

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918

VOL. XLVII. No. 16.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th May, 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 Elmsfield 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 Blomidin Station and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WEBER, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 58th March, 1918, April 3, 1919-21

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



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, 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 be licensed to a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead 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 erect 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 honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.
PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.
April 26, 1916-17

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect February 21st, 1918.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward Read Up	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.00	6.00	5.30	10.30
3.33	7.00	4.18	8.55
4.30	7.30	3.35	7.55
	8.20	2.30	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4.30	7.45	5.40	7.25
5.15	8.15	3.20	6.45
6.00	9.00	2.15	6.00
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.30	6.30	5.40	11.00
4.14	5.44	9.22	9.35
5.44	6.51	8.03	8.55
6.51	8.00	6.45	8.25
		5.45	6.50
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.10	6.30	11.10	9.35
4.45	5.25	8.55	8.25
5.25	7.30	8.25	6.50
7.30		6.50	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8.50		5.30	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4.50	6.05	9.20	8.03
6.05	6.45	8.33	7.33
6.45	7.30	8.25	6.45
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.10	6.30	10.10	8.20
4.55		8.20	
7.05		6.29	

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.
C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines), Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Grand Opening!

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

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

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

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

Come In and See Me
You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

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

L. J. REDDIN.

Jan. 1917.
ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD

The Toll Of Frightfulness

(Providence Journal)

In studying the results of Ger-frightfulness on the sea, it should not be overlooked that the policy announced on the thirty-first of January, last year, to go into effect next day, did not begin. It had been pursued almost from the beginning of the war. The only thing about the "barred zone" order that was new was Germany's acknowledgment thereof of a hideous plan which, in fact, she had been pursuing right along.

In order to estimate the effects, the year's toll of frightfulness is properly to be considered in connection with what went on before. It was a continuing period, not an isolated one. Looking backward, it is readily perceived that down to the first of February, 1917, Germany was experimenting, both in a diplomatic and in a military sense, with her new weapon for gaining command of the sea. The efficiency of the U-boat was being tested, and so was world sentiment on the savage species of warfare.

Success with the former was marked. But the attempt to win the approval of the neutral nations, the "guardians of international law," failed utterly. The torpedoing of the British steamer Sussex, with Americans on board in March, 1916, brought the diplomatic phase to a climax. With the menace of a break with the United States before her eyes, Germany paused. She promised that, thereafter, no merchantmen should be sunk without warning or without provision for the safety of lives, except when flight or resistance was attempted. The promise was soon thrown to the winds, and seven months after was formally abandoned. In the interval, Germany was rushing preparations for a stupendous effort.

"The barred zone" degree established a paper blockade around the enemy coasts, through which the United States was to be permitted to send one ship a week, provided the hull was painted in distinguishing colours. The Government at Washington promptly rejected the concession. Von Bernstorff was handed his passport and war followed.

A compilation of losses to allied and neutral shipping for the year shows a destruction of between six and seven million tons, rather more than half the amount that, in the announced plan of the German Admiralty, was calculated as necessary to bring Great Britain to the starvation point and drive her out of the war. The number of ships sunk was roughly fourteen hundred, or at an average rate of more than one hundred a month, Great Britain being by far the heaviest loser. Norway, a neutral, has suffered more than any other nation except the British. But the rate was frequently exceeded in 1916. In April of that year 70 allied and 27 neutral merchantmen were sent to the bottom, in May the combined toll was 60, in June 68, in July 50, in August 165, in September 180, in October 218, in November 220.

In no period of four weeks during 1917 was the high record of the previous year reached, and only in one period was it closely approached. At the close of the "barred zone" year we find that U-boat destruction shows a marked falling off. It reached its climax in April. The score has been steadily running down since June. The U-boats are decidedly less efficient than they were, not only last year but the year before.

It may be explained that there are fewer ships on the sea, and it is also the case that they are being navigated with greater caution. But that does not materially affect the evidence that the U-boats are falling progressively. Essentially, the problem is one for the Allied navies to solve, and it is being grappled with effectively. There can be no question about it on the face of the figures. With measures, offensive and defensive, showing continually improved efficiency, the assumption is sound that the U-boats have done their worst. The prospect is good for a much reduced toll the coming year, and soon or late, the virtual extermination of the "basilisk of the sea."

Drink

(Providence Journal)

The first drink: What will it be? A mistake. The excuse: Sociability; good fellowship. The theory: An occasional drink doesn't hurt a fellow as long as he doesn't lose his head and take another or fall in with the crowd and stand till everybody is muzzy. Pretty poor philosophy that. It has killed many a good fellow with too much confidence in himself.

"The first drink doesn't do a man any good. You can't argue that point. Even if it proves harmless, it never by any chance does him a bit of good. This whole proposition has been argued pro and con and tested out in practice by thousands of fellows as good as you or I, and the final verdict is that the first drink is just a big mistake.

Good fellowship, companionship, sociability, whatever you please to call that spirit which draws good fellows together, certainly doesn't depend on a drink of anything ever served at a table or over a bar. We must be careful not to confuse the muzziness of a man in his cups, the song and laughter and joviality that goes with mild intoxication, with good fellowship. Good fellows never feel impelled to hand one another a wallop on the eye and then apologize next day when they have recovered their senses. Good fellowship never prompts a man to ridicule or sneer at a comrade who thinks more of his health and self-respect than he thinks of his stomach.

If a man wants a drink or thinks he needs one, that is his business; when it comes to your selection of a drink, that is your business. A real man will never confess by look or word any surprise or disappointment when you choose buttermilk, lemonade or water. If you are not two by four character yourself, you will never feel any compunction whatever, in any company anywhere, in making your own uncondensed choice of beverages.

The wise boy, those days, keeps his head clear and brings home the bacon. The smart alec peters out half way along the road. It is no longer a mere question of morals, or even of health. Efficiency makes teetotalism necessary and avoidable.

What will you have?
Make it mineral—water if you are bound to squander money on your drink—and stay in the race.

A Providential Preparation

(Providence Journal)

The following incident in the life of the saintly Benedictine, John Bede Polding—appointed first Bishop of Australia in 1834, and first Archbishop of Sydney in 1842—is narrated in Cardinal Moran's history of the Catholic Church in Australia.

"The Bishop, being summoned on some errand of charity, had to travel a considerable distance into the interior and unfrequented part of Australia. Falling ill by the way, he was tended and cared for by an old lady, who, on his restoration to health and strength, expected from him, as a return for her kindness and attention, a promise that, wherever he might be at the time, he would come, if summoned, to attend and administer to her in her last hour. Many winters and summers rolled away, and one autumn night, when the chill blasts were tearing the leafy covering from the forest trees, a summons came for him to hasten to the death-bed of his benefactress. Leaving everything without a moment's hesitation, he started to redeem his promise. Over mountain and rock, through forest and morass, on he went, little heeding falling rain or prowling beast. Hour after hour sped by; and when at length, faint and weary, he reached the appointed spot, he found the place deserted. While the Bishop meditated what was further to be done, his attention was attracted by the steady thud of a woodman's axe in the distance.

"Turning his steps in the direction where the sounds proceeded, he soon came upon a sturdy old Irishman felling timber; and learned from him that the old lady, fearing his non-arrival, had set out, ill and dying as she was, to seek spiritual comfort and assistance; though wither she had gone the good Irishman could not say. Feeling that it would be useless to go in search of her, the Bishop sat down on a trunk of a tree, and addressing the woodcutter, said: 'Well my good man, after all, I don't intend to have come here for nothing; so kneel down and I'll hear your confession.' At first the Irishman objected, alleging his want of preparation as an excuse; but, his scruples being at length overcome, he knelt down, penitent and sorrowing, and soon received absolution for his sins. It was then arranged that he should go to Communion during the week, and they parted. Dr. Polding set out on his return, but had not gone many steps when he heard a crash; and, hastening back to understand the cause, found his penitent dead—crushed beneath the trunk of a fallen tree.

Wisdom is knowledge springing from the highest causes, says St. Thomas. It is a shield, then, which preserves those who have the good fortune to possess it from the perils with which their desires surround them.

The Iron Heel

(Providence Journal)

The effort of General von Falkenhayn to separate Flanders from the rest of Belgium are meeting with strong opposition from the Belgian people. The arrest and deportation of the judges of the Court of Appeals, with the exception of Judge Jannair, who was arrested but released on account of illness, are officially announced in a dispatch to the Belgian legation. The Court of Appeals incurred the displeasure of the German authorities by instituting proceedings against the few Belgian activists who were working with the German Government for the separation of the Flemish and Walloon portions of Belgium. The Court of Cassation, which suspended its sittings as a protest against the arrest and deportation, has been warned by the German Military Government that its action is regarded as hostile to the German Government. All judiciary activity has been voluntarily suspended. Protests are being sent to Havre by communal councils and influential citizens, but Germany is still acting with a strong hand. The Bishops have been prevented from meeting to discuss the situation, but have protested individually. The Free University of Brussels, in a protest signed by

NEVER NEGLECT BRONCHITIS

IT MAY TURN TO PNEUMONIA.

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold, and starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest.

You have, no doubt, wakened up in the morning and have had to cough several times to raise the phlegm from the bronchial tubes, and have found it of a yellowish or gray, greenish color, and you have received relief right away.

This is a form of bronchitis, which if not cured immediately, may turn into pneumonia or some more serious trouble.

Cure the cold with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thereby prevent bronchitis and pneumonia taking hold on your system.

Mr. E. J. J. New Finland, Saak, writes:—"I was troubled, for years, with bronchitis and could not find any relief. I was especially bad on a damp day. I went to a druggist, and asked him for something to stop the cough and constant tickling in my throat. He gave me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I found gave me instant relief. I think it is the best medicine for bronchitis I know of. Now I take care I always have a bottle of it on hand."

Do not accept a substitute for "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c, and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Famous Foundlings

(Providence Journal)

An approximately correct notion of the immense benefits conferred on American society by the charitable institutions under the control of the Church may be gained by multiplying several hundredfold the result achieved by one such institution, the New York Foundling Hospital, established in 1809 by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Ladies Home Journal thus tabulates some of those results:

Looking over the world, the Sisters see over 22,000 children that they have placed in homes; and among these children there is an artist of note, two bank directors, several physicians, numerous lawyers, a concert singer, several musicians, one of them a young man who, learning of his humble origin, came back to play for the Sisters and show them his great talent. Former Mayor Henry L. Jost of Kansas City was a founding sent out from this home.

There is hardly any line of endeavor that is not represented by these 22,000 foundlings; and in three or four cases names made famous by the present war are names borne by foundlings.

"Didn't I see you out in your new car today?"
"Yes I was out for a trial."
"Was the trial satisfactory?"
"No; the judge fined me \$10."

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.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Had Heart Trouble For 5 Years.

WOULD GO INTO FITS.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less with some form of heart trouble.

Little attention is paid to the slight weakness until the heart starts to beat irregularly, and they suddenly feel faint and dizzy, and feel as if they were smothering.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken, and thus secure prompt and permanent relief.

Mr. W. H. Porter, Kiltbuck, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with my heart for five years, and was so bad it would send me into fits and smothering. I could not do any work while I was affected, but after taking three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I have regained my health."

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

The Herald

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SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

At The Federal Capital

Parliamentary proceedings were resumed on Tuesday, April 2 after the Easter holidays. In the meantime, the disturbances regarding the enforcement of the Military Service Act had occurred at Quebec, and expectation was rife as to what would take place, as soon as the House of Commons reconvened. Everyone felt sure that this unfortunate affair would be aired, possibly quite vigorously, at the very first opportunity afforded after the meeting of the House. As a consequence of this excitement and the expectation of what might be expected, there were crowded galleries, during the afternoon and evening of Tuesday. At the proper moment the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, detailed to the House the actual condition of things at Quebec, in accordance with the information furnished him by General Lessard, who was placed in charge of the military government of the city. After the Prime Minister had made his statement and intimated the drastic changes to be made to the Military Service Act, the matter went over for that day, with the understanding that an opportunity would be afforded, at a later sitting, to discuss the matter openly. This did not eventuate until Friday afternoon, Col. Currie, M. P. for South Simcoe, Ont., expressed his desire to move an adjournment of the House, for the purpose of discussing this important public matter, but he was asked by the Prime Minister to defer his motion for a day or two. This was agreed to, and then the ordinary business of Parliament went on the same as any other day.

On Friday afternoon, after the usual routine business of the sitting, and after the Prime Minister had laid upon the table of the House the new Order-in-Council relative to the Military Service Act, which holds out short shrift for future rioters, Col. Currie made his motion. It was thought, indeed, feared, that there might be some fireworks, that the debate might take an aggressive turn, and perhaps things might be said that would be better left unsaid. The Speaker, Honorable Mr. Rhodes, who was evidently seized with this idea, advised moderation and threw around the whole matter every possible safeguard. He read from the rules of the House that the motion was properly in order, and that his responsibility ended there. But he intimated that there was another question, and that was as to the advisability of proceeding with the debate. The deciding of this phase of the question was in the hands of the Members themselves, and the rule requiring the consent of twenty Members to enable the debate to go on was enforced. When the question was put, twenty-one Members stood up, therefore everything was quite in order to proceed.

In moving his resolution, the Colonel acquitted himself most creditably, his speech was moderate and, for the most part, in good form. Some few criticisms were thrown out here and there at the Government might well have been left out, but on the whole, no one could take any very serious

objection. Col. Currie's motion was seconded by Mr. Stevens of Vancouver, who made a vigorous speech and was somewhat disposed to be more extreme than Col. Currie. But Speaker Rhodes was on the watch, and, as I should have said before, had once or twice called the Colonel to order, and twice at least, Mr. Stevens was called to order. However, the mover and seconder got through without creating any very extraordinary excitement in the House. Whether or not, the resolution was moved and the debate consequent upon it were of any great value is open to question, but one thing is certain, there was a certain amount of pent-up feeling and, we may perhaps say, superfluous gas that required an opportunity for expansion, and it was felt pretty generally when they were through, that there was a considerable amount of relief.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition, now took the floor, and in a speech of moderate length, and with a considerable amount of adroitness and skill, endeavored to create the impression that the Government were to blame in the first instance for the trouble that had arisen in Quebec. He expressed himself most unequivocally in favor of observing the law, and openly declared that the law must be obeyed whether right or wrong. But what he pretended to complain of was that those who had been engaged by the Government to carry out the law in Quebec were not men of a very high character, and that they were very harsh and extreme and otherwise unacceptable in the manner in which they did their work. He professed to believe that the ring-leaders of the riot and the public disturbance did not belong to Quebec, they had come from Montreal and some other outside centres. In any event, he admitted that the law must be obeyed, property rights protected, and peace maintained. The Opposition Leader's address was very plausible but when subjected to a thorough analysis, contained very little.

The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, now took up the debate, and it was quite evident that he felt the gravity of the situation,—more than that, that he was quite equal to the occasion. Those best acquainted with him noted that he appeared to be in one of his rare fighting moods. He scored the Leader of the Opposition in an exchange of repartee, and made a most able and complete defense of the Military Service Act. The Prime Minister was in a position to speak with greater strength because of the Order-in-Council, which the Government had just announced, giving those in command in Military districts authority to call out troops in actual, if not threatened, riots without orders or intervention from the civil authorities, and further providing that those persons rioting shall immediately become liable for service in khaki. This expression on the part of the Prime Minister roused his followers to enthusiasm. They were now convinced that the Government were going to deal physically and forcefully with the opponents of the draft. The firm ground on which the Prime Minister found himself, completely took the wind out of the sails of those behind him, if there were any, who were disposed to be insurgent. The Prime Minister's speech was admirably received by the House, and the Liberal Unionists were loud in their applause. Up to this time, Mr. Speaker was most watchful of the debate, and allowed not the slightest departure from the rules governing such occasions. But he had not cause, of course, for exercising any disciplinary methods while

the Prime Minister was speaking. Sir Robert concluded his address just at six o'clock, and the House then took recess.

The debate was resumed after the House reassembled at eight o'clock, and was continued all night long, until nearly five in the morning. During the evening sitting, after the first few speeches, the discipline of Mr. Speaker was considerably relaxed and all during the weary hours of the night, the members spoke on nearly everything under the sun except the motion before the House. The situation was safe, there was no sign of any difficulty and Mr. Speaker was not disposed to enforce his rules too severely. A number of speakers on both sides of the House availed themselves of the long-drawn-out debate to have their say, and indeed, it would be very hard to analyze what this many instances really was. Among those to take a hand in the debate along towards the small hours of the morning was Captain Joseph Reid, Member for Prince County, P. E. I. The Captain well sustained his reputation in his lucubrations. He seldom or never rises to make any remarks, but his old habits carry him away, and in no time he is at sea. Instead of discussing the motion before the House, he discussed everything that his imagination could conjure up. He tried to convey to his hearers what a widely travelled man he was, and how he had been in almost all the countries of the world, and he was just going into the harbor of Rio Janeiro, South America, when Mr. Speaker called him to order. He was unable to see what their was in that South American port that had anything to do with the riots in Quebec, and the Captain was obliged to stop short. This was a most unfortunate occurrence, to stop the Captain right in the harbor before he came into port. The Captain was—well between his destination and the deep sea. Of course he had not enlightened the House to any great degree regarding the matter of the debate, but he had amused the House. He caused considerable amusement but he has found his level, not only on that occasion, but on all occasions.

At the conclusion of the debate, about half past four, Col. Currie withdrew his motion of adjournment. The House then went into committee on a resolution of the Prime Minister. The resolution was reported agreed upon, and a bill founded thereon was read for the first time. The House then adjourned. It was daybreak as the members filed out of the House and proceeded to their respective residences to secure a little needed rest. Thus ended in good order an event that had been anticipated with more or less interest by several members of the House.

An Hour Gained
In Bay Light

All went well on Monday. Trains started "at the new time." Schools and offices opened an hour earlier than usual, and few got to their work or studies late. The hour that was lost to sleep and rest in the morning was not missed, and everyone rejoices in the fact that this hour will be made up by an hour more for recreation in the evening. This will continue day after day all summer long. Nor do we think that our farmers when they "get into it," will have much to grumble about. If the dew is not off the grass by seven o'clock in the morning, "the most independent men in the world" can go to work at eight. And if they choose they can work an hour later in the evening. For the people of towns and country alike, we think that most of them will ere long discover that there is truth as well as poetry in the lines:
"Early to bed and early to rise
Is the way to be healthy,
wealthy and wise."

Provincial Legislature

The House met on Monday evening when Hon. Mr. Arsenault submitted a bill entitled "The Statute Law Amendment Act," read a first time, Mr. Bell inquired when the Public Accounts would be laid on the table. Hon. Mr. Arsenault replied "tomorrow," and then moved the adjournment of the House in order that the members might have an opportunity to hear Mr. Thomas Adams, address on Town Planning.

The House met Tuesday morning at 11.45, Deputy Speaker, A. A. Macdonald, in the absence of Speaker Prowse, in the chair. Hon. Charles Dalton presented a petition, which was read, praying for an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Estate of the late Owen Connolly, consisting of the following persons: Rev. Bishop O'Leary, D. D., Sir W. W. Sullivan, Chief Justice Matheson, Sir Charles Dalton, Rev. M. G. Smith, Gilbert Gaudet, Esq., K. C., C. R. Smallwood, Esq., K. C., and one or two other trustees.

The Premier tabled the Public Accounts. On motion of Sir Charles Dalton a bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Alberton," was read a second time, considered clause by clause by the House in committee of the whole, Mr. J. A. Dewar in the chair. The bill was agreed to. Hon. Mr. McNeill moved the second reading of a bill entitled "An Act to vest certain lands in the town of Summerside." The House in committee of the whole (Mr. Dewar in the chair) considered the bill clause by clause. The bill was reported agreed to. House then adjourned at 3 o'clock. On resumption at 3 o'clock Hon. Sir Charles Dalton moved that the bill regarding the Connolly estate be given a second reading tomorrow.

On the motion of the Premier, seconded by Hon. H. D. McEwen, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider a resolution regarding intoxicating liquors. The chief features of the bill are: That no person except a wholesale vendor will be allowed to import liquors into the province, this however, not applying to wine for sacramental purposes. In connection with that there will be a certain number of vendors appointed. The local vendors will obtain their liquors through the wholesale vendor. There will be a provision for an inspector, who will be authorized to inspect the premises and books of the wholesale vendor and ascertain what liquors are on hand at the time the Act goes into operation. He will likewise make an inspection of the premises and stock of the local vendors. He will then periodically make examinations of the same premises, ascertain what liquors have been obtained since last visit, and ascertain what liquors have been sold, and to whom, in that way he will be able to trace every quantity of liquor that had been disposed of in this province. This will be a check on the local traffic. No other person within the province will be authorized to keep or sell liquors. In the rough, these are the provisions of the bill which will be submitted to the House. It is rather a lengthy document, and even since it has been engrossed there have been a number of amendments made by the Commission which they think advisable. These amendments will come up as the bill goes through the House.

Mr. Bell suggested that a provision should be made that the purchaser of liquor should be fined an equal sum with vendor. They should both be made equally guilty. He also expressed the opinion that the matter should be taken entirely out of the hands of the druggists and the sale put into hands of men who could be safely trusted to carry out the provision of the law. The Premier replied that the points raised by him were amply covered by the bill and if there was any complaint it was that the bill was too drastic. The difficulty in making men tell the truth as to where they got the liquor was a matter that could not be regulated. Unfortunately, the propensity to swear falsely had existed before and since the time of Ananias.

Mr. Johnston said he would like a copy of the Order in Council to which the Premier referred, and he thought it would be a good thing if copies were placed on members' desks. As regards Mr. Bell's suggestion as to fining the purchaser equally with the vendor, it would hardly be fair to fine a poor man, who had been taking a dozen or so drinks, \$2.00 for being drunk, and a hundred dollars besides.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The House then adjourned to 8 p. m. The Legislature sat on Tuesday evening with closed doors and discussed the question of increased production. Good progress was made in the matter of organization. The question of closing the House during the following week was also considered. In view of the condition of the roads and the fact that members could do very little towards organizing their districts: it was decided not to close but rather to use all dispatch in putting through the business of the House with a view to an early adjournment. Steps are being taken to place Dr. Robertson's speech in every home at the earliest possible convenience.

The House met at 12 noon, when Mr. J. A. Dewar presented a petition for the incorporation of J. D. Jenkins Limited. Mr. Hughes moved the second reading of a bill to incorporate the Kingston Rural Telephone Company Ltd. Hon. Sir Charles Dalton moved the second reading of the bill incorporating "The Trustees of the last will and testament of the late Owen Connolly," and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole. Mr. A. A. Macdonald in the chair. Sir Charles Dalton explained the Bill, which he said affected a large class of the public and the intention of which was to assist the existing Board of Trustees. The intention of the Act was not to attempt to interfere with the disposition of the funds of the estate, but merely to make it more effective. There had been some criticisms in a general way as to how the estate stood, what it amounted to, what disposition had been made of it, and so on. The object was to give to the public an account of the estate, what had been done, how much had been expended, and what the estate consisted of now.

Mr. Bell asked what it cost at the present time to administer the estate and what economy would be practised under the new administration.

Sir Charles Dalton replied that no charge or commission would be entailed on the estate. The Trustees would not be given any commission for their services.

Mr. Bell said that at the present time there was a man appointed whose duty it was to collect the accounts of the real estate, pay taxes and invest moneys, or at any rate deposit these moneys in the bank and do work of that kind. He understood that man was an excellent servant of the estate and he would have to be retained. Apart from this he wanted to know what would be saved on the administration of the estate.

Mr. Johnson said that although not a promoter of the bill nor a signer of the petition, he had had occasion to look into the matter, and he thought that the scheme that was being propounded was a most excellent one. The late Mr. Connolly was at one time, he understood, worth some \$700,000, whereas at the present time, the estate amounted to about \$170,000. The will provided that there should not at any time be fewer than three trustees, but for eight or nine years there was only one trustee. By making the trustees a body corporate, the Board would have to meet regularly and it would no longer be an individual matter among the trustees but on every question in connection with the administration of the estate there would have to be a consensus of opinion. There were about 26,000 Irish Roman Catholics in the province he said, and they were all deeply interested in the estate.

Mr. Saunders said he did not think there was an Irishman in P. E. Island who knew very much about the Connolly estate, a matter that was vitally important to them. If it was true that the estate was at one time worth \$700,000, that money invested at 4 per cent. would mean a sum of \$28,000 a year, sufficient to educate 200 boys, and he did not think half the number were being educated.

(Continued on page 3)

CARTER'S
Tested Seeds!

1918. Arriving Daily. 1918.

Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT
White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded
SEED OATS

Heavy, re-cleaned and graded Island grown
Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo,
Black Tartarian, Old Island Black, Choice Imported Banner.

Clover and Timothy Seed
High grade Nos. 1 and 2 quality, our celebrated Queen, Mammoth, Rose, Alsike, Early Red and White Dutch. Alsike and White (mixed) special for pastures.

Nos. One and Two Grades Timothy Seed; also fancy No. 1 Seed and good No. 2.

Carloads of Vetches, Field Peas, Fodder Corn, 2 and 6-rowed Barley, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Spring Rye, etc., etc., all at the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail, at our Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, and by nearly two hundred merchants in P. E. Island. (See list in Seed Catalogue)

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.
Seedsmen to the People of P. E. I.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

We want to show you \$15
the Best Overcoat \$15

You Want a New Overcoat

You have been planning to get one for weeks now, and of course you want to get the Best; Overcoat that your money will buy.

You will be helped to the best \$15.00 Overcoat—in this big men's store of ours.

Here are the specifications:

- FUR COLLAR OVERCOAT.....\$15.00
Men's Black Beaver Cloth Overcoat, made in a 50-inch Double Breast Style, with barrel buttons and loops. The fur collar is of 1-piece Black Persian Lamb warm quilted lining, 2 outside pockets, and a feature about this coat is the heavy knitted wristlets. All sizes. Price.....\$15.00
Have you seen our range of \$15.00 Winter Overcoats? You will say they are the best you ever saw. As many have said they are big values for little money. They are made from a good heavy English Tweed, full lined, double breast style, con- vertible collar that will button up closely round the neck. These coats have a good appearance and will supply the very best in winter comfort. They come in fancy browns, grey and mixed tweeds. Length 50 inches. Breast 36-44. Price.....\$15



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 look along 20,000 figs with them.

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

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th May, 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. 3 from St. Mary's Road, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, March 29th, 1918.
April 3, 1918—31

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 2.)

Mr. Stewart said that if there were any depreciation in the estate, that was a matter that could be remedied in the courts; but he thought it was a mistake to make the statements that had been made in this regard as they seemed to cast a reflection on the character of prominent men in this country, some of whom are not able to defend themselves.

The premier thought that there had been no intention on the part of the members to throw discredit on anybody. The remarks rather indicated an uncertainty as to the value of the estate, in which the public were interested. He was sure he voiced the sentiments of hon. members that there was no intention to cast any reflection on those who had held such high positions. The House then adjourned.

At 4 o'clock the House went into committee to resume the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Estate of the late Owen Connolly. The bill was reported agreed to with amendments. The bill entitled the Statute Law Amendment Act, was read a second time and progress was reported.

In the evening Hon. Mr. Arsenault moved the second reading of the bill to consolidate and amend the Prohibition Acts of the Province.

Mr. Bell said that in the Bill before the House it was proposed to enact that the Prohibition Commission appointed by the Provincial Government should license a vendor or vendors. He contended that it was not within the power of the Legislature to authorize such appointments. He asked if steps had been taken to co-operate with the Dominion Government in this matter. He was not opposed to the principle of enforcement of prohibition by commission if only the commission would carry out the law. But he was sorry to say that in Summerside the results do not indicate that the prohibitory law is better enforced now than before the commission was appointed.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault said that it was understood between Provincial and Dominion authorities that the latter would appoint a vendor or vendors, only when the former did not do so. As to the enforcement of the prohibitory law by the Commissioners, he had pleasure in being able to say that they had done their work well. The Government has never shirked its responsibility for the enforcement of the law. But in order to put an end to constant criticisms, the motive of which was political, they had to refer to a Commission of independent men out of politics. The result has been that, while his office had been relieved of a great deal of important work, the law has been satisfactorily administered. The conditions in Summerside are indeed satisfactory.

The motion passed, and the bill was read a second time. The House then went into Committee, Mr. McNevin in the chair. Progress was reported at ten o'clock, when the House adjourned.

On Thursday morning several bills were presented and read for the first time. Written replies were given to a number of questions asked by members of the Opposition. Hon. Mr. Arsenault submitted a report of the conservation and development Commission. The bill to incorporate the Kingston Rural Telephone Company was read a third time and passed. The reports of the Trustees of Falconwood Hospital and of the Department of Public Works were tabled.

In the afternoon, on motion of Hon. Mr. Dalton, the bill to incorporate the last will and Testament of Owen Connolly was read a third time and passed. On motion of Hon. Mr. Arsenault the House, in Committee, resumed consideration of the bill to consolidate and amend the various acts relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors—Mr. McNevin in the Chair. At six o'clock progress was reported. In the evening—Consideration of the Prohibitory Liquor Amendment Act, in Committee, was resumed.

Friday morning the members of the Legislature drove to Fal-

conwood and inspected all the institutions there. The House met at 12:30 p. m. and after some business being done adjourned until 3 p. m. On resumption a number of bills were given a second reading and passed through committee. The House then went into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the Prohibition Bill.

The House resumed at 9 o'clock and immediately went into Committee on the Prohibition Consolidation Bill, Mr. McNevin in the chair.

Before the adjournment of the House, Hon. Mr. Arsenault directed attention to the conditions which exist as to the decisions of the Tribunals under the Military Service Act, and the decisions of the Courts in cases of appeal. In such cases he said the Government of the Province has no more right to interfere than it has in any other case judicially decided. And the decisions must be carried out. It is indeed the duty of everyone concerned to loyally accept these decisions—except when there has been an avoidable change of conditions and circumstances. To deal with such cases there has been created a "Leave of Absence Board." He had been instrumental in the appointment of Major Boulter now in Halifax, as chief member of the Board to deal with P. E. Island cases, and Mr. Morsion, Prothonotary for the Supreme Court, will confer and advise with him regarding applications for leave, owing to changed circumstances over which the applicant for exemption had no control. There seems to be an impression abroad that he (Premier Arsenault) might have some influence in obtaining a decision of the Military Tribunals and the Courts. That is a mistake. He had no more power, or influence or right to obtain a reversal of judgment in the case of claims for exemption from Military Service than he had in other cases tried by the Courts.

Saturday morning the House met at 11:30 after routine business of the day. On motion of the Premier the House adjourned until 10:00 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Progress of the War

Paris, April 9.—Germany is making her supreme desperate effort and not winning, even though she makes important and serious advances. Newspaper maps with their lines indicating advances and retreats do not fully measure this battle. The gauge to study is not geographical lines but the Boche death roll. Keep in mind that really the plan is to kill Boches, to smash German divisions, and the Allied plan is being carried out. The important facts to hold on to when fears and doubts come lurking are that the Boche is being killed by such thousands as to thrill the heart of freemen and that the utmost endeavors of the German armies are being parried by smaller and not the main forces of the Allies. It is the punch at the end that is going to win this fight. This is not to suggest that the danger is past. Now is no moment for overconfidence, as the battle is a long way from finished and terrible, anxious days are coming, but it is the moment for unshaken and unshakable faith, grim, burning determination, and the utmost effort of every individual man and woman who values liberty and the sanctity of the home. Therefore, stand fast, as the superb troops of Great Britain and France and your own sons are standing on the blood reeking soil of the west.

London, April 9.—The German artillery developed great activity early this morning on the British front on the line from Labasse Canal to south of Armentieres, according to today's War Office announcement. The text of the statement reads: "Early this morning the enemy's artillery developed great activity on the front extending from Labasse Canal to south of Armentieres. Elsewhere on the British front, except for shelling in the neighborhood of Villars-Breton and Morcourt Lappe, there was nothing special to report."

With the British Army in France, April 10.—The Germans this morning extended the sector of yesterday's attack in the Northward by launching a drive against

the British between Armentieres and Messines. Once yesterday and again last evening the Germans gained some ground at Givenchy, but each time the British threw themselves so fiercely at the invaders that the latter were forced to withdraw the last time leaving upwards of 800 prisoners behind them. The battle which began yesterday morning between La Bassee and Fleurbaix, the correspondent says, is continuing today with unabated violence. The artillery duel has extended southward to Arras, while the Germans also are attacking between Armentieres and Messines on the Belgian border. The enemy has brought into action a tremendous concentration of artillery and is throwing his infantry in dense masses. The Germans, the writer declares, plainly are making another effort to break through the British positions.

London, April 10.—In their new attack on the front of the Somme battlefield, the war office announces, the Germans yesterday forced their way into Givenchy, but the British recaptured the town. Fierce fighting continued during last night on the front north of La Bassee Canal. The British troops are standing on the line of the Rivers Lawe and Lys and are engaged in heavy fighting with the Germans at the river crossing at Estaires and Bac St. Maur. The German front of attack is extending today. Early this morning a bombardment was begun of the British positions from the the Armentieres region as far north as the Ypres-Comines Canal. On the southern part of this front infantry fighting is reported to have begun.

April 11.—Swinging his heaviest legions and mightiest guns far to the north of the Picardy battlefield, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is now driving home attack after attack against the British lines between Arras and Ypres. Charging across the level country behind a tempest of high explosives and gas shells, the Germans have succeeded by terrific fighting in penetrating the British defences at points over a front of nearly thirty miles to a depth of almost 6 miles just to the south of Ypres. The loss of Principal Seaman of Prince Street School, to a captaincy in No. 6 Canadian Siege Battery Captain Seaman, who it will be remembered had the distinction of being mentioned in General Haig's despatches, is at present in a convalescent camp in England, recovering from an attack of trench fever. He had been in France since the summer of 1916 and had been in several of the biggest battles. His brother, L. N. Seaman, was recently promoted to Major of No. 349 Siege Battery. R. G. A. Both brothers are to be warmly congratulated on their promotion.

London, April 12.—Under terrific pressure the British continue to retire between Givenchy and Messines, the Germans having reached a maximum penetration of 12 miles. The important towns of Bethune, Bailleul and Hazebrouck, the latter a railway and highway junction, are within easy range of the enemy's guns. The hinges joining the elastic British line and the old front continue to hold well. Ludendorff has been increasing the attacking force and the battle may be expected to be fought with unabated violence for some days. That the British can make a satisfactory stand or that the Germans will retreat or that the present line is equally unlikely because the armies are struggling through an almost absolutely flat country. It is reasonable to expect that the enemy will attempt to reach the rolling ground beyond Lillers before resting.

London, April 15.—The Germans continue their powerful attacks against the British line in Flanders. The town of Neuve Eglise, an important strategic point, which has changed hands several times, remains in possession of the British. Field Marshal Haig's report tonight says: "In general it may be said that during the past forty-eight hours the enemy has made no appreciable advance on the Lys battlefield. He claims possession in his bulletins of both Neuve-Eglise and Locon, but latter British despatches show that he is certainly not in Neuve-Eglise and that in the vicinity of Locon the British lines remained intact."

Local and Other Items

Dispatch for the Daily Express from Geneva says that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is in a hospital suffering from a slight wound caused by a bomb dropped by one of the Allied aeroplanes on the Western front.

The following officers of the old 105th are now in France, Capt Allan MacLeod and Capt. Fall are now attached to the 123rd Battalion, composed of N. B. Engineers, Captain Campbell and Lieut. Cosh are with the 126th and Lieut. Robertson with the 26th.

Hon. Premier Arsenault received the following telegram last night from Messrs. James Paton and J. J. Johnson who are delegates to Ottawa in connection with the standardization of the P. E. I. R. R.

Hon. Premier Arsenault: Delegates have had conference with Ministers Reid, Carvell and Foster. Meet again Tuesday morning.

(Sgd.) PATON, JOHNSON.

It is stated that Hon. Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior, is having a bill put through the House setting aside Dominion lands within 15 miles of the railways in the Western provinces for soldiers' settlement. It is a very essential part of the scheme that the lands have reasonable railway service, and, under present conditions, the locations must go to the railways, not the railways to the location.

Dr. W. Robertson lectured to a fairly large and highly appreciative audience in the Assembly Hall at Summerside on Monday night on the gravity of the food situation and the need of greater production and economy by all classes. Mr. Neil MacLeod, K. C., presided, and with him on the platform were Rev. Dr. Gauthier of Palmer Road, all the clergy of Summerside and Mr. R. H. McDonald, Secretary of the Board of Trade. The address was one of the ablest and most convincing ever delivered in this town.

Private letters received in the city announce the promotion of Lieut. A. T. Seaman, son of Principal Seaman of Prince Street School, to a captaincy in No. 6 Canadian Siege Battery Captain Seaman, who it will be remembered had the distinction of being mentioned in General Haig's despatches, is at present in a convalescent camp in England, recovering from an attack of trench fever. He had been in France since the summer of 1916 and had been in several of the biggest battles. His brother, L. N. Seaman, was recently promoted to Major of No. 349 Siege Battery. R. G. A. Both brothers are to be warmly congratulated on their promotion.

Revelations of the highest importance are said by the Matin to have been made by Bolo Pasha, under sentence of death for treason, to whom a reprieve was granted. The newspaper asserts Bolo has made only a beginning of what he has to say, and another important case in connection with the German propaganda in France is about to develop. Major Julien, public prosecutor to the third court martial, his substitute, Captain Mornet, and Captain Bouchardon, examining magistrate, conferred for a long time on Monday morning at the law courts on the subject of Bolo Pasha's reprieve. Several evening newspapers say the execution of Bolo Pasha had been ordered for Monday morning.

Conferring the right to vote on women in Dominion elections was the theme which occupied parliament April 12. For hours the members of the House evolved arguments for and against, and while many members criticized the bill, yet there was nobody to be found to say an uncompromising word about the weaker sex. On the contrary, the French Canadian members from Quebec who were the chief opponents of the bill had such a high opinion of women that they would not like to see her decreased into the political arena where she would be contaminated by mixing with rude and rough politicians. The elasticity of the French language was taxed to the utmost to find expressions adequate to describe a man, her charms and her manifold power.

Local And Other Items

A delegation representing the Boards of Trade of Charlottetown and Summerside has been appointed to go to Ottawa in connection with the transportation facilities. The delegation consists of Messrs. Creel McArthur and I. LeRoy Holman, Summerside, Mr. W. F. Tidmarsh and N. Ratzenbury, Charlottetown.

It is officially announced that Mgr. Stagni, apostolic delegate of the Holy See, in Canada, has concluded his term of office here. Until his successor is named by Rome, the office will be filled by Mgr. Filippi, secretary to the apostolic delegate. Mgr. Stagni has been seven years in Ottawa. His departure will take place within the next few weeks.

For the first time in history of this City, Acadians, on April 15 had the pleasure, in St. Dunstan's Parish Hall, of enjoying a dramatic and musical entertainment in the language of La Belle France, the whole programme was carried out in French. The attendance was large and the entertainment throughout was thoroughly enjoyed not only by those who understood French but by the many others present who understood only the excellent music and dramatic impersonations.

Many good words have been heard as to the excellence of St. Dunstan's Dramatic Society's comedy drama, which played to crowded houses in Summerside and Kensington on Easter Monday and Tuesday evenings. St. Dunstan's have many past successes to their credit before the footlights, but none more so than that which they achieved Friday evening, when they presented to a large audience in the People's Theatre, the patriotic play "Under the Flag." The play is a strong and gripping one, being a succession of climaxes, leading up to other climaxes. There were no dull moments, no hitches; tragedy and comedy were delightfully interwoven, and the musical productions were in a class by themselves. The bill of the play is well in keeping with our time, being the British acting edition of the American play of the same title, and is suggestive of the beauty and nobility of the sacrifices which men and women are making every day. Few professional productions have been staged more successfully than "Under the Flag," last night and the dramatic personnel and in fact all the members of St. Dunstan's University may well feel proud of last night's performance. The orchestra was well balanced and its merits could not be too highly praised. Pleading specialties were given between the acts, giving a continuous and most complete evening's enjoyment. A vocal duet by Messrs. J. Howard O'Neill and A. Caron was indeed excellent. Miss Amy Byrne sang "Who Knows" beautifully and received loud and prolonged applause. A sale of candy was held between the acts for St. Vincent's Orphanage.

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Statement of Legal Expenses of James McIsaac.

In the matter of an Election of a Member for the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of King's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, holden on the Nineteenth day of November, 1917, and the Seventeenth day of December, 1917.

To J. W. McPhee \$ 53.65

B. I. S. Hall 5.00
Laura Knight 5.00
Angus McCormack 5.00
Hudson McDonald 2.00
Elmer Jenkins 2.00
Henry B. McDonald 5.00
George J. Moran 15.00
Ch'own Examiner 50.00
Ch'own Guardian 81.00
Postage 2.00
Telephones .45

\$226.60

By cash \$226.60

A. F. McQUAID,
Legal Agent for James McIsaac
Souris, P. E. I., Feb. 16, 1918.
April 17, 1918—21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 31st May, 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. 3, from Hunter's River, 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 Hunter's River, Whistley River, Rustico, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 31st May, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route. Charlottetown Post Office. 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 Charlottetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th May, 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. 4 from St. Peter's Bay, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. 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 St. Peter's Bay, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th May, 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 Bear River, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. 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 Bear River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

It Would Please You As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our assortment of

Wrist and Other Watches (For Ladies and Gents) From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS

From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay

Diamond Rings \$15 up.

It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and nickled plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs.

Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

WEDDING RINGS always in stock.

In our Optical Department we can test your eyes and fit the right lenses in any style of mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR

JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including sheep, lambs, and ewes.

A. A. Farquharson, 250 Queen St., Charlottetown, for Island Stock Breeding Company. Shropes—1 mature and 4 ram lambs. Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs. Leicester—1 ram lamb.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD

You must have Good Yeast

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

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

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

A Dirty Face.

When I rise in the cold morning, Ere my shoes I start to lace, Mother calls: "Now, Willie, darling, Don't forget to wash your face!"

If We Knew

Could we but draw the curtains That surrounded each other's lives, See the naked heart and spirit, Know what spur the action gives,

The Goat Girl

(Concluded.) Then I remembered the two little Toggenburg heesses the goat-woman had insisted upon giving me and as Baldwin and I ate under the trees I wouldn't have apologized to anybody for such a luncheon.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

than what you would have had to pay if you had had them shipped." Margaretta turned over in her sleep and for a moment there was an awful mix-up. When we drove up to our little shack, Georgina took her soapy arms out of the wash-tub and, in her husky voice, thanked Baldwin for his kindness.

"But child" (she was two years my junior), "what are we to do with them? I thought we'd have a day or two before they could be sent to us."

Baldwin looked around with an air of efficiency. "Perhaps I can find something to knock together that will do for a shed. I can stay over for a day or two, if you care to give me the job. Work's slack in my line now that the tourist-crowd is gone."

It was perfectly plain that we'd just have to have a man until we got things started, and Georgie and he talked it over, and arranged about the price. Georgina gave him his supper after we had finished, and told him he could have a cot under the eypress trees, if he didn't mind sleeping out of doors.

The next day Baldwin put up a shed, built a milking platform and made some very good-looking stanchions. He and Georgie talked goats all day long. They agreed that goats were goats, and not cows or pigs, and he gave them a bit of natural scenery in their corral and a spring-board and a pile of rocks. He thought it would be "good business" to get two more does while we were about it, as we had plenty of room, and he went off in his car and brought back Katherine and Cyrilla, both pure strain Toggenburgs like the others. Georgie and I tramped around all day in muddy boots and, after Fanchion had nibbled the elbows out of my shirt-waist, we put on strong blue denim blouses.

Baldwin ate with us now—it saved trouble—and we almost fell asleep in one another's faces we were so tired when the day's work was done. All our best ideas, and labour-saving devices, we had to admit, we owed to our hired man. It was he that equipped our milk boy with pockets back and front, and sent him off on his wheel sandwiched between quart-bottles of goats' milk to be delivered to our customers. And he stayed on. Indeed, although a month and then two months went by, there didn't seem to be a time when we could do without him on the ranch. (It was a ranch now!) And then, quite out of the blue, Georgina said that Baldwin had to have a lesson. The big house was once more in our hands—our tenants had gone—and we were to have tea there that very afternoon.

"But I don't understand, George!" "He's forgetting his place, that's all. He's got to be put where he belongs. It mustn't go any further. I want to give him a practical demonstration that we are not of his class—"

SCOTT'S EMULSION is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or water. ALL DRUGGISTS

not at all in the same class—that there's an immeasurable gulf between."

"If he has made any mistake, Georgie, you have only yourself to blame. Didn't you send me to San Berdo looking like a goat—a goat-girl, I mean. And didn't he come upon you in the wash-tub? It's pretty caddish to spring the rugs and things on him without a moment's notice. And he is calling us by our first names! How do you think he is going to feel about it, I ask you?"

"Barbara, he has just got to know we are ladies—that's all there is to it!" So Georgina put on an afternoon frock and silk stockings and everything; and set out tea things in front of the fire—even to the Sheffield silver tea-pot that Grandfather Peabody had tea out of with General George Washington at Newbury Inn—a frightful piece of snobbishness, if there ever was, on Georgie's part! And we were to have toasted muffins and jam and little cakes. She could do as she pleased, for all me, I told her; but it was milking time, and I rushed to the corral in my blue denim and muddy boots and was glad of it! You see, now that Georgina had got back her velvety voice and rosy cheeks, I could "talk up" to her and not feel sorry afterward. I was sitting on the milking-bench Baldwin had made for us and Margaretta was munching her measure of feed and looking off in a way she had, as if she were thinking beautiful thoughts, when I saw a man coming around the lane—a man in khaki and puttees and a rough rider's hat. He unhooked the gate, and it was Baldwin!

"Well," he said, "I've got my letter at last and am to report to the Presidio at San Francisco as soon as possible."

"You're going to be a soldier!" Margaretta looked around inquiringly, for I had stopped milking. "It's splendid of you—and then I could say no more, for, as in a vision, I saw in this young man all the youth and the brave manhood of the land going to war, and I could feel only a great sorrow."

"You are crying, Barbara?" "Yes—for, you all—all the young men that must go." I got up with my pail of milk and he took it out of my hand, and the next thing, I was somehow crying against his brand new brass buttons.

"We are to have tea in the big house"—it seemed such a small thing now—"and I must run over to the shack and wash up a bit. You are to go along, please. Georgina is waiting."

When I came back they were standing together before the log-fire—it had turned suddenly cool—and she was looking at him with such kind eyes, Georgina was always splendidly patriotic and his uniform had wiped out whatever she had against him. Baldwin was laughing.

"Your sister has been trying to break it to me as gentle as possible that you are not altogether what you seem. But you've never seemed anything else to me but what you are! And as this appears to be the moment for a general manifestation of conscience, I might as well confess that the day Barbara hired me at a dollar and fifty cents per. I wasn't exactly looking for a fare. In fact, I had just run up with my car. Oh, hang it all! how's a fellow to tell a girl he's in her class if she hasn't found it out for herself!" —Isabel J. Roberts, in Benzigor's Magazine.

The English Vocabulary. The newest English dictionaries contain nearly 500,000 words, many of them of foreign origin. There are only about 30,000 words that can be said to be "pure English." That is, the oldest English literature embraces only about that many which cannot be ascribed to other languages. But we have so readily adopted words from other languages, or modified words that have been handed to us by others, that we now lead all other languages in the matter of vocabulary.

WAS TROUBLED WITH INDIGESTION COULD KEEP NOTHING ON STOMACH.

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw debilitated feeling in it.

It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion if you will only see that old and well-known remedy Burdock Blood Bitters, which will regulate the stomach so that you may eat what you wish without any ill after effects.

Mrs. Wm. C. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters; it is worth its weight in gold. I was troubled with indigestion, and was so bad I could not keep anything on my stomach. A friend advised me to try B.B.B. which I did, and I never felt better in my life."

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words are used. It is not until we begin reaching the complexities of civilization that we find we have to employ many more words or sounds to express our meaning or to convey our thoughts or ideas.

The most restricted vocabulary is that of a primitive people of the South Sea Islands. They use only about a hundred words. The Eskimos used only about three hundred words. The Indians in this country, when it was first discovered, used two or three thousand words. The more advanced Indians of Central and South America employed four or five thousand. In Shakespeare's time the English language had developed until it included more than a hundred thousand words, including those adopted or borrowed from other languages and Anglicized.

Shakespeare stuck to the English language very closely—more closely, in fact, than other writers of his day. Ninety per cent of the words he used were English, while Milton used only eighty per cent of words peculiar to the language in which he wrote.

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"Oh, you men! You manufacture lies out of whole cloth." "And what do you women use—remnants?" 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.

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Miss A. Windsor, Peterboro, Ont., writes:—"I have been sick for about four years with pains in my head and pains in my shoulders which I always thought were caused by working outside in the sun on the farm. People told me that it was my liver bothering me, so I bought three vials of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and found that they were doing me good. I continued taking them until now I am well and strong. I am very thankful to you for my recovery."

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Poultry Food! We Have Just Received 1000 Bushels Mixed Wheat, Oats & Barley Excellent Feed for Poultry Clean, Sound Grain, selling at the Lowest Prices, and in any quantity. Just in, several cars of Bran, Middlings, Robin Hood Flour, Rolled Oats, Calf Meal, White and Black Feed Oats. To arrive shortly, Carload of Feed Wheat, 5 tons Chick Feed for young Chickens— Wholesale and Retail. Carter & Co. Ltd. Seeds and Feeds

BOOTS AND SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES This year we have stocked up with many new lines of medium priced Footwear. MEN'S BOOTS \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 EACH LINE EXTRA VALUE. WOMEN'S BOOTS Many lines of Women's bought at the old prices, and selling at the old prices. See our lines at \$3.75, \$3.95, and \$4.50. LET US SHOW YOU. ALLEY & CO. AGENTS FOR Queen Quality and Amherst Shoes.

Notice to Debtors All old Accounts, of which payment has already been demanded by newspaper advertisement, will now be collected without further notice. D. E. MORRIS, M. D. Dundas, Dec. 25, 1917-41. CANADA Province of Prince Edward Island. IN THE SURROGATE COURT. In the matter of the Estate of Edward Colbert, late of Beach Point, in King's County, in the said Province, Fisherman deceased, Intestate. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or literate person situate in the said County, GREETING. Whereas Albert P. Prowse of Murray Harbor, in King's County aforesaid Administrator of the Estate of Edward Colbert, the above named deceased hath by his Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and show cause if any they can why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed. You are therefore required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown in Queen's County, on Friday the Eighth day of March next, A. D. 1918; at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court (L.S.) this Second day of February, A. D. 1918. (Signed) E. NEAS A. McDONALD, Surrogate