

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 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

The Need of Men

Sir Robert Borden has given a complete answer to the question "Why is Conscription Necessary?"

In this war the chief fighting arm of the service is still the infantry, although there is no disposition to underrate the splendid work done by the artillery, which has repeatedly demonstrated its value. But it is the infantry battalions which carry the brunt of the fighting, and in which the heaviest casualties occur. And these casualties have been heavy much heavier than was anticipated, so heavy in fact that enlistments in Canada have proven utterly inadequate to meet them.

There has been a big deficit for the past fourteen months, although since April 1st it has become particularly apparent. The following figures, taken from an official source, will show just how serious that deficit is, and how great the need is for all the men that can be sent to the front in the shortest possible time:

Table with 2 columns: Date (May 1916 to May 1917) and Casualties (67,036 to 42,528)

It is understood that sixty-five per cent of the wounded men recover and are fit for further service. That means that we must allow for the permanent withdrawal of 16,098 infantrymen, in addition to the 21,040 killed and missing—a total loss in fourteen months of 37,138 men. Against this we had enlistments of 42,523, mostly before January 1st, 1917. But we must remember that of the 29,798 men slightly wounded many will have to spend months in hospital before rejoining their units. For that reason the enlistments of the year ending in May last were insufficient to keep the divisions in the field up to the strength. If we consider the state of affairs which has arisen during the past three months the shortcoming is appalling. In this period we have enlisted barely 3,000 men and lost 7,503 killed and missing, with probably 7,477 wounded, who will never rejoin, a total of 14,980.

Canada has four infantry divisions in the field in France, and they have been kept up to the strength by drafts from battalions held in reserve in England. But the supply of drafts is commencing to fail. When it does fail entirely how will the Canadian divisions be maintained, when for the month of April we had more than 21,000 casualties and a bare 3,000 of new recruits. In other words, for every man who entered the army in that time seven men were rendered unfit for service for some period.

When the voluntary supply fails, as it has failed, there is no recourse but compulsion. Consequently the Canadian Parliament has done wisely in supporting the conscription bill, but that measure is not yet law and the casualties continue unabated. The need for men is great, and young Canadians who hitherto have been deaf to the call of duty still have an opportunity of enlisting as volunteers and going forward without compulsion. It is safe to say that they will be called upon anyway in the autumn, or as soon as the necessary preliminaries have been complied with. Those who oppose compulsion hold that the very word "conscript" is distasteful to any democracy. Well, why wait to become a conscript? Why not be a volunteer?

The Conscription Bill

The announcement by Premier Borden that the conscription bill will be enforced as soon as the Governor-General has given his assent to it, instead of by proclamation as originally intended, effectively answers the criticisms of those who professed to believe that there would be much delay between the passing of the measure and its enforcement. The bill is now before the House of Commons in committee and is making such good progress that it is expected it will pass the House and go to the Senate in a very few days.

During the committee stage, and especially within the last two or three days, much of the bitterness has been taken from the opposition to the measure, and although the Laurier faction has not abandoned the effort to hamper and delay the proposals to reinforce the boys at the front, they have met with very little success.

The bill has been skillfully drawn and the Opposition has been unable to find flaws in it on which to base their criticisms. This is a distinct tribute to the ability of the Solicitor-General, Hon. Arthur Meighen, who, while accepting such suggestions as were given with good intent, has been able to contend successfully in favor of the bill as it stood.

There is a case in point in the clause providing a penalty for desertion. Under British military law this offence entailed a sentence of death, but that period has been passed in Canada, and it is now believed that a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment is sufficient punishment.

Hon. Mr. Meighen in explaining this clause of the bill said the object was to make soldiers rather than jail birds, and the words were well chosen. Three years' imprisonment is a sufficiently severe sentence to make an impression where the offender is impressionable at all, and is also adequate to serve as a warning to others. Happily there have been but few desertions from the Canadian forces, and with the United States border now closed against the man who wishes to evade service there will be still fewer in future.

Other clauses in the bill which have come under the criticism of the Opposition have also been successfully defended, and the outlook now is that the measure will go to the Senate, practically in its original form. The only important change is that it will be enforced as soon as assented to instead of awaiting a special proclamation by the chief representative of the crown in Canada.

Ship Production

Statements published in American newspapers illustrate how thoroughly that nation is engaging in the business of shipbuilding on an enormous scale. The first government appropriation for shipbuilding was \$750,000,000, and it is stated that this has all been used either in contracts for the building of ships or in the purchase of shipping now on the stocks or at sea. It is the purpose to ask for \$500,000,000 more to complete the original programme.

One paper publishes an interesting interview with Chairman Denman of the U. S. Shipping Board, in which that gentleman expresses the opinion that if money is supplied and all the resources of the country employed in the production of ships, wooden or steel, according to the capacity of the plants building them, America in eighteen months will have turned out 5,000,000 tons of weight of shipping, in addition to vessels still on the stocks. This, he thinks, will go a long way in the direction of ending the U-boat menace.

But it is not alone in the United States that ship production

titles of shipping are being produced. Great Britain, with her many mighty yards, is undoubtedly launching a much greater number of commercial vessels than before the war, when it was estimated that her annual production was in the vicinity of 2,000,000 tons. It is not beyond belief that this year's output of commercial vessels from British yards will reach 6,000,000 tons, or three times what it was before the war. The British and allied governments are purchasing ships where ever they can be obtained. Norwegian shipbuilders are said to be growing fabulously wealthy. Japan has turned her genius to the construction of vessels and has found a ready market for all she can produce. Canada is adding her quota although the industry in this country is but in its infancy. South American yards are springing into existence, and a recent issue of the New York Herald chronicles the awarding of large contracts to a newly established yard in Buenos Ayres. The same paper predicts that the total ship construction of the world, exclusive of Germany and her allies, will reach 15,000,000 tons in the next eighteen months. Thus, the Herald contends, the rate of destruction by submarines must be increased very materially if the German boast of ruling the ocean is to be realized. At present the rate at which submarines are destroying commerce carrying vessels is not in excess of 500,000 tons per month, or 9,000,000 tons in the year and one-half period about three-fifths of the new tonnage which will be completed in that time. And it is expected that in eighteen months' time, at the outside limit, the war will be over and the submarine menace forever removed.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, July 9—(Canadian Press)—When the House resumed consideration of the military service bill today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked for information as to the alternative provisions for prosecuting deserters—by summary conviction or by court martial. Hon. Mr. Meighen explained that the alternative would cover the difference in degree of "desertion" as between the man who never responded and the man who never deserted after being enrolled. Mr. Sinclair wanted to know how men convicted would be kept while under sentence, and was told that the general law would apply. The discussion veered to the penalty clauses. H. B. Murphy of Perth thought that the three year maximum for desertion was not enough. He wanted it ten years instead of three, with a five year term for the man who failed to report. Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the army act which had been made part of the bill provided the death penalty for desertion. He thought that, while the three year term was specified in the bill itself, there might be some doubt raised on the point. Hon. Mr. Meighen added his assurance that the three year maximum and not the army act penalty would govern. Frank Glass of Middlesex and Mr. Murphy joined in a demand that the penalty for desertion be fixed by the act, and not left to individual magistrates. Mr. Boyce (Algoma) was inclined to agree that the provision for punishment did not go far enough. Hon. Mr. Meighen added the assured purpose of the act was to make soldiers not jail birds. Any man who deserted would then still be under the army act, and become a soldier after being an outlaw.

Ottawa, July 10—When the House met several more petitions against conscription were presented by Messrs. Proulx and L. A. Lapointe, after which the House returned to committee of the whole on the military service bill, taking up clause eleven, which deals with exemptions. The opening discussion took place on the first sub-section of the exemption clause. The sub-section provides for exemption where "it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thought regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thought in view of securing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk fabrics \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted effect, sateen lined, Black, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effects, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, Price \$15.00. Misses shepard check suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of Gaverdine, large convertible collar, box neck, with all around belt, patch pockets, mercer lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black silk lined, plain flare skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, \$25.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripes silk, belted effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22. At Very attractive suit of soft Taffeta silk, satin lined, shirred back with all around tie belt, trimmed, cold stitching and buttons, large fancy collar, Navy, Copen and Black, extra good value. \$22.00 At

A Remarkable Range of Blouses The new ideas are always here first—if you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us. Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripe, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripes, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of rose or blue, \$3.75. White Silk Waists \$2.25. Georgette Crepe Waists, Maize, Flesh and White \$4.00. Crepe de Chene Waists, in flesh and white, lace trimmed, \$6.00. The very latest American idea in yellow marquette, with large white collar, \$3.50.

When you Choose your New Hat Choose Millinery of Distinction

A woman is more careful about the hat she buys than any part of her attire. She wants a hat that is not only smart and conforms with the fashions of the season, but one also that is becoming and improves her looks. And since you buy a hat to give you most pleasure and satisfaction in wearing why not choose one that will make your friends ask you where you got it and say, "My, what a pretty hat you have on."

A becoming, pretty hat brings more pleasure in wearing than the question of service, for when you get a hat that you like, you take more care of it and wear it longer thereby increasing its service to you. We have aimed to provide just such hats. Their costs are no more than you would pay for a hat of ordinary type.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50 Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75 NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable to wear. Some of them are: Brushed wool in green, rose, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00 Heavy wool sweater in green, gold, black, copse, shawl collar white, with stripes, same color as body, \$8.50 Sweaters shown in all sizes, \$6 to \$4. Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collar and scarf, \$6.00 Silk and wool sweater in stripe and white, and green and white, \$10.00

Get the New Things When they ARE New

Moore & McLeod, Limited 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

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. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

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



Fresh Arrivals in DRESS SILKS

WHITE SILKS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER than they used to be—they have not suffered the immense advances that have been the rule in some lines. Perhaps that's one reason why silks are more popular than ever.

New weaves today:— SHATUNGS, natural undyed, widths, 34 and 36 inches. Prices 65, 75, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.15. Extra heavy shantung, smooth corded finish, for suits or separate coats, 36 in., 2.00. Fancy sport shatung, large fancy colored, spot on natural ground, very new, 36 inch. Price 1.00 and 1.35. Black shatung, clear, bright, black, 34 inch, 1.25. WASHABLE HABUTAIS. This silk can be washed as easy as a piece of white cotton. In white 75c., 1.00, 1.75, 1.25, 1.65, 36 inch. Black and navy, 36 inch, 1.25. Fancy striped wash silk, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60. Taffetas, Black, 36 inch, 1.75, 2.00, 2.35, 40 inch 2.90. Navy 1.75, 1.80, 1.90, 2.25. Old Rose, Green, Brown and Cream, 36 inches, 1.75. DUCHESS MOUSSELINE, a beautiful bright satin finished silk, very dressy, in dark navy, bright navy, Copenhagen, old rose, maize, ivory and black, 36 inch, 2.00. PALETTE DE CHENE, black dark navy, light navy, Copenhagen, old rose, bottle green, gray risada, pink, sky, yellow, mauve, navy and brown, 36 inch, 1.50 per yard. FANCY SILKS, in shots and stripes, for suits, separate blouses or trimming, at 1.80, 2.00, 2.25. NARROW WIDTH SILKS, in nearly all plain colors, and quite a number of fancy, suitable for trimmings and millinery, 19 inch, 75c. to 1.50 per yard. GEORGETTE CREPE, in the following colors: black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, maize, mauve, pink, sky, cream, 40 inches wide, 1.60 yard. NINONS, in the same colors, 1.40 yd. CREPE DE CHENE, navy, black and Copenhagen, 45 inch, 1.50, rose, yellow, mauve, cream 1.80.

(Continued) engaged in he is hab Proulx made more made clear not be of Meighen recognized essential bill stood would und class that But to go purely a sort of ag should be bill of its the solici bill almos British bi advantage For exam sary ba, sh could not qualified by a wom Ottawa service li sideration committee Arthur to Sir W could no obtain the seas fore one was same lev tary ser Frank O that wh raised, C men wo replied to be very would h how ma Hon. were a la in Brita if anyt bring the forces. being d recruits States. that no given to ing of regim the Uni reuniti ty of s go into adian a remark very me the Br princip wire) the Co was ta that the person of the act sh charged out Canada very d absolut he ask ered. that a himself the cla to stay if pees could, to his more, to do laux a denec ficate, govern that. that age w evidenc ed wa On Croth Com part ed by the c into t Canada port, print Robe day reool exte term Acti weat tary ment that 11, w being they if un sags

(Continued from page two.)

engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged. Mr. Proulx asked that the bill be made more explicit, and that it be made clear that farmers should not be conscripted. Hon. Mr. Meighen replied that it was recognized that agriculture was an essential occupation, and as the bill stood the agricultural class would undoubtedly be the largest class that could claim exemption. But to go further and to say that purely a man was engaged in some sort of agricultural occupation he should be exempt would rob the bill of its force. In this regard the solicitor-general said that the bill almost exactly followed the British bill, with the additional advantage of their experience. For exemption to be granted a man could not be taken by a service not qualified for military service, or by a woman.

Ottawa, July 11.—The military service bill was again under consideration of the house today in committee of the whole. Hon. Arthur Meighen stated in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a man could not insist on the right to obtain the same rank in the overseas forces under the measure as he possessed in the militia. Every one was brought down to the same level the moment the military service act applied. Hon. Frank Oliver said he understood that when 100,000 men were raised, Canada's obligations as to men would end. Mr. Meighen replied that Canada would still be very much in the war, but it would be for parliament to say how many more would be sent.

Hon. Charles Maclellan said there were a large number of Canadians in British regiments and he asked if anything had been done to bring them all into the Canadian forces. He also asked what was being done regarding Canadian recruits secured in the United States. Sir Edward Kemp stated that no consideration had been given to the question of the moving of Canadians from British regiments, but as to Canadians in the United States, he stated that recruits were given an opportunity of saying whether they would go into the British or the Canadian army. Sir Robert Borden remarked that there were not very many Canadian privates in the British army; they were principally officers.

Ottawa, July 12.—(Landed wire)—At the evening session of the Commons tonight, clause 14 was taken up, which provides that the burden of proof that a person comes within reach of any of the exceptions provided in the act shall be upon the person charged. Hon. Mr. Oliver pointed out that in such a country as Canada it might frequently be very difficult for a man to give absolute proof as to his age, and he asked if this had been considered. Hon. Mr. Meighen said that any man who did not believe himself to come within any of the classes of the act had simply to stay at home and let himself, if necessary, be prosecuted. If he could not give exact evidence as to his age it would be infinitely more difficult for the government to do so. Hon. Mr. Meighen said that the customary evidence of age was a birth certificate, which many have, and the government should provide for that. Hon. Mr. Meighen replied that evidence under oath as to age would be accepted as final evidence. The clause as amended was then adopted.

Ottawa, July 13.—Hon. T. W. Crumley laid on the table of the Commons this afternoon, the report of the investigation conducted by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., the cost of living commissioner, into the cold storage conditions in Canada. He moved that the report, which is a bulky one, be printed. This was agreed to. Sir Robert Borden stated that on Monday next, he would move the resolution in his name for the extension of the Parliamentary term for another year. Hon. Arthur Meighen, when the House went into committee on the military service bill, moved an amendment to the clause, which states that marriage, subsequent to June 11, would not exempt men from being called in the class in which they would be liable for service if unmarried. In response to the suggestion of Mr. A. K. MacLean,

he moved that the date be changed to July 6. Col. John A. Currie suggested that every unmarried man should go before the married men were called upon. A debate followed upon the weaknesses of the separation allowance system. Col. Currie said that the failure to provide separation allowances in many cases had done more than any other thing to bring the voluntary system into disrepute.

Progress of the War

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, July 8. (By The Associated Press)—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the Great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxim E. Galois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded the German armament producing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhinish cities and reached home scathless.

The whole flight lasted seven hours, during which the daring French aviator was guided only by the moon and stars and the compass, as the voyage was made in the darkest hours of the night, the destination being reached exactly according to plans. Sergeant Galois narrated his story in the simplest manner. He said: Four of us Lieut. Ardison De Pordignier, Sergt. Durand, another comrade and myself, left our base at nightfall Friday with the intention of reaching Essen. Soon afterwards we ran into foggy weather and lost sight of each other. I flew at an altitude of 1,200 metres and passed over Metz and Thionville, following the course of the River Moselle, which, however rapidly disappeared in the mist.

French Front in France, July 8.—(By The Associated Press)—The French troops holding the sector of the Chemin Des Dames to the south of Flain, although drenched to the skin and mud covered from head to foot, were full of confidence and cheerfulness today. They repulsed an attack of the most formidable nature, in which the Germans sustained shocking losses without obtaining more than a temporary foothold in these constantly contested positions. The sector in question comprises the Pantecou Farm, as well as the Chemin Des Dames, and is managed at all times because of the domination of it by the ancient Fort De Malmaison, which is in the hands of the Germans. Early this morning the Germans opened a most intense bombardment of the French lines, and while the hurricane of shells was still falling a German force comprising from ten to twelve infantry battalions made a sudden rush into the French positions.

Vienna, July 9, via London.—Northwest of Stanislaw, in Galicia, the first defense positions of the Austrians have been occupied by the Russians, after two days of violent fighting, says the official statement from Austro-Hungarian general headquarters today. The statement reads: "In the Carpathians and on the Upper Bystritsa-Solotvina the Russians threw out strong reconnaissance detachments. Northwest of Stanislaw, after two days of fierce struggling, the first positions of our defensive works had to be left to the enemy yesterday. Extensions of the Russian gain of ground were prevented by the interference of reserves."

Petrograd, July 9.—The text of the Russian statement reads: Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Zlochhoff, southeast of Brzezany, there has been artillery firing on both sides. In the direction of Dolina (45 miles west of Stanislaw) troops of General Korniloff's army, about mid-day on Sunday, attacked after artillery preparation the fortified positions of the enemy west of Stanislaw on the Lomnica front. Having pierced the foremost and most important positions of the enemy our troops advanced and captured in battle the small town of Jozupol and the villages of Ciszow, Pawelche, Rycho, and Starysiec.

Having broken the strong Austro-German line in the vicinity of

Halicz, the Russians are pushing forward from Halicz towards Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and from Stanislaw south of Halicz, westward toward the line of the Dniester. After the capture of Halicz, on the front from Halicz to Zolotvin, about thirty miles to the south, General Korniloff forced the Austro-Germans to continue their retreat. In their advance from Halicz the Russians forced the fleeing enemy across the Lomnica and occupied two towns on the western bank of the river. The next natural barrier is the River Stoka, about six miles west of the Lomnica.

Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east has been achieved by the Russians, who have crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusz. Beyond the Lomnica and south of the Dniester, west of Halicz, General Korniloff's advance continues. When the Russians occupied Kalusz after forcing a passage of the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles north-westward from Stanislaw in five days. In the same time the eighth Russian army took Halicz and crossed the Dniester there and began an advance between Stanislaw and Bohorodozany. A great wedge has been torn in the Austro-German lines south of the Dniester and the army headquarters in that region was occupied in the taking of Kalusz.

London, July 11.—Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians, says a despatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Russia's armies have broken the Austro-German line in the Halicz-Stanislaw sector, one of the most important on the eastern front, and the Russian advance continues, and have captured Halicz, the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The Austro-German forces already have withdrawn beyond the Lomnica river, about ten miles west of Jazupol, which was occupied Sunday by the Russians. The Russians have taken four more villages and increased their captures of prisoners more than one thousand. Seven more field guns and other material fell into Russian hands. West of Stanislaw toward Kalusz and Dolina the Russians have penetrated the Teutonic lines to a depth of nearly seven miles and between Stanislaw and Halicz, they have widened their wedge. In their retreat, judging by the large amount of guns and military stores captured by the Russians, the Austro-Germans failed to make a stand at two rivers, the Lukovitsa and the Luvka.

Gaining momentum as it moves westward the great Russian drive along the Dniester in Galicia continues successfully. The fighting is progressing on a fifty mile front from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians and all along the line the Russians are advancing. Northwest of Halicz on Thursday the Russians enlarged their gains north of the Dniester, capturing important heights between the river and Bukazowice and occupied two villages. This advance is in the direction of Lemberg. In the centre and on the southern end of the line the Russians have been victorious in heavy battles for the possession of the crossings of the river Lomnica. They have made progress on the road to Dolina and have captured the crossings of the Lomnica at Perushko, about fifteen miles south of Kalusz, and four miles west of Bohorodozany. A probable resumption of heavy fighting on the eastern front north of the Pripet marshes and in Roumania is indicated. On the Dvina and Shars rivers and near Smorgan, north of Pinsk, there has been more active infantry fighting. No determined attack, however, has yet developed.

Petrograd, July 17.—The fighting resulted in the capture of Kalusz subjected the revolutionary army to the severest test, according to the Ruskly Slovo, which says that the Russian cavalry entered the town at noon Wednesday and found it abandoned by the garrison. The Russians were soon attacked, however, by fresh enemy forces which were rushed from the fortress.

Local and Other Items

Cadet Robert Teasdale was killed at Deseronto, near Toronto, when his airplane fell.

A powder magazine at Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco Bay, blew up, killing six persons and injuring thirty-one.

This is nomination day in the Provincial bye-elections. Polling takes place this day week, 25th inst.

On June 30th the French S. S. Caledonia was sunk by a mine or torpedo in the Mediterranean. Fifty-one lives were lost and 380 saved.

The British armed trawler Iceland in the North Sea has destroyed two enemy seaplanes and brought four prisoners into port. The enemy evidently caught a trawler.

The Strathroy, Ont. Canning Co.'s Building at that place was destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$175,000.

Seven persons lost their lives by the sinking of the excursion steamer Muskegow on Big Stone Lake, near Ortenville, Minnesota, the other night.

A decree has been sanctioned at Rio Janeiro declaring the wireless telegraph and telephone services the exclusive property of the federal government.

Three were burned to death and four injured by the explosion of a chemical tank in the Interstate Sanitation plant at Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days ago.

A Danish inventor, it is announced, has discovered a process for making news print papers from seaweed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from wood pulp.

A British captain states that off the Irish coast a most modern German submarine was picked up. The crew were all dead, apparently suffocated by some accident when under water. The submarine was towed into a British port.

The Greek army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined by Charles G. A. Jonnaat, high commissioner in Greece.

Brigadier General Archibald Cameron MacDonnell has it is understood, been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir Arthur Currie in the command of the first division of the Canadian corps in France. Gen. MacDonnell is a native of Ontario.

Small men make as good soldiers as big men, in the revised opinion of the Washington War Department, which has instructed recruiting stations to open the ranks of the regular army to men of no more than 5 feet 1 inch in height, and who weigh only 110 pounds.

The American steamship Kansas, carrying a crew of fifty men, has been sunk, presumably off the French coast, according to a cable gram received at New York by the French and Canada Steamship Co., which chartered the vessel. Four of the crew are missing. The vessel was valued at \$3,000,000.

The clerical retreat held at St. Dunstan's College came to a close Saturday morning, and the priests of the diocese left for their respective parishes by the morning trains east and west. Rev. Father O'Rourke, who preached the retreat, left for Antigonish, N. S., the same morning, where he conducts a clerical retreat this week.

A Washington dispatch stated that directions have been issued by Secretary Redfield that every effort be made to expedite the licensing of coal cargoes destined for Canada under the export control provisions of the Espionage act. The Dominion is suffering from a coal shortage and fear has been expressed that licensing might delay shipments. The secretary made it clear there will be no restriction on coal shipments to Canada, and ordered that telegraphic application for licenses be accepted.

Local and Other Items

The French mine sweeper, Jupiter, struck a mine in the British channel Tuesday of last week and sank. Eleven lives were lost.

The administration at Washington will probably back up the bill to authorize recruiting officers of the Allies to conscript men of their respective nationalities of military age, living in the States.

The League of the Cross will hold their annual picnic at Cream Siding, between Bedford and Suffolk, on Wednesday, July 25th. Two special trains will run from Charlottetown.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McDonald, North Bedouque, that their son, Captain Ronald McDonald, M. D., who has been in France with the C. A. M. C. for two years, and who was wounded on the 26th of last April, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant service, and also promoted to the rank of Major.

The London Daily Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says: It is probable that Right Hon. A. J. Balfour will be invited to join the War Cabinet. As he has in Lord Cecil a highly competent colleague at the Foreign Office, Mr. Balfour would not find it difficult to combine membership of the Cabinet with the direction of the Foreign Affairs.

Hon. Charles Dalton raised subscriptions among his friends for the provisions of a pool table for the Dalton Sanatorium, and it is now being greatly appreciated by the inmates, and particular thanks are due to Mr. J. A. McDonald, Cardigan, and Mr. James Tuplin, Lot 11, who contributed the sum of \$50 each and enabled the table to be placed free of debt.

A sad drowning accident occurred on the Miramichi River, N. B., on Sunday night the 15th. While four young men, Andrew and Walter McEwen and Burton Snare of Ferryville and Abram Patrie of Lower Neguac, who worked with Messrs. McEwen, were returning in a small boat from Chatham to Ferryville the boat swamped in a squall and Snare and Patrie were drowned. One of the others swam ashore and the second clung to the boat and was rescued.

One man was killed and eight injured, none probably fatally in a derailment at Wintrop the other day of a passenger train on the Boston-Beverly Beach and Lynn Railway narrow gauge line, loaded with Beach residents on their way to work in Boston. The locomotive and three cars had passed over the loop switch leading to the single track when the fourth car in the centre of the train jumped the track and turned over. The train was riding on the platform. He was caught under the car and his body cut in half.

A hail storm of great violence passed over the locality of Hopewell, N. B., Friday afternoon. The radius of the storm, so far as the hail was concerned, was small, not more than half a mile with this village as a centre, but heavy rain and thunder extended over a larger area. Half stones of large size and in such quantities as to cover the ground to considerable depth, pelted down with such force that the windows would be broken. In some places where the hail drifted, it fell to the depth of from three to five inches and could be scooped up by the bushel. Some residents took advantage of the downfall to gather ice for cream. Gardens were more or less damaged.

Monday afternoon at 5:15 the fire bell rang an alarm for a blaze in the barn owned by the Miss Robinson estate on Grafton Street. When discovered the fire had made considerable headway and the building was practically doomed before the firemen came upon the scene, although they responded with their usual promptness. The barn which was leased by Mr. A. Phillips, manager of the Crabbe Hardware Company, contained a good quantity of hay and oats besides a new buggy and a horse, practically all of which fortunately were not out and saved. Mr. Phillips' loss is therefore trifling, apart from the inconvenience. The building was burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Battleship Blown Up

London, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9th, says an official statement issued tonight by the British admiralty. An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men were not on board at the time of the explosion. The official statement reads: "H. M. S. Vanguard, Captain James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9th as the result of an internal explosion. The ship sank immediately and there were only three survivors among the crew at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, 24 officers and seventy-one men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to ninety-seven. A full enquiry has been ordered." The British battleship Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and her complement before the war was 870 men. The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnoughts and was launched in March, 1909. The Vanguard was 536 feet long with a beam of 84 feet and a draft of twenty-seven feet. Her armament consisted of ten 12-inch guns, eight 4-inch, and four 3-pounders, in addition to six torpedo tubes.

Double Murder

And Suicide
Annapolis, Ont.—Bruce M. Leitch, aged twenty-five, a returned soldier of Montreal, is dead, his bride of a week is dying at a hotel in Sand Point, and William Bennett, aged twenty-five, of 375 Notre Dame St., Montreal, is dying in Renfrew Hospital. Leitch, who was on leave from a Toronto convalescent home, was spending his honeymoon with his bride at Sand Point, near here. Bennett, who had been rejected by the girl, who was Miss Gertrude Lillian Stanning of Montreal, learned of their whereabouts and arrived in Annapolis yesterday, waylaid them on a lonely road and killed Leitch in cold blood, then shot Mrs. Leitch through the right lung and face, and himself through the head. The three were found lying in the roadway by a hotel-keeper, of Sand Point, at whose place Mr. and Mrs. Leitch had been staying.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, and other commodities.

DIED.

FLETCHER—At her home, in Portland, Oregon, on June 13th, ult., Minnie, relict of the late Hon. J. H. Fletcher. The deceased was buried there.
HIGGINS—At Hyde Park, Mass., on July 7th, Cornelius James Higgins, aged 62 years, leaving to mourn a wife and five daughters.
MYERS—At Charlottetown, on July 12th, Charles Myers, in his 85th year.
HOUSTON—At the P. E. Island Hospital, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, June 30th, 1917, Edison Houston of Mayfield, aged 38 years.
A. H. McLean, K. C. & W. F. Donald McInnes
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse
1000 bags Bran, best quality
300 bags Middlings
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.

Just Received 4 Cars Hay

(GOOD NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY)
1 CAR OF
Black Oats
A Limited Quantity of
Bran Middlings
Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal
All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using "The Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry 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.)

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

The Drift of Pinions

No! where the wheeling systems
darken,
And our benumbed conceiving
soars—
The drift of pinions, did we
hearken,
Beats at our own clay-shattered
doors?
—Francis Thompson.
Over, and near us, and round us,
the hosts of Heaven are
pressing;
Look with the eyes of Faith and
we can see them in being;
There in that sun-flecked meadow
Michael his ranks is dressing,
Beneath our sinister cloud the
armies of Satan are fleeing
As, in the days of old, angels
walked earth, uncoerced,
Journeying over to Mamre
where Abraham's tents were
set;
Or over to Bethlehem's valley they
in their millions hovered.—
So over Bethlehem's valley the
angels are hovering yet!
Earth is a valley of tears, but of
Heaven it is the portal;
Let not our hearts despair, no
desolate outcasts we,—
Open the ears and hear a music
sweeter than mortal,
Open the soul's strong eyes and
Heaven's gold towers see!
Thus shall our souls rejoice with
Jesus and with His Mother
Walking along Life's road His
company shall be sweet;
Like those that went to Emmaus
let us not deem Him another.
Open the eyes of our soul and
offer Him worship meet!
—Rev. James B. Dollard.
Toronto, July 1, 1917.

The Makin' of An Artist

(Elizabeth Brady, in the Queen's
Work.)
(Concluded.)

The day after, Miss Blake heard a faint knock at her door, and to her "come in" entered Martina Von Cleef. "Sassy" faces do not change over night, a fact which aided Miss Blake to recognize Martina. For Martina's hair was brushed till it shone silkily in little rings about her forehead. It was tied up with a blue ribbon which toned with her eyes. It was tied again at her neck with the same blue ribbon, and the ends curled. Martina's teeth had the gleaming whiteness that a dentist's thorough cleaning gives. Her grubby little hands had been manicured. She wore a little tailored dress of marine-blue serge, a soft embroidered collar and blue silk tie. Shoes and stockings of correct shape and shade of tan completed the outfit.

"Martina," said Miss Blake "I'm going to tell you so it will be no surprise to you later. You are as pretty and dainty as you can be! Mrs. O'Hagan has excellent taste."

"Yes, Miss Blake," said Martina, and dropped a courtesy. Incidentally she lifted the short skirt a trifle, disclosing little lacy edges, while she smiled and said, "I have everything a nice little girl has, Miss Blake."

"That's lovely. We'll see about the manners, Martina, and the lessons."

"Mrs. O'Hagan telegraphed to Mr. Von Cleef," said Martina. He telegraphed back. I'm living with her now. Cleef has to teach me every night."

After that Martina progressed well. She was no model, of course, but the old ways dropped from her to the wonder of all. Mrs. O'Hagan had "notions" on the bringing up of girls. The rough O'Hagans adored her. One idea Mrs. O'Hagan could not be induced to abandon. "The child has good blood," she would say. "Some day fine people will come for her. But meantime I'll have her taught to earn her living. She has the makin' of an artist in her, Miss Blake! 'Tis a grand ballet-dancer she will be with training, such as blue-bloods would be proud to own. She's a comfort to me, a lone woman with nothing but men around me. Sure I'd be as rough as a rock with all those boys if I didn't have to teach Martina manners."

So Martina took lessons and danced like a leaf in the wind. She had not only manners, but a manner. She remembered those who had scorned her, and was distinctly polite. To the frequent revs in the O'Hagan home only Wanda Kazmarek was invited. In return, it was Wanda, who

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is scrofula—
as ugly as ever since time immemorial.
It causes bunches in the neck, dis-
figures the skin, inflames the mucous
membrane, weakens the muscles, weak-
ens the bones, reduces the power of
resistance to disease and the capacity
for recovery, and develops into con-
sumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores
which kept growing deeper and kept them
from going to school for three months.
Ointments and medicines did no good until
I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla.
This medicine caused the sores to heal, and
the children have shown no signs of scrofula
since." J. W. McGinnis, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and per-
manently, as it has rid thousands.

opened the doors of the world to
Martina.
For Wanda's mother worked
for a lady over in the Drive, and
Wanda frequently accompanied
her. On one of these trips she
found the house decorated, a stage
erected, and the lady of the house
in tears.
Wanda was a good little soul
and knew that ladies with hus-
bands were frequently unhappy.
So she addressed herself to Mrs.
Deane:
"You shouldn't cry, Mrs. Deane.
My papa, he gets drunk, too, but
sometimes he stays in the jail.
Why don't you get Mr. Deane put
in jail?"
Mrs. Deane burst into hyster-
ical mirth. The vision of her
husband, the meekest, and most
kind of men, being delivered into
the hands of the law for cruelty
to her was too much.
"You poor little creature," she
managed to say. "Bless your
good little heart. No, Wanda,
I'm tired and nervous. I was
going to give an entertainment,
and the lady who was to dance
cannot come. People have paid
for their tickets, too."
"I know," said Wanda. "Once
I ran a show for a deserving
objekt. It was no cinch, believe
me! But say, let Martina dance.
She's like an angel, Mrs. Deane.
She takes lessons. And extra,
she makes dances in her head. I
could get her right away."
Mrs. Deane reflected. After
all, a novelty is a novelty, and a
child dancer always "took." She
could explain, and the tickets
were paid for in any case—which
was the main thing. "The Lend-
a-Hand Settlement" could not
lose. So Wanda, to use her own
expression, "beat it" for Marti-
na.

Martina came, and Mrs. Deane
noted with approval her tasteful
dress and pretty manners. Then
she asked her to dance, which
Martina was only too willing to
do.

Under Mrs. Deane's praise she
took courage. "I'd like to do a
lance of my own," she said, "if
you don't mind."
Mrs. Deane was willing. So
Martina danced a little elfin song
set down in motion. She stopped
breathless.

"Cleef O'Hagan always plays
t on his fiddle," she said. "It
isn't any name."
"Then we'll have Mr. O'Hagan,"
says Mrs. Deane.

That night an audience sat en-
tranced while "Mr. O'Hagan,"
behind a group of palms, played
a tune of his own for Martina's
flying feet. Nothing disturbed
by the applause she received,
Martina went home with Cleef
Barker? I wanted to write to
you when I got to be a celebrity,
and send you clippings with 'mar-
tina, why don't you wash your-
self?' written under my photo-
graph—and here you are! I fell
in love, with you the day you
talked to me. I'll bet you were
a monkey when you were little."

A call-boy knocked, and de-
posited a great box of roses on
the table. "They all go to the
asylums," she said. "I loved green
things when I was little."
"Three minutes," said a voice
at the door.
"That's my call," she said.
"You'll hear from me again."

Had Awful Cramps

Last Summer.
Suffered Two Days And Nights.

"Dr. Fowler's" Cured Her.

There is no other kind of disease comes
on one so quickly and with so little warn-
ing as an attack of cramps, colic or bowel
complaint in one form or another.
A person may retire at night in the best
of health, and before morning be awak-
ened by terrific cramps followed by
diarrhoea or dysentery.

At this season of the year when bowel
troubles are so prevalent, it would be
wise to take the precaution of having a
bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry in the house, ready for any
emergency.

Mrs. F. Martin, Brandon, Man-
itowish, writes: "Last summer, in the hot weather,
I was taken very sick in the middle of the
night with awful cramps. I suffered
two days and nights when the doctor was
called in. He prescribed pills and pow-
ders which gave little or no relief. A
friend said that if she were in my place
she would order a bottle of Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry. It came
about noon, and the next afternoon I was
able to sit up. I highly recommend
"Dr. Fowler's" above anything else, for
I have proved it to be the best bowel
complaint remedy I know of."

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market
for 72 years. Be sure and get the genu-
ine when you ask for it. Price 35c.
Manufactured only by The T. Millburn
Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Why Not be Cheerful?

Good cheer is a great lubricant.
It oils all of life's machinery.
Good cheer is a great producer.
It adds wonderfully to one's ac-
tive ability and increases mental
and physical power. It makes
hosts of friends and helps us to
be interesting and agreeable.
Good cheer will attract more
customers, sell more goods, do
more business, with less wear and
tear than almost any other qual-
ity.
Optimism is the greatest bus-
iness getter, biggest trader, truest
achiever in the world.
Pessimism has never done any-
thing but tear down and destroy

SCOTT'S EMULSION
is the only emulsion in-
dicated. The reason is plain—
it's the best. It's the
world's standard food and
strength builder.

Had Awful Cramps

Last Summer.
Suffered Two Days And Nights.

"Dr. Fowler's" Cured Her.

There is no other kind of disease comes
on one so quickly and with so little warn-
ing as an attack of cramps, colic or bowel
complaint in one form or another.
A person may retire at night in the best
of health, and before morning be awak-
ened by terrific cramps followed by
diarrhoea or dysentery.

At this season of the year when bowel
troubles are so prevalent, it would be
wise to take the precaution of having a
bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry in the house, ready for any
emergency.

Mrs. F. Martin, Brandon, Man-
itowish, writes: "Last summer, in the hot weather,
I was taken very sick in the middle of the
night with awful cramps. I suffered
two days and nights when the doctor was
called in. He prescribed pills and pow-
ders which gave little or no relief. A
friend said that if she were in my place
she would order a bottle of Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry. It came
about noon, and the next afternoon I was
able to sit up. I highly recommend
"Dr. Fowler's" above anything else, for
I have proved it to be the best bowel
complaint remedy I know of."

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market
for 72 years. Be sure and get the genu-
ine when you ask for it. Price 35c.
Manufactured only by The T. Millburn
Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Why Not be Cheerful?

Good cheer is a great lubricant.
It oils all of life's machinery.
Good cheer is a great producer.
It adds wonderfully to one's ac-
tive ability and increases mental
and physical power. It makes
hosts of friends and helps us to
be interesting and agreeable.
Good cheer will attract more
customers, sell more goods, do
more business, with less wear and
tear than almost any other qual-
ity.
Optimism is the greatest bus-
iness getter, biggest trader, truest
achiever in the world.
Pessimism has never done any-
thing but tear down and destroy

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,
and every once in a while pains seem to
bores through it then it causes anxiety
and alarm.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will
give prompt and permanent relief to all
those suffering from any weakness of the
heart or nerves.

Mrs. A. Russell, Niagara Falls, Ont.,
writes: "At night I could not sleep, and
had to sit up in bed my heart would beat
so fast."

"When I went to walk very far I
would get all out of breath, and would
have to sit down and rest before I could
go any further. I was advised to get
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and
before I had used two boxes I could sleep
and walk as far as I liked without any
trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are
50c. per box, at all dealers or mailed
direct on receipt of price by The T.
Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Had Awful Cramps

Last Summer.
Suffered Two Days And Nights.

"Dr. Fowler's" Cured Her.

There is no other kind of disease comes
on one so quickly and with so little warn-
ing as an attack of cramps, colic or bowel
complaint in one form or another.
A person may retire at night in the best
of health, and before morning be awak-
ened by terrific cramps followed by
diarrhoea or dysentery.

At this season of the year when bowel
troubles are so prevalent, it would be
wise to take the precaution of having a
bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry in the house, ready for any
emergency.

Mrs. F. Martin, Brandon, Man-
itowish, writes: "Last summer, in the hot weather,
I was taken very sick in the middle of the
night with awful cramps. I suffered
two days and nights when the doctor was
called in. He prescribed pills and pow-
ders which gave little or no relief. A
friend said that if she were in my place
she would order a bottle of Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry. It came
about noon, and the next afternoon I was
able to sit up. I highly recommend
"Dr. Fowler's" above anything else, for
I have proved it to be the best bowel
complaint remedy I know of."

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market
for 72 years. Be sure and get the genu-
ine when you ask for it. Price 35c.
Manufactured only by The T. Millburn
Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Why Not be Cheerful?

Good cheer is a great lubricant.
It oils all of life's machinery.
Good cheer is a great producer.
It adds wonderfully to one's ac-
tive ability and increases mental
and physical power. It makes
hosts of friends and helps us to
be interesting and agreeable.
Good cheer will attract more
customers, sell more goods, do
more business, with less wear and
tear than almost any other qual-
ity.
Optimism is the greatest bus-
iness getter, biggest trader, truest
achiever in the world.
Pessimism has never done any-
thing but tear down and destroy

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,
and every once in a while pains seem to
bores through it then it causes anxiety
and alarm.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will
give prompt and permanent relief to all
those suffering from any weakness of the
heart or nerves.

Mrs. A. Russell, Niagara Falls, Ont.,
writes: "At night I could not sleep, and
had to sit up in bed my heart would beat
so fast."

"When I went to walk very far I
would get all out of breath, and would
have to sit down and rest before I could
go any further. I was advised to get
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and
before I had used two boxes I could sleep
and walk as far as I liked without any
trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are
50c. per box, at all dealers or mailed
direct on receipt of price by The T.
Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

You want good material, you want perfectly 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.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices

INVICTUS



BEWARE OF WORMS.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Mrs. Gable—I met Mr. Brown today while I was shopping.
Her husband—That so? What did you have to say?
—TRY US—
ALLEY & CO.
Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

FOR 1917

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.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry 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.
Agents for P. E. Island.

D. C. McLeod & Co. — W. E. BENTLEY
McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.
W. J. P. McMillan, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
108, KENT STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.