

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1917

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New Government In New Brunswick

In consequence of continued ill health, Hon. George J. Clarke has resigned the Premiership of New Brunswick and a new Government has been formed, with Hon. James A. Murray as Premier. Premier Murray was Commissioner of Agriculture in the Clarke Government, and he continues in the same office in the new Ministry. Hon. Messrs. Baxter, Attorney-General, Landry, Provincial Secretary and Smith, Public Works, continue. Hon. A. R. Slipp is Commissioner of Lands and Mines, in succession to ex-Premier Clarke, while Hon. H. I. Taylor and A. P. Culligan are members of the Executive without portfolio. The Legislature has been dissolved and a general election ordered. Nominations will be held on Saturday, Feb. 17th, and polling on Saturday, February 24th.

Germany's Desperate Plunge

As will be seen elsewhere in this day's Herald, the Kaiser has served notice of the inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare. Are we to assume that this is the last desperate throw of the dice? Is this an acknowledgment to the world that the German war lord has lost all hope of gains by his armies, and that in a fit of rashness and desperation he lets loose the only weapon left on which he may hope to effect serious damage on the enemy's forces? It looks like a last desperate plunge.

Germany's official notification of its latest hellish resolve was addressed to the Government of the United States, and Great Britain received its first intimation thereof from Washington. Did Germany think President Wilson would not resent, even this proclamation of murder and piracy? Wilson seemed to have gone so far to meet the wishes of the Germans in their hypocritical peace talk, that the Kaiser may have concluded the President would stand anything. It will be remembered, too, that Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, had entered into an agreement with President Wilson, some time ago, in reference to the operations of submarines on neutral ships. But Germany tore this agreement to ribbons, and immediately told Wilson what was done. It was a daring and desperate stroke, and whatever ideas the Kaiser entertained in the matter, it proved too much for the President, and he gave way. President Wilson has done what a great many believe he should have done a couple of years ago; he handed the German Ambassador his passports.

Although the President has taken the extreme step of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, he still seems to entertain some hope, most vain we should think, that his country will be kept out of active hostilities. This may be gathered from expressions in his speech before Congress on this question. "God grant," he said, "that we may not be challenged to defend them (these rights) by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany." What reason can any one have to hope that Germany will refrain from "acts of willful injustice" in the conduct of this war. The Pres-

ident has kicked the German Ambassador out; what can he expect?

In view of the fact that a partial state of war now exists between the United States and Germany, it would be expected that the United States would seize the German and Austrian ships interned in the different harbors of the Republic. These include 68 merchant steamers, aggregating 527,298 gross and 302,299 net tons, and the merchant steamer Odenwald in San Juan, Porto Rico. The total tonnage of these ships is about 400,000 net tons, and their value has been placed by experts at \$100,000,000. Fifteen of these ships are owned by the North German Lloyd and twenty-five by the Hamburg-American line. The largest of them is the Vaterland of the Hamburg-American line, which has accommodations for 2,264 passengers and a crew of 923 men, and a speed of 24 knots. The George Washington is second in size with accommodations for 1,275 passengers and a crew of 525, and a speed of 19 knots. Fifty-four of the ships are German and the remainder are Austrian. The cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm could be placed at once in active service as battleships along with the other ships of the United States Navy.

In the Navy of Uncle Sam there are thirty-four battleships listed as first class, ten armored cruisers, five cruisers of the first class, six cruisers of the second class, thirteen cruisers of the third class, nine monitors for coast defence, three scout cruisers, forty-six torpedo boat destroyers, nineteen torpedo boats. It is said there are practically only five first-class battleships in the whole Navy, the others so listed being second class. There are under construction, however, six first-class battleships. The twenty-nine vessels listed as gunboats are said to be utterly useless.

Such is the situation, so far, and we can only now wait for the next act in the gigantic drama.

War Savings Certificates

The new War Savings Certificates which have been created by the Government to encourage thrift and economy and to give everyone an opportunity to assist in financing our war expenditure, are now on sale at every bank and money order post office in Canada. The \$25 certificate sells for \$21.50, the \$50 for \$43, and the \$100 for \$86.

As an investment these certificates offer many attractive features—chief of which are the absolute security and the excellent interest return. For every \$21.50 lent to the Government now, \$25 will be returned at the end of three years.

There are two other features which are especially interesting to small investors. First, the certificates may be surrendered at any time if the buyer should need his money; and second, each certificate is registered at Ottawa in the buyer's name, and if lost or stolen, is therefore valueless to anyone else.

But while they are excellent from an investment standpoint, the certificates should appeal strongly to Canadians, because they offer to those who must serve at home a splendid opportunity for a most important patriotic service. The person who honestly saves to the extent of his ability and places his savings at the disposal of the Government by purchasing these certificates, may feel that he is having a direct share in feeding, equipping and munitioning our Canadian soldiers, who are so nobly doing their part.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Sir Thomas White's resolution calling for legislation authorizing the government to borrow \$100,000,000 to meet maturing obligations of the Dominion, to carry on public works and to meet expenditure for general purposes, was adopted in the commons today and the bill based upon it was introduced. The finance minister during the discussion intimated that a considerable portion of any money which might be borrowed under the provisions of the bill would be obtained by domestic loan. He said he would like to float all loans in Canada but pointed out that the condition of exchange might make it desirable to borrow in the United States. He told the house that Canada's revenue for the present fiscal year would be sufficient to pay all ordinary and capital expenditures of the country and sixty or seventy million dollars of the principal of its war expenditure. He estimated that during the coming year it would be necessary to borrow \$250,000,000 on this side of the Atlantic to meet war expenditures and additional sums to establish credits for Great Britain in the Dominion. Balancing the advances made by Canada to the Imperial government to pay for munitions manufactured here, against the sums owing by Canada to the Imperial government for supplies for the Dominion's troops overseas, he concluded that Great Britain was now indebted to Canada to the extent of \$18,000,000.

Mr. J. H. Rainville of Chambly Vercheeres was elected, upon the nomination of Sir Robert Borden, at the opening of the house to the office of chairman of the committee of the whole and deputy speaker. The prime minister in proposing Mr. Rainville's name said he had had experience as a member of the house for a period of nearly six years, had a knowledge of the rules of the house and possessed the qualities of promptness of decision, courtesy and tact, which were so necessary to the successful discharge of the duties of the office. The prime minister read a telegram received from the British ambassador at Washington announcing that the German ambassador had informed the secretary of state of the United States that all Germany's pledges respecting restrictions on submarine warfare were withdrawn from Feb. 1st.

Sir Thomas told the House that 5,000 applications aggregating \$400,000 had been received for the recent issue of three years war savings certificates of small denominations. He then gave a detailed explanation of the financial situation as between Canada and Great Britain. The Mother Country was now borrowing \$25,000,000 per month from the Dominion to pay for the munitions she was ordering here. Sir Thomas told the House that he had offered, in 1915 to fund Canada's debt to the extent of \$100,000,000 by the issue of Canadian securities to that amount to be used as collateral by the Imperial authorities for borrowings in New York. That offer had been accepted and \$122,000,000 of securities made available to Great Britain as collateral under it. Sir Thomas pointed out that Canada had advanced Great Britain \$150,000,000 for the payment of munitions bought here; that Canada owed the Imperial government in London some \$87,000,000; and that the latter were now debtors of the Dominion to the extent of \$18,000,000 net.

The Finance Minister told Mr. F. B. Carvell that the net debt of Canada which was \$385,000,000 on March 31, 1914; \$449,000,000 in 1915, and \$615,000,000 in 1916 was \$745,000,000 on January 31, 1917. There was also the factor of expense involved in maintaining Canada's troops overseas. Great Britain which supplied these troops munitions, rifles and other supplies of every kind, had since last session agreed to do so for a total cost of 6s. per man per day, a very reasonable figure. Up to date the expense thus incurred was in the neighborhood of fifty or sixty millions.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—On a question of privilege in the Commons

yesterday, Hon. P. E. Blondin made a statement in denial of reports of his alleged utterances during the Dorchester election. The minister read the affidavit first published as to his remarks and a subsequent explanation of the same attributed to Felix Dufort who was described as his lieutenant. He then went on to say "First of all, as for Mr. Durocher, I beg to state that he did not act as my secretary or lieutenant and that during the whole campaign I had no connection whatever with him. I never spoke to him concerning the matter referred to in the report which I have just read. I never authorized him to make any statement for me, and I was never informed by him or anybody else of the statements reported as made by him on my behalf. I have enquired from Mr. Durocher, about the correctness of the statement, and he denies, and authorized me to deny to this House, the last part of that report, namely, the part which relates to conscription.

"As to the statement itself, to wit, that I advised people to cross the boundary, which, I am informed, was freely commented on by the Honorable Members for Assinibois (Mr. Tariff), St. John (Mr. Pugsley) and Westmoreland (Mr. Copp). I must say that there is not a single particle of truth in that report. The facts concerning the matter are very plain to you. I was replying to a speech in which my opponents had strongly endeavored to show that conscription was coming by means of the National Service Cards, which meant nothing but conscription, and that very soon coercion would be used by the Borden-English Protestant Government against the Catholic French-Canadians and that very soon armed soldiers would come and force the husbands and sons to go to war. "These are the very notes that are still fresh on the paper on which I wrote them when preparing my answer."

Mr. Gauvreau, "Can you swear to that?"

Mr. Blondin, "I can swear to it. I can bring into this House 150 affidavits of men worthy of confidence which I am afraid will make the whole Liberal party blush. My answer to these arguments was that the National Service cards did not mean anything of the kind and were only a mere appeal to the patriotism and good will of every citizen whose duty it was to sign them; that if conscription had come it would come openly; that this Government could not promise or declare that conscription would never come, as it would be cowardly on the part of the Government to make such a declaration or promise. I said that it might come but that for the present there was no question of conscription, and the Government did not by the National Service cards intend any coercion of the people and that the best proof of this was that the stretch of 4,000 miles of frontier had been left unguarded and open. And this I said in order to show the stupidity of the contention of my opponents. I may add that any other construction of my words is purely and simply gross misrepresentation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked the Minister to supplement his explanation by giving the name of the Liberal speaker he had referred to.

Mr. Blondin replied that the Liberal speaker was Mr. Danjou, a lawyer from Rimouski.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "Who is Mr. Durocher?"

Mr. Blondin, "He is a lawyer of Montreal."

Progress of the War

Paris, Feb. 1.—(Official)—Patrol encounters occurred at various points along the front, especially east of Rheims and in the region of Altkirch. Adjutant Magon yesterday brought down his fifth German aeroplane. Last night our aerial squadrons bombarded the railway station and enemy storehouses at Maroy and Veranosa and also some barracks east of Noles. One of our aeroplanes armed with cannon fired fifty shells upon barracks of the enemy at Meuil, St. Nicaise and at Berly on the Somme.

Paris, Feb. 2.—French trenches south of Leintrey in Lorraine were attacked last evening by Germans. The attacks failed. There were artillery actions last night at Louvemont, north of Verdun and at Metzeral in the Vosges. A German aviator dropped five bombs yesterday on Dunkirk. The damage was small and there were no victims.

Berlin, via Sayville, Feb. 2.—Artillery and reconnoitering activities of a lively sort are reported in today's army headquarters statement in many sectors of the Franco-Belgian front. The artillery duel was particularly sharp between the Ancre and the Somme, while in the Guedecourt sector of the Somme front an operation by a British force resulted in the German lines being entered.

With the British Armies in France, Feb. 3.—German raiders who made two attacks yesterday morning against British trenches south of the Ypres salient looked for all the world like the famous Klu Klux Klan crusaders of reconstruction days in the southern States of America. They were clad in white sheets fashioned into a sort of smock, wore white hoods and masks and sought thus to cross the snow covered No Man's Land without detection. The raiders came over in two waves only to be hurled back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. They swept into a perfect storm of machine gun fire and there were crimson splashes in the snow wherever one of the strange white figures fell. There was a ghastly aspect to this affair throughout. It was attempted at the misty hour when the late winter moonlight fades into dawn. After an all night vigil in the front line trenches soldiers' nerves are apt to be jumpy as the morning approaches. On this occasion there had been the usual preliminary German bombardment and something was expected but not the ghastly apparitions which eventually greeted the gaze of the sentries as they peered in the dimly half light into the barren stretch of white separating their trenches from those of the enemy. Regardless as to whether they were ghosts or Germans the sentries knew that the proper thing to do was shoot and there came a crackle of rifles all along the line. One Irish officer stood and let go with his revolver, then the machine guns shined in and the first wave of the first line was breaking when the second came over. Two Germans managed to plunge into a British trench but they got out so quickly that they left behind them an unused can of dynamite, many grenades and rifles. One of the two died in the British wire entanglements as he was attempting to retreat. The officer commanding the portion of the trench under attack, reports to-day that while some of his troops had been under fire for the first time he had difficulty in restraining them from pursuing the retreating ghosts. An incident, shows that the humane spirit had not vanished in this war occurred recently when some German prisoners appeared behind the British lines with British gas masks slung across their shoulders. Inquiry developed that the British Army authorities had ordered this precaution so that the prisoners may have the same protection from gas attacks from their own lines as their captors enjoyed.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The following communication was given out here today: "There were no important developments last night with the exception of patrol encounters in the sector between Louvemont and Chambréte, Verdun front and in region of Badonvillers."

It is now learned that the engines of all the German and Austrian Steamships, interned in New York harbor, as well as probably elsewhere, have been deliberately destroyed by their German crews. This was done in anticipation of the break in diplomatic relations; so that these ships would be no good to the United States. The loss is placed at \$30,000,000.



JUST WHAT YOU WANT In an Overcoat READY HERE

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability.

When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call.

Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is, have you compare.

And then you can see how your new coat will look BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat.

Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar, D. B. model, 50 ins. long, good heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$12.00

Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Naps in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all full lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$15.00

Men's plain black Melton Overcoats Chesterfield style S. B. fly front, 50 inches long. All wool material, purchased before the advance in price. One of the best fitting coats in the store. All sizes.....\$18.00

Men's fine hand tailored Overcoats in fancy colored tweeds and Chinchillas in many different models. Three quarters and full length 20th Century make. All guaranteed and tailored, satin, shield and full lined. All sizes.....\$20.00

Young man's Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

Advertisement for Moore & McLeod Limited, listing various services and contact information for W. J. P. McMillan, M. D., J. D. Stewart, and others.

Local and Other Items

The United States has formally demanded of Germany the immediate release of Americans who were taken prisoners on prize ships by raiders in South Atlantic.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prince Eitel Frederick interned German ships have been seized by the United States authorities and the crews imprisoned.

In an explosion on an ice-breaker at Petograd one person has been killed and one injured. The number of casualties evidently has been stricken out by the censor.

A committee has been formed in Milan, Italy, to organize the mobilization of Italian women for war work. Following the example set in France and England similar committees will be formed in various cities in Italy.

While crossing the bar from the lighthouse and fog whistle station at Passamaquoddy, N. B. Head Harbor to his home on the main island at Campobello, Charles Hilyard, the keeper, was drowned Saturday morning.

Adelard Filion, fireman of the I. C. R., was instantly killed at 7 o'clock Friday morning in a collision between a light engine and a sub train taking workmen to Levis, P. Q. The damage was slight and there was no other casualties.

The White Star Liner, Adriatic, the largest British ship now in trans-Atlantic service sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday afternoon. Her forty-four passengers gave three cheers for the United States as she pulled away from the pier.

According to Ottawa advices the Canadian government is going to shut down on the issue of passports to women and children going from Canada to Great Britain. This policy does not follow as a result of the latest German campaign, but has broader consideration for some time.

A fatal accident occurred on Thursday in the confectionery store of Alex. M. Melitides, Brunswick Street, Halifax. A young lady clerk, Miss Ada Irving, aged nineteen was mixing an egg-nog with an electrical mixer when through a short circuit or some other cause she received a shock from the electricity causing almost instant death.

From forty to sixty persons are believed to have lost their lives and many others injured in Chicago on Friday by an explosion of gas in the three-story compartment building at 140th street and Neilbury Avenue on the west side. The thermometer registered eight below zero and the injured suffered severely from cold.

France is experiencing the most severe winter since 1893. The cold reached even the most southerly point a few days ago and affected such favored spots as Nice and Cannes, while at Catten there was eleven degrees of frost. At Paris the same time when the mercury fell to fourteen, at Belfort to eight, at Lyons to five, while the port of Nantes was frozen up notwithstanding efforts of ice breakers.

A letter received at Quebec on Friday announces that the wife of Dr. H. S. Beland, Liberal M.P., of Beauce county, a Belgian noblewoman, died recently in Belgium and that her husband, Dr. Beland, a prisoner of the Germans in Berlin, was refused the supreme consolation of attending his wife at her death bed. Dr. Beland was with his wife in Belgium when war broke out but refused to leave for England, staying behind to attend wounded Belgians and Germans in Antwerp before the fall of the city.

Three men are dead and six seriously injured as the result of a wreck which took place on the Canadian Northern Railway, six miles south of Saskatoon at 8.30 last Sunday night. Rushing through the darkness in an effort to make up lost time, extra passenger train number five, from Regina to Saskatoon crashed into the rear of a snow plow train which was clearing the track ahead. The rushing locomotive ploughed its way through the rear car of the working train piling the car in twisted heaps into the ditch.

Laurentic Destroyed

London, Jan. 23.—The British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic, of 14,892 tons gross, has been sunk by striking a mine, according to an official statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty. Twelve officers and 109 men were saved. The Laurentic before entering the British naval service was in the service of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. She was 550 feet long and was launched at Belfast in 1908. The Admiralty statement adds that the vessel went down off the Irish coast last Thursday.

London, Jan. 27.—The sinking of the British steamer Tobasco, 2,937 tons, and of the Norwegian steamer Surmina, 589 tons, is reported by Lloyds. The Norwegian steamer Jotunfell, previously reported sunk, has been towed in port in a damaged condition. The Danish steamer O.E. Suhr, 1,482 tons gross, has been sunk, according to reports received by Lloyds shipping agency. The agency also announces that the Norwegian steamer Myrdal, 2,631 gross tons, is believed to have been sunk.

Before being taken over by the British Admiralty for auxiliary cruiser duty the Laurentic was in the Canadian service of the White Star Dominion line. The vessel was owned by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. The first two years of the war the Laurentic was engaged in doing patrol duty in the far east, but several months ago returned to European waters. The launching of the Laurentic at Belfast in 1908 marked the entry of the White Star line into the Canadian trade in conjunction with the Dominion line. The vessel was said to be the first passenger steamer to be fitted with a combination of reciprocating engines with a low-pressure turbine. At that time the Laurentic was the largest vessel in the Canadian trade. She was 555 feet long with a beam of 67 feet 4 inches. In addition to accommodation for 150 first-class, 480 second-class and 650 third-class passengers, she was equipped with six cargo holds, with large refrigerating chambers. The Laurentic was a sister ship of the Megantic, another ship in the Canadian service, which was requisitioned by the British Admiralty.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were severed at 10.30 a. m. Von Bernstorff has received his passports from Foreign Secretary Lansing and he and all his staff must leave the United States immediately. All German subjects must leave within a like time or run the risk of being interned, should open hostilities occur. With sea communication practically suspended this may mean that Germans in the United States may have to seek refuge over the border in Mexico. As the United States has taken the initiative in severing diplomatic relations, Ambassador Gerard will be recalled from Berlin, and will immediately ask for his passports.

Campaign of Ruthlessness Launched by The Kaiser

Washington, Jan. 31.—Germany has declared unrestricted submarine warfare. A starvation blockade of England, the like of which the world never has seen, has been announced to the world today in notes delivered to American Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, and to the state department by Count Von Bernstorff. Thus begins the long-ferred campaign of ruthlessness, conceived by Von Hindenburg, it is said here, on a magnitude never even contemplated by Von Tirpitz. Again the United States faces severance of diplomatic relations with Germany with all its eventual possibilities. President Wilson's repeated warnings of "a world war" and Secretary Lansing's "verge of war" statements are being recalled in the capital tonight with feelings of apprehension and misgivings. Germany's action is the supereris of all those that have stirred the American government in two and a half years of war.

Peace and means of preserving peace have gone glimmering. President Wilson, incredulous at first when the unofficial text of Germany's warning was brought to him, at once called for the official document, which had just been presented to Secretary Lansing by the German Ambassador. Mr. Lansing absolutely refused to make a comment. President Wilson began at once a careful study of the document. The President has the task of deciding what shall be the course of the United States. Three immediate steps appear among the possibilities. The United States might solemnly warn Germany against a violation of her pledges; it might be decided that the German warning is sufficient notice of an intention to disregard those pledges and a sufficient warrant for breaking off diplomatic relations; it might be

decided to await the results of the blockade and determine the course of the United States as the actual operations develop. On almost every side Germany's drastic action is interpreted as an open confession of the effectiveness of the British food blockade. It is regarded as a determination to strike back in kind. German officials in the United States estimate the food supply on the British Isles will last a month.

Admittedly the plan is to carry starvation to the doors of Britain with swift, staggering strokes, a fulfillment of Germany's announced determination to use every weapon and agency at her command to end the war quickly. She counts on the operations of an unheard-of number of submarines to deliver blows to bring England to her knees within sixty days. One German official here predicted today the war would be over in a month. Conveyed to the world as her answer to the refusal of the Entente Allies to talk peace, Germany's latest warning says: "From Feb. 1, 1917, within barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed."

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Main Estimates Tabled

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The main estimates for the coming fiscal year tabled in the commons this afternoon by the Minister of Finance provide for a total expenditure of \$203,472,756, of which \$182,359,215 is on consolidated fund account, or for the ordinary expense of administration. The total amount of capital expenditure is \$21,113,550.

There is a very considerable scaling down of expenditures for public works and for railways and canals both on consolidated funds and capital accounts. The big increase is in the interest on the public debt, which jumps from \$37,000,000 to \$54,000,000. The war is also responsible for an increase in the pensions bill by \$5,398,000. The amount required for the coming year is \$8,763,000.

There are scarcely any new public works authorized. There is a reduction of \$11,026,162 in the total expenditure to be voted for public works under consolidated fund account. The reduction on railways and canals expenditure on capital account of \$12,216,756.

As compared with the estimates of last year there is a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the total for consolidated fund account and of \$16,000,000 in expenditure on capital account. The estimates, of course, do not include anything for war appropriation. The main items on capital account for railways are \$6,500,000 for construction and betterments of government railways; \$200,000 for Welland ship canal construction (as compared with \$4,500,000 last year); \$600,000 for canal inspection; \$1,600,000 for Quebec bridge, and for \$3,000,000 for the Hudson Bay Railway.

stands at \$1,215,000, a decrease of \$359,000 as compared with last session. The recent big increase in traffic on the Intercolonial consequent largely upon war business is mainly responsible for increasing the last year's vote for government railway working expenses from \$13,850,000 to \$25,000,000 for the coming year. Supplementary estimates are of course, still to come.

Most of the votes in all the provinces for public buildings and for harbors and rivers are either re-votes or else additional amounts required to complete works under construction last year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Harbors and rivers votes for this Province are as follows:—Annapolis, repairs to wharf, \$750. China Point, repairs to wharf, \$750.

Harbours and rivers generally, repairs and improvements \$14,000.

Herd's Point, Bedeque, repairs and improvements to wharf, \$900. Little Sands, wharf improvements, \$1,600.

Miminigash, repairs to breakwaters and beach protection works, \$1,000.

Port Selkirk, repairs to pier \$800. Souris, repairs to breakwater, \$1,000.

Tignish, repairs to breakwater, \$2,500. Victoria, repairs to pier \$1,100. Wood Islands, repairs to breakwater, \$2,500.

Half a Billion for War.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The war appropriations bill which will be introduced in the house on Monday will be for the staggering sum of \$500,000,000, nearly three times the annual expenditure of the Canadian government for all purposes before the war broke out. War is an expensive game and as long as Canada keeps up her end she must pay the piper. The official memorandum issued today explains that this sum, however, will include advances which the Canadian government will make to the imperial authorities this coming year. Canada has already advanced \$250,000,000 for this purpose.

Roughly the war is costing at the present time about a million dollars a day or some \$350,000,000. This is about the expenditure figures in for this year. The remaining \$150,000,000 will likely be the advances for war munitions. The imperial munitions Board is spending about a million a day in Canada. The remainder of their expenditures will be secured by advances from banks. The financing for this colossal sum falls largely upon the shoulders of Sir Thos. White, whose financial genius so far has kept Canadian credit absolutely sound and whose methods have been loudly praised in England and the United States. How he proposes to finance for the coming year will be explained in his budget speech which will not be delivered now until the house reassembles.

The official statement issued today is as follows: In connection with the war appropriations of five hundred millions which is being presented to parliament it should be noted that a considerable portion of this amount will be advanced to the British government to pay for munitions orders in Canada. The very large commitment of Great Britain in financing her war expenditures as well as providing assistance to the Allies' nations make it desirable that Canada should aid, as much as possible in raising money to meet the British expenditures within the Dominion. Canada has already advanced two hundred and fifty millions to the British government for this purpose; of this amount one hundred million has been provided by the Canadian banks and one hundred and fifty million by the government itself.

The necessity for giving such assistance to Great Britain will continue until the end of the war, it is for this reason the appropriations for war purposes have been placed at five million dollars in order that a considerable portion of that amount may be thus utilized.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1916 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.

DIED.

DONAHOE.—At Roseneath, January 17th 1917 Catherine Donahoe, aged 82 years. May her soul rest in peace.

McPHEE.—In Cambridge, Jan. 29, Joseph Duncan, husband of Beatrice Price McPhee and son of the late Neal and Harriet McPhee of Bear River P. E. Island.

POUND.—At Fredericton, on February 2, 1917, Samuel POUND, aged 73.

Morrison.—At Charlottetown on Saturday, February 3, 1917, Sarah McL. Morrison, formerly of Flat River, aged 71 years.

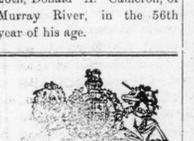
EDMUNDS.—At New Glasgow, N. S., on February 4, 1917, Herbert James Edmunds, of Charlottetown, aged 24 years.

PROWSE.—At her home at Brackley Point Road on February 5th, Gertrude V. Jackson, beloved wife of Stanley Prowse, aged 29 years.

TRAINOR.—On Feb. 2nd, Mary Trainor aged 72 years. R.I.P.

SIMS.—At his home at French River, on Thursday, Feb. 1st, Lemuel P. Sims, aged 78 years.

CAMERON.—At the P. E. Island Hospital, on Friday, January 26th, Donald A. Cameron, of Murray River, in the 56th year of his age.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 23rd March, 1917, for the conveyance of H. Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route N. 4, from Montague, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Montague, St. Mary's Roads and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. Charlottetown, Feb. 6th, 1917. Feb. 7, 1917-31.

CHANGE IN TIME.

The following will be the changes in Time Table of P. E. I. Railway, to come into effect about WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY of this week:

Mixed Train—Leave Charlottetown daily 6.50 a. m., arrive at Summerside 10.20 a. m.; leave Summerside 2.00 p. m., arrive at Tignish 7.00 p. m.

Mixed Train—Leave Tignish daily 6.00 a. m., arrive at Summerside 11.10 a. m.; leave Summerside 2.20 p. m., arrive at Charlottetown 5.25 p. m.

Mixed Train—Leave Summerside daily 7.15 a. m., arrive at Charlottetown 10.20 a. m.; leave Charlottetown 2.20 p. m., arrive at Summerside 5.30 p. m.

Mixed Train—Leave Cape Traverse daily 7.15 a. m., arrive at Emerald Junction 3.10 a. m.; leave Emerald Junction 4.30 p. m., arrive at Cape Traverse 5.20 p. m., enabling passengers to leave Cape Traverse Branch in the morning, go to Charlottetown or Summerside and return by afternoon trains.

Mixed Train—Leave Georgetown daily 6.45 a. m., arriving at Charlottetown Monday, Wednesday and Friday 11.30 a. m.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10.40 a. m.

Mixed Train—Leave Souris on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.00 a. m.; arrive at Charlottetown at 11.30 a. m.; returning leave Charlottetown at 3.00 p. m. Passenger train leave Souris Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.20 a. m.; arrive at Charlottetown at 10.40 a. m.; returning leave Charlottetown at 3.10 p. m.

Mixed Train will run on Elmira Branch three days each week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Murray Harbor Branch same as at present.

District Passenger Agent's Office. January 27th, 1917. January 31, 1917-31.

TO INVESTORS. THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK IN SUMS OF \$500. OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF. Principal repayable 1st October, 1919. Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase. Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security. Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only. A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp. For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA OCTOBER 26th, 1916.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT AT THE FRONT. BUY DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-YEAR WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES. \$25.00 FOR \$21.50, 50.00 " 43.00, 100.00 " 86.00. INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$100. FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE. JAN. 9, 1917. FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA.

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR. We carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of FAMILY FOOTWEAR shown in Eastern Canada. INVICTUS. Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes. A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose. TRY US. ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street. Advertise in The Herald.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE REQUESTS THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO BEGIN NOW TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE NEXT WAR LOAN. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Monday, February 12, 1917, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes," "Chairs," "Cots," "Hardware," "Hoes," "Oils and Greases," "Paints," "Paint and Paint Oils," "Manilla Rope," "Wire Rope" and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings," for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging Plant in Prince Edward Island during the fiscal year 1917-18. Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed: "Tender for Hardware, Prince Edward Island," "Tender for Chairs, Prince Edward Island," etc., as the case may be. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the Office of the Superintendent of Dredging, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the Office of the Inspector of Dredging, Public Works Department, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tenderer be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The tender does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order: R. C. DESBECQ, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa January 17, 1917. A \$2.00 sum will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. Jan. 24th, 1917, 21.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by Public Auction in front of the Court House in Summerside on Thursday the 15th day of February, at 11 A. M. 1917, at the hour of 12.30 p. m. o'clock of the afternoon. ALL HAT tracts, piece or parcel of land, tracts, lying and being on Lot Fourteen in Prince County bounded as follows, and being the one half or moiety of one hundred and three acres of land the same that Donald McDonald realized on being the south side of said one hundred and three and one half acre, bounded as follows: Commencing in the northern angle of Roderick McDonald's and running on thence according to the Magnet of the year 1764 north seventy-nine degrees and fifteen minutes west sixty-eight chains and fifty links to Donald McDonald's land; thence north five degrees and fifteen minutes west nine chains and fifty links thence south seventy-six degrees and fifteen minutes east seventy-five chains and fifty links to E. H. or Grand River; it then follows the course of said River to the site at place of commencement containing FIFTY ONE and THREE QUARTER acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of sale contained in a Deed of Mortgage made by Ypphan McDonald and Lucy Ann McDonald his wife of the one part and the undersigned of the other part, bearing date the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1903, default having been made in payment of the interest and principal due on said mortgage. Dated the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1916. JOHN MURHEAD, MORTGAGEE.

The Grimson Snow

BY CHARLES PHILLIPS, in December Catholic World.

Close to your heart, O take Me Mother, Close to your bosom hold! There are cries in the night that shake Me, Mother, And the wind of the world is cold!

Sweet, O be quiet, safe in my keeping Nothing shall hurt or harm! (Tis only the throb of my wild heart weeping— The pulse of my loving arm.)

But the wind is bitter and chill My Mother, And the world is turning dark, And the voice of Love is still, My Mother, While the Wolves of Anger bark!

And where is the light of My Star, O Mother That was so wont to glow, Beckoning far and far, O Mother, Over the Christmas snow?

Will the Shepherds come no more, My Mother, Nor hear when the Angels sing? They come no more they have lost one another!

And they quarrel with the ancient Kings! And the Kings—they bring no more love-treasures; Nor magi nor paladin— They have gone them down, for hates and pleasures, Into the Valley of Sin!

O, cry to the Kings then, Mother My Mother, And call to the Shepherds dear, Tell them I love them, brother and brother, Plowman or prince or seer—

Call to them sweet and loud, O Mother! Cry, ere the Star be lost— For a terrible dark cloud, O Mother, Breathes through the Christmas frost,

A cloud that is deathly mortal, Mother— (Tis smoke from the gates of hell) But who hath opened that portal, Mother?

Ah, who? And who will tell? And look, O Mother, My Mother, look! There is blood on the Christmas snow,

And blood on the sea, of brother and brother, And blood where the rivers flow! And O, the grief of the wind and the storm, And O, the cries of pain!

And whiter than snow, the stark white form Of brother by brother slain! Mother, My Mother, lift Me high Ere the sun in the dawn hath swooned

And show Me to my brother's eye Ere he die of his gaping wound: Higher—and high, O Mother hold! And cry to the world of men, Till Shepherd and King and Seer, as of old, Come back to My crib again!

The Bachelor Girl's Boy

(ALICE J. STEVENS, in The Tidings.)

(Concluded.) While the Bachelor Girl prepared breakfast for two, the next morning, the Boy went out in the back yard, where her cherished flowers grew, and when she called him to breakfast he came in with a bunch of sweet peas in the lapel of his coat. "Bless the Boy," said the Bachelor Girl to herself. "Surely it's a good omen when the child loves flowers!"

Before going to the office she took the Boy to see Father John. The priest was eating his breakfast when she led the boy into the dining-room and said, "Well, Father, here he is, and as you helped get me into it, it's up to you to see me through with the case!" Father John gazed over his glasses at the small boy and said, "All right, I'll take care of him during the day and see that the big boys don't pick on him at school, so go to your work and don't worry about his outcome."

"I don't see how I'm going to manage with him during vacation though, Father," said the Bachelor Girl, as a long list of difficulties

All Stuffed Up

It's the condition of many sufferers on catarrh, especially in the morning, that is difficult to experience in clearness of the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, pain in the back, small and hoarse, irritates the throat, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be systematic—alterative and tonic. I was ill for four months with catarrh of the head and throat. Had a bad cough raised blood. I had become disheartened when my husband bought a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up. Mrs. Rosa Brown, West Leiscomb, N. S.

Food's Sarsaparilla

It cures catarrh—softens and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

oomed before her mental vision. "Well, my child," answered the priest, "in Ireland we have a saying that 'there's time enough to rid the devil good morning when you meet him,' so you go along with me and don't be worrying over troubles that may never come."

When she stopped at the parish house that evening to get the Boy, he priest was not at home, but the housekeeper had food and cared for him, and as she led the little fellow home, she said:

"Well, son, how did you get along at school to-day? Did the boys treat you all right?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the Boy. "And what did they do?" she asked, apprehensive lest they might have annoyed him, as big boys sometimes do.

"They just watched me," he said. "Why, what did you do?" "I walked on my hands," he replied.

It had been many years since the Bachelor Girl had been a Tom-boy, as she often expressed it, but the memory of these days still was fresh, and as the Boy stated what he had done, she knew that his special position at school was securely established, for a boy that could do something so out of the usual as to walk on his hands was bound to walk right into high favor with the other boys. From that day he was a hero at school, and when, a few days later, he found a marble and developed a phenomenal talent for the game of "keeps," he became an uncrowned king! With a disposition so sweet and amiable that his own desire in life seemed to be to please those that were kind to him, yet he never lost his gentleness when others were harsh to him. Because of his unfailing good nature, he was a favourite with all, and when vacation-time arrived, a lady with three children of her own took him to the beach where he spent six joyous weeks, mostly in the surf or racing up and down the strand in an abbreviated bathing suit, growing strong and robust, the salt water helping to heal the sore places on the small hands and wee body of the Boy—sore that had given the Bachelor Girl more than one anxious moment as to their prenatal cause, until a physician assured her that they were only incidental and not hereditary.

And so the way opened for the care of the Boy, and he never seemed to be either an anxiety or a trouble. Although the Bachelor Girl's friends pronounced it a mild form of insanity that prompted her taking him, she always has regarded him as the Christ-Child in her home—"God's little Boy." When school re-opened the Probation Officer's wife took care of him after school hours, until the Bachelor Girl found a nice motherly old lady with soft, silvery white hair, who was an ideal home-maker and needed just the place that was vacant in the bungalow, and now when the rain beats a tattoo against the window-frame, and the wind whistles the rose vine against the casement, and the logs blaze in the open grate, these three gather about the warm fire where only one sat alone before, for the home circle has been woven and the threads of the warp and woof of the pattern are fastened around the Bachelor Girl's Boy.

Beware of pride in all its forms. Vanity may seem harmless, but there is danger in yielding to it.

To Paradise, the Arabs say, Satan could never find the way Until the peacock led him in.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It's the only emulsion indicated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Had Never Thought of It

(H. W. BANKS, in The Child Apostle.)

"Father, Uncle Fred was here, and he was—he didn't know what he was about, father!" Father sighed as he hung up his hat.

But, father, it was awful. You don't seem a bit surprised?" "Not surprised, George, but very sad."

Mr. Monroe walked down the hall, and dropped into a chair in the library. George followed.

"How could he do it?" George asked, awestruck. "I always loved Uncle Fred."

"Everyone loves him. All he lacks is self-control. George, how many sodas do you drink a week?" "I don't know."

"Do you ever go without one when you want it?" "Not if I've got the price!" answered George cheerfully.

"Could you?" "I don't know."

"Every time I'm down town I see half-a-dozen boys coming out of a drug store," Mr. Monroe said. "I've been thinking a good deal about it lately."

"But soda doesn't hurt anyone!" "Not in itself, if it's made by a reliable concern. It's just the self-indulgence of the habit."

"I don't know what you mean," George said. He was sitting astride a chair, his arms folded across the back.

"I mean," Mr. Monroe said, "that every boy, as he grows up, is fostering self-indulgence, or gaining self-control. Uncle Fred is a good fellow in most ways. It makes him very unhappy to degrade himself, or inflict pain on those he loves; but he has steadily yielded to his own desire that he hasn't force of character now to break a miserable habit."

"Isn't it awful?" whispered George.

"It is! George, will you give me your word that through Lent you won't take one soft drink, or candy or buy candy?"

"For forty days?" said George, dismayed. "Oh, father, I don't believe I could go a whole month!" "You haven't said enough?"

"I don't know," stammered George. "Why, I'm so used to it. And the fellows would think I was off my nut."

"Already your self-indulgence is stronger than your self-control?" "Oh, father!"

"To call a spade a spade, isn't that so? You feel a craving, and you satisfy it as a matter of course until you lose power to resist it. That is what Uncle Fred does. His results are more harmful, but the principle is just the same; self-indulgence instead of self-control."

"You don't mean I could ever be like Uncle Fred?" said George, startled.

"If you haven't a boy's self-control to resist a boy's appetite, where will you develop a man's self-control to resist a man's appetite?"

George leaned his forehead on his crossed arms.

"I never thought about those two words before—self-indulgence, self-control."

His father did not answer. He was watching George's bowed head. There was silence in the library for many minutes.

Then George looked up. "I see what you mean, father. It isn't that a soda's going to hurt me once in a while, but I've got to a place where I can't get along a day without one; that's the harm."

Mr. Monroe nodded. George came to his feet.

"I will have a boy's self-control, father. I promise you I won't touch a soda all through next Lent."

Mr. Monroe, too, rose with a quick smile.

"Good boy! I knew you had the sand. Shake!"

George put his hand in his father's and they shook hands on the promise, man to man.

Had Pneumonia

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

A cough is an early symptom of pneumonia. It is at first frequent and hacking, and is accompanied with a little tough, colorless expectoration, which soon, however, becomes more copious and of a rusty red color, the lungs become congested and the bronchial tubes filled with phlegm making it hard for the sufferer to breathe. Males are more commonly attacked than females, and a previous attack seems to give a special liability to another.

On the first sign of a cold or cough you should get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thus prevent the cold from developing into some serious lung trouble.

Mrs. E. Charles, North Toronto, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my husband had a very bad attack of pneumonia, and the doctor said he was getting consumption. A friend came in to see me and told me to get Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got three bottles, and they seemed to quite clear his chest of the phlegm, and now he is fine and well."

I shall never be without it in the house as it is a very valuable medicine." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by THE T. McLEOD CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

"Telephone girls are not allowed to talk back."

"What a field from which to select a wife!"

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

It is strange sometimes to find that some silent old lady has a power for sounding human character which far shrewder persons lack.—Monsignor Benson.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Blox—Emberly is exceedingly modest, isn't he?

Knox—I hadn't noticed it. Blox—Well, he never talks about himself.

Knox—Oh, that isn't modesty; it's discretion.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50c. a box."

"Most of the articles about managing a wife are written by bachelors."

"Naturally they are the only men who know how to do it."

Crawford—Edison, claims that four hours' sleep are enough for anybody!

Crabshaw—Many of us haven't been getting more than that since he invented the phonograph.

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

She—When you married me you did not marry a cook, I want you to understand.

He (sadly)—I know it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Pinkville—You wouldn't marry Miss Birdie for her money, would you, Judson?

Judson—How else will I get it?

HAD WEAK HEART COULD NOT WORK COULD NOT SLEEP.

Many women are kept in a state of fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable and are unable to attend to their household, social or business duties, on account of the unnatural action of the heart.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills give prompt and permanent relief.

FOR 1917 Xmas Gift

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp. Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap, Cuff links in both plain and engraved Collar studs with short and long posts, Chains with and without Pendants and Locketts, Gents chains in a variety of styles, also fobs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Clocks and Watches, Eyeglasses, Spectacles. In our work Dept. we clean and repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Barometers, Musical Boxes, Size and fit lenses, Stones to Rings, ect. etc. E. W. TAYLOR,

JEWELER.....OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

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

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

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

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

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

D. C. McLEOD & C. - W. E. BENTLEY

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

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

FOR SOLDIERS

A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO! OR A POUND TIN OF HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

Insist on Hickey's, the Soldier's choice.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

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

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

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

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

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

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

Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred.

For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island