

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 38

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over sight 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

DELOIS BROS.

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521

June 30, 1915-3m



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of family, or any male over 18 years of age may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within six miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader is good standing may pre-empt a quarter section.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot pre-empt may enter for a purchase and homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a home worth \$300.00.

W. W. COOBY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior

LIME!

We have on hand a

quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

CLYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916-11

JOB WORK

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Receipt Books

Note of Hand Books

Posters

Bill Heads

Head Letters

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

| Trains Outward, Read Down. | | | | Trains Inward, Read Up. | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. | | | | | | | |
| Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. | Daily Ex. Sun. P. M. |
| 4.00 | 12.15 | 8.40 | Dep. Charlottetown | 11.55 | 11.10 | 10.20 | 8.50 |
| 5.30 | 1.48 | 7.40 | Dep. Hunter River | 10.48 | 10.10 | 9.40 | 8.50 |
| 6.00 | 2.50 | 8.13 | Dep. Emerald Jet | 10.09 | 9.40 | 7.40 | 7.45 |
| 6.50 | 3.30 | 8.40 | Dep. Kensington | 9.37 | 8.70 | 6.50 | |
| 7.20 | 4.10 | 9.05 | Dep. Summerside | 9.10 | 8.35 | 6.10 | |
| 8.50 | 12.20 | 9.05 | Dep. Summerside | 8.50 | 5.35 | | |
| 9.48 | 2.10 | | Dep. Port Hill | 7.54 | 3.58 | | |
| 10.37 | 3.57 | | Dep. O'Leary | 7.05 | 2.38 | | |
| 11.18 | 5.07 | | Dep. Alberton | 6.19 | 1.17 | | |
| 11.55 | 6.05 | 9.05 | Dep. Tignish | 5.45 | 12.15 | | |
| 7.50 | 9.45 | 9.45 | Dep. Emerald Jet | 9.35 | 7.35 | | |
| 8.40 | 10.35 | 10.20 | Dep. Cape Traverse | 9.00 | 6.45 | | |
| 3.20 | 7.00 | 7.00 | Dep. Charlottetown | 10.00 | 6.10 | | |
| 4.30 | 8.50 | | Dep. Mount Stewart | 8.50 | 4.30 | | |
| 4.57 | 9.27 | | Dep. Morell | 8.22 | 3.35 | | |
| 5.17 | 9.57 | | Dep. St. Peter's | 8.00 | 3.00 | | |
| 6.20 | 11.30 | 11.30 | Dep. Souris | 7.00 | 1.35 | | |
| 7.35 | | | Dep. Elmira | 5.40 | | | |
| 4.50 | 9.05 | 9.05 | Dep. Mt. Stewart | 8.50 | 4.10 | | |
| 5.19 | 10.15 | | Dep. Cardigan | 7.52 | 2.54 | | |
| 5.40 | 10.55 | | Dep. Montague | 7.28 | 2.25 | | |
| 6.15 | 11.35 | 11.35 | Dep. Georgetown | 6.50 | 1.40 | | |
| 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | Dep. Charlottetown | 10.10 | 9.45 | | |
| 4.25 | 4.55 | | Dep. Vernon River | 8.27 | 8.31 | | |
| 5.55 | 7.05 | 7.05 | Dep. Murray Harbor | 6.30 | 7.00 | | |

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

Grand Opening!

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

I Must Sincerely Thank

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

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

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

Come In and See Me

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

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

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

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

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

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

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK

Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

Dec 13, 1916-17.

A. J. McLean, K. C. 1914-15, Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

The Common-Sense View Of Marriage

Why are particularly women so often the victims of disappointment in marriage? The reason in most cases is that, because of faulty home training or superficiality of thought, many a girl has fantastic and sentimental ideas of marriage and has no clear conception concerning the natural functions of marriage, and concerning the matrimonial state with its responsibilities.

If bride and groom begin their wedding day without knowing the nature of their responsibilities, a delusion will be dispelled and the bride will be the one to be most afflicted. This does not mean that marriage must be approached with ominous misgivings and depression of spirit, but that futurist pictures of wedded bliss leaving out of consideration the realities of life will vanish like a mirage. The firmer the realization of the responsibilities involved and the clearer the conception of the duties to be assumed, the longer the ideal phase of marriage will be in evidence.

If, however, the girl has been taught to regard herself as a fit subject for the inspiration of poets, as a chosen agent to brighten social intercourse with her bewitching youth, if she believes that it is her mission to shine and to charm, then indeed, bitter disappointment awaits her. If she thinks that the motherly concern of which she was the object in her own home, will be lavished upon her by her husband, who as her lover was so tender and considerate, she is laboring under "delusion," for it is the man who needs this "mothering." If she is under the impression that marriage is but a playful game of "hitting and being hit," she will be painfully disillusioned.

A girl requires more preparation than a young man to qualify her for assuming the duties and responsibilities of married life. If she has not been properly enlightened in this respect, only heart-broken love will enable her to brave the disappointments that are certain to set in.

It is not advisable for an immature girl to marry, one who has no adequate conception of woman's functional responsibilities in marriage. In this connection, Dr. Casner writes: "Concerning the duties that are to be assumed, one must know them and be fully convinced of their reciprocally binding nature; one must seriously reflect, with the assistance of grace, one dares to assume them, firmly determined to perform them conscientiously. From this it will be perceived that one must approach marriage with careful deliberation and by listening attentively to the marriage instructions."

It is to be noted that as a rule ecclesiastical marriage instructions do not adequately enlighten an unsophisticated girl concerning the nature of the duties to be rendered, for priests can not be expected to do so; and it would furthermore be too late in the day to impart this knowledge. This duty devolves upon those who are related to the bridal couple.

One of the most thoughtless and deplorable misconceptions is the idea that marriage will convert one who has been addicted to vice. One who derides all that is holy will not be abruptly transformed by marriage. The woman tied to such a partner is herself in danger of being contaminated by bad example. If she is true to her noble ideals but is not able to change the heart of her husband, her lot will be a most pitiable one.

In the matter of adjusting financial affairs, the man and the woman should deal with each other without suspicion. Without yielding to overwrought mentality, they should seek to bring about a common disposition of property. Marriage should not be entered into as a rule, unless there are fairly good prospects of establishing and maintaining a home. On the other hand, the practice

is to be condemned of unduly postponing marriage until the man has acquired a certain position in the business world. Some of our young people disdain to begin as did their parents, with a small equipment of furniture and a modest home. Many men owe their success in later life to the economy practised in the early years of marriage.

—The Echo.

The Convent Graduate And Her Mission

Apropos of the return home to the realities of life of the convent school graduate, it is of interest to consider the work which is waiting for these young people to do. They have a real and very admirable mission, whatever their home duties may be—and it is to impress the effects of their careful religious training upon the world about them.

Of what use are the years spent under the refining influence of convent life, if the recipients of those advantages do not make use of them to the betterment, in some degree of their associates of every-day life? The potent effect of good example is well known, and nothing is so much admired in a young girl as the gentle deference which marks her as a true lady—that much abused word which is coming into its own again.

The convent girl has learned, if she learned anything (for some there be, unfortunately, whom the influences do not reach), the beauty of obedience to superiors, and the loveliness of her religion, which is such a component part of the life about her; she has learned that time was made to be used, not to be "spent"—a lesson which will come good in after life, if she does not expect to "float away" these days in simply "having a good time." That comes, as a matter of course, to all the young and careless.

It must be said that convent school girls are everywhere admired for the gentleness and refinement which most of them exhibit. There is something a little different among them, which appeals to those who appreciate an innocent loveliness of character. It is as the beauty of a dewy rosebud secure in its own arbor, which no rude wind has as yet found. The hallmark of the convent girl's success as an exemplar of the beauty and utility of her training will be found on the work which she undertakes to do after she returns home; whether it be to make herself a factor in the life of the parish, to be interested in all its work and social affairs; to visit the hospitals and soothe the weary hours of the sick and suffering; in the home circle, to be the right helper of parents, of brothers and sisters; she has in her power to make herself a "perfect woman, nobly planned," to be the joy of those who love her, and the admiration of all who come within the scope of her influence. Withal—for she hates to be considered "goody-goody"—she need not be "too bright and good for human nature's daily food." There is no immediate danger of that. Human nature itself steps in there and gives her plenty of faults, the overcoming of which will help to build those "stately mansions" for the expanding character and the growing soul.

Let the convent girl make her influence felt in the world about her, thus not only honoring her Alma Mater but giving the best and strongest testimony to the efficiency of a thorough religious training.

—Southern Messenger.

Love and Jealousy

Some people regard a love without jealousy as being only a half-hearted attachment. They are fools. They have no conception of the destructive force of this passion. "The most terrible among terrors," says Schiller, "is man in his crazed fancy." In most cases the jealous person is the prey of an exaggerated fancy produced by an exaggeration of his own claims him back, and apprehended him and a misconception of the duties

of the other party. Neither the husband nor the wife has the right to covet the sole attention and exclusive interest of the other. The share of each one is marital love and fidelity, and all that they include. For the rest, each partner remains an independent individual, and as such has individual interests—also independent social duties.

The man, owing to his chivalrous natural aptitudes, will conduct himself toward women with consideration and readiness to oblige. The fact that at times serious or ridiculous situations arise, only tends to prove the existence of this natural propensity. A wise woman will regard the chivalrous conduct of her husband toward other women as something lying in the very nature of things, in the same light that she regards the thoughtful concern of other men toward herself. Does not unfounded suspicion betray a bad conscience in the one so suspecting?

On the other hand, motherliness is woman's characteristic trait. Why should a husband's jealousy be aroused because this natural faculty is also devoted to the welfare of others? Charity is par excellence the handmaid of motherliness. In a marriage in which characteristically manly and womanly qualities may not exert themselves in behalf of others, matrimonial love is narrow, egotistic, not Christian.

If marriage involved the severance of all relations with persons of the opposite sex then the Turkish customs would be the most moral. The character of the man and of the woman is the ultimate determining factor. A man of weak character or an unfaithful wife will follow his or her inclinations despite all jealousy and all jealous supervision.

Nevertheless, caution must always be exercised by a wife or husband in friendly intercourse with others. It would be playing with fire for a married person to meet others of the opposite sex merely for the sake of carrying on dangerous flirtations. Opportunity makes difficulties just as it makes thieves.

Whether in a social or business way, any freedom of conduct toward a woman of weak character may become dangerous for a man. The deportment of women of approved virtue does not allow a man's sensuous nature to come into play. With a woman of this kind a conscientious man is safe, and even a roue must toe the mark.

The great love that he bears in his heart for his wife is a man's best safeguard against illicit attachment for other women; how ever influences which affect the senses come into play under various conditions—at dinner parties for instance, at which wine is served. Such occasional affairs often lead to deplorable results, even though a man love his wife dearly. Therefore shun the occasion!

If the infidelity of a partner is proved, the Catholic Church allows a separation, not a divorce, on the application of the innocent party. With this provision the claims of justice and fairness are satisfied; for the innocent party can hardly be expected to live with an unfaithful mate. Nevertheless, there are many marriages in which the love of the one partner sustains and lifts up the erring or fallen one. The world is in ignorance of hundreds of such cases. A forgiving spirit is one of the most beautiful virtues in husband or wife, which has its own reward in the consciousness that the guilty party has seen the error of his ways and repented. Forgive and forget.

—The Echo

St Michael of the Saints

Michael was a native of Spain. While yet a mere child he made a vow of chastity, and when his father, hearing of it, justly proposed marriage to him, he ran sobbing to our Lady's altar, and there more fervently reiterated his vow. At the age of six he ran away from home to lead the life of a hermit. His father brought him back, and apprenticed him to a merchant, whom Michael

A Schoolmaster Recommends MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Men and women in all walks of life who occupy sedentary positions are more liable to liver troubles than those who are active from morning till night.

When you don't get the proper exercise the bowels do not move regularly, your liver becomes sluggish, the breath becomes foul, spots float before the eyes, everything turns black, constipation sets in and brings in its train numerous troubles that could be prevented if the bowels were only looked after properly.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will do for you what no other pills can, and keep you in a state of excellent health.

Mr. J. C. Hamilton, Schoolmaster, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have great pleasure in recommending Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have used them all the time I do not get the requisite amount of exercise, and I was troubled with my stomach, yellow eyes, and spots floating before my eyes. I purchased 50 pills of your pills, and have just finished them."

Now I am feeling all right."

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

serv'd faithfully though he spent all his leisure time in church, and was even found in an ecstasy before the Blessed Sacrament. When not yet twelve years old he again stole away secretly, and this time entered the Trinitarian Order of Barcelona, and in due time was solemnly professed. A few months after his profession a call from God led him to exchange into the stricter "discalced" branch of the same Order. The vow of virginity which he had made in childhood, and now renewed for life, was blessed by God. He never had one temptation of the flesh. Still he chastised his body with constant austerities. For years he derived himself of bed and pillow, and literally had not where to lay his head. The Blessed Sacrament was the aim of all his devotions. For it he strove to be mortified, fervent, chaste; and his love at times forced him to rush into the open air, and to act like one demented. He spent his life in laboring in the hospitals and prisons and died aged thirty-three, A. D. 1625.

Many persons condemned St. Michael's extraordinary devotion before the blessed Sacrament, calling it exaggeration and hypocrisy. Among these was a careless priest named Fernandez. One day, when St. Michael was preaching on preparation for Holy Communion, Fernandez sat by listening with inward derision. Suddenly he saw the Saint raised above the pulpit and heard him say in a tone of great contrition, "Woe! woe is me!" These words and the rapture which accompanied them struck deep into the heart of Fernandez, for he felt that they expressed his own state. He repented sincerely of all his irreverences towards our Lord, and for the rest of his life was fond of repeating the words which had so moved his soul.

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

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

Shorty—War correspondent.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,

DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

WILL MAKE YOU EAT.

The sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion who has to pick and choose his food, is the most miserable of all mankind.

Even the little he does eat causes such torture, and is digested so imperfectly that it does him little good.

What dyspepsia needs is not artificial digestion but something that will put their stomach right so it will manufacture its own digestive ferments. Burdock Blood Bitters restores the stomach to a normal, healthy condition so that food no longer distresses, but is thoroughly digested and assimilated.

Miss Ella McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters, and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for three years with dyspepsia and could not get anything to do me any good until I took B.B.B. I took four bottles, and I can honestly say I am now cured, and can eat anything without it hurting me." B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1917
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Government's

Action Approved

The strongest leading Liberal newspapers in the country have ably supported the government bill for the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway. They realize that it is a fight between the government and private ownership, and that if the government is defeated in this object it means the C. P. R. will acquire the system. This is the only alternative. The Manitoba Free Press, the leading Liberal paper in Western Canada, discussing the bill editorially, says: "This is the first C. N. R. deal on record in which the people are getting the best of the bargain. By it the people are securing possession of the second best railway in Canada; of the largest telegraph company in Canada; of one of the biggest express companies in Canada. When the people own these public utilities, they will be a factor in rate-making in every section of the country. The people will secure possession of these utilities by purchasing the C.N.R. stock held by private shareholders having a nominal face value of \$60,000,000. The attempt to make it appear that this amount of money is to be paid for the stock is dishonest. The value of the stock is to be settled by arbitration; and if, as the opponents of the proposition insist, the stock is worthless, it will be the duty of the Board of Arbitration to make a finding in keeping with the facts. In that case the people will not pay a dollar for the stock. In order to support their gloomy predictions that payment in excess of the value of the stock is to be made, it is necessary to assume that both the Board of Arbitrators and the Government will be parties to a conspiracy to defraud the people of Canada. There is no likelihood of any award giving the shareholders more than a small fraction of the face value of their stock.

Mother and Daughters.

The following authoritative information regarding the respective parts played in the war by Great Britain and the Dominions, has been received and published by Reuters:

"In America and elsewhere the fable is current that large numbers of trained soldiers fit for service overseas are retained in idleness in the United Kingdom. The authors of this fable would like to spread the report that Britain's reserves of men are exhausted. This is entirely fictitious. The millions stated to be in reserve in this country include all men trained and training to be in readiness to provide British drafts in the five theatres of the war: also the sick and wounded, those unfit for general service, the training staffs and the labor and administrative units necessary at the main base of the Empire.

"As regards the comparative efforts of the Motherland and the Dominions in the actual war areas, excluding the troops garrisoning India, and the defended ports throughout the world, the proportion of troops of the motherland is natural, since the proportion of the white male population of the United Kingdom to that of the Dominions is over three to one.

"Some thought that Dominion troops were being more freely used than those of the Motherland. This was a fallacy. The proportion of Motherland troops

and casualties on the western front is higher than the Dominions. The following are the figures in the four big battles—the Somme, Arras, Ypres and Messines:

"Divisions engaged—Motherland and Dominions, respectively—Somme, five to one; Arras, three to one and two to one; Ypres, seven to one; Messines, two to one.

"Ratio of casualties per division, Motherland and Dominions respectively—Somme, five to four; Arras, seven to six; Ypres, five to one; Messines, eleven to thirteen."

Included in intelligence concerning the Military Service Act coming from Ottawa is the following: "The most remarkable thing about the compulsory service situation is the way in which it is working out in the provinces of Quebec. Countless applications have been received from French-Canadians seeking to act as registrars under the legislation. Mr. L. J. Loranger, one of the advisory board appointed by the government to oversee the putting into effect of the measure, states that the thinking part of the population of the province realize the justice of the act and feel assured that it will be carried out with justice and equity. He says that the recent trouble in Montreal was but the result of the outpourings of a few hotheads and by no means the expression of the sentiments of the French-Canadian race.

A Russian republic has been proclaimed. The provisional government, under date of September 14, issued a proclamation declaring that to strengthen the organization of the state a change to a republican form of government was necessary. Danger still threatens Russia, the proclamation says, although the rebellion of General Korniloff has failed. The plan of a Russian republic has been one of the chief aims of the radicals and the councils of soldiers and workmen's delegates, and was given approval by the recent Russian congress at Moscow. A cabinet of five members, including Premier Kerensky, has been named to take care of all matters of state. The only party men are Premier Kerensky and M. Nikitine, minister of posts and telegraphs, both of whom are social revolutionists. The others, including the ministers of war and marine, are members of no party.

Referring to the War-time Elections Act, Hon. Mr. Meighen said, the other day: "It is said that this is a partisan measure, that those who are granted the vote will support the government, while those who are disfranchised would, if they had the vote, reject us. As a humble member of a government that has striven during three years to win this war, I accept the compliment of that charge. I do believe that those who want to win the war will support us, and that those who do not want to win it will oppose us." Quite correct.

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Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11—(Canadian Press)—Immediately upon the opening of the house this afternoon, the prime minister moved the house into committee on the war-time elections bill. Hon. Arthur Meighen stated, in reply to W. E. Knowles of Moose Jaw, it had not been contemplated that the military voters act would apply to bye-elections, although legally it would. Mr. Knowles pointed out that almost invariably there were bye-elections after a general election. New ministers would have to go back to their constituencies for re-election. Mr. Meighen said it was hoped to avoid the tremendous task of holding bye-elections in war-time. "The best way would be not to have any ministers defeated," he said humorously. "Better put that in the act," suggested Hon. Charles Murphy.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 12—Continuation of the war-time elections act was resumed in committee of the Commons this afternoon, under the closure rule. Sir Robert Borden said he would not move the measure, and would allow

Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired as to the exact term "complete demobilization." Mr. Meighen replied that to his mind complete demobilization took place when all the men were released from their military obligations. However, he would secure the legal definitions. Dr. Neely of Humboldt asked that the government enlarge the scope of the franchise further. Naturalization difficulties, he said, should not stand in the way of a more complete franchise to women. By this legislation many women who were British born and engaged in war work would be shut out. Mr. Meighen said that the difficulty of naturalization was only one of the difficulties. He knew of no where else to draw this line than by giving the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers the vote. The purpose was to make the vote a representative vote for the soldiers overseas. Mr. G. E. McCranly urged that the government extend the franchise to the women of the country in the same way as is done to men.

Mr. Meighen argued that if the government had enfranchised the wives of all the British-born no benefit would accrue to the men at the front. Such a measure would apply equally to the wives of the men who stayed at home. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that as far as he could see, one purpose of the measure was to give women the vote on the basis of service, and not so much because they would represent the men at the front. Hon. Arthur Meighen—"For both reasons." Mr. Pugsley thought that the latter was the real reason. Therefore women who had given valuable service at home should be enfranchised.

Sir Robert Borden again brought forward the naturalization law as an insurmountable obstacle to granting the franchise to all Canadian women. Dealing with the suggestion of the former speaker that all women of British birth should be granted the right to vote, he said that such an action would constitute the very gravest discrimination against women of other nationalities residing in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had argued that the bill as drafted discriminated against these people, but if the suggestion of Mr. Pugsley were adopted it would be much worse.

The premier said that he adhered to the opinion that women were entitled to the general franchise. If given a mandate by the people at the coming election he would, he said, endeavor to see that women were given the vote. But, he said, this was an exceptional time. If the women of this country were also entitled to determine their own citizenship. In the case of aliens that was now determined by marriage. It would be necessary to amend the naturalization law which would involve negotiation with other parts of the Empire before alien women would have the right to determine their own citizenship. It was impossible to do this before Oct. 7th, the date on which the present parliament expired. The premier concluded by saying that when women realized the situation they would give the government credit for doing the best possible under the circumstances. The women who had made the greatest sacrifices were the ones to be enfranchised. Dr. Neely of Humboldt said that the government was adopting a policy of discrimination. Hon. Arthur Meighen disclaimed any feeling of mistrust for the women of Canada who had not relations at the front. It was not a question of trusting the women, he said. The government merely thought that sentiment of the soldiers overseas would be best reflected by their immediate relations. As to the adoption of the provincial franchise in this election such action, he said, would permit women in the four western provinces, who had come from alien countries, to vote. If they were married to Canadian citizens all that was necessary was that they should have resided in Canada for one year.

Ottawa, Sept. 13—The reading of the war-time elections act was not moved when the house met this afternoon, because the re-printed bill had not been distributed. Other business was taken up and third reading was moved later in the day in order that notice of closure might be given. The house went into committee to consider amendments to the drydock act, which provides for an increased measure of government assistance to companies who propose to construct drydocks. The bill provides for an increase in the subsidy for first class drydocks to 41 per cent of the works, to increase the width of drydocks from 110 to 125 feet, and the depth of water on the dills from 37 to 38 feet. The change in the size of first class drydocks, Hon. J. D. Hanson explained, was made at the request of the British Admiralty.

The house then went into committee of supply on the customs estimates. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, with the consent of the house, availed himself of the opportunity to refer to the unveiling of a monument to Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, which will take place at Brantford on October 24th, in the presence of His Excellency, the Com-

error-General. He extended an invitation to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be present on the occasion. There was a vote of \$22,010 to provide payment of full sessional indemnity to members for days lost through absence owing to illness, public business or being engaged in necessary farming operations. Included also was the sessional indemnity of Hon. H. S. Beland, who is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Ottawa, Sept. 14—The division bells rang within ten minutes after the House met this afternoon, the opposition challenging Sir Robert Borden's motion for closure on the third reading of the War-time Elections Act. It provides "that the debate be further adjourned." The motion was adopted on a vote of 55 to 32. Mr. Hugh Guthrie, of South Wellington, and Mr. J. G. Turfiff, of Assiniboia, voted with the government. Dr. M. Clark, of Red Deer, who has been voting with the government this session was not present when the division was taken. Ernest LaPointe, Liberal member for Kamouraska, who resumed the debate said he desired to quote the statement of Disraeli that a Conservative government is an "organized hypocrisy." Mr. LaPointe characterized the bill as a disgraceful manipulation of the franchise, designed to frustrate the will of the Canadian people.

W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, said that parliament was being asked for miserable political reasons to break a pledge given to naturalized citizens in the name of the king. Hon. Charles Marcell opposed the bill on the ground that it was opposed to the past history as well as its present and future interest. Hon. Frank Oliver said the bill would put a stumbling block in the way of securing unity of the people in the future.

Mr. G. W. Kyte referred to the Secretary of state "endeavoring to justify legislation by that which was introduced in Australia. Conditions in Australia, however, were very different from those prevailing in Canada. There 98 per cent of the population of Australia were British born. The government of that commonwealth had never invited Germans and Austrians to settle in the country, and has never promised them the rights of citizenship. Dr. Neely of Humboldt charged the government with breaking faith with the western Liberals who had given their support on the military service act.

Ottawa, Sept. 15—The Franchise bill was given its third reading and passed by the Commons shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The final stage saw one of the best debates of this long session, and proved again the value of the closure rule improving the quality of the speech making. In the course of the debate Sir Robert Borden made the announcement after an appeal by M. G. Weichel, Conservative, the well known German-Canadian member for Waterloo, for favored treatment for those Germans who have been in this country many years and were under the impression that they were Canadian citizens that the naturalization laws would be modified so that such persons could secure naturalization and citizenship, although they would still be without the vote under the war time elections act.

One of the best speeches was made by W. F. Nickle, who pointed out the dual citizenship of the German in this country, but he declared that he would trust those who had been in Canada for twenty-five years. However, the real excitement was provided by Col. John A. Currie and Dr. D. H. Neely. Col. Currie took the opportunity to defend himself against the attack made upon him the other day by Mr. D. D. MacKenzie who declared that the commander of the 48th Highlanders was in a dugout at the battle of Ypres. The truth is as Col. Currie showed that when the order came to leave he was the last man to re-tire. Col. Currie countered by asking where the sons of Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Mr. D. D. MacKenzie and Mr. J. H. Sinclair were. Dr. Neely, Liberal, made a bitter attack upon Mr. J. G. Turfiff, Liberal, who introduced the conscription resolution at the Winnipeg Liberal convention. He described

the member for Assiniboia as a "Judas."

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 16—The house spent a placid afternoon on Saturday in supply and in discussion of various minor bills. Attendance was small and indicative of an approaching end to the session. The total vote cast in one division of the sitting was only forty-four, and for some time the house proceeded without a quorum. Just before adjournment an indication was given of the amount to be expended in pensions as a result of the war. The vote in the supplementary estimates was for a further sum of \$2,000,000. During the first three months of the fiscal year, Hon. Mr. Hazen said, pensions amounted to \$1,253,470. For the remainder of the fiscal year it was estimated pensions would cost \$3,021,637, or a total of \$4,275,107. New pensions between July 1st, 1917, and March 31st, 1918, were expected to amount to another \$2,700,000. Hon. F. Oliver remarked that there had been considerable complaint in regard to pensions and the matter required further discussion. The item was held over.

Hon. Robert Borden tabled the order-in-council in respect to the naturalization of alien enemies who had resided for a long period in Canada. In reply to a series of questions from opposition members, Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, gave some particulars respecting tribunals under the military service act. It had been estimated, he said, that there should be, generally speaking, a tribunal for about every 7,500 of population. In the largest cities it might not be necessary to establish so many. It was felt that 500 would be an approximate maximum of cases with which one tribunal would likely be called upon to deal with. A local tribunal, he added, would be authorized to move from place to place within the tribunal's area if the work could thus be more effectively handled. If the number of tribunals was found to be insufficient more could be created.

Ottawa, Sept. 11—Heavy fighting of a local nature has occurred between the British and the Germans on the Somme front, the British captured a German trench nearly a quarter of a mile in extent. There were artillery duels in the neighborhood of Ypres also, according to the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. The text of the statement reads: "As a result of local fighting in the neighborhood of Villeret reported this morning the Northumberland troops engaged extended their gains southward a further four hundred yards, occupying a German trench. Several prisoners were taken by us; our casualties were light."

Petrograd, Tuesday, Sept. 11—General Korniloff's march toward Petrograd continues. According to a statement circulated at the Winter Palace early this morning and which is repeated in today's newspapers, but which has not been officially confirmed or denied, the first collision between the troops and the government forces already has taken place, the followers of Korniloff having begun the hostilities by bombarding government positions with heavy guns. Petrograd, Monday, Sept. 10—The mass of Petrograd's population know nothing of General Korniloff's revolt until today when the newspapers contrary to their Monday custom, published morning editions. The government is apparently confident of its position as no display of force is being made. Even at the Winter Palace during the all-night sessions of the cabinet, no special precautions were taken, although this morning two armoured motor cars were stationed in the Palace Square. In the yards of houses in the Viborg quarter, however, soldiers are stationed and small bodies of troops and numerous political agents have been sent to various suburbs of the capital.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Shortage of foodstuffs in Petrograd may

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—The newly formed temporary military committee which had been sitting all night, today received the following information: "Fresh Korniloff troops consisting of three Sotaias of Cossacks and two batteries of artillery, have arrived at Luga, and have been despatched to the village of Zarzeric, 15 versts distant. Although fourteen echeleons have arrived at Luga and many more are on the way. "The provisional government is in touch with Luga and is taking measures to get into communication with the revolting troops. "The central executive committee of the council of deputies have sent orders to Kronstadt and Viborg to despatch to Petrograd a considerable part of the local forces, all of which are true to the government. Some of these troops already have arrived. "General Batoff, commander of the Dvinsk military district has assured the government of his support. General Feodoroff, president of the military league, has been arrested. The council of deputies at Vieste telegraphs that the garrison there as well as the garrisons at Minsk, Smolensk, Orsha and Polotsk stand firm for the government."

Petrograd, Sept. 13—Late today the following official statement was issued: "On the northern front our vanguard elements and reconnoitering parties advancing in the direction of Riga continue to hold the line of the River (Continued on page three.)"

Progress of the War

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A FINAL CLEARANCE OF.. Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made



August 19th in our final clearance sale of Summer-Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil.

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

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

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

- 16 Ladies' Suits, copee, lawn navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$35.00, for.....\$20.00
8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....6.75
9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....11.00
Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....4.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....8.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.00, for.....13.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....8.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....4.00
Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....3.00
4 Ladies' Silk Suits, copee and black. Worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple, green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....19.00
12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....8.50
10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....8.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....10.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....5.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....3.50
Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....5.00

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

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

Nitzsape-Zegenhof-Pausk-Zegen-volt-Lupsala-Bavar. "In the region of Jacobstadt there were fusillades in the first lines. There has been intense artillery activity in the direction of Sventsiay, where our batteries have bombarded certain points on the enemy's positions from a point on the Vichana to the south of Vidza. Our fire caused several explosions.

"On the remainder of the front, nothing of importance occurred. Roumanian front: In the region south of Radautz our elements have taken possession of a height south of Solka. While repulsing the enemy's counter-attacks, two enemy companies were made prisoners. More than 400 Austrians, twelve officers and six machine guns were captured. In the region west of Oena, Roumanian troops, after an engagement took possession of a height northeast of Slonik, but owing to bitter enemy counter-attacks and his curtain of fire, they had to abandon it."

Washington, Sept. 13.—Another chapter to the story of German intrigue in neutral countries and among neutral diplomats was revealed tonight by Secretary of State Lansing in the form of a letter to the Imperial Chancellor from the notorious Von Eckhardt, the German minister at Mexico City, to whom the intercepted Zimmermann note was addressed. It discloses that Folke Cronholm, then Swedish charge in Mexico, was depended on by the German diplomat to furnish information from the "hostile camp" and to transmit communications to Berlin, and that Von Eckhardt wanted him returned by a secret award from the Kaiser of the "Order of the Crown of the Second Class." This letter was written on March 8, 1916, and apparently has been in the possession of the American government for a long time. It was made public without comment, shedding light upon the methods of another Swedish diplomatic representative in this hemisphere at a time when the United States and her allies are awaiting with interest Sweden's explanation to Argentina of the conduct of her mission at Buenos Aires, who transmitted the German "sink without leaving a trace" despatches.

Baron Akerhielm, Swedish Charge here, said tonight in response to a query that Cronholm was dismissed from the diplomatic service last January, he would not discuss the cause but there was no intimation that it was in any way connected with Cronholm's relations with the Germans. Baron Akerhielm called at the state department during the day to inform Secretary of State Lansing that he had received from his government the statement already given to the public of Stockholm, explaining that Sweden had forwarded despatches from the German minister at Buenos Aires to Berlin in German code without knowledge of their contents. It is assumed that the Stockholm foreign office will not address any communication to the American government on the subject. The department's translation of the Von Eckhardt letter follows in part:

"Herr Folke Cronholm, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires here, since his arrival here has not disguised his sympathy for Germany and has entered into close relations with this legation. He is the only diplomat through whom information from a hostile camp can be obtained. Moreover, he acts as intermediately for official diplomatic intercourse between this legation and your excellency. In the course of this he is obliged to go personally each time to the telegraph office, not seldom quite late at night, in order to hand in the telegrams. I venture to submit to your excellency the advisability of laying before His Majesty, the Emperor, the name of Herr Cronholm with a view to the Crown Order of the Second Class being bestowed on him. It would perhaps be desirable in order not to excite the enemy's suspicion, to treat with secrecy the matter of the issues of the patents until the end of the war, should the decision be favorable to my suggestion."

The crest of Monte San Gabriele, commanding the Plain of Gorizia to the south and southeast and the Frigido Valley to east was captured by the Italians. The Italian effort to capture San

Gabriele began after the taking of Monte Santo, directly north, by General Cadorna's troops on August 25. Several times the Italians had reached the summit of the great mountain, so important to their further progress east of Gorizia as well as on the Carso only to be beaten back again. On the slopes of the rugged rock in the past few weeks has occurred some of the heaviest and most sanguinary fighting of the war, with the Italians hurling themselves forward in desperate attacks and the Austrians holding to the crest as desperately.

Canadian Headquarters in France via London, Sept. 14.—(By Stewart Lyon, Special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The Germans in Lens are given no rest. Early last night they were subjected to a heavy bombardment from large calibre guns. After they had been driven into their cellars and shelter galleries by shell fire, gas was projected upon the enemy positions, shortly before midnight and again after three o'clock this morning. Serious losses are believed to have followed. "A prisoner wandered into our lines in a dazed condition after our second attack, says the gas was almost immediately effective. He himself took only two inhalations before he got his mask on, but was seriously affected. The attack surprised many of the enemy in dugouts, where our gas is most deadly.

The political situation in Russia still is clouded somewhat. The revolt of General Korniloff apparently has failed, dismally, but the former commander-in-chief of the Russian armies has not yet surrendered to the provisional government. General Kuimoff, commander of the Korniloff forces sent against Petrograd, shot himself when informed by Premier Kerensky of the probable fate that awaited him. His wounds were not fatal. Premier Kerensky has begun to reconstruct the government, some of his former ministers apparently opposing the taking of drastic measures against General Korniloff and his aids.

London, Sept. 15.—The official report from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads: A successful local operation was carried out this afternoon by a London regiment north of Inverness Cope. A German strong point was captured with thirty-six prisoners and a machine gun at little cost to our troops. This afternoon the Durham troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches west of Cherisy and captured twenty-two prisoners. Our casualties were slight. Early this morning a raid was attempted by the enemy in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, but was repulsed by the Portuguese leaving a number of dead and wounded Germans in our hands. Another hostile raiding party, which endeavored to enter our lines south of Armentieres, was forced to withdraw, without loss to our troops.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.—General Korniloff, leader of the recent rebellion against the provisional government, and General Lokomsky, the commander of the northern front, who refused to take command of the Russian armies after Korniloff was deposed, have been arrested. Mohilev, the staff headquarters, has been declared by General Korniloff in a state of siege, according to information received here. Orsha Junction, eighty miles to the northward, has been occupied by government troops, and all officers and soldiers arriving there bound for the north are being arrested.

SPECIAL TRIPS
S. S. STANLEY

During Exhibition week the Steamer Stanley will run between Charlottetown and Picton. On her first trip Monday, 24th inst., she will leave Picton for Charlottetown after arrival of trains from Halifax and Sydney. From Tuesday 25th to Friday 28th, inclusive, she will leave Charlottetown at 6:00 a. m., returning in the evening. On Saturday, 29th inst., she will leave Charlottetown at same hour, 6:00 a. m., but will not return. The Aranmore will also make the usual tri-weekly trips during the same period. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 18th, 1917.

Local And Other Items

The Dominion Parliament is expected to prorogue this week.

We expect to see a large number of our subscribers during Exhibition week. We anticipate their visit with pleasure.

Boston advices of the 13th, say: Eighty per cent of the bumper crop of corn of New England was destroyed by two nights of frost, this week, and squash, beans, and tomatoes suffered in a proportionate degree.

Viscount Reading, who is in the United States on a special financial mission for Great Britain has invited Sir Thomas White to join him at Washington for consultation. The Minister of Finance will leave Ottawa within the next few days for the purpose.

J. Cowan, Jr., of Thornhill, Manitoba, threshed six and a half acres of Marquis wheat grown on new breaking, which yielded 280 bushels of No. 1 northern, an average of over 43 bushels per acre. Another field of 23 acres of well-worked summer fallow gave 742 bushels, an average of well over 32 bushels, making a total of 1,200 bushels from 29 1/2 acres.

Edmonton advices of the 17th say: Harvest operations during the past week have been more or less delayed on account of the weather. Heavy rain fell quite general throughout the province, and already retarded cutting and threshing, although everything is practically in stock today, excepting green feed, according to the Department of Agriculture's crop and harvest summary issued Saturday.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Eastern King's Exhibition, to be held on the Exhibition grounds at Souris on Tuesday October 2nd. \$800.00 will be given in prizes for live stock, roots and vegetables, dairy products, etc. Train arrangements will be published later. Prize list and other information may be had from C. D. McKinnon, Secretary.

Confirmation of the destruction by a German submarine of the big Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, with a loss of life was received by the line in New York on the 14th from its office in England. The cable message said that 43 members of the crew perished and 110 were saved. Chief officer Albany; Wills, purser; Dr. F. J. Barrett, surgeon, three other officers and three engineers were among those who lost their lives. Captain Frank Claret, the Minnehaha's commander and first officer Pierce were saved. The cable message did not contain the date or circumstances of the sinking.

The Canadian board of grain supervisors has fixed the prices of the Canadian Wheat crop of 1917, at Fort William and Port Arthur, as follows:
No. 1 Manitoba Northern \$2.21
No. 2 Northern \$2.18
No. 3 Northern \$2.15
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter \$2.21
No. 2 Red Winter \$2.18
No. 3 Red Winter \$2.15
It is said that prices for other Canadian grades will be announced as soon as the authorities have more information. It is understood the Canadian prices are the same as for the three grades of dark spring Northern and dark Hard Winter at Minneapolis and Duluth.

Captain Harry O'Leary, who left Halifax with the 64th Battalion, has been awarded the Military Medal. The London Gazette prints the following: "Captain Harry O'Leary was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a trench mortar and in attack attended to his gun with great coolness and determination, setting a fine example under fire." Captain O'Leary is a son of Richard O'Leary, of Richibucto, N. B. During the time that the 64th were stationed at Halifax, Captain O'Leary, who was then a lieutenant, took a very active part in the functions held at Pier Two. He was a great favorite with the men of the battalion, and during his stay in Halifax was prominent in the regimental sports. Captain O'Leary is a nephew of his Lordship Bishop O'Leary of Charlottetown.

The franchise bill or, as it is called, the war-time elections Act passed its second reading in the Senate late Monday night, by a vote of 30 to 25.

Pilot schooner Mabel is ashore on Fix Island near Chatham and will probably be a total loss. Tug St. Nicholas made an attempt to tow her off without success. All moveable rigging has been removed. The crew left the schooner intending to sleep ashore. A gale sprang up in the night and the anchor dragged. Before the crew could get the sails up she was fast aground.

Operations in connection with placing the central span of the Quebec Bridge commenced Monday morning and were resumed yesterday morning, no work being done at night. The distance from the water to the floor of the bridge, where it is to rest, is 152 feet, and up to last night it had been raised 68 feet, without a hitch of any kind. It is hoped today's lifting operations may bring the span close to its destined location. The span is 640 feet long, 88 feet wide and weighs 5,000 tons.

DIED.

McDONALD—At his residence, West Royalty, suddenly on Sept. 18th, John McDonald, Engineer of Pumping Station.

MUNN—At Merald, Sept. 15th, Donald Munn, aged 84 years.

PALMER—At Kensington, on Saturday, Sept. 15th, John Palmer, in his 78th year.

GRIFFITH—At midnight, Sept. 18th, 1917, at his late residence, corner Weymouth and Dorchester Streets, John A. Griffith, Sr., in the 72nd year of his age, leaving a widow, three sons and three daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

MURPHY—At South Shore, on Sept. 14th, 1917, Margaret, beloved wife of Mr. John L. Murphy, aged 68 years. R.I.P.

BROWN—At the residence of Mr. Geo. A. W. Robertson, 84 Fitzroy Street, Isabel Brown, formerly of Kingston, in her 82nd year.

McLEOD—At Orwell, Sept. 17th, Murdoch McLeod, aged 85.

KIER—At Malpeque on September 17th, Dr. William Kier, in the 91st year of his age.

POPE—On the 18th instant Elizabeth Dalrymple, widow of the late James Colledge Pope, aged 87 years.

McMILLAN—In this city on Sept. 18th, Stella, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McMillan, aged 8 months.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, and Lamb Pelts.

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island. Check Books, Dodgers, Receipt Books, Note of Hand Books, Posters, Bill Heads.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of 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 or 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 \$300 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 to homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres of it.

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price \$350 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

S. S. Aranmore RESUMES TRIPS.

Commencing Monday, September 3rd, Steamer Aranmore will resume tri-weekly trips, leaving Charlottetown at 7:00 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week, and leaving Picton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at same hour. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 5, 1917.

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

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

WE SELL
Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods Flour, Feed & Wire Fencing
At lowest possible prices.
"Let us trade together."

Sept. 5, 1917.

The Eastern King's EXHIBITION!
Will be held on the Exhibition Grounds at Souris, on **Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917**
\$800.00 in Prizes. \$800.00

Given for the following classes, viz: Live Stock, Roots and Vegetables, Dairy Products, Fruit and Floriculture, Housekeeping and Factory Work, also School Exhibits, etc. Liberal Prizes in all Departments. Train arrangements will be advertised later. For Prize List and other information, write the Secretary. ANDREW MOONEY, Pres. G. D. McKINNON, Sec'y. Sept. 19, 1917—21

Canadian Government Railways
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

Provincial Exhibition - - Charlottetown
September 25th to 28th, inclusive, 1917

Excursion Return Tickets, at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS Fare, will be issued from all Stations to Charlottetown by all regular trains on September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, good to return up to and on October 1st, 1917.

SPECIAL CHEAP FARES
Tickets at special reduced rates will be issued from all Stations to Charlottetown on September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, good to return on day of issue or following day by special or regular trains up to and including 27th, and by regular trains only on 28th and 29th September.

SPECIAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS AND FARES

Table with columns: STATIONS, LEAVE, FARE. Lists stations like Tignish, O'Leary, Summerside, Kensington, Emerald, Hunter River, Charlottetown, Elmira, Souris, St. Peters, Mt. Stewart, Bedford, Charlottetown with departure times and fares.

Proportionate fares from all Stations. Incoming A. M. and outgoing P. M. Trains will stop at Exhibition Grounds to leave off and take on passengers. Returning from Charlottetown Trains on 25th, 26th and 27th will leave as follows: For Murray Harbor at 6 p. m.; for Souris and Elmira at 5.30 p. m. and 6.45 p. m.; for Cape Traverse, Summerside and Tignish at 4.00 p. m. and 6 p. m., and for Georgetown at 7.05 p. m. See Posters at Stations for full information. C. A. HAYES, General Manager, Moncton. H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown. September 5, 1917—31

THE Prince Edward Island Exhibition AND HORSE RACES

At Charlottetown
Sept. 25 to 28, 1917
Open to All Canada.

Over \$10,000 in Exhibition Prizes. Live Stock entries, except poultry, close 14th Sept. m. r. All other entries close 18th September. Three days Horse Racing, \$3,000 in purses. Special attractions in front of the Grand Stand. Nearest Station Agents will give particulars of rates. For Prize List and all information write the Secretary.

FRANK R. HEARTZ, PRESIDENT. C. R. SMALLWOOD, SECRETARY. Sept. 5, 1917—31

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse 1000 bags Bran, best quality 300 bags Middlinge 400 bags Cracked Corn 250 bags Cornmeal 600 bags Oilcake Meal (old process). Several cars Good Hay 500 bushels Feed Oats Cracked Grain, &c., &c. Lowest Prices

Wholesale and Retail. **Carter & Co. Ltd.** Queen Street Warehouse

A Boy's Tribute

Prettiest girl I've ever seen
Is Ma.
Lovelier than any queen
Is Ma.

The Return Of Slugger Dillon.

(Elizabeth Brady, in The Queen's Work)
(Concluded)
So he heard. At the end he said: "I didn't mean to hurt her."

Aching Joints

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

A Forgotten Birthday.

(Lulu Linton, in The Youth's Companion)
Some insistent sound had roused Ruth Vincent from refreshing slumber. Still only half awake, she thought impatiently that the family next door had begun their Friday cleaning at an unearthly hour.

Had Awful Cramps Last Summer.

Suffered Two Days And Nights.
"Dr. Fowler's" Cured Her.
There is no other kind of disease comes on so quickly and with so little warning as an attack of cramps, colic or bowel complaint in one form or another.

Had To Sit Up To Sleep

Her Heart Was So Bad.
Through one cause or another a large majority of people are troubled, more or less, with some sort of heart trouble, but when it starts to beat irregularly, and every once in a while pains seem to shoot through it, then it causes anxiety and alarm.

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.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices

INVICTUS
About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.
—TODAY—
We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, etc.

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It Would Please You As well as Ourselves

Advertisement for E. W. Taylor Jeweler and Optician, featuring MacLellan Bros. Tailors and Furnishers, and Fleischmann's Yeast. Includes text: "For you to call in and see our assortment of Wrist and Other Watches From Six Dollars up..."

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text: "How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food."