

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 47



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of suitable Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by agency may be made on written conditions subject to six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteaded area may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Dues—Reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres extra and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homesteaded patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homesteaded patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and or at a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers, who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COBY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior of N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW. CALL UP DEBLOIS BROS., Water Street, Phone 251

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Peake's Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peake's Station, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,

Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, June 12, 1918-31

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect September 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Arr.	A.M.
3.10	12.30	6.15	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	7.15
4.23	2.03	7.15	Dep. Hunter River	Arr.	6.10
5.02	3.00	7.45	Dep. Emerald Junction	Arr.	5.35
6.35		8.45	Dep. Borden	Arr.	4.30
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
4.30	6.30	8.30	Dep. Borden	Arr.	8.45
5.20	3.15	9.00	Dep. Emerald Junction	Arr.	8.05
5.53	4.00	8.47	Dep. Kensington	Arr.	7.05
6.25	4.35	9.35	Dep. Summerside	Arr.	6.30
P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
6.45	11.30		Dep. Summerside	Arr.	8.40
7.45	1.21		Dep. Port Hill	Arr.	7.44
8.34	2.55		Dep. O'Leary	Arr.	6.55
9.15	3.58		Dep. Alberton	Arr.	6.09
9.55	4.55		Dep. Tignish	Arr.	5.35
A.M.	P.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
6.45	2.50		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	9.50
8.35	4.15		Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.35
9.12	4.42		Dep. Morell	Arr.	8.07
9.42	5.02		Dep. St. Peters	Arr.	7.45
11.15	6.05		Dep. Souris	Arr.	6.45
P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
7.20			Dep. Elmira	Arr.	5.25
P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
4.15	8.50		Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.35
5.04	10.00		Dep. Cardigan	Arr.	7.87
5.25	10.40		Dep. Montague	Arr.	7.13
6.00	11.20		Dep. Georgetown	Arr.	6.35
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
3.10	3.10	10.05	10.15	10.05	10.15
4.55	4.25	8.51	8.20	8.51	8.20
7.05	5.55	7.20	6.20	7.20	6.20

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WIREFENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES

OUR LINES

Heny & Baynes Carriages Now Opening

A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.

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PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.

Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

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

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.

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

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd

CHARLOTTETOWN.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

World Wide Rejoicing.

Rejoicing at the war's finish was world wide in extent, and embraced every section of the Great British Empire, of the United States, and all the Allied countries in Europe. Humanly speaking, the event celebrated in this connection was the most momentous in the world's history. It was the conclusion of, by far the greatest war that has ever taken place. The rejoicing was because right had triumphed over wrong, liberty over autocracy, militarism and serfdom; because our free flag waves the power of tyranny has been destroyed, and the tyrant has been precipitated from his pedestal. When we consider the demands which brought this war about, and the dreadful scenes of carnage, of murder and cruelty, which have been perpetrated by the most powerful of enemies, after near half a century of studied and careful preparation, we surely have great cause for thankfulness that this glorious victory has been won.

In the first place our grateful thanks are due to the Lord of hosts, without whose guidance and assistance we could not have won. Then we have to thank the great British Navy, that has guarded our coasts and kept free the ocean lanes. We have to thank the armies, generals and soldiers, not only of our country, but of all the countries allied with the British Empire in this titanic struggle. Especially we have to thank that military genius, the generalissimo, Marshal Foch, who out-pointed, out-fought and out-generated the enemy at every turn. There are many noble and out-standing examples of bravery and true greatness among the civilians, the soldiers and the rulers of our own and allied countries. Worthy of special mention is King Albert of Belgium. This brave and patriotic King remained with his people; with them he endured all manner of hardship and privation. He and his loyal consort shared all the hardships, all the humiliations and sacrifices heaped upon his country by the enemy. He sacrificed all but honor. Now his persecutor is driven from his throne. But King Albert is surrounded, loved, and esteemed by all his subjects.

Among all the countries participating in this great world war, none has achieved greater fame, or come into more prominent notice than Canada. Canada's brave and patriotic sons are acknowledged to have been the greatest soldiers on the field of carnage, and in consequence of her marvelous achievements in this great war, Canada has become the world over an honored name. Not only from the military point of view has she attained the most lofty eminence, but as a financial center, her successes have been marvelous. Her financial arrangements are now placed on a basis equally solid and safe as that of the Mother Country. Canada's Prime Minister has been taken into the confidential deliberations of the Imperial authorities. His advice and counsel are given serious consideration by all the greatest minds of the Empire. And now, when the war is over and peace terms are to be considered and discussed, Canada's Prime Minister again is invited and earnestly sought to come and sit down with the world's greatest plenipotentiaries, to

Could Not Work

ON ACCOUNT OF SEVERE HEADACHES.

Headaches are generally caused by some disturbance of the stomach, liver or bowels, and although not a serious complaint, the cause should be removed before they become habitual and make your life miserable.

You will find that Milburn's Laxative Pills will remove the cause by moving the bowels gently, safely and surely, refreshing and strengthening the stomach, toning up the liver, and thereby banishing the headache.

Mrs. J. Armstrong, 7 Harris St., St. John, N. B., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the good I have received from using Milburn's Laxative Pills. I had such severe headaches I could not do my work, but after using two vials of your pills, I can now do my work with comfort and pleasure."

Milburn's Laxative Pills consist of purely vegetable matter and do not give the harsh mineral purgatives of Price 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

in so doing, we become acquainted, not with the idealized self of our dreams, but with the real self which daily manifests its true characteristics in dealing with other people.

Keep Your Health

TONIGHT TRY Minard's Liniment for that Cold and Tired Feeling. Get Well, Keep Well. Kill Spanish Flu by using the OLD RELIABLE. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N. S.

Veterinary Officer—Did you give the mare the powder William? Private Williams—Yass, zur but 'er didn't swallow it, zur. Veterinary Officer—How's that? I told you to 'put the powder in the g'ass tube and blow it down her throat. Didn't you? Private Williams—O 'yass, zur. But 'er blowed fust.

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.

"Neurasthenia," said Mrs. Biggins to her cook, "I think we will have some chickens croquettes today out of that leftover pork and calves' liver." "Yes'm," said Nearesthenia, called Teeney for short. "An' we got a little bread dressin' what went with the pork, mum. Shall I make some apple sauce out'n hit, mum?"

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

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

Captain (sharply)—"Button up that coat." Married Recruit (absently)—"Yes, my dear."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's, price 25 and 50 cts.

Troubled With Kidneys For Over Three Years.

WAS CONFINED TO BED.

Mrs. George Gray, Hopewell Hill, N. B., writes:—"I had kidney trouble for over three years, and was so bad I was confined to my bed. First I consulted a doctor and he gave me a course of medicine, but he did me very little good. I tried all kinds of kidney pills, but got very little help. One of my neighbors came in to see me and told me to get Doan's Kidney Pills and give them a good trial. I used five boxes and they have cured me so that I can sleep all night without being disturbed, and I feel better in every way. I cannot say too much in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are just what their name implies; a pill for the kidneys and the kidneys only. When you ask for "Doan's" see that you get them put up in an oblong grey box with our trade mark—"The Manikin Logo." Price 50c. at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Introduced To Yourself

Some of us need an introduction to ourselves. Often the self of our imagination is about as much like the real article as light is to darkness. What we call sensitiveness, our plain-spoken acquaintances regard as bad temper; and so with countless other qualities which we designate by agreeable names to which they have no shadow of right. While it is true that others do not always judge us fairly, an outside opinion is less likely to be prejudiced than our own; and, if the majority of our acquaintances are agreed in thinking us selfish and unlovable, there is every reason to suppose that they are right. It is a good thing to stand off now and then and look at ourselves through other's eyes, for

Peter's Epistles, and those of the Apostles St. James and St. Jude, are admittedly powerful writings, read with immense pleasure by millions of the best educated of every generation since they were written. Ask your friend to talk it all over with some cultivated Catholic—this question of the credibility of the Gospels.

But apart from the strictly Scriptural evidence of our Saviour's Divinity, ask your friend to consider this: The lofty Spiritual ideals given by Christ to mankind. His doctrine of God's love for us, and the perfect super-human purity and charity of His teaching plainly shows that God gave Him to the world at least as His appointed master of a reasonably and a holy life. And especially was He sent to deliver the human race from the unspeakable degradation of adoring and serving false gods. God would have Christ deliver a deadly blow to idolatry.

At least this much is universally conceded as being Christ's divinely given mission.

Well, then, would the true God—I am supposing your friend to acknowledge an ever-ruling Providence—would the true God allow one, who, besides being a great and good man, was His chosen messenger, to plunge the world into deeper depths of idolatry?—For such is and ever has been all Christendom if Christ be not God. Even without Christ, the progress of intelligence, as we see it in history, would probably have done away with idolatry in the course of time. If, then, Christ be not God, idolatry is by Him fastened more hopelessly on the human race than before His coming; His wisdom is an idolatrous sophistry; His tenderness of heart an idolatrous snare, His touching, winning, fascinating character and career are but a lure to the unwary. The conclusion is inevitable: if Christ be not God there is no over-ruling Providence, there is no God.

Let your friend also consider this: The Divinity of Jesus Christ is the foundation of the Christian religion. To Him universal homage is paid, not as to a great man, but as to the infinite God. There are indeed many who ignore Him, a few who publicly resist His claim to be deity, but the vast multitude of civilized humanity bow down to adore Him. "My Lord and my God" (John XX, 28)—St. Thomas act of tardy but perfect faith, is the cry of the whole human race so far as it has become enlightened. Nor is this a momentary sentiment. It is the settled conviction of ages.

It grows deeper and stronger with succeeding generations. It is not a quiescent faith, allied to timid ignorance and British superstition. The faith in Christ's godhead is like the strength of a tree growing in the open fields, tougher and more enduring from resisting the storms with which it has had to battle. That wondrous truth is today clearer than ever before.

It is all the more peaceful in its supremacy on account of the patient and matured meditation of humanity's best intelligence during nearly a score of centuries.

—The Missionary.

A Few Ignorant Fishermen.

A friend of mine, a bright lawyer, would become a Catholic if he could believe in the Divinity of Christ. He recognizes the validity of the Catholic argument on the Church question, but says that the Divinity of Christ depends only on the evidence of a few ignorant fishermen. He doubts the credibility of the Gospels, says a correspondent.

Only two of the apostles wrote Gospels, we answer. One of these, St. Matthew, was not a fisherman, and his office as tax collector indicates his intelligence. The other, St. John, was a fisherman, indeed, but his Gospel is a most marvelous piece of writing, and in the opinion even of infidels ranks in letter and spirit among the foremost utterances of wisdom, human or divine.

The Apostle St. Paul teaches the Divinity of Christ throughout all his writings, and he was a perfectly educated man both as to Greek and Hebrew learning. The Evangelist St. Luke was a cultured Hellenist, and his Book on the Acts is a major testimony to the Divinity of Christ. Match the same may be said of his Gospel. St. Mark's is the favorite one of the four Gospels with many of the most refined Christians, especially for its straight-forward and candid tone. And it is agreed that in writing it he was but amanuensis to St. Peter, the leader of the fishermen. St.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING

COMPANY, LIMITED"

AT 81 QUEEN STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Please Send in Your

Subscription Money.

Organize For Reconstruction

In his recent interview with the press Sir Thomas White, dealing with reconstruction problems said:

"Apart from any action taken by the Government, Canada's energetic and enterprising business men will of course use their most earnest endeavors to obtain export trade. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity for such individual and associated effort. It is the national duty of every business man in Canada to turn his mind diligently upon the problem of his particular business and not yield to the temptation to let down more than is necessary his activities after the strenuous exertions of the war period."

The Minister of Finance, we think, has indicated an imperative need. Next in importance to demand for prompt Government action to ward off temporary unemployment is need for our business-men to get together in an immediate effort to shift our industrial life with a minimum of dislocation to meet conditions of peace. This, we believe, can best be brought about by repeating what was done in 1914, when, at a time that industry seemed all but paralyzed and facing utter collapse, Sir Sam Hughes organized the Shell Committee under General afterwards Sir Alex. Bertram, mobilized our natural resources, inspired confidence, and, by co-operation, energy, education, and enterprise brought the country from a condition of economic stagnation to unexampled industrial strength.

What was done in face of the most discouraging obstacles of 1914 should be easy of achievement today. In 1914 our industries were passing through a period of depression and the future was unknown. Today they were never more strong and the future is plain. In 1914 a whole new organization, most of it untried and experimental, had to be created. Today a well-tested, smooth-running, successful organization is available for immediate use; machinery of the War Trade Mission at Washington and of the Imperial Munitions Board is at our disposal. The Government we are glad to note, has already taken steps to use these organizations. Mr. F. P. Jones, Chairman of the War Trade Board, and Mr. Lloyd Harris, at the War Trade Mission at Washington, who are accompanying Sir Robert Borden to Europe, have, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Flavelle, done wonderful work for Canada. Mr. Lloyd Harris alone brought in \$350,000,000 of orders for Canadian manufacturers and other producers that without his efforts would never have come to this country. These two men will assist in the re-organization of European trade. They can be depended upon to secure for Canada hundreds of millions of orders for supplies immediately needed, as well as to aid and advise in the interests of Canada the development of the trade of the future.

But what we desire to point out is that unless some organization is formed and maintained at home to see to it that the share of business these men secure for us can be financed and

delivered, the whole scheme is almost certain to fall. For this purpose The Journal suggests that there be a merger of the Imperial Munitions Board and the War Trade Board. The Imperial Munitions Board has been a wonderful success. The War Trade Board has been a splendid steadiest of industry. Why should they not amalgamate to continue in peace the work they achieved so successfully in war? European orders, if we are able to finance them, and our Victory Loans show that we can, will be upon a vast scale. For a time at least they are bound to be let on the basis of ward orders, that is to say distributed and their prices fixed by some controlling Government authority. So that, it must necessarily follow, there will be need for some such organization to continue to the duties now performed by the Imperial Munitions Board and the War Trade Board.

These and other hardly less important questions are, we trust, being discussed at the conferences now going on between the Government and the heads of our great industries. And we have every confidence that the men who faced and successfully coped with the difficulties of 1914 will not fail in the less difficult task that faces the country now. Ottawa Journal Press.

Subscribers Attention

We wish once more to remind our friends regarding their Herald Subscriptions. The first of December is only ten days away, and we have entertained the hope that the great majority of our subscribers would be heard from, in a substantial manner, by that date. There is yet ample time for those who may have, inadvertently, allowed this to stand. As we have already pointed out this is a matter of the greatest importance to us, especially under existing conditions. The individual subscriptions are, for the most part, not large; but they are numerous and, in the aggregate, amount to a great sum. A united effort is essential for complete success, and for this reason, we sincerely trust each subscriber will consider his effort absolutely necessary to crown the work. For a whole year we have striven to serve you, in the face of strenuous conditions, without making any demands. We feel sure, therefore, that you will not disappoint us when we now respectfully request you to do your part.

Canadians are of no party when they cheer their Premier on his departure upon a mission which has for its object the casting of Canada's vote for the freedom of the oppressed and the down-trodden. And let it be said now, that however much Canadians may honestly disagree in their politics, there can be little honest difference between them as to this: that in all the essential requirements of this difficult task, in statesmanship, tact, courage, integrity, vision and patriotism, Sir Robert Borden has shown himself a great Prime Minister, a worthy leader of his country in years darker than any through which civilization has advanced. He will take his seat at this momentous world conference with all the moral authority of a statesman backed by the united support of a people which has sacrificed ungrudgingly in blood and treasure that freedom might remain among men.—Journal Press.

In this issue will be found an approximately correct statement of the terms of the Armistice, drawn up by the Allies and assented to by Germany. They seem to embrace all phases of the question and to be sufficiently drastic for all practical purposes.

Armistice Terms

1—Military clauses on western front.

"The cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signature of the armistice.

NAVAL TERMS.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of all submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms, included are restitution for damage done by the German armies; restitution of the cash taken from the National Bank of Belgium, and return of gold taken from Russia and Roumania.

The immediate repatriation of all Allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the Allies also is included.

2—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries; Belgium, France, Alsace Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to become completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war.

3—Reparation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

4—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns, three thousand minenwerfer, two thousand and aeroplanes, fighters, bombers and night bombing machines. The above to be delivered simultaneously to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

5—The evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local troops of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads of these points in thirty kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometres to the east from the frontier to Holland to the parallel of Gersheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometres from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier.

6—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants, no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

7—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand and locomotive, one hundred and fifty thousand cars and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them.

8—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken, such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc. under penalty of reprisals.

9—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory and the upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land, including Alsace-Lorraine, shall be charged to the German government.

10—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war. The Allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

12—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey, shall withdraw immediately within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

13—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia, (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

14—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

15—Renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

17—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

18—Repatriation without reciprocity within a maximum period of one month in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause 3, paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

19—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damages done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy who can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or repatriation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries, restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered

in trust to the Allies under the signature of peace.

20—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given neutrals that the freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated powers, all questions on neutrality being waived.

21—All naval and mercantile prisoners of war of the Allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines, with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.) All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allied powers and the United States of America.

23—The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disbanded and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under surveillance of the Allies and United States of America, only care being left on board: namely six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All the other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet, trawlers, motor vehicles, etc., are to be disbanded.

24—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.

25—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

28—In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes, and all other harbor materials and stores, all armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

29—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions, seized by Germany in the Black Sea, are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in these ports are to be returned, and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

30—All merchant vessel in German hands belonging to the Allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31—The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the government of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and associated countries,

whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

32—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

Duration of armistice: 33—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice.

"This armistice was signed the eleventh of November, Nineteen Eighteen, at five o'clock, French time. F. Foch, R. E. Weymas, Erabergs, Oberndorff, Winterfeld, Vanselow."

Hundreds Request Return of Soldiers

After nine stenographers specially detailed for the work had endeavored to cope with the flood of letters received requesting the immediate return of soldiers from the front, the Militia Department issued the following statement:

"In view of the very large number of letters received at militia headquarters during the

past few days, requesting that, in view of the armistice, sons, brothers and sisters and other relatives may be immediately discharged from the army and returned to Canada, the Department of Militia and Defence finds it necessary to state:

"First, that owing to the large number of these communications and the tremendous labor involved in dealing with them, replies will not be sent to any received within the last few days, unless the cases appear to come within the policy affecting leave of absence on compassionate grounds, in which event they will be dealt with in the usual way.

"Second, that it is impossible to accede to, or even consider, such applications, unless they are based upon circumstances involving hardship, which bring them clearly within the policy governing compassionate leave. Any other action would involve the return to Canada of soldiers by preference, or selection for private reasons, which could not in any way be justified."

According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen five German submarines arrived at Landskrona, Southern Sweden, Wednesday, Nov. 14, and requested the naval authorities to intern them. The submarine Commanders said they dare not return to Germany.

Right Hon. William Lloyd, Prime Minister, of Newfoundland, left Wednesday, Nov. 13 for Sydney en route to London for the coming peace conference. During his absence Finance Minister Cushing will be acting premier.

Badly Handicapped

The Ottawa Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, at its first luncheon of the winter season, had for its guest Capt. E. H. Baker, M.C. who was recently placed in charge of vocational training for blind soldiers.

Captain Baker addressed the meeting upon the methods adopted at St. Dunstan's Hostel, London, England, where he had his training, and the results obtained. He pointed out that at first the blind soldiers were trained in very few lines, as, for instance, broom making, regardless of the previous training, position or inclination of the soldier. Now, however, this is changed, and men previously trained in clerical work are now taught shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and the telephone; construction men are now taught carpentry, cabinet making, and similar trades.

The captain stated that blindness was not the great affliction generally supposed, and that with the modern training, combined with the development of the other senses, the blinded soldier was not badly handicapped.

Look! Read! Realize!

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!

We study the business. We know what suits a young man, we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00
Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit
Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way!

Gloves
We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... \$1.00 to \$4.00

Underwear
Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.
WIREFENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATE S

OUR LINES
Heny & Baynes Carriages Now Opening
A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.
Harness and Harness Parts, Collars, &c., &c
Everything that you can possibly require for your horse in great variety.
Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Churns, Page Wire Fence, Lawn Fence and Gates.
We carry in stock now a complete line of Fence for the Farm, for the Field, for the Garden and the Lawn.
PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.
Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

85 Queen Street. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS

The Herald

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918

Through Fire and Water

The Herald of this issue extends over a period of two weeks. The first second and fourth pages were made up for last week, and the third page was almost complete; but just at that stage fire swept down on the building, and then the water, and between the fire and the water the Herald plant was left in a deplorable condition. Type, presses, paper, fittings, office furniture and everything in connection with the business was affected by the raging fire or deluged by water. The plant and premises were left in a condition of utter demoralization and chaos. The damage and consequent delay and dislocation of business constitute a very serious loss.

The building was badly damaged by the fire; the top story where the Herald composing and press rooms were located suffered the most. The windows were completely broken and the rooms for the present, rendered altogether untenable. A start has been made by the proprietors towards temporary repairs at least, but it will of necessity be a considerable time before we get our work going with any degree of facility. In the meantime we are doing the best we can, under much inconvenience, in cramped improvised rooms.

We are in hopes of being able to issue some kind of a paper each week, until our regular rooms are ready. How long this may be, is involved in uncertainty, in consequence of the liability of unfavorable weather for operations on buildings at this season.

We must ask our readers to be indulgent towards us at this time as of transition. Our paper will have many short comings, and will be far from what we desire; but, confident in the hope that, by Christmas, we shall have so far recovered from our misfortune as to furnish our subscribers with a good, readable paper, such as we have always endeavored to supply.

In order to be in every way successful in regaining our wanted position, we must ask for the assistance and co-operation of our friends. Our loss by this fire, is very considerable, and unfortunately our plant was simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of sirens blew off, creating an awful sound. Hundreds of searchlights played fantastically. Fireworks and star shells were lighted. The celebrations, after lasting an hour, ceased as suddenly as they began.

VICTORY LOAN—The Victory Loan was a marvelous success. So far as this Province is concerned the objective was far over subscribed. The objective for the whole Province was \$2,500,000 and the amount subscribed is 3,014,850. \$600,000 was the amount Charlottetown was asked to raise, but the amount subscribed is \$1,237,450, over twice the objective. These results speak well for our city and Province. The eminent success of the loan as a whole bears ample testimony to Canadian wealth and patriotism.

On Thursday 14th, the Island was visited by the first snowstorm of the season; and it was a fierce one for a start, almost a blizzard. The tide was the highest recorded for the last three years and did considerable damage. All wharves were overflowed. At Summerside both the Town and the Railway Wharf suffered severely, and the other wharves and abutments are considerably damaged. Many wharves suffered in other places. Much damage has also been done throughout the country to telegraph and telephone wires. Telegraph wires on the Mainland were so badly damaged that no telegraph messages crossed to or from this Province from Thursday forenoon, till Tuesday 19th.

Local and Other Items

Sir Thomas White is acting Prime Minister of Canada, during Sir Robert Borden's absence in England.

It is probable that the first meeting of the peace conference will be held after Dec. 15th, the date of the British Parliamentary elections. The peace Conference will most likely meet at Versailles, near Paris.

The announcement is made that the Thorndyke Trenchholm Company of Seattle has been appointed operating agents for all vessels under construction in British Columbia, for the French government, approximately 50 in number.

An official despatch from Rome, Nov. 13 states: Caproni airplanes are being used by the Italian supreme command to transport emergency refugees to the famished citizens of the liberated cities of Italy and also of Pola and Fiume.

A general election for the British House of Commons is now on. Nomination will be made on Dec. 4, and polling will take place on Dec. 14. It is thought probable that the counting of ballots will not take place before Dec. 28.

During the first week of November, twenty vessels totalling 101,000 dead weight tons, were delivered to the United States Shipping Board from American ship yards. This is the greatest number of completed ships delivered in any week and brings the grand total of complete vessels to 507.

Ottawa advices state: Demobilization was under consideration Thursday, Nov. 14, at a conference between the reconstruction and development committee of the cabinet and representatives of the militia department, the department of soldiers' civilian service re-establishment and other government departments affected. The idea of the conference was to draft a general policy of demobilization.

A marvelous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the armistice, states a Canadian Press despatch, Nov. 13. On a thirty mile line, warships of every description were simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of sirens blew off, creating an awful sound. Hundreds of searchlights played fantastically. Fireworks and star shells were lighted. The celebrations, after lasting an hour, ceased as suddenly as they began.

News of the sinking of the Audacious was published in the United States shortly after the disaster. The British Press printed an account of the warships lost about two months later, but the Imperial government withheld confirmation. After striking a mine, the ship remained afloat for twelve hours, during which the entire crew was rescued by the White Star Line Olympic.

THANKSGIVING—On Sunday 17th, thanksgiving services for the return of peace were held in the churches throughout Canada. In St. Dunstan's Cathedral, at all Masses, appropriate discourses were delivered by his Lordship the Bishop, and different officiating priests. At 11 o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated, his Lordship, the Bishop occupying his seat in the Sanctuary.

An Amsterdam despatch of Nov. 13, states: The independent Social democrats in the new German Government have demanded the arrest of Admiral Von Tirpitz, former minister of the navy, Major General Kaim, president of the German army league, Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, president of the fatherland party, Admiral Von Holtzendorff, former chief of the navy general staff, and others, and the establishment of a tribunal to try all persons primarily responsible for the continuation of the war and hindering peace. This information is contained in a Berlin despatch to the Telegraph.

Local and Other Items

Twenty seven minesweeping vessels were interned in Dutch waters Friday.

King Albert, triumphantly, entered his capital on the 22nd. His Queen and children were present.

German Submarines, in batches, of twenties and fifties, are surrendering to the British Navy, from day today.

Admiral Beatty's historic signal, after the German fleet had been moored at the appointed place was "The German flag is to be hauled down at 8.57, and is not to be hoisted again without permission."

The following is the concluding sentence of the message sent by wireless to Germany by Commander Prause, commanding the first flotilla of submarines surrendered to the British navy. The message was picked up by British warships: "The English ships, as regards condition of discipline, were faultless."

The grandest, most memorable and most humiliating naval demonstration took place, on Thursday 21st inst. when four hundred ships of Britain's great navy received the surrender of 71 German warships, the greater part of her once vaunted navy. The British ships were drawn up in a double line, and the enemy craft struck their colors as they passed through. The surrender was concluded at the Frith of Forth Scotland.

The preliminaries to the peace negotiations will begin about January 1, the Echo De Paris declares, and the protocol will be signed about the end of February. The paper adds that Premier Clemenceau will go to London on December 4. Marshal Foch's refusal to accede to the protestations of the German delegates, according to the Matin, will apply to all proposals.

Paris advices state: Admiral Sir Roelyn Wemyss, who was appointed to notify the German envoys of the naval conditions of the armistice, is credited by Figaro with a phrase which admirably reflects the respective positions of the two fleets. "It is inadmissible," the Germans protested "that our fleet should be given up without having been beaten." Facing the envoys with his monocle, Admiral Wemyss retorted: "It had only to come out."

London advices state: In addition to General Botha, the South African Premier, the forthcoming meetings of the imperial cabinet preparatory to the peace conference, Canada will be represented by Sir Robert Borden, prime minister, and a large number of his colleagues and advisers; Australia, by Premier Hughes, and Sir Joseph Cook, minister of the navy; New Zealand by her prime minister, Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, and Newfoundland by Premier Lloyd.

Right Hon. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons Friday Nov. 15th, that His Majesty had intimated that he wished to send a message to the Empire by addressing both houses of parliament and the official representatives of the Dominions and India in England. It was decided that the best way of doing this would be that both houses of parliament should present an address to His Majesty. The address was moved in both houses, and on November 19 both houses proceeded to the Royal Gallery and received His Majesty's reply.

An Amsterdam despatch of Nov. 13, states: The independent Social democrats in the new German Government have demanded the arrest of Admiral Von Tirpitz, former minister of the navy, Major General Kaim, president of the German army league, Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, president of the fatherland party, Admiral Von Holtzendorff, former chief of the navy general staff, and others, and the establishment of a tribunal to try all persons primarily responsible for the continuation of the war and hindering peace. This information is contained in a Berlin despatch to the Telegraph.

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills. 36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly, November 27, 1918. 4h

Local and Other Items

The general scheme of demobilization has been the subject of exhaustive study for some months past and definite conclusions have been reached. Demobilization of troops, whether in Canada or overseas, cannot be undertaken until specific information warranting such action has been received from the overseas minister.

Canadian troops are preparing for their triumphant entry into Germany. Every battalion unit to participate will march in with flying colors and bands playing. Consequently there has been a general reassembling of all the regimental colors which were left in various churches and cathedrals in the British Isles since the beginning of the war when various battalions committed their sacred regiments to the keeping of the church until they came back from the war.

DIED

MACWILLIAMS—At Eidon, on Sept. 17th, Jessie, aged 88 years; also Nov. 15th, Mary, in the 92nd year of her age.

MITCHELL—At Napa, California, October 30, 1918, of Influenza, complicated with Pneumonia, William Henry Mitchell, aged 52 years, only son of the late Wm. Mitchell of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, leaving a wife and four sons to mourn their loss.

MCALRAY—At 71 Bayfield St., on Nov. 21st, Mrs. John D. McAlray, aged 82. R. I. P.

YOUNG—At High Bank, on Nov. 6th, Martha Young, in the 70th year of her age.

Mail Contract



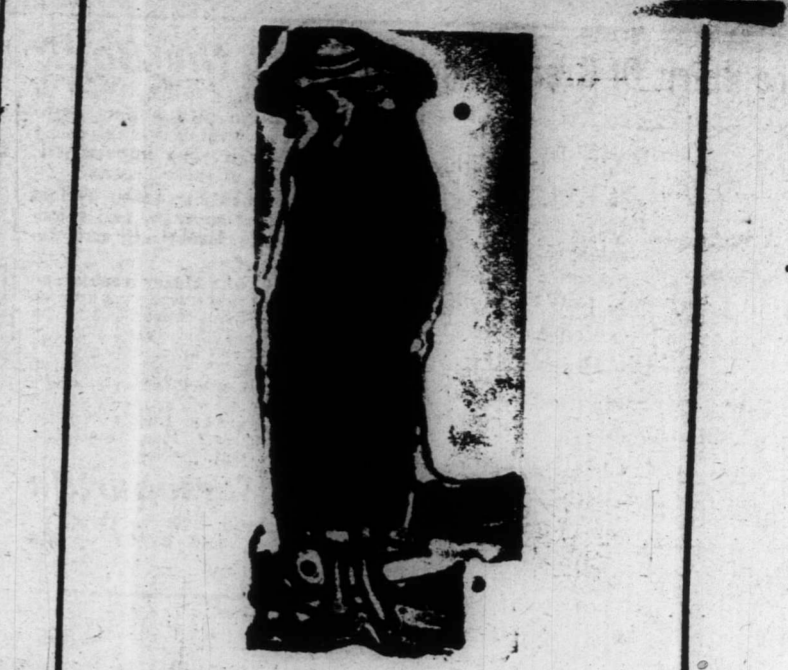
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th December, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Newton Cross, P. E. Island, from the 1st January 1919. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Newton Cross, P. E. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. CLYONS & Co.

The New Coats, Suits and Dresses in every desirable model



Whether the coat is to be of the long or short model, whether trimmed with fur or with large collar and belt, whether the suit is to be of average length or a long-coated model with the long, narrow skirt, whether the dress is to be of satin, serge or other material and will show various manners of trimming to bring out the silhouette effect, you may be sure of finding any style desired in our very extensive collection.

MOORE & McLEOD Limited Charlottetown

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the tough took along 20,000 figs with them.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd CHARLOTTETOWN.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

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

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast. If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial! Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann's" Recipe Book. R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

CARTER'S Feed and Grain Store

Oats, Pressed Hay, Pressed Straw Feed Wheat for poultry, Chicken Feed, Scratch Feed, Ground Oyster Shells, Cotton Seed Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Cracked Grain, Milk Mash and Egg Mash for laying hens, Flax Seed, Pure Linseed Meal, Charcoal for poultry, Alfalfa Meal, Bird Seed, Bird Gravel, Ground Poultry Bone, Beef & Bone Scraps, Leg Bands Wire Hen's Nests, Drinking Fountains, &c., &c., all at LOWEST PRICES WHOLESALE and RETAIL Carter & Co., Ltd Seed Warehouse, Queen Street

Live Stock Breeders.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various live stock for sale including Ayrshire bull calves, Ayrshire Bulls, Shorthorn Bull, etc.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd January 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over rural mail route No. 2 from Kensington, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd January, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over rural mail route No. 1 from Albany, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd January, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over rural mail route No. 4, from Montague, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

The Spirit Of Great Joan

Back of each soldier who fights for France, Aye, back of each woman and man Who toils and prays through these long, tense days, Is the spirit of Great Joan; For the love she gave and the life she gave, In the eyes of God sufficed To crown her with light and power and might, In her embassy from Christ, And so in that hour at the Marne she came To the seeing eyes of men, And the blind of view still felt and knew That her spirit had come again, And she will come in each crucial hour And joy shall follow despair, For Joan sees her France on its knees, And she hears the voice of its prayer, There is no hate in the heart of France, No passion of brutal force; She takes her stand for her worshiped land, And cannot be swerved from her course, For this is the way with France always— Her courage comes from faith, And she bends her knee ere she straightens her arm, In her forward rush toward death, A jungle of beasts in many a land, War to the world laid bare; And war has revealed that France concealed Only the lion's lair, A lioness fighting to save her own, She fights as the lioness can; And strength to the end shall the unseen send In the spirit of Great Joan, —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Three Squares A Day

Continued. There was a silence. Julie ran a small, pink hand through her short, blonde hair. Kathleen surveyed her sketch and yawned elaborately. "Guess we'll call it a day's work," she said, tossing of her apron. Through the quiet, the wall telephone rang sharply. "Some one has reported that our lights are still on," Julie giggled nervously. Kathleen's brow puckered. "Answer it, please, Ju," she asked her companion. "Hullo," the younger girl breathed into the transmitter. There followed a silence while some one on the other end of the line evidently explained something, Julie hung up the receiver and faced her roommate. "It's for you, dear. Some kind of a silly, registered letter. I'll get it." Open-mouthed, Kathleen stared at the door through which Julie vanished. It seemed a scant second after, when she returned, panting, letter in hand. The elevator had stopped for the night and she had run down and up four flights of stairs. She handed the letter to her roommate and stood while she ripped off the envelope and red the single sheet. Then she saw Kathleen's motile face slacken above the foolish dance frock. "You read it, Ju," she whispered, and passed the crackling sheet. Sudden, typed words flickered before Julie's eyes. We regret to inform you. Peter O'Connor, ambulance driver, killed on duty. She dropped it as if the words scorched her fingers and flung herself, in a torrent of weeping, at her stony companion. "Oh, my dear, don't look so!" Dearest, don't look so! Shivering, she turned from the comfort of Julie's arms. "Would you please turn off the light," asked Kathleen heavily. After a time Julie mingled prayers and sobbing ceased. Kathleen was glad. The sobbing had bothered her. She herself lay quiet, tearless. Her narrow bed was like an island. All night long, it seemed, black waves crept over her, receded, then flowed back slowly. Ahead, somewhere were the empty years. Now black waves and the night. Never—never the beacon of Peterkin's wide smile.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning of an extremely hazardous neglect, so important is the healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and depression. "I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and so weak I could scarcely get around, took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas L. Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system. Kathleen aged that night. The pitiless morning showed a face which lost all the careless buoyancy which was its high charm. She did her poor best to appear sprightly. "I shan't wear black, Ju. He loathed it! He loathed crying too. I mustn't make him uncomfortable his first days in heaven—" Her lean, clever fingers gripped Julie's kind hand for a single, agonized moment.

The ultra-modern magazine cover was dispatched to the editor who awaited it. Afterwards Kathleen put away the drawing board. "I need a vacation," she explained to the amazed Julie. Thereafter the days found her loitering through the sun-brimmed New York streets, where spring still lingered. Sometimes she spent whole afternoons in the little parks at Madison or Union Square. Later, perhaps, the shrill voiced children, their mothers, the park derelicts who companioned her would emerge, glorious, at the beckoning of her pencil. Now she was unconscious of them as she dreamed, read and tried not to think—much. In the little parks, for all the clamor surrounding, her breaking nerves found some moments of lovely quiet.

Nearly three weeks after the heartshaking news of her brother's death Kathleen spent a long, sunny day in the park at Washington Square. Late in the afternoon her eyes wandered from the volume of O. Henry that lay in her lap. As she glanced to read the direction of a bus which trundled through the arch she became aware of a familiar figure approaching. She leaned forward and met the enchanting smile of Pat McKeen.

"So-o, another artist comes to Hohohemia," he greeted her. "Not I," she said, making room for him on the bench. "It's the park I come to. Are you a villager?" "Me? Heavens, no," he answered in vast scorn. "I've been down lower Broadway putting through a deal for the firm." "Still the same busy business man," Kathleen quizzed. "Why," he answered, "we're turning out thousands of trucks for the government. Can't give enough. What we honestly need," he chuckled, "is seven or eight extra hours a day."

Wistfully her glance lingered on his comfortably handsome face. "They'll be putting you to work making those cars instead of selling them," she warned him. "Not much," laughed Pat McKeen, jocularly bragged. At that moment war seemed incredibly far from the sun-soaked park where the fountain whispered and the buses logged past. Yet—elsewhere, she recalled the many stories she had read of children and harmless old people tortured, nurses murdered and the very wayside crucifixes of France hacked into observation posts. In Flanders trenches liquid flame crumpled the lungs of tortured boys, splattering bombs wiped out horribly, clean young lives. Shuddering, Kathleen rose. "I must go," she told Pat McKeen. Raising amazed eyes he saw her flee past him and swing aboard a bus, a second before the starter raised his hand. All the slow way uptown she shut her eyes upon the sunny gayety of late afternoon Fifth Avenue. She let sorrow have its will with her. Again the black waves lapped the edges of

Flying Machines. A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, now we have Scott's Emulsion. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists.

her brain. At last she stumbled into the wide, cool lobby of the Home Club and asked for her mail. The young woman behind the desk handed her a single letter. For the space of a heartbeat the room went black. On the envelope was the familiar scrawl of her dead brother.

Not until she reached her room she open Peter's letter. There, she read it through quietly, tearless.

Somewhere in—You know. Dear Kathie: You mustn't get peeved if my answers to your nice, fat letters come slowly. You see, we don't have much vacant time here. Any left over minutes we use in making up sleep. One night last week I caught myself dozing off at the wheel of my car. Never mind, C'est la guerre! I guess if my little old Tin-Lizzie holds out I can. Say, Kathie, I might as well break it now. Next year, please God, I'm going into the regular fighting. You people, over there can't understand—this war is awful, but it's got to be done—like putting out a blaze. Those rotten Heinies don't play the game. If you could see one man they had gassed you'd know what I mean.

Our bunch have a virolta at the billet now. The records are old and extra scratchy, but, believe me, it's great. I wish you could see your big brother onesteping to the tune of "Everybody's doing it." Well, so long. I've got to go out and hop my car over the shrapnel holes now. All my love, PETE.

P. S. I'm sending a clipping from a new Fable of George Ade's. Remember my little yellow copy of the Fables? Wish I had it now.

To be Continued.

Beginning And Ending

A correspondent thus describes the ending of the war, so far as his observations went: Our troops knew early this morning that the Armistice had been signed. I stopped on my way to Mons. Outside brigade headquarters an officer said "Hostilities will cease at eleven o'clock." Then he added, as all men in their hearts, "Thank God for that." All the way to Mons—there were columns of troops on the march with their bands playing ahead of them, and almost every man had a flag on his rifle, the red blue and white or France, the red, yellow and black of Belgium. They wore flowers in their caps and in their tunics, red and white chrysanthemums given them by crowds of people who cheered them on their way—people who in many of those villages have been only one day liberated from the German yoke. Our men marched, singing with a smiling light in their eyes. They had done their job, and it was finished with greatest victory in the world.

The war ended for us at Mons as it began there. When I went into this town this morning it seemed to me a most miraculous coincident and a joyful one. Last night there was a fight outside the town before our men forced their way in at ten o'clock. The Germans left many of their guns in the garden before they ran. This morning Mons was full of English cavalry and Canadian troops, about whom there were crowds of townspeople, cheering them and embracing them. One old man told me of all they had suffered in Mons, but he wept only when he told me of the suffering of our prisoners.

"What a shame for Germany," he said. "What a shame when these things are known about your poor men, starving to death. Our women tried to give them food, but were beaten for it, and fifteen days ago down there by the canal, one of your English was killed because a woman gave him a bit of bread." Little children came up to me and described the fighting the night before, and many people narrated the first fighting in Mons in August, of 1914, when the "Old Contemptibles" were there, and fought their battle through the town, and then, on their way of retreat outside.

All this is now a memory. The war belongs to the past. There will be no flash of gunfire in the sky tonight. The fires of hell have been put out and I have written my last message as war correspondent thank God.

HER LITTLE GIRL COUGHED UNTIL SHE FAIRLY CHOKED.

Mrs. John Reinhardt, Ridgeway, Ont., writes:—"My little girl at the age of a year and a half had an awful cough. She would cough until she would fairly choke, and I was afraid it would go to her lungs. I thought I would use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, as I knew of quite a few persons who had used it with good results. I am glad I did so, as I only used one bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs and colds."

There is no reason why Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should not be recognized as the very best cough and cold remedy on the market to-day, combining as it does the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, to which are added wild cherry bark, squilla, and other soothing and healing pectoral remedies. It has stood the test for the past 30 years and is becoming more generally used every year on account of its great merit in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, sore throat, and preventing pneumonia and in many cases consumption.

So great has been its success that there have been a great many imitations put up to you when you ask for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The genuine and original is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees in the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by The Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dog Learned Morse Signals

Tony was a small scraggly-haired Russian terrier that I had while working as night operator at a New Hampshire railroad station, writes F. H. S., in the Boston Globe. In those days I worked twelve hours and often longer when we were short of men, and Tony proved very useful to me, for I taught him to read Morse signals, and he would wake me up when my office was called if I happened to doze off after working a long stretch without rest. My office call was "Ux," whenever that call was ticked off on the wire I would say, "Speak, Tony," and the little dog would bark. In about a month's time I had trained Tony to bark loudly every time Ux was called on the wire.

One hot night as we sat in the little office with the door open Tony growled and a big lanky hobo, the tallest man I ever saw outside of a circus, lunged in the door and made a grab at me. I dodged and sprang for the desk where my pistol was. Tony jumped for the man and fastened on to his legs and caused the man to trip and fall. By this time I reached the desk, picked up my gun and covered him. The hobo backed out of the door and I slammed the office door, locked it and turned out the light. Poor Tony crossed the track in front of a train one day and was instantly killed.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford, says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 25c. a box."

She—What is the correct translation of the motto of that lovely ring you gave me? He—Faithful to the last. She—The last? How horrid! And you always told me before that I was the very first!

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

A NERVOUS WRECK FROM HEART AND NERVES.

There are many people at the present time whose nerves are unstrung, heart affected, and general health impaired. To such we offer Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the best remedy that science has produced for such troubles. These pills have a wonderful effect on the nerve cells of the body, giving them new life and energy; they strengthen and regulate the heart and make the blood rich and nourishing. Mr. Joseph Daly, Wolfe Island, Ont., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was a regular nervous wreck from my heart and nerves. I saw your advertisement in the paper and decided to try your pills. I took five boxes of them, and now I am as steady as a rock. People said I could not be cured, but I fooled them with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

CARTER'S Feed and Grain Store

We carry large stocks of Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Calf Meal, Corn Meal, Cracked Corn Rolled Oats, Flour, Graham Flour, Black and White Feed Oats, Pressed Hay, Pressed Straw Feed Wheat for poultry, Chicken Feed, Scratch Feed, Ground Oyster Shells, Cotton Seed Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Cracked Grain, Milk Mash and Egg Mash for laying Seed, Pure Linseed Meal, Charcoal for poultry, Alfalfa Meal, Bird Seed, Bird Gravel, Ground Poultry Bone, Beef & Bone Scraps, Leg Bands, Wire Hen's Nests, Drinking Fountains, &c. &c., all at

LOWEST PRICES WHOLESALE and RETAIL Carter & Co., Ltd Seed Warehouse, Queen 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 worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast. This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast. If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island. Advertise in The Herald

FOOTWEAR FOR Fall and Winter

All our New Fall Shoes are here. This year we have many special lines in each department. Amherst Work Shoes. These shoes are the best heavy shoes made. See our many lines for men, women and children. Heavy Rubbers. The kind that keep you warm and dry. We sell the INDEPENDENT MAKE—Canada's Best. We are agents for Queen Quality, Invictus, Clarke Bros. and Amherst Shoes. BARGAINS. Button Boots for Women, worth \$6.00. Now \$3.98. Button Boots for Women, worth \$4.00. Now \$2.98. ALLEY & CO. 135 QUEEN STREET.

Live Stock Breeders.

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale. Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Includes entries for Geo. Aniear, Wm. Aitken, M. McManus, W. F. Weeks, David Reid, Ramsay Auld, Frank Halliday, Ramsay Auld, J.A.E. McDonald.

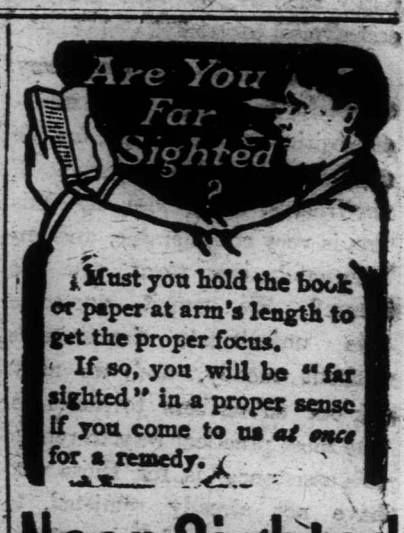
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Heating, Main Building, Military Hospital, Charlottetown, P. E. I.," will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, FRIDAY, November 8, 1918, for the heating apparatus to main building, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Military Hospital. Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings and the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, Charlottetown, P. E. I. the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, St. John, N. B., and the Inspector of Dominion Buildings, Halifax, N. S. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1918. Nov. 6, 1918—11

W. J. P. McLAN, M.D. M.L. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. NEWBORN BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Job Printing Done at The Herald Office.



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E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, and Jeweler. South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Change in Time Table. Commencing Monday August 19th, 1918, the Car Ferry, Prince Edward Island, will resume service between Borden and Tormentine, and the time table will be the same as was in effect when she was withdrawn, giving two return trips to the Mainland daily. The service between Summerside and Pt. Du'Chene will be discontinued after Saturday, August 17th, 1918. District Passenger Agents' Office August 16th, 1918.