an attack. The attempt was defeated. Everything is now reported quiet."

The war news of the 14th, and 15th, is quite as good as the best recorded above.

Germany's Aims.

The former Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince von Buelow, has written a new preface to his book, "Germany under the Emperor William II." He has also written plainly that he and those who think with him, have learned nothing from the war, and that their arrogance is at full pitch. The present Chancellor is feeling his way toward the restoration of Belgium, but von Buelow boldly challenges this policy and puts himself at the head of the annexation party. He says: "The outcome of this war must not be a negative one for us, it must be a positive one. It is not enough that we are not crushed, not reduced in size, or dismembered, and not despoiled, we must have a plus in the form of real securities and guarantees as indemnifications for unheard-of exertions and sufferings, and as pledges for the future. "In view of the feelings against us that this war will leave behind it a mere re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum would not be a gain for Germany but a loss. We shall be able to say with a good conscience that our whole situation has been improving by the war only if the resulting strengthening of our political, economic and military position considerably outweighs the animosity kindled by the war."

Prince von Buelow admits that Germany deliberately adopted a policy of dissimulation toward Britain until her naval plans were realized. "Our fleet had to be built with one eye on English politics, and it was so built. My main efforts in the field of higher politics had to be directed toward the fulfillment of this task. "England's friendship, he adds, could have been bought by sacrificing Germany's world-political plans, but this he had no intention of doing. On the other hand, as England's enemy, Germany would have had little prospect of developing her naval and commercial power as she succeeded in doing. To quote: "It is obvious that a resolute English policy could easily in the early years of German naval constructions have rendered us innocuous before our naval claws had grown, but although the demand for a preventive war against Germany was frequently made in England, the opportunity was not taken when it offered. By 1914 we had grown so big that we could venture on a war with England in high spirits."

Germany's high spirits at the beginning of the war have been falling steadily and are now at zero. Either von Buelow is insincere in talking of annexation, or he is affected with the peculiarly Teutonic incapacity to see facts as other people see them. He once described Germany as a fool politically, though a genius in everything else. The first part of his diagnosis is correct if he reflects the German mind on the war today.

The residences of Mr. Peter Curran, Summerside, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday morning. Considerable of the furniture was also destroyed. The barn caught in several places, but it and the other outbuildings were saved.

French obtained a foothold yesterday in course of their advance along a front of four miles in the Somme region, the Germans delivered a counter-attack last night centering their assault on Cemetery Church the War Office announced today. The Germans were repulsed sustaining heavy loss. On the Verdun front the French made slight progress southeast of Fleury."

London, Aug. 13.—An official communication issued by the British war office shortly before midnight follows: "Between the Ancre and the Somme there is no change. There has been in-constant shelling on the whole front. After a heavy bombardment of our trenches southeast of Ypres this morning the enemy's infantry of a newly arrived corps attempted to leave their trenches for an attack. The attempt was defeated. Everything is now reported quiet."

The war news of the 14th, and 15th, is quite as good as the best recorded above.

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Local and Other Items.

The centre of the crater of Mount Etna, 12,000 feet deep, is in full eruption.

Thirteen miners were killed Monday morning by an explosion in a colliery near Blyth England.

The Dominion Government will give \$100,000 to the Northern Ontario fire sufferers, it has been decided.

Consideration is given in Italy to a proposal to remove from responsible command any Italian officers who have Austro-German wives.

Lloyd's shipping register shows that there were 440 merchant vessels of a tonnage of 1,500,000 gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June last.

Hon. Charles Dalton has been created a Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great by his Holiness the Pope. He shall now be known as Sir Charles Dalton. Congratulations.

Forty workmen were caught in No six colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Inkerman following an explosion of gas in the morning. The body of one man has been brought out and one injured man was rescued. The fate of the others is not known.

The British Parliament will this week be asked to vote £6,000,000 (\$30,000,000), to provide the full estimated cost of supplementary pensions of widows and dependents of non-commissioned officers and men and of partially disabled non-commissioned officers and men.

The Norwegian steamer Sandefjord, Captain Oisen, with a cargo of 10,000 tons of iron ore from Wabana, Nfld., for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which went ashore in thick weather at Sydney Mines on Saturday night, was floated undamaged at 8.30 Sunday evening and is now in port at Sydney.

The British war office has asked the militia department at Ottawa to supply the Imperial Medical Corps with one hundred men from the Dominion. The need for medical men has been accentuated by the hospital requirements raised by the big offensive and all Canada's spare men may be utilized.

Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Bary, Bishop of Chatham N.B., celebrated the golden jubilee of his priestly ordination in his Cathedral at Chatham on Thursday 10th inst. The solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Louis O'Leary, Auxiliary Bishop of Chatham, and the sermon was preached by his brother Rt. Rev. Henry J. O'Leary, Bishop of Charlottetown.

A news agency despatch from Bern Switzerland, published in New York says: The Berlin "Tageblatt" announces that the German submarine, Bremen, which was to have arrived at an American port, has been sunk through an accident to her machinery. It is not unlikely the Bremen is a myth.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.

P. C. McLEOD K. C. — W & BRYCLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

A. L. McLEAN, K. C. — DONALD McKINNON

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Liberal Conservative Association.

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

ALSO On the same day and in the same place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, five delegates from each Polling Division will meet in convention to choose Candidates to represent Queen's County in the House of Commons at the next general election.

Presidents and Secretaries of each Polling division will see that delegates will be appointed as represented at the convention personally or by proxy.

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

COMPETITIONS IN Fields of Standing Grain

Competitions in Fields of Standing Grain will be conducted as in former years.

The prizes will be the same and the Island will be divided into the same districts as last year.

The following are the rules governing the competitions:

1 A field of oats shall contain at least five acres; of wheat at least three acres and of barley at least two acres.

2 An entry fee of one dollar will be charged, if only one kind of grain is entered, and an additional fee of fifty cents for each additional kind of grain.

3 The entry fee must be sent in with the entry.

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

5 No field will be judged unless the entry fee is paid before the time of judging.

6 Members of the Banner Oat Club should have all fields from which grain for seed will be sold properly inspected while standing.

7 Members of the C. G. S. A. are requested to enter a field in the competition.

8 Competitors should give the Department at least one week's notice when the fields will be ready to out.

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



THE ANNUAL Scottish Gathering!

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Honor Lieutenant Governor McDonald

WILL BE HELD ON THE GROUNDS OF The Charlottetown Driving Park Association Monday, Aug. 21, 1916

A grand programme of events has been arranged, all HORSE RACING

And nothing will be left out to make this gathering an occasion of rare enjoyment for all who attend. Special trains and low fares will enable visitors from different sections of the Province to travel thither with comfort and convenience. "With Paaner and Pageant, Fife and Drum." Scotsmen and their friends will foreg their on this gala day; they will come in Tartan and Bonnet, and will dance to the Pibroch's sound. A cordial invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen in all walks of life to come and spend a pleasant day.

Ordering arrangements have been made that cannot fail to be ample and satisfactory. Should weather prove unfavorable the gathering will be held on the following day. For competition prize list and other particulars see programme.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Train Departs, Rtn Fare. Lists stations like Georgetown, Montague, Perth, etc.

Return Fares from other Stations on the above runs at proportionate rates. Return Tickets at one way first class fare will be issued from all Stations between Elmira, Souris and Mt. Stewart to Charlottetown by regular morning train on August 21st; good to return on following day.

Trains for Murray Harbor and Summerside will leave Charlottetown on return at 6 p. m., and for Montague and Georgetown at 6.15 p. m.

D. EDGAR SHAW, President. T. M. McMILLAN, Sec'y Games Committee.

August 9th, 1916—1

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

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3.50 Today Smart Suits to \$9



9c Women's Hats

9c Coats of Suits Middies Dress

9c Women

9c Women

9c Women

9c Women

The House Where no Questions are Asked

I knocked at an up-to-date refuge Which promised a welcome to all; The damsel who came to the portal Was haughty and stately and tall; But her heart was as hard as the knocker,— And that was of bronze or of brass,— I am sorry that ever I met her, The saucy, impertinent lass! She hungered and thirsted for knowledge, She wanted and wanted to know; Forgot that a curious query May be worse than a stab or a blow. When I asked for a meal and a lodging, And begged to be sheltered or hired, I was wiled with indelicate questions, Which made me both heart-sick and tired. She asked me my surname and Christian, Demanded my weight and my height; She crammed me with sufragee knowledge, When I needed a sup or a bite. Was I given to brooding and dreaming, And possibly fond of romance? Could I darn a sock or a stocking, And patch a kimono or pants? Was I married, divorced or still single, And had I a husband on earth? And what were the names of my kinsfolk, The date and the place of my birth? Was I ever arrested for stealing, Convicted, imprisoned or fined? Was I ever suspected of drinking, Or of being deranged in my mind? When I could not or would not make answer, She slammed the big door in my face; She left me to wonder at midnight, Or hie to a den of disgrace; To drown my distress in the river, Nor ever be heard of again; To pass to the Home of my Father From the cold institutions of men. But that was the thought of a moment, The resource of a soul in despair, The trick of a vigilant demon, The hidden deceit and the snare, I remember the teachings of childhood, That God hath a provident care, Which rebeth the flowers of the valley, And feedeth the birds of the air. In a twinkling the tempter was vanquished, And all his astuteness unmasked; I fled to a heavenly refuge,— A home where no questions were asked. I was met at the door by an angel, Who was clad in the garb of a nurse; I was made as contented and happy As if I had gold in my purse. O ye, who shelter the orphan, And take the exposed from the street, Who offer a home to the homeless, And give the despaired a retreat; May God, the dispenser of blessings, Surround you with bountiful things; May he give you a home with the blessed, And shelter you under His wings! —P. J. CORMICAN, S. J. Brooklyn College, Oct. 6, 1914.

Extinguished Stars.

(Concluded) That traffic was set out of its way, special," explained Father Tulley, "to get Donald Macfarlane, the son of the noted financier, and it took all the other passengers back with it, except us. I happened to be at a farmhouse begging for milk for the crowd; while it was in, and got back just in time to find it starting out. It appears odd, that they were so excited in get-

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 headaches, impairs the taste, small 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. H. W. Rouse, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

ting away that they somehow overlooked you. But I can secure a lodging for you at some farmhouse. No comment from Henrietta. "Donald Macfarlane," resumed the priest talkatively, apparently seeking to divert her feeling, "is a fine man, just going back East, they say, after finishing a big business proposition in Colorado. But they say he recklessly worked himself to death to do it—lived and sweated like an ordinary laborer. It's good the Lord's letting him live to enjoy his success. But if he values life, he certainly needs a good partner to keep his excessive energies in check. Trouble is they say he's been too choicy about women—thought them too wishy-washy, simpering."

He paused. Henrietta was plainly uninterested, indeed hardly listening. She was looking vacantly at her arm, which had been bandaged and put into a sling. "I say, Henrietta," he briskly and loudly expostulated, glancing out of the tail of his eye. She mechanically transferred her gaze from her arm to his face. "They tell me that it was a woman who saved Donald Macfarlane." She started. He smiled—brilliantly, triumphantly. So the man, she reasoned was a millionaire! Ah, well, what did it matter what he was? He was now passing out of her life as swiftly as a train could carry him. And this was romance! Never again would she malign authors!

She closed her eyes in bitterness. He faintly shortly after he got out of the burning car," continued Father Tulley smoothly, "and must have been still in a stupor when they took him on the train." Henrietta scarcely heard. Resentment muffled her ears. When she again opened her eyes the priest had melted into the shadows. But, to her surprise, she found a lighted lantern at her side and a bit of paper pinned to her arm-sling. It took but a moment for her to tear it off and read the note; which is to say that it took only a moment for the stars to redden and quiver in the breezy blue sky. This is what the shakily coughed message said: "I don't know whether my time's come or not, but a funny numbness is creeping over me. So I want to thank you while I can. You're the noblest woman I've ever met. I don't know your name and can describe you only as an angel. But Father Tulley has promised me to try to find you on this description and give you this note, if he judges that it won't offend you. If I live—"

Abruptly the unique piece of literature ended here, without a name. But none was needed. The romance culminated the following June—a certain beaming silver-haired somebody performing the ceremony in a brand-new church of his own, constructed, it is alleged, by Macfarlane capital. Henrietta seldom reads novels or short stories now, frankly confessing that romance in life is infinitely more enjoyable than in fiction, and being again persuaded that writers do not know more than the A. B. C's of the subject. Every time that Father Tom happens to see her, there comes a merry twinkle to his bluish-gray eye. Possibly the portly and kindly clergyman knows more about the cultivation and ex-

ploration of the flower of romance than authors and Mrs. Donald Macfarlane combined.—EDWARD F. MURPHY, in Benzigers Magazine.

Father John's Gift.

It was six months now since West Hadley had celebrated the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Co-operative Mill. Those five years had been prosperous ones, and the townspeople were grateful to the young man who had been directly instrumental in bringing about the new state of affairs. Not only his own workers, but those from the other mills also were desirous of expressing their appreciation of his disinterested efforts in their behalf. It was true that his experiment had been a success. He had demonstrated that it was possible to operate without loss a mill in which the workers' health and general welfare was made a special object. To be sure the profits would never make him a magnate and there had been times when there were no profits at all. It was those slack times, those days that might so easily be filled with hardship and were not, that had proved that Paul Carslake was disinterested, that had endeared him to West Hadley for ever. While the preparations for the celebration were in progress the question of his contribution to the occasion seriously troubled Father John Cavan. He had special reasons to be grateful to Paul Carslake and it pained his generous heart that he had never been able to express his gratitude. Somehow or other he never had seemed to have scarcely any at all. Everything that he could think of that would be suitable would cost quite a sum. Just as he was about to give up in despair, deciding with an amused smile that his presence at the various events that were being planned was all he would be able to contribute small Jackie Langston from the little brown house across the way solved the problem for him most happily. Jackie ran over at least once a week to enquire if the "Angel Book" with the "pretty pictures" (the latter pronounced with painstaking distinctness) had come yet. Our Lady's Message was a monthly magazine, but months did seem interminable to Jackie. When it finally arrived there was always quite a ceremony. If Jackie failed to be on the spot, Father John would call to him or send him word, and he would arrive out of breath, dancing about impatiently while the smiling priest took off the wrapper. Then the little fellow would climb into his favorite big chair with the magazine under one arm, and buried in a cushiony corner, proceed to exclaim his delight over the "pretty pictures." He would pore over the big letters in the titles, and coming to the end pages make a brave effort to spell out the children's stories, making a terrible mess of it, much to Father John's concealed amusement. It was while Jackie was thus engaged one day that a brilliant idea came to Father John. Our Lady's Message, with its beautiful illustrations, its fine articles and good stories, cost only one dollar a year. The sum total of his wealth just then was five dollars. He had searched all his pockets and gone through every wallet and bill book that kid friend friends had bestowed upon him as Christmas and anniversary presents, and that was positively all he could find. He would give the Co-operative Mill five subscriptions to Our Lady's Message. That would be his gift. In his great relief and joy he began to sing. Jackie stopped droning out disconnected syllables to listen. Father John had no voice at all for singing, but Jackie liked the sound none the less. To him everything his hero did was perfect. And now when six months had elapsed, Father John's gift was the most tangible evidence of the great celebration. The entertainments, the banquet, the flowers, the speeches, the concert were memories. The five copies of Our Lady's Message came regular every month to be eagerly welcomed by the workers. Father John often wished as he watched those who had to wait, wistfully eyeing a copy in other hands, that he had made ten subscriptions. To be sure he could not have afforded the ten, but he decided to order the increase at Christmas.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or wine. ALL DRUGGISTS.

DIARRHOEA If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco

Was Caused By Change of Diet, Etc.

Diarrhoea arises from many causes such as, change of diet, change of water, change of climate, catching cold, the eating of unripe fruits, or anything that will cause or induce an excess of bile. On the first sign of any looseness of the bowels it should not be neglected, but should be looked after immediately, for if not diarrhoea, dysentery or some other serious bowel complaint may ensue. Mr. Geo. Smith, Victoria, B.C., writes: "It is five years ago since I first tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I was then on a timber survey, and suffered greatly from diarrhoea, caused by change of diet, etc. A friend in the party gave me a few doses which gave me great relief. Since then I have been in survey work, and would as soon think of starting out on a trip without my compass and blankets as without my supply of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I consider the woodsman's best friend." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over seventy years, and is universally known as a positive cure for all complaints arising from any looseness of the bowels. When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you receive what you ask for as there are many rank imitations of this sterling remedy placed on the market to try and fool the unsuspecting public. The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35 cents.

Since Jackie was so very fond of the magazine, Father John had made that his gift on the little fellow's sixth birthday, so that he might have a copy of his very own. It was the wise priest's intent to interest Mrs. Langston also, for there were many things in Our Lady's Message he would like to have her read. (Concluded next week.)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle. CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN. Sahr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

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

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

He does not really believe who does not live according to his belief. COULD NOT SLEEP Nerves Were So Bad. To the thousands of people who are tossing on sleepless beds night after night, and to whose eyes sleep will not come, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber, because they restore the equilibrium of the deranged nerve centres, thus restoring strength and vitality to the whole system.

Mr. Arthur McCutcheon, Mt. Pisgah, N.B., writes: "I have been much troubled with my nerves, and could not sleep for hours after I would go to bed. I would toss and turn from one side to the other before I could go to sleep. I would then wake up in the night, and lie awake a long time before I would get to sleep again. I thought I would try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as they were recommended so highly. I now get to sleep without any trouble; my nerves seem quieted, and when I lie down I go to sleep quickly. Anyone who is bothered with their nerves should keep a box on hand." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit. We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers. If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDER, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 8th September 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Wilmost Valley P. E. Island, from the 1st of January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Wilmost Valley, Summerside and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, August 2nd, 1916-31.

St. John LIME

We have on hand quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916-17 A. J. McLean, K. C. & Ronald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

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 MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS - Granite-ware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminum Enamel-ware. Cost 1/2¢ Per Hole. PRICE 15¢ PER PACKAGE. 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 1¢ per mend. Mends Granite-ware, Iron, Tin-ware, 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. The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it. 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. "VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then Burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use. Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps. R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

Fire Insurance. Possibly from a sig M or want of the you have put off ing, or placing tional insurance quately protect ye against loss by fire. ACT NOW: CALL DeBLOIS BR. Water Street, Phone June 30, 1915-3m

JOB WORK. Executed with Neat Despatch at the Office Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Check Books, Dodgers, Note Books, Letter Heads, Receipt Books, Posters, Tickets.

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

NEW SERIES Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, September 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Wilmost Valley P. E. Island, from the 1st of January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Wilmost Valley, Summerside and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, August 2nd, 1916-31. Synopsis of Canadian West Land Regulations. Any person who is the sole owner, or any male over 18 years of age, who has not previously homesteaded a quarter section available Dominion land in Saskatchewan or Alberta, may now apply to the Dominion Lands Agency or the local land office for a prospecting license for the district. Entry by prospecting license may be made at any agency, on conditions by father, mother, daughter, brother or sister of homesteader. Duties—Six months residence and cultivation of the land three years. A homesteader within nine miles of the home farm of at least 80 acres and occupied by him or by his mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of homesteader. In certain districts a homestead good standing may pre-empt section alongside his homestead. \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence and cultivation of the land three years. A homesteader within nine miles of the home farm of at least 80 acres and occupied by him or by his mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of homesteader. In certain districts a homestead good standing may pre-empt section alongside his homestead. \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence and cultivation of the land three years. A homesteader within nine miles of the home farm of at least 80 acres and occupied by him or by his mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of homesteader. In certain districts a homestead good standing may pre-empt section alongside his homestead. \$3.00 per acre. W. W. COLE, Deputy Minister of the Interior.