



**The Herald**

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 JAMES McISAAC  
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

**The War Elections Act.**

That war service shall be the basis of war franchise explains in a few words the principle of the measure introduced in the House of Commons on the 6th, which will govern the voting at the next Canadian election, and at any other Canadian election it may be necessary to hold during the period of war. Those who will not fight, or who will object to military service, shall not have a voice in the government of those who are now overseas, or who are willing to make sacrifices for the cause. Under ordinary circumstances if any government attempted to interfere with the franchise, the most precious gift of citizenship, such an attempt would be considered unwarranted. With the nation engaged in war and facing a situation the most critical in our history, there is not only a warrant for the Government's action, but, if the Government did not take such action it would be open to severe censure. Canada must ensure that those soldiers shall be supported to the limit of our resources of men and money. Therefore, Canada cannot afford to allow alien enemies or pacifists to control the government of the country while our men in khaki, the flower of our nation, are out of the country on the country's business, and, through circumstances, may be deprived of exercising their influence in the control of the country's affairs.

Under the measures presented on Thursday, conscientious objectors to military service will be disfranchised. This means that men eligible for service, who refuse to respond to the call for soldiers on the ground that they oppose the war, will not be permitted to have a voice in the selection of the country's government. This is eminently fair, for those who will not fight to preserve Canada have no right to enjoy the benefits of Canadian citizenship. Men of alien enemy origin, whose naturalization as Canadians does not date back fifteen years, will not be allowed to vote. This will disfranchise the Germans and Austrians who came to Canada within that period, even though, in that time, they may have taken out their naturalization papers. Men of Allied countries, the Americans, French, Russians, Italians, Serbians, and the others who have come to Canada and been naturalized even within the fifteen-year period will continue to hold the franchise rights that they have enjoyed. The importance of this provision in the act may not be apparent to all residents of the Maritime Provinces, who may not know that in some western constituencies the alien population is sufficiently heavy to control, and that were they permitted to vote they could, if they desired, send back to Ottawa representatives pledged to oppose every war effort of the country, pledged, in fact, to urge Canada's withdrawal from the war. The very fact that such a condition exists in some parts of Canada is sufficient reason why precautions should be taken against it.

**Dominion Parliament**

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—At the opening of the House today Sir Robert Borden tabled an order-in-Council appointing the deputy minister of justice, Oliver Mowatt Biggar of Edmonton; John H. Moss, of Toronto; Louis Loranger, of Montreal; Lieut. Col. H. A. C. Machin, of Kenora, Ont., to assist and advise in the administration and enforcement of the military service act. The council will be known as the Military Service Council, with the minister of justice as chairman. The house then went into supply on a total vote of \$97,150 for repairs to harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia. Mr. MacLean of Halifax, was of the view that all the items comprising the \$97,150 should be struck out. The work could not be done this year. Parliament must meet before March 31st next year, and there would then be sufficient time. To this view Mr. Davidson, of Annapolis strongly objected. A chance reflection on the length of opposition remarks brought the protest from Hon. Mr. Graham that during the discussion of a recent measure up to the introduction of the closure. Consecutive members had talked 69 pages of Hansard, while Liberals had only talked 50. Mr. Wright, of Muskoka, retorted that since the beginning of the session Liberals had talked double the number of pages of Hansard. "A certain number of members," he remarked, "amid laughter," "more particularly from the maritime provinces" occupy most of the time of this House. I think we should institute a parliament for the two provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and I don't think it would be necessary to have a Hansard for all. If every other member of the House took up as much time we should not get through as soon in ten years."

But the War Elections Act will also add many thousands to the Canadian voters. It is already provided that the soldiers at the front, or training to go there, shall vote, and that the franchise shall be given to every man in the Canadian uniform. But the measure now introduced will give the soldier an even larger voice in

the control of Canadian affairs than he could gain by his own vote alone. The franchise is given to certain female relatives of soldiers, the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the men in khaki will be permitted to participate in the next battle of the ballots. This can be easily justified. On broad grounds it will be at once admitted that the Canadian women who have made sacrifices in this war have won the right to equal representation with their brothers. As all women have made some sacrifice, general recognition of this principle would involve the extension of the Dominion franchise to all women who are not of enemy alien birth or enemy alien sympathy. But in the case of relatives of soldiers there is an additional and potent reason why they should be given the vote. While the Government has arranged, as far as legislation can ensure it, that the men at the front or training to go there, shall be given the opportunity to record their votes, yet it is not probable that all the votes will be polled. In such case female relatives of the soldiers can take their place at the ballot box. Also, the removal from Canada of more than 300,000 of her most patriotic young men means that a powerful influence for national good is out of the country. In war elections the influence of these soldiers will be wielded by their relatives and will not be lost. In fact the whole act is intended to provide that patriotic Canada shall be dominant at the ballot box. That is precisely what the welfare of Canada requires, for all the war measures passed by this Government, all the provisions made for safeguarding our future as an integral part of the Empire, will be of value only so long as a sympathetic administration is in power at Ottawa. To allow slackers, aliens and anti-war partisans to gain control of Canadian affairs would be fatal. The Government does not intend that such a thing shall be possible. From that viewpoint, from every patriotic point of view the War Elections Act is a most desirable measure. It will pass the House of Commons, it will pass the Senate and it will become law, and the next election will be conducted under its provisions.

**FRANCHISE BILL INTRODUCED**

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The all important franchise bill was introduced in the Commons today by Hon. Arthur Meighen, secretary of state, the first bill to be introduced by the distinguished young minister since his appointment to a portfolio. This duty fell to him in absence of the Prime Minister who is compelled to rest for some days after his arduous labors of the past few months. It is essentially a war time measure, and is officially known as the "war time election act." It takes care that enemies of the cause of the Allies will not be allowed to cast their votes against the interests of Canada or her defenders, so far as any legislation can accomplish this.

**Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.**

**It is perfectly clear that from this forward the continued prosperity of Canada during the war will depend upon the thrift of the people and the success of the government's war loan issue. Canada can get all the export business she can finance and no more. There is no doubt that in the mind of the Minister of Finance that the people of Canada can finance the necessary credits for these purposes. So far there has been raised by domestic loans \$350,000,000. The immense trade balance in favor of Canada as against Great Britain necessitates further loans if our export trade is not to be diverted to the United States.**

**Those who will be allowed to vote at the next federal election are all civilian males over 21 except conscientious objectors to military service, those of alien enemy origin who have become naturalized within fifteen years, and those of alien enemy mother tongue, although born in other countries and naturalized less than fifteen years. All soldiers in the Canadian forces. All Canadian soldiers in the Imperial forces, wives, widows, mothers and sisters over 21 of soldiers in the overseas forces. All nurses and other women officially connected with the overseas forces.**

**This bill, which I now present," he said, "effects an election in time of war or during mobilization, and goes out of existence entirely when such is over." The necessity of a war-time election arises solely from the fact that there is a war-time election, and the purpose of the bill now introduced is solely to meet the extraordinary conditions encountered in the necessity of deciding at such a time by an election contest, so vital an issue as now confronts Canadian people. We find ourselves compelled to submit our country to the abridgment of the ballot at a time when the best part of our manhood is struggling in the throes of a death combat overseas. Upwards of 300,000 of our men are absent from our shores and of those 300,000 it is a moral certainty that a large percentage will not be physically able to exercise the franchise.**

**We have passed a military vote bill which to the best of our power places the franchise within the reach of our fighting men, but no effort of this parliament can do the impossible and enable all or nearly all of those fighting men to vote. It may indeed transpire that a relatively large proportion are in effect though not by statute, disfranchised. An Election therefore, in war time and particularly at this stage of the war, is an injustice, and a great injustice to the overseas soldiers of Canada, and of all classes to whom a country should never be unjust, first is that country's defenders. But this is not all, the entire personal force and influence of this 300,000 men is stripped from them for the purpose of this contest. They are the foremost of our sons, the very bone**

**Those at home who should be at home, and those at home who should be overseas are in the full enjoyment not only of their ballot, but of the exertion of all their faculties in whatever direction they desire to exert them in the contest, but a penalty falls on those who have been true enough to fight our battles, in that they are deprived in part of the ballot**

This aroused Mr. D. D. McKenzie to declare that if Mr. Wright would look up his own record as a member of the opposition he would find that planting time would be over before he could count the lines in Hansard. "I cannot promise," he added, "any reform so long as such measures as he and his friends introduce are brought down." The vote was carried.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—A domestic war loan will be floated in November and will probably be for \$100,000,000 and at a rate which will not be nearly six per cent, although the definite amount and terms will not be known for some weeks. Sir Thomas White stated today that between now and November a national wide organization would be instituted to make the loan a success. "The demands upon the treasury at this time," he said, "discussing the federal requirements, are of a five fold nature; first to provide Canada's war expenditure here and secondly to establish credits out of which the imperial government may purchase not only munitions but essential food stuffs such as cheese, bacon, flour, grain and canned goods for the army in the field and the civilian population at home. The amount of foodstuffs which Great Britain can purchase in Canada depends upon the amount of money which the Canadian government can supply the imperial treasury for the purpose and this again depends upon the savings of the people of Canada and their willingness to place these savings at the disposal of the Government by subscribing to the war loan issues.

Women for the first time in federal elections will be given the right to vote, but the extension of the franchise to women will only be partial. Only the relatives of the soldiers overseas will be allowed to vote, their wives or widows, their mothers, daughters and sisters. This, judging from the applause proved to be one of the most popular provisions of the bill, An unlimited admission of women to the franchise, Mr. Meighen explained, would at the present time be unfair and unreasonable. It was early made evident that the government intends to allow no undue waste of time over the measure. Mr. Meighen wanted to go on with the second reading today, but this could only be done with the consent of the opposition. If, was refused and the secretary of state announced that the second reading would be proceeded with tomorrow. This also met with objections on the part of the opposition, but it is unlikely that the wishes of Hon. William Pugsley and other professional obstructors will be acceded to.

The considerations which I have referred to, will, I think, make it plain to the minds of all, that if a contest at the polls must come, parliament must address itself to the task of bringing about such electoral conditions as will repair as fully as parliament can repair the injustice that would under ordinary franchise fall upon our soldiers overseas. To do this is the primary purpose of the bill which is now introduced. The task has not been an easy one. "It is proposed that by a measure of women enfranchisement, added strength shall be given to the voices of the soldiers of Canada. Those of their nearest kin at home may be presumed to be most likely to re-echo the sentiments of their sons overseas and by this bill, the nearest female relatives of the men of our expeditionary forces who have left the shores of Canada, are given the right to vote.

The wives or widows, the mothers, the daughters and the sisters of overseas soldiers are by this bill enfranchised. "It will be remembered that earlier in the session the prime minister intimated to parliament that in his judgment it would be proper to extend the franchise to the women of Canada, subject to such conditions and limitations as might be provided. Under the abnormal circumstances precipitated by the present war, the measure of women suffrage, which I have just outlined is deemed fitting and does indeed constitute, in my judgment, a reasonable general extension of the franchise to women. It will be obvious to all that having regard to the fact that as all of the female immigrants to this country from Europe, or from elsewhere, have become naturalized by marriage or by the naturalization of a parent and without entailing upon themselves any special oath or obligation, an unlimited admission of women to the franchise at this time would be unfair and unreasonable. A line of limitation must therefore be found. The principle reason for adopting the line laid down by this bill is that it is the only means of extending to the soldiers living dead or in chains, an adequate voice in the decision of a great electoral contest fraught with consequences peculiarly vital to themselves. War service should be the basis of war franchise. It has been our purpose to make this as far as possible, the central principle of the bill now introduced.

"As far as legislation can affect the end the obligation toward service and the right to war franchise should go hand-in-hand. On the principle, which underlies this act, it is proposed that those who for reasons special to themselves, are unavailable for the highest of war service, should not while exempted from such war service be in the position to exercise a measure of control over those who bear the burden. We have in Canada, broadly speaking two classes, so exempt. The one class is now exempt by law and the other has been in effect exempt and is by this act made exempt by law. The first class referred to consists of those entitled under the Military Service Act to be relieved on conscientious ground from combatant service and the second class is constituted by that portion of our foreign population who have recently come to Canada and are of alien enemy birth or near extraction.

and wholly of their electoral influence. Nor can it be forgotten that some 90,000 have already fallen the struggle. Their voices are still, while the voices of those who remained behind can be heard and will be heard. Some thousands more are prisoners of war and are suffering hardships unspokeable for the sake of those at home."

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"As to the conscientious objectors, it is not considered right that those who refuse on conscientious grounds to fight our battles, should be deprived in part of the ballot

to exercise any measure of control over those who are bearing the burden of the war. Therefore conscientious objectors and those citizens of alien enemy origin who have only been naturalized during the last fifteen years will not have the privilege of voting in the war elections. Those also who, born in other countries, speak as their mother tongue an alien enemy language will also be disfranchised.

Women for the first time in federal elections will be given the right to vote, but the extension of the franchise to women will only be partial. Only the relatives of the soldiers overseas will be allowed to vote, their wives or widows, their mothers, daughters and sisters. This, judging from the applause proved to be one of the most popular provisions of the bill, An unlimited admission of women to the franchise, Mr. Meighen explained, would at the present time be unfair and unreasonable. It was early made evident that the government intends to allow no undue waste of time over the measure. Mr. Meighen wanted to go on with the second reading today, but this could only be done with the consent of the opposition. If, was refused and the secretary of state announced that the second reading would be proceeded with tomorrow. This also met with objections on the part of the opposition, but it is unlikely that the wishes of Hon. William Pugsley and other professional obstructors will be acceded to.

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- Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....\$4.50
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- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$42.75, for.....\$28.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....\$4.00
- Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....\$3.00
- 4 Ladies' Silk Suits, copen and black worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
- 22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple, green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....\$19.00
- 12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....\$8.50
- 10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....\$8.50
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....\$10.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
- Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....\$3.50
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**Mortgage Sale.**

There will be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Friday, the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Souris, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the North by a vacant lot formerly in possession of Joseph or Ronald McAulay, now in possession of Alexander B. McDonald; on the South by Chapel Street; on the South by land formerly in possession of Ronald McDonald, and on the East by land owned by Alexander R. McDonald, Blacksmit, having a frontage on Chapel Street of thirty-nine feet, a depth of one hundred feet, and a width at the rear of thirty-one and one-half feet. ALSO all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Souris River, Lot or Township Number Forty-five, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the Northern side by the Park Roadway; on the Eastern side by land formerly owned by Henry Chivrie, now Fidelle or Harry Chivrie; on the South by Souris Creek, and on the Western side by land formerly owned by Simon Chivrie, now John Ryan, containing Thirty acres of land, a little more or less.

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**Over \$10,000 in Exhibition Prizes.**  
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 For Prize List and all information write the Secretary.  
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No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.  
 In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 103th took along 20,000 figs with them.  
 Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.  
**Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.**  
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(Continued from second page)

tious grounds to bear arms should be enabled in the midst of a war either to compel others to fight for them or to deny to those who do battle, the right to reinforcements. It is their belief that a nation should not defend itself by arms and if on that belief they refuse to fight for the existence of their country then they should not be in a position to exercise control over their country while it is in arms and while it has to fight to live.

"This, I believe, to be the views shared in the main by themselves. We find no fault with them for their beliefs. This is a free country and they have been welcomed to our shores, but they will, I am sure, deem it not unfair, that those who are liable to do battle and to make all the sacrifices of the war, should constitute the democracy which controls the destiny of the country in the time of war. As to the second class those born in enemy countries and who have in recent years naturalized, in Canada, and those who are born in European countries, are nevertheless of German, Austrian or Turkish blood, kin and language, who from the commencement of hostilities have been found undesirable to enlist them for combatants. I am free to admit and indeed proud to say that in the main, having regard to peaceful pursuits within this country this portion of our population has, all things considered conducted itself satisfactorily.

"Many of them, however, have sons or brothers, their very nearest of kin, fighting against us on the soil of Europe. It would seem unnatural, even were it desirable to compel these men to do battle against their kin and against the country from which they can scarcely wholly as yet, be divorced in sympathy. Great Britain has recognized this principle since the outbreak of war and with very few exceptions has declined to admit to her arms men of alien enemy birth or near extraction. The Commonwealth of Australia in legislating for a general election held there some months ago, refused to admit to the franchise all of its citizens of alien enemy birth, no matter how long they have been in the country. By this bill only such as have been naturalized since 31st March 1902, are affected. All others are left untouched. In Australia an exception was made of Armenians and Assyrians and of those who had sons or brothers enlisted. In Canada we make the same exception and we except all those whose grandsons have joined the forces.

"Furthermore, the bill specifically states that wherever there is disfranchisement for this war election there goes with it exemption from combatant service. Under the Military Service Act no man will be forced to fight, who is not under this act allowed to vote. Beyond the two features I have mentioned, namely the addition of women and disqualification of a certain limited class of aliens, the provincial franchise and qualification for votes are adopted throughout every province. These are the main features of this act. The alterations of the franchise, of course, requires adjustments in the machinery of the preparation of lists. Hitherto provincial lists have been adopted in seven of the provinces and the Dominion has made its own lists in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. By this bill, provincial lists are still adopted, wherever they exist and so far as it is possible to adopt them. In the four western provinces where the provincial lists contain the names of all women, as well as men they cannot of course be adopted and provision is made for the preparation of the lists in these four provinces in like manner to the method obtaining for the past 12 years in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and in the Yukon. In those provinces, however, the unlimited right to swearing in voters on the day of polling was considered unjust to the opposition and this right is now restricted by making such votes subject afterwards to judicial review.

"Provision is also made for challenging a voter who has been placed on the list by the enumerator and making his ballot also subject to judicial review. This method is extended as well to the province of Prince Edward Island line. A few prisoners of the

where there are no lists that can be adopted. In the other provinces the lists already prepared and now in the course of preparation provincially, will be used and only such enumeration will be made as is required to place the qualified women voters on the list and to erase such names as cannot vote under the clause respecting aliens. It has been the intention of the government that absolute fairness should characterize the making of the lists and all machinery for the making of the lists and it is believed that this bill so provides.

The Compulsion Bill

It is not to be expected that compulsory military service will be accepted with enthusiasm in any part of Canada. The measure was not designed for the sake of winning popularity for the Borden Government unless it be the popularity which springs from general acknowledgment of courage in grappling with a serious and disagreeable duty.

But compulsory military service will be accepted with a recognition of its stern necessity. Canada has gone too far in this war to turn back now, and if our share of the Empire undertaking is to be carried out to a successful ending more men must be obtained from the fighting forces at the front. These men cannot be secured by the voluntary system, which has outlived its usefulness; consequently other means must be employed.

The Prime Minister announces that the first class will be called up very soon, and that before December 1st the men of that class will be in khaki. These men, in many instances, will have to make great sacrifices from a worldly point of view, but they will reflect that it is the call of duty and must be obeyed. The measure under which the men will be called is the best that could be worked out, and we believe that when its provisions are fully understood there will be little or no objection to it except from those whose sympathies are not with the Empire. The grounds on which exemption can be secured are wide enough to cover all cases where bona-fide causes for exemption exist. No essential industry will be disturbed. The farms and factories of the country will not be robbed of expert employees. Families that have already contributed largely to the ranks of our armies will not suffer the loss of their remaining breadwinners. The measure is not as drastic or as harsh as the old Militia Act, and, best of all, leaves nothing to chance. Every man taken for military service will be a man whose place in the civilian life of Canada can be filled by another man who, in other words, will be of more value in khaki than in civilian clothes. Such a measure is sane and safe. It will meet the war needs of the time without paralysing Canada in the years to come, and it merits the support and co-operation of every patriotic Canadian.

Progress of the War

Berlin, Sept. 4, via London.—Several thousand Russians were taken prisoners by the Germans in their advance in the Riga region, army headquarters announced today. More than 150 guns were captured by the German forces in the Great Juge river district. The city of Riga was on fire at many points when it was taken by the German forces.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Riga was evacuated by the civilian population and foreign consuls three weeks ago. This was the news contained in the official despatches surrounded with so much mystery at the time, and over which so much uneasiness was felt.

London, Sept. 4.—The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends the following: About midnight the Canadians again hit in on upon the outer shell at Lens. In brilliant moonlight a raiding party went over from our point opposite Cite Sainte Elizabeth. While the enemy was busy dealing with this incursion, another party moved out further to the south and along a front of about 800 yards, succeeded in establishing their position 250 yards forward of their front province of Prince Edward Island line. A few prisoners of the

Prussian Guard Reserve Regiment were brought back. To the north of Lens there is now in some places less than 300 yards of open ground between the Canadian positions and the buildings of the city proper.

London, Sept. 5.—The Italian official communication received here today tells of the resumption of the battle on the Julian front and the capture of an Austrian position on the Bainsizza Plateau, south of Orogio. In addition eighty-six officers and 1,600 men were made prisoners. Details of the Italian attack on Monte San Gabriele on Monday sent by Austrian correspondents at the front, and transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam, states that the mountain on that day was continually exposed to a violent artillery fire, which at times assumed the intensity of drum-fire. At six o'clock Tuesday morning the Italian infantry began a furious attack, the mountain being enveloped in dense clouds of smoke and dust.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight, reads: This morning, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered against the California Plateau two attacks which were repulsed. One officer remained in our hands. There were spirited reciprocal artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse. Belgian communication: On the night of Sept. 3-4 the German fired his shells in the region of Ranspappel. There was quite lively artillery action at the same place during the day of September 4th. In the night of September 4-5 enemy airplanes dropped bombs near Adinkerke. Today our artillery carried out a series of destruction in retaliation for those effected by the enemy against our communications. Notwithstanding the activity of enemy airplanes our aviators have been able to accomplish their missions beyond our lines.

London, Sept. 6.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: On Wednesday there was again great activity in the air. The enemy on several occasions interrupted the work of our artillery machines and attacked our airplanes employed on long distance bombing raids. A few bombs were dropped behind our lines by hostile machines during the night, little damage was done. During the day our machines dropped eight bombs on railway sidings near Ghent, five on large sheds at Maubeuge, fifty-four on billets around Douai, 38 on airdromes east-north-east of Cambrai, and 61 on various other targets.

By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Correspondent of the Canadian Press in France, Canadian Army Headquarters, Sept. 7.—After a day of hard fighting following the attack by our troops in Green Crassier area near Arras, the enemy counter-attacked this morning all along the front to the west of Lens. He succeeded, after several efforts, in driving us out of part of the positions, the coming of which was told of in yesterday's despatch, but in the region of Green Crassier the gains made by our men were not only held, but extended, and our new front constitutes a serious menace to the enemy positions along the northern side of the Souchez river. In the northern part of Avion also, where the line has been stationary for some time, new and important outposts have been established.

The enemy has shown fierce resentment at these forward moves and has shelled the entire front heavily, using larger shells than have hitherto been seen in this area. Against the clouds of gas released in this way our men's masks are a perfect protection. The lying story that the Canadians take no prisoners and that therefore Germans who meet them in battle may as well resist to the death because they will be killed after capture has cropped up again, this time in official enemy documents.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The last stand of the Austrians at Monte San Gabriele, according to late despatches received today at the Italian Embassy was on the north-east side of the mountain. The Cologne Gazette, says the Aus-

trians abandoned their strongest fortifications and that the complete loss of the mountain means the retreat of the whole Austrian army, on that front. General Cadorna, the despatches said celebrated his seventieth birthday by pressing the attack and consolidating the positions already won. Italian military critics, commenting on the situation, say the progress of their army was somewhat hindered by the necessity of constructing new roads up the mountainside and providing motor power. The positions taken are being heavily fortified. The despatches from Rome say that the war has cost Italy, including the month of July, \$3,500,000,000.

London, Sept. 9.—British troops holding the line east of Villereet and southeast of Hatzigcourt, attacked early this morning and succeeded in entering German trenches on a front of several hundred yards, taking a number of prisoners, according to the war office statement today. Enemy trenches also were successfully raided during the night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle, and east of Vermelles.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 10.—News of the sinking of the Italian warship Umberto First, by striking a mine while conveying merchant vessels through the Mediterranean Sea, was brought to an Atlantic port by a Norwegian steamship today. Fifty of the crew perished, according to the story told here. The Umberto First was a converted merchantman.

Local And Other Items

Three were killed, twenty injured in explosion in Frankford arsenal near Philadelphia last Friday night. The cause is unknown.

A German submarine seriously damaged, has arrived at Cadiz, Spain, conveyed by a Spanish torpedo boat. The submarine will be interned.

The number under arrest in Montreal with an attempt to murder Lord Altholstan was increased by two last Friday night, a blacksmith, and a reporter named Goyer were arrested.

The double anniversary of the battle of the Marne and the birth of Lafayette was celebrated in New York Thursday, while similar exercises were held in many other cities in the country.

Loans of \$100,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were made by the Washington Government on the 5th, bringing the total advanced the Allies up to \$2,266,400,000.

The eighth arrest in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's residence at Cartierville was made in Montreal on Saturday night, when Charles Chagnon alias la Rose, aged 21, was taken in.

Thursday afternoon Harley Oulton, of Amherst, was killed by an automobile turning turtle near the Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B. He leaves a wife and six children. Fred Games, also of Amherst, was injured.

The Franchise Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, under closure, about two o'clock yesterday morning by a vote of 46 to 34. The C.N.R. Bill passed its second reading in the Senate late Monday night by a vote of 43 to 37.

There was a sad funeral procession in London last week of the 98 naval victims of the Monday night air raid. The cortege was two miles long. The warrant officers wreath carried the inscription, "Rest in Peace, England Will Avenge."

Coming home on leave from France two of Ontario's soldiers met death in Tuesday's London air raid. They were Sergeant Lumley, of Elgin, and Private Bond, of Woodstock. They were sitting smoking in a hotel when hit.

An Associated Press despatch from Watertown, N. Y. says: "Canadians of draft age in the United States face the alternative of returning to the Dominion when summoned by the draft boards, or taking out papers for naturalization here.

President Wilson approved on the 5th estimates of the Navy Department for the expenditure of an additional \$350,000,000 for new destroyers to combat German submarines. The project was laid before Congress immediately by Secretary Daniels.

The sinking of the British steamer Kenmore, probably by a German submarine, was reported in cable advices received in Boston on the 5th by the Furness Withy Company, Ltd., the owners. The Kenmore was a vessel of 3,919 tons gross.

The British steamer Ebuorun 1879 tons from an American port for Rotterdam with provisions for the Belgian relief commission stranded last Monday night off the Newfoundland coast and reports yesterday indicated she would be a total wreck.

According to news received at Los Angeles, Calif., two hundred Mexican soldiers were drowned on the night of the 5th in the Gulf of California as a result of the sinking of a Mexican Government vessel. The report says that a squall which caused the capsizing of the vessel, prevented a tug from sending assistance to the struggling men.

A six ton hoister for the centre span of the Quebec bridge slipped from the cantilever arms on the 4th, and is now at the bottom of the river, caught in the mass of wreckage from the two previous disasters. It is said this mishap will not delay the lifting of the centre span more than a month as a new piece can be prepared in the foundry in that time. Two men were slightly bruised but barely escaped being knocked off the structure when the huge piece of metal slipped its chains and dived down into the river.

Canadian Government Railways

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

Provincial Exhibition - - Charlottetown

September 25th to 28th, inclusive, 1917

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

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

SPECIAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS AND FARES

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

Proportionate fares from all Stations. Incoming A. M. and outgoing P. M. Trains will stop at Exhibition Grounds to leave off and take on passengers.

Returning from Charlottetown Trains on 25th, 26th and 27th will leave as follows: For Murray Harbor at 6 p. m.; for Souris and Elmira at 5.30 p. m. and 6.45 p. m.; for Cape Traverse, Summerside and Tignish at 4.00 p. m. and 6 p. m., and for Georgetown at 7.05 p. m.

See Posters at Stations for full information. C. A. HAYES, General Manager, Moncton. H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown. September 5, 1917-3i

Feed! Feed! F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

- WE BUY Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes And other farm produce at highest cash prices WE SELL Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods Flour, Feed & Wire Fencing

At lowest possible prices. "Let us trade together." Sept. 5, 1917.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various breeds like Dan. G. McCormack, Joseph's Church, J. Leslie Pools, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Advertise in The Herald

A Gluster of Snowdrops

(For a Religious Reception on the Feast of Our Lady of the Snow)

Midsommer snow upon a Roman hill, The Esqueline, one August long ago, Gave clients of Our Lady blest to know The site whereon, according to her will, Should rise a votive church, a shrine that still Across the centuries that marks time's flow Bids artist-souls with rapture deep to glow And Christian souls with love of Mary thrill. Each convent-home, by Faith's clear vision seen, Like snow-capped hill gleams pure and white above The soiled and sordid world of struggles mean, Of tepid faith and hope, and selfish love; And Novices, life's fairest flowers that blow, Are snowdrops for Our Lady of the Snow. —Arthur Barry O'Neill, C.S.C. August 5, 1917.

Hail, Queen of Peace

(Written for the Catholic Bulletin)

Hail, Queen of peace: Another star Is shining from thy brow afar, O pray, let not its shining cease, O Mother of the Prince of Peace! Hail, Queen of Peace! Another name Is brightening thy hallowed fame, O pray, let not its power cease, O Mother of the Prince of Peace! Hail, Queen of peace! A new hope fair Is answering the sad world's prayer, O pray, let not its promise cease, O Mother of the Prince of Peace! Hail, Queen of peace! Another dove Is flying from thy breasts of love, O pray, let not its message cease, O Mother of the Prince of Peace!

The Return of Sluggard Dillon.

Elizabeth Brady, in The Queen's Work.

(Continued.)

So the china changed hands and the next time Elinor called "the little Jew man" had delivered his bargain. The little place fairly shone.

"I gave old Otto, the crazy man below, a dollar to clean up fine, and he put up the new bed by the fire here. The cells do be cold," she whispered to Elinor. "I've not long to wait, now. Will ye be tellin' Miss Moore about Larry? I can't be hidin' him if she should come, an' I can't keep her out. God be good to her—'tis a silly little wisp she is, miss, dear, an' let her not say bad of him—nor herself, either," very wistfully.

"Not either of us," assured Elinor. "An' ye'll not let yer beau forget that he'll look up work for him where none will know. That night ye had yer beau here he was very kind."

"I won't forget. Have you heard from your son?" "Not yet. But any minute now. I have day an' date in me heart these fifteen years. He's a big fellow. When he was a lad growin' up he—"

Followed a tale of his beauty, his strength, his courage, his talent. The gentleman whom Mrs. Dillon called "yer beau" had looked up the record of Larry Dillon, affectionately known to the gangsters of two decades since as Sluggard Dillon, and had decided that he would get all the help a Christian should give another, but that once he arrived at his home Miss Elinor Brooks would never enter it again, nor go within a mile of it. He liked old Mrs. Dillon. Had she not read his heart and given him the status Miss Brooks could not even seem to see he desired to obtain? That "So this is your beau, miss, dear, that'll be takin'—"

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat it if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are: uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Newzer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

ye home," had earned for Sluggard Dillon the right to a good suit of clothes (made to measurements obtained from the warden by mail, a job of some kind, and a helping hand now and then. But not to see Elinor Brooks—probably she'd shake hands with him—not by any means!

On the first of November a letter came—the first, he it said, in years.

"If you are in the same place I shall be home in the first week of November. Keep still about it."

"LARRY."

"He wouldn't be waitin' the head of the place to be readin' what he would say. Larry was deep. So he told only the bare news. He'll be here today, so he will!"

"Hardly, Mrs. Dillon. This is only the first. But you can get ready. I'll see that you have all you want for a while, sometime today."

Next afternoon early, accompanied by "yer beau," who was taking no risks, Elinor called again. The suit was there, supplies for a week, and, as they were leaving, "yer beau" laid an envelope on the table.

"I wish your happiness," he said. "Please use this as you think best. My card is inside. Larry may come to me when he is read."

"May God's blessin' be on ye!" said Mrs. Dillon. "An' now, miss, dear, a word alone." "Yer beau" stepped outside.

She took Elinor's hands in her own. "If I could get to my knees—"

"Oh, no!" said Elinor. "Tis under yer feet I'd like to lie that yer steps could go softly all yer days! May the heart o' ye that lifted my sorrow never feel pain of its own! There'll be a hand to close me eyes, an' flesh an' blood o' me own to follow me to me grave—me that dreaded the last steps alone—an' a hand to throw the earth on me coffin—"

"Oh, don't, don't," cried Elinor. "I'll not fright ye, then, nor sadden the heart o' ye. May God be good to ya. May the Mother who sorrowed for my Larry's sins pay ye his mother's debts!"

It was a wildly weeping Elinor who descended to "yer beau's" car, much to his amazement. He had never known her to weep except in her youth, and then from helpless rage. He merely replaced her useless handkerchief with a large one of his own, and waited enlightenment. In a few moments she wiped her eyes, returned the handkerchief, and said:

"I suppose I'm a holy show, Charles. I'm so relieved that everything's all right with Mrs. Dillon. I didn't know what was the matter with me, until I began to cry, and then I knew I had to do it thoroughly."

"Then you're not unhappy nor frightened?" he said curiously.

"Dear me, no!" she took a book of powder-papers from her bag, dusted her nose and eyes—"No, I feel well and happy. Drive through the park please!"

"And they say women should vote," he said to himself. "Glad to hear it," he said aloud. "I wouldn't go there much now if I were you."

"I am not going until next week, Sarah's coming, too. We're going to tell Mary Monica now. I wouldn't want her to stumble in on Larry. She'd die of fright."

"What day are you going? Call me up and I'll go with you, and I'll take you girls to dinner afterward." With this arrangement he left her at her door, after a long ride.

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DIARRHOEA WAS SO BAD.

Thought She Would Lose Child.

During the hot weather young children are very much subject to diarrhoea, in fact, more so than adults, on account of the more delicate construction of their constitution. It behooves every mother to look after her children on the first sign of any looseness of the bowels, for if they do not stop a serious bowel trouble such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, summer complaint, etc., is liable to follow, and they will perhaps, lose their little one by not taking the precaution to check this looseness of the bowels by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

"Our work" said Sarah. "Who got us into it but you?" "I know," said Mary Monica, "but you are more fitted to deal with that than I am. And as Samuel's wife, I feel my position—"

"You should," said Sarah. "I'd feel it terribly. He's no prize, Mary Monica."

That was the last they saw of Mary Monica Moore. She climbed socially beyond their vision, using Samuel as the first rung in the ladder.

"We can't go to see Mrs. Dillon so often," said Sarah. "It isn't the thing, Elinor, you know that. I'm not keen on meeting Larry, are you?"

"No. But we'll have to look after Mrs. Dillon. We'll let Charles do it after we go once and say goodbye to her."

So they called up Charles and informed him that they were calling upon Mrs. Dillon after lunch next day. He could not come, but arranged to meet them at five. But next day it rained and they put it off.

Still, he felt uneasy, especially as it cleared a little. They might go without him, and Larry might be there. He swore to himself at Mary Monica and social-service work, and started for Mrs. Dillon's, reaching there at four. He took up his stand at the corner to wait for their possible arrival, and at five-thirty, being sure they were not coming, he crossed the street and went up to Mrs. Dillon's rooms. He knocked and, receiving no reply, entered.

The little place, prepared with so much care, was in confusion. The few books and little keepsakes she had were scattered on the floor. The mattress was lying on the floor ripped open. The doors of the little closet stood wide, her few clothes lay wherever he lit the gas. There, on a chair, was the clue—The cheap black suit which the State gives its released convicts. "Larry, me son," had come—and gone!

The remnants of a meal were on the table, and among them lay the envelope "yer beau" had left. It was empty. Larry had donned the suit he had provided pocketed the money he had left for his uplift.

"The old lady" thought "yer beau." In his surprise he had forgotten her. He made his way to the inner room, and there was Mrs. Dillon on the bed, barely breathing.

Down the stairs he dashed, called a policeman, and rushed a message for a priest. But they arrived to find Mrs. Dillon had slipped the burden of her years and sorrows at the feet of God.

They went away, and Charles explained at the police station. There was nothing to be done. "Larry, me son," had not been "wanted" for anything, and the death of his mother was from natural causes. The doctor said, "old age—shock, probably—but no violence." So Larry was allowed to disappear.

There was a Requiem Mass for Mrs. Dillon. There were flowers on the heavy oak casket, and her fear of going to the grave "with no respect" was unfounded. Behind the casket walked "yer beau," and the neighbors remember still his silk hat and elegant attire; while the grave diggers in the cemetery remember him as the man who kept them waiting to fill in the grave till he had recited the beads. "I didn't think to bring a book with the burial service, and so I thought that the beads would be about what was proper under the circumstances. The old lady was strong on ceremony, I remember."

No trace was obtained of Larry. His friends of the underworld disclaimed all knowledge of him. Inquiries and advertisements by the insurance company which held the policy payable to him were fruitless.

About a year afterward "yer beau" received a call to one of the city's great hospitals. His business card had been found in the clothes of a patient taken from one of the lodging houses, almost dead. He went but failed to recognize the man.

"Did you ever work for me?" he inquired. "No, but you gave me a card to come and get a job. My name is Lawrence Mooney—they call me Sluggard Dillon."

"I remember"—somewhat coldly. "What can I do for you?" "Nothing. It's too late. But if you could tell me about—her—I'd be much obliged to you."

(Concluded next week)

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(Concluded next week)

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.

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.

He—Didn't some idiot propose to you before marriage? She—Certainly! He—Then you ought to have married him. She—I did.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT. Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA. Jones—What a wretched dinner! I've a good mind to fire the cook. Mrs. Jones—It isn't a good mind you need, my dear. It's a strong arm.

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

"Did the doctor know what you had?" "Seemed to have a pretty accurate idea. He asked for \$10, and I had \$11."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC. SUFFERED TERRIBLY WITH HEART AND NERVES. WOULD WAKE UP SMOTHERING. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. A. M. Powell, Naval, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered for five years with my heart and nerves, but the last two years I have suffered terribly. If I went to bed I would wake up as if I was smothering. I did not get one night's sleep out of seven. I got so very weak that the doctor was called in, and he said it was my heart, and that I must take great care of myself. I saw your advertisement in your magazine for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and said I would try them. I have only taken two boxes of them and I feel as if I was smothering. I will recommend them to anyone afflicted with heart trouble."

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