

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 15



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied nation, may, by written application, be granted 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 securing 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.

He date of entries may count time of employment as farm laborer in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agent). 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—11

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



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 Bloomfield 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 Bloomfield Station and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 28th March, 1918. 1918-1

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	Dep. Charlottetown	5.30	10.30	Arr. Charlottetown
3.23	7.00	Dep. Emerald Jet	4.18	8.55	Arr. Emerald Jet
4.90	7.30	Arr. Borden	3.35	7.55	Dep. Borden
	8.20			2.30	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
4.30	6.30	Dep. Borden	5.40		Arr. Borden
5.15	7.45	Dep. Emerald Jet	3.20	7.25	Arr. Emerald Jet
6.00	8.15	Dep. Kensington	2.47	6.45	Arr. Kensington
	9.00	Arr. Summerside	2.15	6.00	Dep. Summerside
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
2.30		Dep. Summerside	11.00		Arr. Summerside
4.14		Dep. Port Hill	9.22		Arr. Port Hill
5.44		Dep. O'Leary	8.03		Arr. O'Leary
6.51		Dep. Alberton	6.45		Arr. Alberton
8.00		Dep. Tignish	5.45		Arr. Tignish
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
3.10		Dep. Charlottetown	11.10		Arr. Charlottetown
4.45		Dep. Mount Stewart	9.35		Arr. Mount Stewart
5.25		Dep. Morell	8.55		Arr. Morell
5.55		Dep. St. Peter's	8.25		Arr. St. Peter's
7.30		Dep. Souris	6.50		Arr. Souris
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
8.50		Arr. Elmira	5.30		Dep. Elmira
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
4.50		Dep. Mt. Stewart	9.20		Arr. Mt. Stewart
6.05		Dep. Cardigan	8.03		Arr. Cardigan
6.45		Dep. Montague	7.33		Arr. Montague
7.30		Dep. Georgetown	6.45		Arr. Georgetown
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
3.10		Dep. Charlottetown	10.10		Arr. Charlottetown
4.55		Dep. Vernon River	8.20		Arr. Vernon River
7.05		Dep. Murray Harbor	6.29		Arr. Murray Harbor

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines) Moncton, N. B.
D. 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.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Disturbing The Home Folks

A course in logic is a great advantage to every man or woman. It teaches one to think and to argue correctly. It shows the weakness and the fallacy that exists in so many forms of controversy and in every day statements. It is not only a corrective of the intellectual balance, but it enables one to judge accurately of those things that come nearer the heart.

A time of upheaval like the present is a period of restlessness. Weak and unbalanced minds easily lose their equilibrium and frequently go off at a tangent. Isolated facts or occurrences are eagerly seized upon and made the foundation for a whole edifice of false deductions. If a man of a certain nationality or religion proves faithless, his act is made an excuse for a sweeping denunciation of the whole nation or Church to which he may belong. If a few soldiers here and there fall from grace, intellectual lightweights will immediately conclude that the whole army and navy are headed for destruction. Exaggeration in all things seems to be the hobby of illogical and malicious minds.

Recently the General Board of a certain denomination has been sending out reports broadcast about the frightful moral evils said to exist among our soldiers here and abroad. The truth about our fighting forces was easily ascertained as regards the troops still in our midst: and the truth is that moral conditions in both army and navy never were higher. These disturbers of home folks—parents and relatives of the soldiers—succeeded for a brief period in causing untold grief in this country by their reports of evils among the soldiers abroad. In this case the truth has been given to us in the reports of both Catholic and Protestant chaplains with our forces abroad. The chaplains say: "In performing our priestly functions it has been our privilege to travel considerably among the troops, and it pleases us immensely to be able to state that we find the moral conditions very satisfactory. The military authorities are vigilant in removing temptation, and the result is that we have a clean army. We are honestly convinced that the men on duty in these towns in France are in less danger morally than they would be in the service in our own country.

The value of this statement is apparent when we consider that the chaplains come nearest to a perfect understanding of the moral conditions among the men. General Pershing adds the weight of his authority when he confirms the above statement by saying: "There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against other evils and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our Allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation and they may look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new lustre on American manhood."

The Need of Classical Culture

To most men in our country the cause of classical education seems a lost one. They appreciate the importance of the high school and the professional course, but regard the college with a sinister eye, writes Rev. John A. McCloy, S. J. Many professional educators have been attempting to squeeze it into narrow limits to make room for studies which precede and follow it. They consider the college a luxury, a purposeless consumer of valuable time. They favor vocational schools in which youths are placed immediately in direct preparation for their vocation in life. And they have been heard to ask with a touch of impatience in their tone what plan can be set forth for a general course of classical science and philosophy?

It may surprise some to be told that the promoters of humane studies base their first and best claim to recognition not on utility but rather on the humanizing influence of their course. They think that even if no ulterior purpose were served by classical pursuits, still those ought to be allowed to maintain their present position of importance on their own intrinsic merits. Classical culture is more than means to an end; it is an end in itself. The arts of music, painting sculpture and architecture are worth pursuing for themselves; and as it would be preposterous to value them on any utilitarian scale to the exclusion of their inherent excellence, so it is futile to decide the merits of a college course on its utility without regard for its intrinsic beauty and forcefulness. Surely the breadth, intensity, poise and versatility of mind, the sureness of judgment, the luminousness of imagination, the warmth of feeling, the delicacy and rightness of taste, the power of expression, which a college course purposes to confer, stand in need of no applicability to ulterior ends to recommend them to a discerning appraiser of human worth. Even if classical studies were not a preparation for professional, technical and business avocations, still their place in a university could be abundantly justified by the reason of their influence in the whilms of his surely offspring. The effect of such criminal negligence on the part of parents is, as a rule, as important as the firm ability

shown most lamentably in the alarming increase of juvenile delinquency throughout the country. So great is this increase that number of cities of the nation have been obliged to establish courts to handle juvenile problems alone. In the majority of cases the moral and spiritual ruin of the future men and women of the country is directly traceable to the heartless, childish and criminal weakness of the parents. According to a Milwaukee paper a young soldier observing that a younger brother would not perform little chores around the house until promised a quarter by his father, said: "Father, the discipline in this house is perfectly rotten." The appreciation of the value of discipline was apparent in the soldier. The writer then proceeds to draw a consoling lesson from this incident.

It will serve as a corrective to the "rotten" discipline prevailing in so many homes, military training must commend itself to all who recognize the handicap with which many undisciplined boys and girls start out in life. The present enforced training of millions of men, the fathers of the future will also have served an added purpose.

The flagrant lack of discipline among the youth of today, who one sometimes feels, scarcely know the meaning of the word "obey," necessarily leads to graver forms of insubordination in other affairs and the next step, disregard for law, is dangerously easy. All teachers know that school children give the measure of obedience to school authorities that they are trained in an hour. And it has long been notorious that this measure is often dangerously little.

The Need of Classical Culture

Now their is no chair of conversation nor course of social training in a university, for the simple reason that the art of social life is too subtle to be laid hold of and formally systematized; but the study of the best literature imperceptibly steeps the soul in thought of high and general interest to mankind. No specialized course can do this. For a specialty by its very nature is exclusive and narrowing; and experience shows that specialists, who have not enjoyed the advantage of a preparatory general education, nor made up for the deficiency by personal effort, either talk shop or give lectures or else hold their tongues, when they leave the sphere of their particular vocation to meet men on the common footing of humanity in the larger sphere of social life. In proportion to their advancement as specialists, they become slaves to their calling; and their shackled minds are incapable of the elastic ease, adaptability and resourcefulness of a capable participant in cultivated company.

But, while a specialized course of study or work exclusively pursued, unfit the specialist for the more general activities of home and society, the study of the humanities, besides developing humane and social habits of mind, tends itself very efficiently to any specialized career. Power is not only an admirable thing in itself but it is bound to produce useful results; and therefore, the mental forcefulness of a college education though it be acquired on purely liberal grounds without purpose of utility, cannot but be useful; just as physical strength, developed by athletic games merely in the spirit of sport, capacitates for work. A trained mind will surely produce better results in any field of activity than an untrained mind of the same natural ability.

of a business man or a lawyer, or a physician or a theologian. The mind ought to be made master of itself before becoming the servant of a specialty; and the emotional elements of the heart ought to be developed before the stress and strain of a particular calling have an opportunity of cramping them into stunted passivity.

The humanizing progress is well served by the study of classic literature, which is a concrete portrayal of human nature by men of genius for the delight study and imitation of posterity; and it is well served by the study of philosophy which calls into play the most characteristic power of man, i. e., his speculative faculty.

If, however, it still be urged that the studies of the college course should serve a useful as well as humanizing purpose, the ready answers may be given that besides being liberal, they are of use. And here we may recall that business and the professions do not constitute the whole life; and therefore they ought not to be the sole measure of a man's preparedness for it. The social sphere is a big element of life and fitness to move in it becomingly is the consummation of human studies in their utilitarian character. Leisureed intercourse between man and man, and all that it implies—varied knowledge, wide reading, carefully formed views and the power of expressing them—this is one of the choicest boons of life. The chief natural difference between savages and civilized men lies not, I imagine, in the contrast between their respective methods of settling legal difficulties or turning the sick or conducting business enterprises; but rather in the manner in which they live in the heart of their families and among friends. The long hours of monotonous silence, often observed among the Indians of North America, was a more pointed index of their savagery than their pointed tomahawks. And the pleasure which cultivated gentlemen take in manifesting to each other their thoughts and sentiments on topics of general interest is a better criterion of their civilization than bustling factories, law courts and doctors' offices.

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HAD A VERY BAD COLD and COUGH

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Mrs. C. Dresser, Bayfield, Ont., writes:—"I want to tell you of the benefit I got from your medicine. Last winter I had a very bad cold and cough, but after taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was cured. I think it is about one of the best cough syrups that I know of. I always keep a bottle of it in the house so I can have it when I want it."

The other week I told an old lady about "Dr. Wood's." She had been sick for three weeks with bronchitis, and had been getting medicine from the doctor, but did not seem to be getting much better. She got one bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and she says it has done her more good than all the doctor's medicine she had been taking."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and this makes it the best remedy for coughs and colds.

The genuine 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.

Pneumonia Plague Breaks out in China

Another dreadful scourge is sweeping over North China, and one which, if unchecked, will prove more devastating than flood and famine combined. The name of it is the pneumonic plague and it is the same disease that ravaged Mongolia five years ago and carried off 30,000 or 40,000 people before it was checked. It seems to have started in Mongolia this year, and has been devastating the part of Shansi Province north of the Great Wall, and now has broken through.

Father Botty sends a despairing cry from East Mongolia, and his need should receive immediate attention. Three of his companion priests have fallen victims to their apostolic zeal. Hundreds of the Christians have perished; in a single day one of these Fathers had to give the last sacrament to seventeen persons, soon he and two other missionaries contracted the dreadful disease. Added to the scourge is a state of famine which has existed for some time. Those who have strength and courage to do so, are leaving the country, the rest are in a perishing condition. The smallest aims will help swell the relief fund.

"Pa, what's tetanus?"
"Oh, he was a Roman senator or something. Look at your Dictionary of Names."

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.

"What's a circular letter?"
"O is my son."

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

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

SHARP PAINS SHOT THROUGH HEART.

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every once in a while a pain will shoot through the heart, but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

There is only one cure for the weak heart and that is Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. H. A. Young, 83 Bayview St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I used to have sharp pains shoot through my heart, suffered from shortness of breath, and was so nervous I could not sleep at night. A friend advised me to try Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after one box I found great relief. Three boxes completely cured me."

Millburn'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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED"
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

At The Federal Capital

There was a great hejira from Ottawa at the beginning of the Easter recess; and during the interval there was a very great party of members at the Capital, and it is most surprising how lonely the departure of the members made the city seem. Probably, in business circles and generally, this would not be so much observed, but around the great Museum Building, where Parliament is now held, it was marvellous how lonely the few members who remained felt themselves. All the members from the Central Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, had practically gone home and only those from the extreme points, east and west, were left to guard the country's interests during this recess.

With the departure of members for their holiday also took place, to a remarkable extent, the departure of the snow that had covered the streets, sidewalks, and yards and insinuated itself into almost every possible space, during the long winter. The streets, a week ago, were very largely covered with snow, or rather with "ice," consequent from the downfall of the snow and from the whole winters tramping and packing down. After four or five days of warm weather all this has undergone a wonderful transformation. While the southwest wind and sun and a warm rain were hurrying the snow away, these elements were assisted by human activities—not only the men employed by the city on the streets were busy, but occupants of residences, men, and women not infrequently, and youngsters could be seen busily engaged in removing the snow that had piled up around their premises during the long winter months. I was going to say that the "beautiful" term which we usually apply to the snow, could not be applied at this period, as the snow was accelerated exceedingly in its departure by the assistance to which I referred. The snow at this stage was very far from being beautiful, it was scalded, besotted, black and ugly from its exposure to all the elements during its long continuance on the streets, sidewalks and yards. The condition of the streets has so changed in consequence of the warm weather that on all the principle thoroughfares there is not only no snow or ice, but the dust is flying. That will give an idea of how quickly a transformation is brought about in this climate. The Rideau Canal in its present state affords evidence of the great change in weather conditions. The tugs and barges that have been held prisoners in the ice during the winter are now released and afloat, and while there is still a considerable quantity of snow along the sides of the canal there is open water and very probably canal traffic will soon start again. The new Parliament Building affords additional evidence that the spring is upon us. Men are busily engaged in removing the temporary roof, by which it had been covered in during the winter months, giving evidence that active work is about to commence towards hurrying on the completion of the building. It is thought probable, although it is not by any means certain, that the new building will be ready

for occupancy at the beginning of next session, but no one can tell what may happen to prevent this.

The news from the seat of war, during the past week or more, has been of the most serious character, the most serious that has come since the beginning of the war. Needless to say this news set most people thinking very deeply and very seriously, but curiously enough some of our friends in the City of Quebec seemed to have availed themselves of this particular stage in the progress of the war to place themselves on record in a very unfriendly disposition towards the winning of the struggle and a strange circumstance in connection with this uprising, this opposition—eventuated on the day above all others when it might be least expected, on Good Friday. This is a most discreditable condition of affairs in a civilized community. However, the matter is now, we believe, well in hand, but it necessitated the placing of the city in charge of the Military to insure a discontinuance of this most reprehensible conduct.

Needless to say this uprising in Quebec created no little excitement in the Capital, and the reopening of the Parliamentary Session on Tuesday the 2nd, was anticipated with very great interest, not only by Members of the House of Commons, but by everybody interested in the well being of our country, and expectancy was rife as to what would happen when the House met on Tuesday afternoon. It did not take very long to satisfy the expectations of those anxiously awaiting a statement by the Government. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, after the orders of the day, gave to the House a statement of the affair according to the knowledge in his possession. He said that his statement of the case was on the information then in possession of the Government, but that a fuller official report of the affair had not been yet received, this he expected on the following day, when he would be prepared to make a full statement, if any additional information would be forthcoming. He declared that the Military Service Law would be enforced by the Government in all parts of Canada without distinction. The Government, he said, had endeavored to carry out the law fairly and impartially, but now if it so happens that this manner of procedure on the part of the Government is not sufficient to have the law obeyed, sterner methods would have to be employed and the law would be enforced. He further declared that in order to meet all eventualities several amendments would be introduced and incorporated in the Military Service Act, so that all possible emergencies could be anticipated. He declared when those amendments would become law all those who would show any active opposition to the enforcement of the law, who would violently oppose its enforcement, would be immediately conscripted and incorporated into the Military Service as he considers that all who would display any fighting qualities after the manner of those in opposition to the law in Quebec should be given an opportunity to display those qualities in the proper place and to exercise their prowess against the enemy. The emphatic and vigorous declaration of the Prime Minister satisfied the House and barring a few remarks by the Leader of the Opposition the matter was allowed to stand for the time being.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THE THRONE
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden: I do not know as to the cries which were used in some parts of the country. There may have been cries here and there that were unworthy. There was

no such cry put forward in behalf of the Government, so far as I know, either here or overseas. I do not think my right hon. friend will find it in his heart to say that the overseas men voted in favor of the Government and against him by reason of any compulsion or pressure put upon them. They are men who keenly resent any attempt to place compulsion upon them. I believe that they voted against my right hon. friend because they attributed to him some such spirit as that which I found running through his speech a spirit which attaches more importance to the result of elections to this House than to the actual task of winning the war. Our men at the front are in deadly earnest in that task, and I believe they voted as they did because they realized that in the Government they had an Administration which was disposed and determined to support them by every means within its power. In that estimate of the intention and attitude of the Government they will find they were not mistaken. My right hon. friend was good enough to tell us that although there is a very considerable majority supporting the administration in this House, the Government has not the moral support of the country. I do not know by what warrant my hon. friend undertakes to speak for the country as I would not care to make a motion of this kind with regard to an hon. gentleman on the other side of the House without conferring with him. The hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Bovin) has had an experience in this House of some six or seven years. He is eminently qualified by ability and by temperament to undertake the duties which would devolve upon the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. Moreover, he has shown a careful study and an intimate knowledge of the rules, as has been demonstrated on more than one occasion when questions of order were discussed in late Parliament. I have, therefore, great pleasure in moving, seconded by Sir George Foster:

SIR THOMAS WHITE
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden: In reply to the question addressed to me yesterday by the leader of the Opposition, it is my duty, but with great regret, to inform the House that the health of Sir Thomas White has been seriously impaired by the enormous responsibilities and the severe and unremitting labours which have been imposed upon him in the performance of his duties since the outbreak of war. No burden of anything like the same magnitude have ever been imposed upon a Minister of France in Canada for a like period. Sir Thomas White's keenest realization of duty impelled him to throw into the task his utmost strength and energy. His wide business experience and his great ability enabled him to render to Canada a service for which the whole country should be grateful. After my return to Ottawa about the middle of January I became convinced that he required immediate and prolonged rest, and I strongly urged him to put aside his work for such a period as would bring about a thorough restoration of his health. He finally agreed to do so; and upon consulting an eminent physician he was informed of the imperative necessity that he should desist from all active work for a period of six months at least. There is not the slightest doubt that Sir Thomas White would greatly desire to be relieved from his present responsibilities, but on the other hand he finds himself confronted with the duty of remaining at his post, if at all possible, until the conclusion of the war. His colleagues would gladly undertake to carry on the work of his department during the present session, in order that he may have the necessary rest; and the duties of Minister of France have been during his absence, entrusted to the very capable hands of Mr. Maclean. I am not confident, however, that Sir Thomas White will find it consistent with his ideal of duty to remain absent during the session while still continuing as Minister of Finance. On the other hand, his colleagues naturally shrink from asking him to resume, at the risk of a permanent breakdown of his health, the crushing burdens which he has been sustaining during nearly four years of war. I am in correspondence with him and any further announcement will be delayed until after the Easter holidays.

HON. MR. BALLANTYRE
I am old in years to learn any of the political tricks to which my hon. friend refers. I am, as he knows, an amateur politician, and rather proud of that fact, but I do claim to be somewhat of a trained business man. I do not know of any other way to rid the department of the influence the hon. member has referred to except to place responsibility where it properly belongs. I have already placed the responsibility on the inspector of the district. If the hon. member finds that the inspector of the particular district that he represents is not acting fairly and is making appointments on a political basis and not on an efficiency basis, and he brings that to my notice, I will guarantee him instant dismissal of that inspector, I do not care how long he may have been in the service. With such a large department as that over which I have the honor to preside, reaching from one ocean to another, I could not possibly adopt any other course. I do not know, of course, all the particulars of every division and constituency throughout the country. I cannot do any more than emphasize what I have already stated, namely, that it is the only business way to put the matter into the hands of the inspector that is in charge of the district. I will see that he carries out his orders in the way he should. If he does not I will discharge him.

His Excellency's speech, and the second paragraph of that rule provides that the member elected to serve as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees shall be required to possess the full and practical knowledge of the language which is not that of the Speaker for the time being. Now your language, Mr. Speaker, is English, although occasionally you make successful excursions into the French language. Unfortunately, we are not blessed on this side of the House with a very large number of gentlemen who fulfill the qualifications required by the second paragraph of the rule which I have just quoted. The junior member for Ottawa (Mr. Chabot) does undoubtedly possess those qualifications, but he would be unable to undertake the duties. Possibly, there may be one or two other members on this side of the House who might be considered as possessing the knowledge alluded to. However, it has always been the custom in this House that when the Chair is filled by a Speaker of British descent, the Deputy Speaker shall be one who traces his origin to the other great pioneer race in this country. It seems to me inadvisable that we should depart from that practice at the present time. I have spoken to my right hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition on the subject, as I would not care to make a motion of this kind with regard to an hon. gentleman on the other side of the House without conferring with him. The hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Bovin) has had an experience in this House of some six or seven years. He is eminently qualified by ability and by temperament to undertake the duties which would devolve upon the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. Moreover, he has shown a careful study and an intimate knowledge of the rules, as has been demonstrated on more than one occasion when questions of order were discussed in late Parliament. I have, therefore, great pleasure in moving, seconded by Sir George Foster:

The official story of the Quebec riots was laid before Parliament by Sir Robert Borden Wednesday afternoon, April 3. First, the Prime Minister read a report from the military authorities in Ottawa covering information received by telephone and telegraph from Quebec. This was followed by the reading of a report from Lieutenant Colonel Machin, Director of Military Service, made after a visit to Quebec. The reports were quite lengthy and were tabled after being read. Nothing more on the Quebec question came up on that day. It was thought possible that a debate on the whole business might be precipitated on Thursday, 4th.

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HON. MR. CRERAR

Mr. Speaker, in the whole range of the agricultural business, in all the countries where it is carried on, there is perhaps no question which has given rise to more controversy than the question of oleomargarine. Therefore, it is not surprising that we should have had a discussion such as the House has listened to this afternoon in connection with that subject. It is perfectly proper, I think that the House should give the considerations which led the Government to change the policy which had been adhered to in this country for so many years with respect to this product and to permit not only its importation into Canada but its manufacture in Canada as well. We have had given to us this afternoon a considerable amount of statistics relative to the dairy industry of Canada and the great importance it holds in our agricultural activities. I have taken the trouble to gather some information with respect to the production of dairy products in Canada, particularly in relation to our exports and imports during the past two years. I am not going to detain the House by giving figures running back over a series of years, but I do desire to place before hon. gentlemen a few facts. I have a statement here showing the following results:

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.
Cheese Butter Condensed Milk
1913 155,216,000 828,232 335,849
1917 180,738,426 7,990,000 15,888,000

If we take the imports for these two years we find that, while in 1914 the total imports of butter in Canada amounted to 7,989,000 pounds, in 1917 this importation into Canada had dropped to 997,000 pounds. The reason for this rapid increase in the exportation was alluded to by my hon. friend from Frontenac (Mr. Edwards) this afternoon. The war has made very happy demands on America for supplies of this kind as it has for almost all kinds of agricultural supplies. Great Britain normally imported from Holland, Denmark and other continental countries the greater part of the butter and cheese that she used prior to the outbreak of the war has been shut off and consequently Canada has had to make up the deficiency. The higher prices that were paid there led to a rapid rise in the exportation from Canada during the period to which I have referred. That had one effect in so far as Canada was concerned; it reduced, and reduced very considerably, the amount that was available for consumption by the people of Canada.

Provincial Legislature

Wednesday April 3rd.
House opened at 8.30 p.m.
Debate on the Draft addressed and resumed.
The Premier complimented the mover and seconder of the address and said they promised to be quite an addition to the debating power of the House.
He also complimented the Leader of the Opposition on the moderation and brevity of his address this year.

HON. MR. BALLANTYRE

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MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.
119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

We want to show you 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 his 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-pieced 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, convertible 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.....\$15.00

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.
In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.
Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.
Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

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 first 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 Offices 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.

Mail Contract
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Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from St. Mary's Road, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next.
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JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

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.

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JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

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.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
105 KENT STREET.
CHARLOTTETOWN.
P. E. ISLAND
A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from page 2.)
machine has been imported and has proved a great success. The manufacture of tiles for drainage purposes is well underway and the supply will be ample.

Experiments in peat have been carried on near Miscouche and now that coal is dear this fuel will be used at least by those in the vicinity of the deposits.

He would say that the suggestions of the Leader of the Opposition in school gardens were being carried out.

The Leader of the Opposition had made some suggestions last year re the Dalton Sanatorium and at that time negotiations were well underway to go far beyond the suggestions. Much credit for taking over of the Dalton Sanatorium by the Dominion Government was due the junior member for Charlottetown.

The Institution was being enlarged the accommodation being more than doubled. He had no doubt that when the war was over both this institution and the Convalescent Home at Charlottetown would be still maintained for the health of humanity at large.

Many requirements were needed for the site of a convalescent home for the soldiers and no place suited so well as Government House and grounds.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor magnanimously offered to move and the Leader of the Opposition has done well to commend him.

The Leader of the Opposition has damned the Car Ferry with faint praise. He could not find any fault with the boat, seemed to find fault that the road was not already standardized. That matter will come up for discussion again, and we will have many objections of engineers to meet, such as straightening curves, widening cuttings and damps, strengthening bridges, new sleepers, and ballast.

The Department of Agriculture was not introducing tractors but was assisting those who wished to introduce them.

He agreed with the Leader of the Opposition that an effort should be made to get oyster mud from Richmond Bay for the farmers in that vicinity.

It was considered well to abandon grants to Exhibitions this year when the rivalries of peace had been overshadowed by the rivalries of war.

He assured the Leader of the Opposition that the School Fairs so successful last year would be continued this year and that an effort would be made to have a general fair in addition to the local ones.

With regard to land for returned soldiers, expropriation proceedings will not be used any more than they are now used in the Public Works Department. All most all dealings in land will be a matter of negotiation. All money spent for this purpose will come from the Dominion Government.

The opposition was welcome to all the consolation it could extract from the result of the Bye Elections. The Government had been more than ordinarily successful in each case in which they had gained substance but the opposition was content with the shadow.

Mr. McKinnon touched briefly on the war, the benefit of the Car Ferry to the provinces, the Convalescent Home and the Dalton Sanatorium; then, proceeded to reply to the statements made by the leader of the Opposition and Mr. Lee.

Mr. J. A. Dewar referred in eloquent terms to the death of Mr. J. D. McNeill. He also spoke of the war and the recent action of the Germans in bombarding churches.

In discussing transportation, he said that he could not agree with the Premier that it would take three years to standardize the gauge of the Prince Edward Island railway; even if it did that was all the more reason why a beginning should be made now. The rolling stock has gone from bad to worse. He also referred to the Car Ferry and the splendid work it had accomplished. He said that Captain Murchison as well as Captain Reid should have a share of the credit for the success of the service. He regretted that the Exhibition grant had been cut off, but this is a time for economy. He could not see where any bad result would follow from there being no exhibition this year.

He did not agree with Mr. Bell's statement that the Public Works Department was over-manned. Generally speaking the officials are fairly busy. From his experience he would judge that there was not enough officials to attend to the demands. He believed in the smaller exhibitions. At Georgetown they had cut out the trotting and the fakirs with beneficial results.

He would not favor any reduction in education which is the farmers' sheet anchor. In regard to tractors, he did not wish to become a detractor, but he did not think they were very suitable for Prince Edward Island. They would not save labor as extra men would be required to run them. Besides they would cost from eight hundred to one thousand dollars each.

He then touched on the food question, speaking of the great gulf between the producer and the consumer. For instance, he had paid twenty cents a pound for beef. In the early stages of the war he had been offered only three cents per pound on the hoof for good animals. Last Christmas dealers offered only ten cents for splendid cattle.

Mr. Dewar then touched on the Land Settlement scheme, pointing out that nothing was too good for the soldiers. In closing he dealt with the dairy situation.

He said that certain factories in King's County had closed down because they had not been properly distributed. There were two or three in some places where there was only room for one.

Mr. A. E. McLean, Mr. Paton, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Johnston followed with well delivered addresses.

Hon. H. D. McEwen, after congratulations to the mover and seconder and the new Leader, said there were a great many things he would speak of were it not for the ominous war cloud that is hanging over the Empire at this moment. The war is a big question; and at this critical juncture there is no time for party politics.

Mr. McEwen referred to the Car-ferry, which, he said, had been a grand success.

He referred to the question of exhibitions and pointed out that while they were beneficial, there was an urgent and imperative call for economy. The small county shows were more educative than the provincial fair. He said there was a feeling throughout the country that exhibitions had got to be a profession and that the ordinary man with one or two animals had no chance against the Professional Exhibitor.

In regard to increased production, Mr. McEwen said that the only way in which this could be done was by actual work. Increased production could not be obtained without elbow grease.

W. H. Dennis concluded the debate.

Progress of the War

London, April 4.—Directly east of Amiens there is the stiffest kind of fighting going on, with the situation changing every hour. In the Montdidier sector the battle also rages with great bitterness, elsewhere there is little change, though the signs of a new German effort east of Arras accentuate. Paris appears to consider the tide already turned in the Allies' favor; but though the British regard the future with growing confidence they prefer to await the developments of the next two days before passing judgment on the greatest battle in history. In every sector of the eighty-mile battlefront the allied defence has stiffened and the Anglo-French are contesting every inch of territory. The Somme-Montdidier line swings back and forth with each attack and counter-attack, villages passing to the enemy's hands and back again several times in a few hours. Such fighting is extremely costly and leads to rapid exhaustion. Cavalry, armored cars and night batteries race here and there, and the fighting has every characteristic of a war movement.

While the advance of the German armies in Picardy has come almost to a halt, there has been savage fighting on the extreme western edge of the battle zone. Encounters in which large forces have been engaged have occurred north of Moreuil, but there seems

to be no decided advantage gained by the Teutonic invaders. They claim to have taken heights and to have carried a wood in advance of the line near Moreuil, but the British say that they have driven the enemy from positions they have occupied elsewhere in this sector. The French lines further south have stood firm against savage assaults, especially in the region of Montdidier and eastward from that place along a part of the line which was subjected to a terrific strain for two days last week. In a number of sectors the French have surged forward and taken hard-earned ground from the Germans and have established the lines solidly along the Oise River.

The expected allied counter-offensive has not yet come, but the Germans who are reported to be entrenching along the French front, evidently expect it there. The elements have been at work in delaying the German advance. Rains are reported along the French and British fronts. Wet weather, if continued, would handicap further advance of the Germans and be of infinite value to the allies, who are moving their forces and supplies over solid earth instead of ground which has been churned into a condition where every step is beset by difficulties. The chief German efforts apparently have been in the region of Moreuil and Albert. Around these places there has been stern fighting with the Germans hurling their fighting men at the allied lines in serried ranks, which have been mowed down by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire. The effort in the Moreuil region is considered as being an attempt to reach the Paris-Amiens railroad, which is four or five miles distant. The railroad, which was cut at Montdidier, was a branch of this Paris-Amiens road, but its possession means little to the Germans.

The beginning of April, a month whose dates are written large on the pages of American history, finds the soldiers of the United States hastening to take their place in the zone of fiercest fighting. There has been American troops involved in the struggle in Picardy since the morning of March 23, but General Pershing is now leading over 100,000 of his men, just how many is as yet unknown, to a point assigned to them by General Foch, the leader of the allied forces in France. These men may even now be in the battle-line and America awaits news from them with confidence that they will compare well with the veterans of France and Great Britain. A report from General Pershing to the war department states that the situation along the battle line is improved. He did not give any information regarding the movement of his troops.

London, April 5.—A short and determined but futile enemy thrust east of Arras, and British local attacks south of that battered city, were the extent of the fighting today, aside from artillery engagements on the British side of the Somme battle front. The French to the south did little more. In two weeks the battle of Picardy has dropped from hurricane violence to a zephyr-like calm. Instead of the public riveting its attention on the battlefield, it is speculating on the next move, wondering where and when it will come and trying to anticipate what measures the government will take to make good the losses of the last twelve days. The wounded continue to drift back in considerable numbers and they serve to impress the public with the need of reinforcements. However great the confidence in the ultimate result, this calm should not lull anyone into a false sense of security or apathy. There has been a lull in every great offensive and generally it is followed by a flash almost as powerful as the first attack.

Paris, April 7.—German troops numbering over 100,000 delivered a terrific attack today against the French along a front of nearly nine miles from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Boye road. They were met with a storm of fire from the French guns, and although the assaults were repeated time after time, they succeeded in gaining only a small section of ground. The French retained Grivesnes, but the Germans occupied the villages of Mailly, Raineval and

Morise.

Local And Other Items

Mr. O'Connor has resigned his post, as cost of living commissioner, to the Minister of Labor. His reason is unknown.

Nearly two thousand Canadian soldiers are now buried in England, nearly every grave having a cross above it. Mrs. Astor has laid out a beautiful cemetery adjoining the Canadian Cliveden Hospital.

The Cunard Line Steamship "Valeria," a vessel of 5,865 tons gross register has been sunk in the Irish sea, according to word received here by insurance interests. The "Valeria" left here March 4 with cargo for a British port.

A spectacular fire occurred in Toronto April 6th. The Galena Oil works were destroyed and \$200,000 damage done. Four hundred thousand gallons of lubricious oil was destroyed. The cause is supposed to be a hot box in a freight car.

Five thousand dollars was stolen from the Cote Des Neige branch of the Royal Bank of Canada early this afternoon by two highwaymen, who held up the office staff of two, knocked out the teller, J. Bertrand, and after cutting the telephone wires escaped in the direction of the C. P. R. tracks. The manager R. J. Papineau was out at lunch at the time of the robbery. The highwaymen are still at large.

The recent British aerial raids on Cologne caused 248 deaths, half of whom were soldiers, according to the latest reports received at Massel. The soldiers were in a railway train bound for the Picardy front and standing at the Cologne station. Panic reigned in the city for twelve hours, the streets were deserted, and the population hid in cellars; one report says that a Major was killed. The bodies of two Swiss who were killed during the bombardment arrived here yesterday, and will be buried with honors.

James Donaldson, of Elms, president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, has been appointed to the Dominion Dairy Produce Commission, which will handle the exportable surplus of Canadian dairy produce, including condensed milk, for the current season. This commission replaces the Cheese Commission. Mr. Donaldson, discussing the cheese question, was prepared to give assurance that there would be an advance in the price of cheese this season such as would permit fair competition with the condensaries. Just what this might be he was not prepared to say. Mr. Donaldson is an ex-warden of Perth.

Citizens were shocked to learn of the death in Montreal, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, of Mrs. Duffy, wife of Mr. James P. Duffy, Pownal Street. Mrs. Duffy has not been in good health for a number of weeks but the illness was not considered serious. It was decided to secure the treatment of specialists in Montreal, and so she left for that city Thursday morning last, accompanied by her husband and the family physician. Besides the suddenly bereaved husband and children there are left to mourn two sisters in St. Louis, Missouri, and a mother in this city. The body, accompanied by Mr. Duffy, left Montreal Sunday night.

It is understood that the government has decided not to wait for legislation to put into effect the amendment to the Military Service Act, which was announced in the Commons by Sir Robert Borden yesterday. A special meeting of the Cabinet Council was held late on the night of April 2nd. The government is anxious to put this amendment, which will make any man who resists the law subject to immediate draft, into force without delay in order to assist meeting the situation which has arisen in Quebec. Legislation, even without any obstruction, would take two weeks at the least before it could pass the Commons and the Senate to secure the signature of the Governor-General. It is proposed to have this amendment passed by order-in-Council, under the War Measures Act, to be ratified later by legislation, if necessary.

Advices from Paris state that though her troops are now taking active part in the gigantic German offensive, France, whose soldiers have been weighed down so many times during this war, still preserves her calm presence of mind. While great interest is taken in the present military operations, from which happy results are expected by the country, the German attacks have no more effect on the morale of the people than does the German long-range gun during its bombardment of Paris.

Saturday morning, Mr. E. T. Higgs received a telegram from Miss Goff in Victoria, B. C., containing the sad news that her father, Mr. R. C. Goff, died suddenly. The news will surprise and shock Mr. Goff's friends in this City and Province. When he left here last fall Mr. Goff was the picture of good health and for years was apparently a wonderfully well preserved man. He was long prominent in temperance circles and one of our leading prohibitionists. As a successful man of business he was widely known and respected. He was a son of the late Hon. John Goff of Woodville.

The Superintendent of our Experimental Farm Station has, we learn, obtained from Messrs. William Clark, of North Wiltshire, Mr. William Moffatt, of Mayfield, and others, a number of young breeding sows of first class quality. It is proposed to sell the progeny of these to youths attending our schools who are engaged in home project work and who may desire to try what they can do in respect to hog raising for the supply of the Empire wants with pork for the soldiers. No doubt the young porkers will be obtained upon easy terms, together with directions as to how to keep them growing and fattening until the day of slaughter, and no doubt there will be keen competition among those who take part in the experiment.

Local and Other Items

The court of cassation has rejected the appeal of Bolo Pasha from the sentence of death imposed by the court martial, for treason.

One of the German long range guns, bombarding Paris burst, according to German prisoners captured on the French front, five of the gun crew being killed.

A private letter dated March 14th, received by a citizen last evening states that three hundred men of the 104th Battalion had been sent from Witley Camp to France in three drafts of one hundred each—about a fortnight previously. The remainder of the Battalion was then sent to Scotland and since then about seventy were sent to the M. G. depot for transportation to the seat of war.

Up to last week 1,059 aeroplanes were reported down on all battle fronts in March. Of these the Allies claimed 838 and the Germans 221. All but a relatively small fraction of the total were the result of the intense fighting on the western front, the Allied figures being 740 and the German as given above. The balance consists of machines reported down on the Italian, Palestine, Macedonian and Mesopotamian fronts.

American troops were given a civic reception at an historic centre, in England last week. The American flag flew over the town hall, which dates back more than three centuries before Columbus discovered America. Headed by a band, the Americans marched through the streets crowded with cheering people. The mayor and other prominent citizens welcomed the soldiers and refreshments were served by a committee of women headed by the wife of the Mayor.

The trial of the action and counter claim in the Admiralty Court between the owners of the Mont Blanc and the owners of the Imao in which each ship is claiming two million dollars against the other has been completed. Without leaving the bench Mr. Justice Drysdale gave his decision that the Mont Blanc was wholly to blame and he would file a memorandum accordingly. The damages would be assessed in the regular way against the owners of the Mont Blanc.

Major T. W. McDonald Dies from Wounds

The sad news of the death in the field of action of Major Temple W. McDonald, officer commanding the Fifth N. B. Seige Battery, was received on Friday April 5th.

Word came through last Monday that Major McDonald had been severely wounded in the field on Easter Sunday morning and through the news was a severe blow to his friends throughout the province, all hope was held that his recovery would be speedily forthcoming. However, Major McDonald was destined to pass to his reward in the manner that he would have wished it, and the news came to his relatives Friday morning that he had died from wounds.

Major McDonald has had a splendid, though short military career. Upon the outbreak of war he responded to the country's call and left in November, 1914 for Quebec where he took a thorough course of training and qualified for a lieutenancy in artillery. He returned home in February, 1915 and upon the formation of the famous 2nd Seige Battery (now the 98th) was appointed senior lieutenant and in that capacity left with the battery for overseas on November 1915. He was most popular with the men and was a most capable and careful officer, receiving the unstinted praise of his fellow officers and the deep respect of the men under him. Official recognition of his capabilities was made in February, 1916, when he was appointed to a captaincy. He had seen considerable service in France, being in the thickest of many of the Canadian artillery engagements during the past two years. Shortly after crossing the English Channel he was again promoted and at the time of receiving his fatal wounds was a Major and in command of a crack New Brunswick Battery.

Major McDonald was born in 1874, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Archibald J. McDonald. He was educated at the local seats of learning and also studied at St. Ignace College, Montreal. Later he was admitted to the firm of A. A. McDonald and Bros, and in January 1912 was elected by acclamation to the junior seat for the Georgetown district in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

He leaves a widow (nee Miss MacNnis, City) whose brother Charles, was killed in action last fall, a widowed mother, three brothers and three sisters. The brothers are Howard and Allister at Georgetown and Glen of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Winnipeg. The sisters are Miss Marion and Gladys of Georgetown and Mrs. (Judge) H. O. MacInnery, St. John.

Judge James MacDonald, City is a cousin.

The following clipping from an English paper, tells how Lieutenant Ernest Weeks of the Engineers, son of Major W. A. Weeks, of this city, won the Military Cross at Hill 70: Lt. E. G. Weeks, Engrs. when in charge of the buried cable system in the forward area he displayed the greatest coolness and disregard of personal safety, making several reconnaissances through heavy fire, and sparing no effort to secure valuable information for his brigade headquarters. He set a splendid example to his men.

The extent of the meat shortage in England was disclosed in the English market reports received by the Food Administrator. These show that the amount of home-produced meat marketed there had decreased from 227,000,000 pounds weekly in January 1918 to 55,000,000 weekly since January 1st this year. The number of cattle reaching the market has decreased 65 per cent, sheep 40 per cent, and hogs 65 per cent.

DIED.

McKENZIE—At Glen Valley, on March 31st, Malcolm J. McKenzie aged 75 years.

CURRIE—At Rocky Point, April 2nd, Mr. Neil Currie aged 76 years.

BUCHANAN—At Bradalbane, on April 4th, Katie M. Buchanan, aged 17 years.

REID—At Charlottetown, on April 7, Henry Reid, aged 68.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	MALES
Dan. G. McCormack	Lauching	York	1 (2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack	Lauching	"	1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill	Village Green	"	1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Poole	Lower Montague	"	1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael	Peake's Sta., R.R. 2	"	1 (1 year old)
Col. G. Crockett	York	"	1 (2 year old)
G. W. Wood	Hazelbrook	Berk	1 (4 yrs. old)
A. P. Ings	Pownal, Lot 49	"	1 (1 year old)
Jos. L. Cameron	Ellis River	"	1 (3 yrs. old)
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown, Shrop.	lams, 10 rams and 7 ewes	
John Howlett,	Anandale	"	7 rams

A.A. Farquharson, 259 Queen St., Charlottetown, for Island Stock Breeding Company
Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs
Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs
Leicesters—1 ram lamb

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

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 loved known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

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

In Memoriam

Thou weepst, O Erin, Green Isle of the wave, And freedom partakes in thy weeping.

The Goat Girl

Georgina and I had often wondered what we should do if thrown on our own resources.

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 their pain.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

ough over to keep them in feed for a year, what with the scraps from the table.

that matter, you are always saving your prayers in California for if you merely run over the names of the mountains and the towns, it's like saying the Litany of the Saints—and everywhere there is a monument or a cross to Father Serra.

All I had in my purse besides my return ticket was one dollar and a half. Georgina had made sure I shouldn't be extravagant!

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.

Mrs. Wm. C. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters; it is worth its weight in gold.

her cheek against her delicately marked face. "Oh, hearts," she said, "Mother hates to let you go.

"They can be shipped tomorrow," she said a little sadly.

"Why couldn't we take them along with us?" asked Baldwin.

"Do you know the wild lilac—the buckhorn?" he asked over his shoulder.

He had a nice smile and a big voice and I looked at him again. It is no unusual thing in California to have a Yale or Harvard man supply you with "gas" at a filling station, or to have your gardener talking classical English to you over his hoe.

"My husband has no faults; he doesn't gamble and he doesn't drink."

"Doesn't he smoke, either?"

"Well, after a good dinner he may light a cigar, but that's only about once in six weeks."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Husband—Mary, stop the piano! Great Scott, woman, where is your appreciation? Don't you hear our half ton of coal rattling down the chute?

LET US MAKE Your New Suit. When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

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."

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Poultry Food! We Have Just Received 1000 Bushels Mixed Wheat, Oats & Barley. Excellent Feed for Poultry.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES. This year we have stocked up with many new lines of medium priced Footwear.

Notice to Debtors. All old Accounts, of which payment has already been demanded by newspaper advertisement, will now be collected without further notice.

MURDER. A verbatim report of the celebrated 1888 Millman, Toplin Murder Case, tried in the Supreme Court at Charlottetown, January, 1888, 85 pages in colored cover.

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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.