

The Herald

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Bye-Elections

The Provincial Opposition have thought proper to bring out candidates to oppose the return of Premier Arsenault and Mr. James D. Stewart to the vacant seats in the Legislature, thus necessitating elections in the third district of Prince and the fifth district of King, on the 25th inst.

The Conscription Vote

That the Government's measure for compulsory military service would pass its second reading in the House of Commons was expected, and the majority of sixty-three is just about what was predicted as the probable figure.

In Friday's voting Quebec alone furnished a majority for the anti-conscriptionists. In the other provinces they secured but ten votes, which, with Quebec's forty-five, gave them their total.

The Government measure found its greatest support in Ontario, where sixty-eight votes were cast for it. The West went very strongly conscription, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon lining up solidly.

An analysis of the vote in connection with the results gained by voluntary enlistment is decidedly interesting, as it shows that the representatives of those provinces which, in proportion to their allotment, have sent the greatest number of men to the front as voluntary recruits, were most decided in favor of conscription.

After the bill had passed its

second reading the House lost no time in taking it up in the committee stage. This actually commenced Friday afternoon, and continues from day to day.

Food Control

Hon. J. W. Hanna, ex-provincial Secretary of Ontario, who was appointed food controller for the Dominion of Canada, has made a good start. In an appeal to the Canadian people he comes down to business and points out that the duty of every man, woman and child in this Dominion is to eliminate waste and luxury and regulate their consumption of food by the necessities of the nation.

This statement will come as a surprise to many who have been demanding, more or less unceremoniously, that "someone" should do "something." Mrs. Hanna points her finger directly at every Canadian householder and puts the responsibility squarely up to the individual. He says food shall not be wasted, storable food shall not be eaten when perishable food is available, extravagance must be curtailed and the practice of economy must become general.

His commission of appointment gives him wider powers, and even if it did not it is not likely that the Government would hesitate to enact the necessary legislation to give effect to his wishes. Mr. Hanna says:

(1) It is the imperative duty of Canada to create an exportable surplus of food in order that the people of Britain and the armies fighting for us at the front may be fed;

(2) One of the surest ways of reducing food prices in Canada is to reduce the demand for food supplies—a demand largely created by wanton waste and a luxurious scale of living.

The new food controller is a strong, forceful man. His career in Ontario's public service affords ample evidence that he will not shirk a duty the performance of which he believes to be in the interests of the people or the Empire. He has been assigned a big task, and if he is to be successful he must receive the hearty cooperation of the people whose interests he guards.

Canada is fortunate in that, at this time, such an important undertaking as food control has been entrusted to a man possessing in outstanding measures the qualifications essential to the attainment of the goal sought.

Conscription Debate

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Conscription Bill, which had been going on in the Canadian House of Commons, for three weeks, came to a close, after an all night session, after 5 o'clock last Friday morning. The following account of the closing scenes is taken from the Montreal Star of Friday:

Ottawa, July 7.—The Military Service Act, the much discussed Conscription Bill, passed its second reading in the House of Commons this morning. Three weeks of debate, and a final all night session, were required to this end, for it was exactly 5.05 o'clock this morning when the last of four divisions was ended, and the Bill was safely steered through its second reading stage. In the last analysis the Bill had a greater margin than was expected. The majority in favor was 63

votes against being 55. At the last 26 Liberal members expressed themselves as in favor of conscription. The final scenes were dramatic. For more than an hour while the last stages of the debate were raging, and division after division was being recorded, anight has been pouring into the Commons Chamber. Not a member, although some of them had left sickbeds to attend the sitting, and some were at the point of death through illness, dared leave his post. When at last the Clerk of the House arose to announce the verdict that the Conscription Bill had passed with a generous majority, there was a tremendous outburst of applause, and the members rose in a body. Government and Opposition alike, and joined in singing "God save the King." It must be recorded that there was one exception. Hon. Frank Oliver (Edmonton) remained in his seat as the National Anthem was sung. He sat unobtrusively down in his chair, gazing apathetically at the animated scene before him. Not without much travail did the House finally succeed in getting the Bill past the stage of second reading. The Garrette sub-amendment, calling for the six months hoist, was disposed of, only nine members voting in favor of it. Then the Laurier amendment asking for a referendum, was put to the vote and defeated by 111 votes to 62.

At this point a new sensation was sprung in the controversy, for A. E. Copp (Westmoreland) rose at an early hour of the morning to propose a new amendment. The new amendment was as follows: "That further consideration of the Bill be deferred until such adequate provision had been made for the dependents of the men sent overseas as will remove the necessity of raising money by public subscription for their support."

This was seconded by Mr. Chisholm (Inverness). There was an animated debate on this motion, in which Hon. Frank Oliver took a prominent part. Charges were hurled at the Government to the effect that the dependents of soldiers were being neglected and treated in an unfair way, and also charges were made that the Government did not intend to enforce the Military Service Act once it was passed.

In his reply Sir Robert Borden put the quietus on the latter charge. He declared distinctly that the Bill would be enforced as soon as possible. The Copp amendment was disposed of by a vote of 115 to 56, a majority of 49. Then came the main division on the motion for second reading, the result of which has already been noted. It was a big night in Parliament, one of the biggest in the memory of the old Parliamentarian. It is a noteworthy fact that several hundred people sat patiently in the galleries from 8 o'clock in the evening to 5 in the morning waiting for the division. It was a gathering of members of Parliament such as has not been seen for years. It is a well known fact many members have been wont to absent themselves from the sittings of Parliament, but those who were absent last night had good cause. Men who had not been in the buildings since the fire turned up. It is rumored that some of them turned by instinct to Parliament Hill, forgetting that the House now sits in the Victoria Museum, on MacLeod Street. The absentees were few. The final day of the debate was unduly prolonged. It had been promised by the party whips that a division would be reached by 10 o'clock last night. But these prophesies were defeated early in the game when D. A. Laforaine (Montreal) talked for two hours and a quarter. Then a seemingly interminable array of speeches followed, a baker's dozen of members desiring to get their views on Hansard before the final vote and be recorded.

The interesting phrase of the debate was that three more Liberals came out in opposition to the policy of their leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. These members were Duncan Ross (West Middlesex), Thomas McNutt (Salt Coats, Sask.) and James Douglas (Strathcona). As is usual when there is a momentous night on in Parliament, there were premonitions of trouble. The Sergeant-at-Arms had been warned that something direful was likely to happen, and that he must take precautions accordingly. The precautions were taken, as was proved by the presence of a double number of blue-

(Continued on page three.)



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

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

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

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22

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

A Remarkable Range of Blouses

The new ideas are always here first—if you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us

Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripe, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripes, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of rose or blue, \$3.75.

White Silk Waists \$2.25
Georgette Crepe Waists, Maize, Flesh and White \$6.00
Crepe de Chene Waists, in flesh and white, lace trimmed \$6.00
The very latest American idea in yellow marquisette, with large white collar \$3.50

When you Choose your New Hat Choose Millinery of Distinction

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

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

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50

Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75

NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY

Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable tees to us. Some of them are:

Brushed wool in green, rose, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00
Heavy wool sweater, in green, gold, black, copan, shawl collar white, with stripe, same color as body \$8.50
Sweaters shown in all sizes, \$6 to \$44.
Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collars and scarf \$6.00
Silk and wool sweater in stripe and white, and green and white \$10.00

Get the New Things

When they ARE New

Moore & McLeod, Limited

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HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT GRUMBLE

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

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

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

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

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Dec 13, 1916—yly.

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Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 1 from East Battle, P. E. Island, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices of East Battle, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector (Class). Charlottetown, June 23, 1917. June 27, 1917-81

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

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Receipt Books

Note Books of Hand

Posters

(Continued from page two)
 coated policemen. But there was no trouble. For the most part, up to the time that the vote was taken, the House was a silent one. Honorable members had had enough of speeches, and it seemed to be the aim to keep a bare quorum in the House while the majority of the members either rested in their rooms, paraded the streets adjoining the House, or gossiped in the lobbies. Never this session have the lobbies presented a scene of such animation. At adjournment this morning it was intimated that the clauses of the Military Service Act would be proceeded with in committee of the whole this afternoon. There will be no delay brooked in passing the measure through the stages which still await it.

Ottawa, July 6.—The vote on the various divisions at the conclusion of the Conscription debate was as follows:
 Six months' hoist. For 9; Against 165; majority, 154.
 Referendum amendment: for, 62; against, 111; majority, 49.
 Copp amendment: for, 56; against, 115; majority, 59.
 Second reading: for, 118; against 55; majority, 63.
 The last vote may be analyzed as follows:
 French speaking Conservatives voting for second reading: Blondin, Rainville, Robidoux and Sevigny, 4.
 French-Conservatives opposing second reading: Achim, Barrette, Bellefleur, Boulay, Descarries, Forget, Girard, Guilbault, Mondou, Paquet, Patenaude, 11.
 Liberals voting for second reading: Buchanan, Carvell, Clark (Red Deer), Cruise, Douglas, German, Guthrie, Knowles, Loggie, MacLean (Halifax), McNutt, McCole, McCraney, McLean, (Sunbury), McMillan, Nesbitt, Neely, Pardee, Ross, Sinclair, Thompson (Qu'Appelle) Truan, Turiff, 26.
 The referendum vote may be analysed as follows:
 French speaking Conservatives who voted for the referendum: Achim, Barrette, Bellefleur, Boulay, Descarries, Forget, Girard, Guilbault, Monon, Paquet, Patenaude, 11.
 French-speaking Conservatives who voted against the referendum: Blondin, Sevigny and Rainville, 3.
 Liberals who voted against the referendum: Buchanan, Carvell, Champagne, Charlton, Clark (Red Deer), Cruise, Douglas, German, Guthrie, Loggie, McLean (Halifax), McNutt, McCraney, MacLean, (Sunbury), Nesbitt, Neely, Pardee, Turiff, 18.

Donald Nicholson, M. P.
 (From Hansard, July 4th)
MR. DONALD NICHOLSON (Queens, P. E. I.): Mr. Speaker my apology for addressing you at this late hour is that I do not desire to give a silent vote on this important question. When we look at the flag of the Allies with which this Chamber is decorated, we are reminded that at the commencement of the war, if the British Empire, to which we belong, had stood aside and remained neutral, permitting the German Empire to crush France, we and the Empire generally would have been spared a great loss of our manhood and a great outpouring of our wealth. But if the Empire had taken this course, would we, as Canadians, have been proud of our connections with the British Empire? No, Sir, I think that if the Empire had taken such a course, the feeling in this country would be in favor of tearing down the British flag and starting out as an honest, independent and self-respecting nation. We as Canadians would never have endorsed such a course.
 The object of the Bill now before the House is to obtain further men for the battle-front. Marshal Joffre, when in Montreal emphasized the need of Canada sending more men. Sir Arthur Currie, the present commander of our forces in France, sent out a call to Canada to come over and help relieve the over-worked battalions who have been subjected to a great strain for the past two years and longer.
 The number of voluntary enlistments in Canada has been a source of great pride to us and has far exceeded our expectations; but, at the same time, there are quite a number who could be spared and who would go if a campaign to secure further enlistments were started by the mem-

bers of this House with the object of winning the war instead of trying to obtain party advantage. The mover of the amendment which calls for a referendum (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) said that Canada was not in danger of being invaded, which strengthens my opinion that he is not heartily in sympathy with sending men to Europe. The hon. member for North Cape Breton (Mr. McKenzie) stated that he was against the Bill but favored the amendment owing to the fact that he wished to follow his leader. This reminds me of an incident at the battle of Killisnoke. Scotland was invaded by a foe and the Government mustered the clans and appointed a leader. On the day of the battle two of the clans did not appear. Instead they hid behind crags and on the moors, and acted as the hon. gentleman is acting, simply because their chief, for certain reasons refused, on the day of battle and trial, to join heartily with the rest of his country. We have here two regiments; some of the Liberals from the lower provinces and the Province of Quebec are like snipers; they stand back when the country is invaded and refuse to take their part in its defence, simply and solely, according to their arguments, because of their great respect for their leader. The hon. member for St. John (Mr. Pugsley) insinuated that the Minister of Inland Revenue (Mr. Sevigny) was responsible for the poor recruiting in Quebec owing to alleged statements of six years ago, and he emphasized the fact that the minister was at that time thirty years old. We remember the time when the hon. member for St. John was forty years old and ran a campaign in St. John against his present leader, when he would not support Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative party, in the election of 1896, nor would he support the right hon. leader of the Opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)—he wanted to become the leader of a party of his own. I wish that at some time he would explain to this House his reasons for that course. He now appears to have a great admiration for the right hon. gentleman. Judging from the speech of the hon. member for St. John, everything in connection with the war is being done wrong. You would imagine that the hon. member knew considerably more than General Haig or General Joffre, judging by the way he lectured the Government on their conduct of the war.
 Much has been said about conscription of wealth and the imposition of an income tax. That is a serious problem that at an early date will have to be faced. Let me remind you that Canada today is practically on its own resources as to borrowing. We have large debts maturing, and these we shall be obliged to finance ourselves. Last year the revenue taken from the people was \$230,000,000, almost \$1,000,000 more than the usual amount. In addition to that, during the last two years there has been a very large contribution of money by the people of Canada; about \$500,000,000 has been invested in war bonds by Canadians. I fear that before long there will be a stringency in the money market, so it is not wise to withdraw too much money from the people of Canada today. That is why it is not desirable at this time to devote too much money to the retirement of maturing debts.
 When this war is over, we will have increased taxes, and it will tax the ingenuity of the Finance Minister and Parliament to provide ways and means. I would suggest that an increase duty be placed on cigars, cigarettes and imported raw leaf cigar wrappers as high as 200 boxes, so as to encourage the growth of that leaf in this country. Twenty years ago the United States placed a duty of \$1.85 on cigar wrappers. Now the best wrappers in the world are raised in Connecticut, owing to protection provided. The climate of some parts of Quebec is well adapted to raising that kind of leaf. In fact, it has been demonstrated. There is another suggestion made by Mr. W. F. McLean, of York, and if the facts are as he alleges with regard to nickel product, a large revenue could be obtained by imposing an export tax on that commodity, which is indispensable for the manufacture of certain articles.
 In conclusion, I would appeal to my friends from Quebec to hold another caucus and place

their great leader in his proper place amongst the statements of the Empire, by withdrawing the amendment and supporting the Bill. Let us all go to our constituents as serious men facing a great emergency. If you do not do you place your leader and yourself in a position of antagonism to the rest of Canada, yes, further, to the United States; leave England out if you will, but what of France? We have heard of Viviani, also Marshal Joffre, whose emphatic call was for men. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for this Bill, because I remember the Lusitania incident, where that ship was torpedoed without warning, and men and women were heartlessly drowned. I remember, also, of the cruel murder of Edith Cavell, an angel of mercy who was taken and heartlessly executed by this cruel German power. I remember also, our friend, who used to sit alongside of me, who is now in a grave in France. I refer to our late colleague, Mr. Harry Baker, who sacrificed his young life in the interests of his country. There is another voice, Sir, in connection with this question, and that comes from Germany. It is not the Kaiser nor Hindenburg, but the voice of a colleague in this House who was taken from his young bride, and incarcerated in a German prison and held there three years. When his wife died, they would not let him view the remains, even if accompanied by a guard. Things like that make me feel that I should support this Bill, in order to send men overseas to assist to break down the power of that nation, which is a menace to civilization. I am rather surprised at the tactics of the Opposition. It is well to have two political parties in this country, but I do not think the Liberals, especially those from Quebec, are treating their leader properly, and he is not treating the country as he should. He has been loyally supported in the lower provinces. At one time he had a solid eighteen supporters in Parliament and blame his defeat on what? On Mr. Bourassa. They say he is the man who defeated them. I desire to say that I would not be in this House now were it not for the issue that was placed before the country by the Liberal party in the election of 1911. The country I represent was in favor of the Liberal party, but that party was defeated solely on the reciprocity issue. The people of this country, not only in the lower provinces, but in Ontario and Quebec, largely turned against the Government on that question. It appears to me foolish for a gentleman to state that the people of this country are carried away by appeals to prejudice. I do not believe that anything of that sort will have any weight, and I do not think such appeals will place the country in a better position. What will be said when the vote is taken tomorrow night? Supposing one corner of Canada is against the remaining provinces, you are putting your leader up against the sentiment of the whole country. What will be said in London after the vote is taken? Surprise will be expressed. What will be said in France? Berlin, no doubt, and Vienna will be pleased. Constantinople, especially, will rejoice. You are backing up a power which has massacred the Armenians, and, by your conduct in voting against this measure, you are upholding the rule and power of Turkey.

Progress of the War

London, July 2.—The resumption of the Russian offensive, with the capture of the town of Konchuy and more than 10,000 prisoners is the most cheerful news the British have had for some weeks. References in recent German official communications to the activity of the Russians have given hope that something really serious was about to occur, but the public was hardly prepared for such an immediate and successful result, as it was thought it would take a few days for the artillery to destroy the Austro-German defenses which were under construction for so many months. The scene of the Russian success between the Strupia and Zlota Lipa rivers, was the battle ground of such heavy fighting after General Brusiloff's offensive of a year ago, Konchuy being on the latter river. Like other demonstrations it is in the

direction of Lemberg, the capture of which would be of the greatest strategic and political importance. General Brusiloff apparently has resumed his concentric manoeuvre, which was interrupted by the advent of winter and then by the revolutions.
 Petrograd, July 3rd.—The new Russian offensive has resulted in the capture of six thousand more prisoners. The Russians are advancing towards Zlitchoff, Galicia, the war office announces. Twenty-one guns and several bomb throwers were captured. Prisoners continue to be brought in. The number of prisoners taken in the fighting southeast of Brzezany on Sunday is given as 53 officers and 2,200 men.
 London, July 4.—The official statement from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads: "Early this morning the enemy raided one of our posts south of Lens. One of our men is missing. As the result of another raid the enemy attempted east of Loos, four wounded prisoners were left in our hands. The enemy artillery was active today north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres and Messines. The enemy aerial activity continues. In the air fighting yesterday three of the enemy machines were driven down and five others were driven down out of control. Another was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. One of our air-planes failed to return."
 Vienna, July 5, via London.—The receipt of some positions at Brzezany from the Russians is announced in the official communication today from Austro-Hungarian headquarters. The statement reads: "At Brzezany the last portions of the positions still in the possession of the enemy were recaptured and maintained against heavy attacks. Otherwise the fighting activity was slight in all theatres."
 Paris, July 5.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "There was artillery activity north of the Aisne, in the region of the Huttebis monument and the northern part of the Bois de Beau Marais, in Champagne, in the region of Mont Carmillet and on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304. Four hundred shells were fired against Rheims."
 After checking the latest efforts of the German Crown Prince in Champagne, the French took the offensive and succeeded in straightening out their line in the region of Mont Haut and Mont Carnillet. General Petain's men held to their gains despite four strong attacks hurled against them and which they repulsed with heavy losses. Switching his attack from the operations from the front north of the Aisne did not help the Crown Prince, as his effort in Champagne west of Mont Carnillet and southeast of Tahure failed, as did his recent heavy attack north of the Chemin Des Dames. General Petain responded to the German effort by attempting and succeeding in reducing salients in his line to the east of the scene of the Tontou attack. The French not only captured prisoners, but beat off counter-attacks showing that the Germans attached importance to the French gains.

Local and Other Items
 In this issue will be found the advertisement of public meetings advertised by Mr. Stewart in the Georgetown district.
 The American steamer Massapequa, was sunk by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small Island of Sein off the French coast, 28 miles southwest of Brest.
 A new German torpedo boat, only a fortnight old, struck a mine in the North Sea on Saturday. It was totally destroyed and only two of the crew were saved.
 Flight Lieut. Hugh Allan, only son of Sir Montagu Allan, was killed in France on Friday last. Sir Montagu lost two daughters and lady Allan was badly injured when the Lusitania was torpedoed.
 The mackerel caught at Mimitingah are generally of large size. One boat brought in 650 from five nets on Wednesday last week. Mr. Trail Reid purchased one which weighed four lbs. 2 oz.—
 The plant of the Transcontinental Compress Company at Paris, Texas, with its contents of 2,700 bales of cotton has been destroyed by fire entailing a loss estimated at more than \$400,000. Officials of the company express the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin.
 A despatch from Sydney, Australia, states that with the object of stimulating recruiting in New South Wales, Sir Samuel McCaughey offers to insure 500 soldiers for a total of five hundred thousand dollars, entailing an outlay of about \$50,000 annually.
 The priests of the Diocese are attending their annual retreat this week at St. Dunstan's College. The preacher of the retreat is Rev. Father O'Rourke, S. J., of New York. During the retreat two priests recently ordained are stationed, one at Charlottetown, and one at Summerside.
 James Gunn of West St. Peter's was arrested on Saturday by Sheriff Curran, and taken Monday morning to Georgetown Jail, to await his trial on a charge of assaulting Addison MacKenzie, whom he stabbed during a quarrel at Piggott's Lobster factory, about three weeks ago.
 Elsie White, the twelve-year old daughter of Albert White, had both feet severed at the instep by a shunting engine at Amherst the other day. She was waiting for the maritime express to come along and did not notice the approach of the shunter. She is in a precarious condition at the Highland View Hospital.
 Several villages and more than 7,000 men have been captured by the Russians west of Stanistau in Galicia, the War Office announces. Forty-eight guns, including twelve of the largest size and many machine guns also were captured by the Russians. Russian cavalry is pursuing the retreating enemy and has reached Lukva River.
 Unusual regret is felt at the early demise of Mr. Lorne Unsworth, Chief Engineer of the Car Ferry Steamer Prince Edward Island, whose death notice appears in an obituary column. He was a man of sterling character, esteemed and beloved by all. His bereaved widow and young children will have the sympathy of the community.
DIED.
 PETERS—Mrs. Lena Peters of Morell Rear, P. E. I., died in the Infirmary at Charlottetown on Saturday, June 30th, 1917. R. I. P.
 UNSWORTH—At Charlottetown Tuesday morning July 3rd, Lorne R. Unsworth, youngest son of the late Joseph Unsworth, aged 39 years.
 MARTIN—At Charlottetown, Saturday, July 6th at 11.30 at the age of 49 years and four months, Andrew Martin. May his soul rest in peace.
 MATHIESON—At the Provincial Infirmary, July 9th 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth Mathieson, aged 77 years.

The Market Price
 Butter.....0.38 to 0.40
 Eggs, per doz.....0.30 to 0.32
 Fowls each.....80 to 1.00
 Chickens per pair.....0.85 to 1.25
 Flour (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00
 Beef (small).....0.10 to 0.16
 Beef (quarter).....0.08 to 0.11
 Mutton per lb.....0.11 to 0.00
 Pork.....0.16 to .18
 Potatoes.....1.00 to 1.10
 Hay, per 100 lbs.....0.75 to 0.90
 Black Oats.....0.85 to 0.90
 Hides (per lb).....0.16 to 0.18
 Calf Skins (per lb).....0.00 to 0.25
 Sheep Pelts.....1.50 to 2.00
 Oatmeal (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00
 Turnips.....0.18 to 0.20
 Turkeys (per lb).....0.25 to 0.30
 Pressed Hay.....14.00 to 17.00
 Straw.....0.30 to 0.40
 Ducks per pair.....1.55 to 2.00
 Lamb Pelts.....0.00 to 0.00

POLITICAL MEETINGS
 Meetings of the Electors of the Fifth District of King's County will be held at the following places on the dates mentioned:
 Sturgeon New Hall, Tuesday, July 10.
 Murray Harbor North, Wednesday, July 11.
 Launching Hall, Friday, July 13.
 St. George's Schoolhouse, Monday, July 16.
 Georgetown, Wednesday, July 18.
 Red House, Thursday, July 19.
 All meetings to begin at 7.30 p.m.
 The Opposition Candidate is invited to be present and will be given half the time.
 Dated this 4th day of July, A. D. 1917.
 JAMES D. STEWART.
 July 11, 1917—11

Mail Contract
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 3rd August, 1917, 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 Lot 56, P. E. Island from the 1st October 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 Lot 56, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
 JOHN F. WHEAR,
 Post Office Inspector.
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Charlottetown, June 29, 1917.
 June 27, 1917—31

Feed! Feed!
 Just Received into Warehouse
 1000 bags Bran, best quality
 300 bags Middlings
 400 bags Cracked Corn
 250 bags Cornmeal
 600 bags Oilcake
 Meal (old process). Several cars
 Good Hay
 1500 bushels Feed Oats
 Cracked Grain, &c., &c.
 Lowest Prices
 Wholesale and Retail.
Carter & Co. Ltd.
 Queen Street Warehouse
Just Received
4 Cars Hay
 (GOOD NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY)
1 CAR OF
Black Oats
 A Limited Quantity of
Bran Middlings
Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal
 All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices.
 Due to Arrive at an early date
LARGE SHIPMENT OF
Flour, Bran
and Feed Wheat.
F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd
 Cor. Great George and Kent Streets
 un6, 1917.
FLEISCHMANN'S
YEAST
TO MAKE GOOD BREAD
 You must have Good Yeast
 GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.
 This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.
R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.
 Agents for P. E. Island.

The Sacred Heart

Upon an altar throne a Heart is pleading, A Heart of love-immortal and divine, Wherein the joys of earth and all its sorrows...

The Makin' of An Artist

(Elizabeth Brady, in the Queen's Work.) (Continued.) "Well," said Martina, toying her head, "I guess you'll know me next time you see me. Keep on lookin'..."

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night— That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They say—

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It cleans the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. lowered the shade, taking more time than was necessary, in order to preserve her dignity.

tina had been in one of the homes supported by a church organization, and when Mr. Von Cleef found her there he took her away and placed her in the care of the woman she called her aunt, Martina's "other aunt" was Mr. Von Cleef's sister, and she was an eccentric artist.

"We are now going to visit the lady you live with. You will see, Martina, how nice a little girl can be made to look."

"Then we don't go to see her," said Martina. "If she knew how she'd have done it long ago. My father has the dough—I mean the money—but only knows his acts. It's no go, Miss Blake, not over here."

"Well, Martina, don't you think that a big girl like you could take care of your own clothes and keep clean? Won't you change your dress, and—"

"Oh, well, then, Martina, will you try to be good? Yes? Then I'll see that you get the kind of dress you'd like." As Martina made a gesture of protest—

"Yes, Martina, and don't talk slang. Where did you learn it?" "I was on the road with my father for a year, and the people around here talk that way. I know how my first father talked. They think I don't know that Mr. Von Cleef ain't my father. My father's name is Edward Sanderson. He went away when he was sick. Then Mr. Von Cleef's sister, the one that makes pictures, seen me in the play, and then Mr. Von Cleef took me out. My father was good to him before he knew me."

"There!" she said, as Magdalena's shrill "Ouch" smote the air. "Don't that feel just like the first one?"

"That will do. Go to your room now; and, Martina, you ask Miss Barker for a seat. Remember, I want you at three o'clock."

At lunch Miss Preston gave some information about Martina that was hitherto unknown. It appeared that Mr. Von Cleef was not Martina's father, but merely a friend of that gentleman, who had disappeared long ago. Martina had been in one of the homes supported by a church organization...

DIARRHOEA WAS SO BAD.

Thought She Would Lose Child.

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

"Oh," said Miss Blake, "then you wouldn't mind if she went visiting for a few days to friends of mine?"

"I discovered that the way the rest of them got out of worrying was by telling all their troubles to me."

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.

He—I only know that I love you. She—Oh, dear! I thought you knew how to make money, too.

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.

"Ernest," said the teacher of geography, "tell me what you know about the mongolian race." "I wasn't there," explained Ernest, hastily. "I went to the ball game."

A San Francisco paper declares that a Japanese baker in that city makes the following acknowledgement in an advertisement on his window: Biggest loafer in San Francisco.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

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

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

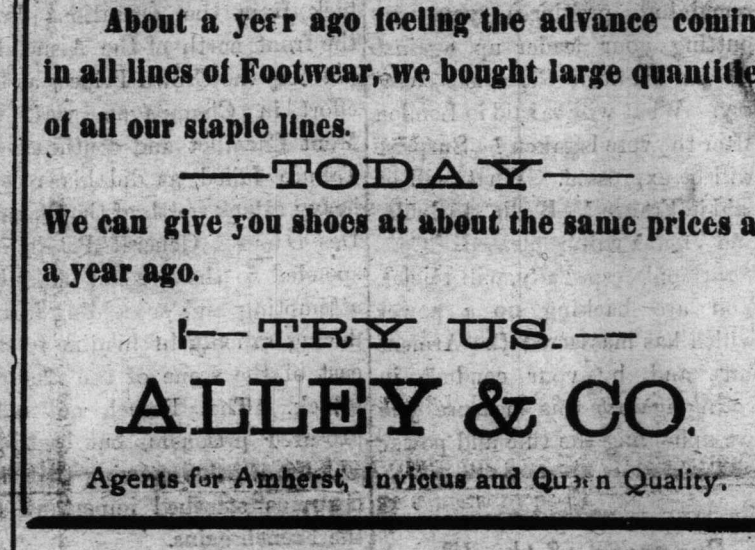
We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

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

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices



ALLEY & CO. Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

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

E. W. TAYLOR JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

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

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.

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