

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 47

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 24th Nov., 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Royal Mail Route No. 4 from Wellington 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, Wellington Station, P. E. Island, at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 12th, 1916, Oct. 18th, 1916-31.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader is good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

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., Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-3m

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads

Receipt Books

Posters

Tickets

Bill Heads

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 2nd, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.							
Dep. Charlottetown Ar.				Ar. Charlottetown Dep.			
5.00	11.50	7.35		11.40	10.15		10.20
5.45	2.06	8.30		10.36	9.20		9.03
6.22	3.49	9.27		9.59	8.43	6.15	8.00
7.00		9.50		9.27	8.23	5.30	
				9.00	8.00	4.50	
Dep. Summerside Ar.				Ar. Summerside Dep.			
8.10	12.15			8.45	5.05		
9.08	1.57			7.48	3.31		
9.57	3.32			7.03	2.07		
10.38	4.40			6.19	12.55		
11.15	5.40			5.45	12.00		
Dep. Summerside Ar.				Ar. Summerside Dep.			
8.55	8.55	6.30		8.35	7.50		
9.30	9.50	7.25		8.00	7.00		
Dep. Charlottetown Ar.				Ar. Charlottetown Dep.			
9.45		6.50		8.35	7.50		
10.10		7.40		8.07	7.24		
10.38		8.30		7.44	6.40		
11.05		9.20		6.40	5.30		
Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.				Ar. Mt. Stewart Dep.			
4.15		10.00		7.40	2.39		
5.04		10.80		7.16	2.10		
5.25		11.10		6.40	1.30		
6.00							
Dep. Charlottetown Ar.				Ar. Charlottetown Dep.			
9.10	3.10			9.45	5.55		
9.50	4.25			8.31	4.01		
11.45	5.55			7.00	2.00		

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

Hallowed Be Thy Name.

The name of God is the expression of the idea of God Himself, with all His grandeur, His sanctity, His power and His goodness; that is, it is God Himself as we know, or ought to know Him. Holy Scripture always speaks of the name of God as of God Himself, when it says that His name is great, holy, terrible, glorious; and we ourselves use this same form of speech, for when, for example, we speak of the great name of Washington, Caesar, or Napoleon we mean the persons themselves who bore these names. When we say, therefore, "Hallowed be Thy name," we mean, "Be you yourself hallowed." And the word "hallowed" signifies "to treat with respect"; "to know and appreciate as holy that which is holy." We pray, therefore, that God's name may be hallowed in this sense, that we ourselves, and all men, may render the service and the homage that are due to Him Who is the author of all sanctity, Who is Sanctity itself.

When we beseech the Almighty to make His name hallowed or glorified, we express the wish and desire that He may triumph over the ignorance, forgetfulness and impiety of men; that He may shed the grace of knowing Him and of loving Him over the thousands of infidels who have never come to the knowledge of Him; over all the heretics who refuse to worship Him in the spirit of truth, clinging to their rebellion and error, over the countless unfaithful Christians who abuse their knowledge of Him to insult and offend Him; over the countless blasphemers whose words, spoken and written, are echoes of the impious railings of the fallen angels in Hell.

This first petition of the Our Father is a petition truly filial, since the first duty of every obedient and affectionate child is to honor and see honored his own father in his own home; a just and legitimate petition since the one end and purpose of our own lives and the life of every creature is to glorify God. It becomes, however, a petition, deriding and insulting when spoken by Christians who refuse to honor their God in their thoughts, words and actions; who show no solicitude for the proper honor of their Maker and Redeemer, who do not hesitate or fear to profane His sacred name; or who encourage, rather than discourage, by their own example the neglect and hatred of His divine religion, as well as the most flagrant violation of His holy law.

God's name, then, which signifies God Himself is to be hallowed by His receiving from all creatures, ourselves included, honor and service in their thoughts, words and actions, that those "who know God may glorify Him as God" (Roman i, 21). As the greatest saints did everything, ad majorem Dei gloriam, "for the greater glory of God," so we pray that, by directing our lives according to His holy will, by spreading the knowledge of God and by our own good example attracting others to His religion, we may bring God's name to be more honored and loved. St. Paul teaches us that we may glorify God by the most common actions of our lives, if they are done with the intention of pleasing Him, and in the way He desires: "Whether you eat or drink, or whatsoever you do, do all to the glory of God" (1 Cor. x, 31).

It is our duty, then, to labor for the hallowing and glorifying of God for which we pray in the first petition of the Our Father. We must strive with all our strength for the realization in the world of the external glory of Our Creator. We can hallow, or glorify Him in thought, by means of a good intention of doing only what is pleasing to God and through the one motive of promoting His glory. We can glorify Him in word, by our actions, by giving good example and thus edifying and correcting those who are careless of their duty toward their Maker. Christ Himself commanded, "Go

let our light shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in Heaven" (St. Matthew v, 16).

It is God's will that His name be hallowed and glorified. He has given us as the first of the Commandments, "I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before Me." He has told us that we must promote His glory by sanctifying ourselves, by becoming holy even as He is Holy. He has promised us a reward for our service of glorifying His name and Himself: "Whoever shall glorify Me him will I glorify, but they that despise Me shall be despised" (1 Kings ii, 30).

The Great Power of Song

The power of song is inestimable. Singing exerts a surprisingly great influence upon the life of a man. It is the expression of feeling in melody. It is natural for man to give vent to feelings aroused in his heart in song or lamentation, or again it is possible for him to arouse feelings in his heart by joyous canticle or melancholic chant. Already in the time of the ancient Greeks this power of music was understood and practiced. Their choruses prepared the audience for the scenes which were to be enacted by exciting the proper dispositions through singing. Again, the church has always recognized music as a hand-maid in her liturgy and has therefore always given much attention to the music used in her divine services. And the nation finds it only natural that it should herald the sentiments of patriotism and love of country in stirring national songs and anthems.

The conviction of the power of song in the face of these facts forces itself upon us with more than ordinary stress. There are several suggestions which present themselves in connection with a consideration of this kind. The one that the practice of singing ought to be encouraged and fostered. This appertains especially to school children. Children should be taught to sing. But as a song influences the life of man, it is paramount that a selection of songs based on this conviction be used. Religious songs and hymns ought, therefore, to be given the first place. It is to be regretted that hymns of a religious character are being supplanted by so-called modern secular songs; and this, too in some of our Catholic schools. "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine," as the opening song at school in the morning may be tolerable; it will, perhaps, encourage a love of nature. But it surely smacks of the gutter, although certainly not intended for comprehended in that sense. How much more profitable would be a hymn of praise and intercession to the Sacred Heart of His Blessed Mother, whose sweet memory might endure throughout the entire day!

After religious songs in importance are the patriotic songs and anthems. This means of fostering patriotism and love for country is not to be neglected. These songs, besides, being calculated to arouse sentiments of loyalty for one's country, are clean, manly and utterly lacking sensuality, they can but exercise a good influence on character of either boy or girl. Besides these are songs which never grow old and if a love for them is engendered, will be sung more or less throughout life. How much better the lives of men would be if the songs in vogue were such as these rather than the amorous and sensual ditties so much sung nowadays! If the former, have an influence for good, it will readily be understood how the latter must have an influence in inciting to the sensuality and oft-times lasciviousness which is their theme and time. Oh! for the days of virile songs, such as inspired the writers and composers of former days and which exerted an influence for the good and noble, which was not lost upon the singer.

The other class of songs having as theme the birds or the bees, the fields or the trees, is to be commended in as far as it teaches a love for nature which is an asset for any child. The nursery rhymes and ditties are not without their beauty and attractions for children.

If we must sing, and most people do, let the songs be such as will benefit the character of the singer and be expressive of what is good and noble. It is not only not sinful but even very beneficial to sing religious hymns in our house. Besides to sing good songs while at work seems to lighten one's task, promote cheerfulness and keep one in good humor.

Learn the power of song. It will tend to keep you happy and cheerful. But remember well, to have this good effect the song must be select, clean and noble. The modern trash will, on the contrary, produce, if anything, a bad influence because it has neither literary nor musical merit, neither an ennobling nor elevating effect.

—George Albert.

From The Bahamas.

(Communicated.)

The following letter was received by the Right Reverend Abbott of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., from a missionary in the Bahama Islands, Rev. Father Gabriel has been down there for the past twenty-two years, and is getting good results. In the January number of Harper's Magazine, Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, described his visit with Father Gabriel, Nassau, Bahamas, Oct. 6, 1916. Rt. Rev. dear Father Abbott, I returned last Monday from a two weeks' trip to Andros Island. On Sept. 24 and Oct. 1, I confirmed sixty-five at the principal mission and on Sept. 29, thirty-three were confirmed at Man o' War Sound Station. Many of the men and boys were absent sponge fishing and some whole families were in the inland field camps planting corn, sweet potatoes, etc. so I shall have to go back again in Christmas week when most of them will be at their homes. The stray ones I confirm here at Nassau when they happen here. There are still some sixty to be confirmed. Then there are also a few others scattered among the other Islands.

I was very much impressed and edified by the work that has been accomplished in the two Andros Missions by Father Gabriel. The faithful there are real Catholics with a truly Catholic spirit and spirituality. The splendor and pomp under a magnificent cathedral roof has nothing on the impressiveness, dignity and spirituality that appeared under the thatch roof of the hovel in which the Holy Sacrifice was offered and confirmation received at Man o' War Sound, or in the plain stone church at Behring Point. Knowing, as I do, the trials and hardships, the discomforts and loneliness that he has lived through, Father Gabriel has the right to chant from his innermost heart the words of the Magnificat.

Father Gabriel and I looked up several settlements along the shore to the southward, and we have concluded to extend humbly and unostentatiously in that direction. As at Man o' War Sound, where a chapel school will be erected as soon as the present school at Behring Point is completed, a temporary chapel school will be utilized and visited once or twice a month. The Nassau Missions require the presence of two priests, one of whom can help the out-land extension in its organizations, but very soon an additional priest will be required for Andros Island.

During July and August I suffered from heart failure. Often I thought the day would be my last. I am now recovered and my heart action is quite normal again.

All is well here. Father Gabriel and Leander are in excellent health, and are doing well and ask to be remembered.

CONSTIPATION THE COMMONEST ILL.

Constipation is one of the commonest ills of mankind and one too often allowed to go unlooked after until some serious complication sets in.

If the bowels are properly looked after there will be no constipation, jaundice, sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, coated tongue, sour stomach, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

Milburn's Laxative Pills will keep the bowels regular and cure all liver ills. Mr. Philip McLeod, Toronto, N.S., writes: "I suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, and for years had pains in the left side of the back. If I walked across the kitchen floor I would have to sit down and rest. That I think was terrible for a man of 30 years of age. The condition of my system was shown by pimples breaking out on my face. I suffered so much pain and stiffness in my back I am sure my system was full of poison. Milburn's Laxative Pills have entirely cured me."

Milburn's Laxative Pills are 25c. a box, 3 boxes \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

I hope you are well and the community prospering.

With great esteem and kind regards, I remain,

Faithfully your obedient,

Chrysostom, O. S. B.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

"Does your husband ever tell you when he stays out late at night, that it was because somebody gave an interesting talk at the club?"

"No."

"How interesting. Doesn't he ever give you any excuse at all or make any explanation?"

"Never. He works on a morning newspaper."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

A Scotch travelling salesman, was in Dublin on business during Easter week failed to send the customary letters for ten days to his home firm, who sent to him the following suspicious telegram: "Where have you been?" The answer was by wire also: "Forty-four years under the British government, six days under the Irish Republic and four days under the bed."

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.

When a man leaves your party and votes with the opposition he is a mug-wump. When he leaves his own party to vote with you he is a splendid type of independent citizenship.

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

Teacher—A nomad is a person who moves about a great deal—never remains long in one place.

Johnny, name some tribe of nomads.

Johnny—Cooks.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

SHOULD NOT SWEEP BACK WAS SO SORE.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer so much excruciating pain and agony are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

On the first sign of any weakness in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken.

Mrs. L. Conshaw, 683 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was completely cured. I highly recommend Doan's for lame back."

Doan's Kidney Pills are put up in an oblong grey box, the trade-mark is a Maple Leaf, so accept no other. Price 50c. per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering, direct specify "Doan's."

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FEEDS

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- Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cracked
- Corn, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal, Calf
- Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Molassine
- Meal, Shorts, Feed, Flour, Cracked
- Mixed Grain, Wheat for Feed, Hay,
- Oats' etc.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1916

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Government's Enormous Achievements.

The appointment of Sir George Perley as Canadian War Minister Overseas is regarded generally in Canada and in Great Britain and France as well, as a step of the utmost importance in connection with the Canadian military administration. It is evidence of the enormous growth of Canada's military undertaking. With the steady movement of troops from the Canadian camps to the camps in England, and from those camps to the front, the preponderance of administrative responsibility in connection with the Expeditionary Force, is shifting to the other side of the ocean. There are now in England or at the front more than half the total authorized force of half a million Canadians, and a considerably large proportion of the total of enlisted troops. The administration of the affairs of this great force overseas can best be done by a Canadian Minister resident in England, somebody in close touch with the force itself and in close touch with the Imperial Government, including the War Office. As pointed out in the official memorandum announcing the selection of Sir George Perley, it is impossible for the Canadian Minister of Militia to be in England all the time, and it is necessary to have there "not only the highest degree of efficiency, but the most thorough and prompt co-operation of the overseas forces with those of the Mother Country and of the other Dominions, as well as the most economic and careful administration of the means which are appropriated for that purpose."

Sir George Perley is recognized as a man thoroughly equipped to assume and to discharge efficiently this great responsibility. As acting Canadian High Commissioner he has already done in Great Britain a work of immeasurable value to Canada. In a time of crisis and of unparalleled effort he has been much more than a mere channel of communication between the Imperial and Canadian Governments. He will bring to his new office of Minister of Overseas Forces the administrative capacity and the soundness of judgment which have characterized his work as High Commissioner. He will preside over the new military committee or sub-council which is to be established overseas and will have under him practically a new Department which he will organize. Such an arrangement cannot help but be of the highest importance to the members of the Expeditionary Force, as well as to the people of Canada who are making so great and splendid an effort to maintain that force.

As the scale of Canada's war programme has increased from time to time, adequate measures have been taken by the Prime Minister toward allocating the administrative responsibility for the various branches of that programme. One of these measures was the establishment of the War Purchasing Commission, of which the Hon. A. E. Kempt is chairman, to direct the heavy and growing expenditure necessary in securing equipment of all sorts for the troops in Canada and in England as well. The work of this Commission has been beyond criticism and beyond praise. It has been done on lines of the strictest impartiality, and with the sole purpose of securing fair

value for every dollar of expenditure. The aim of the War Purchasing Commission has been to conduct its operations on business lines, and that aim has been attained.

The establishment of the National Service has been another step. Previously the recruiting officers throughout Canada had experienced no difficulty in securing all the men for whom equipment and training facilities could be provided. The time came during the past summer when recruiting declined and when it became necessary to take stock of the man-power of the nation. This important work is being done by the National Service presided over by Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. P. Under his direction it will be well done. The eloquent and powerful appeal issued by Sir Robert Borden is already bearing fruit. That appeal called upon all Canadians, men and women, to offer their services to the state, men of military age for military service; men unable to serve in any military capacity, and women to aid the State in any capacity for which they are suited.

Sir Robert Speaks.

Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Lawyers Club in New York on Saturday last. After referring to matters of trade between Canada and the United States and the friendship existing between the two peoples, he touched upon the war. Among other things Sir Robert gave expression to the following:

He appealed to the lawyers to recognize the field that was open to the bar of great neutral nations in helping to define international law and right in such terms that by them the peace of the world might be maintained. He said: "The nations have been brought so close together that there is a certain community of national life throughout the world. As the establishment and enforcement of laws within an organized civilized community depend in the final analysis upon the will of the people, and upon public opinion within that community so the enforcement of public rights, through organization of the nations prepared in advance, must also depend upon the public opinion of the world. Upon the advance and development of that opinion must rest the hopes of those who look for a world tribunal backed, when necessary, by world-wide forces for the restraint of an outlaw nation. Many voices admonish us that all this is idealistic and visionary, that the standards, conceptions and purposes of our present civilization forbid the realization of any such ideal; that there must be the death of this era, and the birth of a new era before humanity shall attain to so much self-mastery. All conjecture is idle, but to me it is certain as my own existence, that modern civilization will ultimately disintegrate and perish, if it fails to achieve this idea.

To us involved in the most terrible struggle that humanity has ever known—a struggle in which we have taken part of our own free will and because we realize the world compelling consideration which its issue involves—the events of the past two years have brought both a lesson and an inspiration. One peculiar trait of their nation is its faculty of self-criticism during time of stress. This criticism, these internal disagreements, this occasional political unrest, however, do not indicate any real lack of unity or determination. They are characteristic of the race, they are inseparable from the experience of a people who conduct government in the open, under democratic institutions. They are but the mists which hover about and perhaps for the moment obscure the

granite summit of the nation's purpose. Across the purpose there lies no pathway to an inconclusive peace. We fight for abiding peace, not for a truce. "I have some just claim to know the spirit of my countrymen, and I most solemnly affirm that among us there was absolutely no thought of aggression or attack on any nation. In this spirit of the Dominion exemplified that of the whole Empire. We in Canada were entirely masters of our own destiny; but just as in the Motherland when the hour struck, there was no wavering and no waiting. So in Canada the decision was never for a moment in doubt. Our resolve is as fixed and unshaken today as at the first and whatever loss or sacrifice we may still have to bear, we will not waver or falter."

London, Nov. 16.—Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in an interview with the Associated Press today predicted that the British gains in the Ancre Valley were only the forerunner of further equally important advances which will be made on the western front during the winter months. "Our success on Ancre," said General Maurice, "means that we are not going to give the enemy much rest this winter. It means that whenever weather conditions permit we are going to attack and subject the enemy to unceasing pressure during the winter, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the Germans from establishing themselves in new positions. All the attempts of the enemy to minimize our success will not explain away the fact that in three days the British troops, by the capture of Beaumont, St. Pierre, Divion and the semi-circular ridge they dominated have gained an important strategic advantage. This ridge formed a salient jutting into our lines from the northern bank of the Ancre. Thus the enemy was able to direct the fire of his artillery massed behind it. Our troops advanced from below sticky white chalk and a network of defenses. They gained the ridge and forced the enemy back across the valley to the next hill. As a result we dominate the situation in this territory, and are consolidating the positions for further activities. King George today telegraphed congratulations to General Sir Douglas Haig, British commander in France, upon the "great success" of the last few days, reflecting credit on all ranks. General Haig replied with a message of thanks.

Paris, Nov. 17.—In West Wallachia the advance of the Austro-Hungarians continues steadily and Campulung, 80 miles northwest of Bucharest, the Roumanian capital, is almost within the grasp of the invaders. Battles are taking place within a few miles of Campulung, which is at the head of a railway and along a river which penetrates the plains west of Bucharest, and Petrograd says the forces of General Falkenhayn have taken Liresht, about five miles northwest of Campulung. An attack against the Roumanian positions at Albecht, less than three miles northwest of Campulung, was repulsed. More than 2,100 prisoners were taken by the Austro-Hungarians in the latest operations in Wallachia, 1,500 along being captured in engagements south of the Rothenthurn Pass and toward Rinnik. West of Predael the invaders, Berlin says, broke the Roumanian positions, Rungul mountain in Moldavia, east of Keldzivasarihely, has been carried by Bavarian troops.

Progress Of The War.

London, Nov. 15.—While the British were further advancing their front north of the Ancre river, or consolidating their newly won positions, the French and Germans have been engaged in violent combats both north and south of the Somme. In both regions the Germans made gains—in the northern corner and western outskirts of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, north of the river, and in the eastern part of the village of Pressoir, south of the stream. The French official communication in admitting the loss of this ground, says the Germans obtained only limited advantages at the price of very heavy losses. "In the north the German attacks extended from Lesboeufs to the south of Bonchavesnes, a front of five miles and south of the Somme front of Ablaincourt to the Chauines Wood, about three miles. The attacks were launched after violent artillery bombardment.

London, Nov. 15.—The bulletin from general headquarters issued tonight reads: "During the day we further advanced our front north of the Ancre. The prisoners taken since Monday morning have reached a total of 5,678. The troops employed have shown conspicuous skill, dash and fortitude. Our success was not won without a hard struggle, as the enemy resisted strongly, and as conditions of the ground greatly increased the difficulty of attack. Our losses, considering the extent of our gains, have not been high. One division advanced a mile and took over a thousand prisoners at the expense of 450 casualties. "South of the Ancre we established the positions won yesterday east of Butte De Warlenourt. The enemy, massing at one point, for a counter-attack, was dispersed by our artillery fire. "Yesterday our airplanes did much useful work. Last night they made successful bombing attacks on an enemy aerodrome, railway lines, stations and rolling stock."

London, Nov. 16.—In the Macedonia theatre the Entente troops continue to press the Teutonic allies in the Cerna river region, and according to the Serbian war office have seriously broken their line both east and west of the Cerna southeast of Monastir, capturing four additional points toward Monastir. Berlin admits that in the Cerna region the Bulgarian-German forces have left old and occupied newly prepared positions. To the east, the British have taken the town of Karakaska, on the east side of Lake Tahinos.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The bulletin issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the Somme front some enemy detachments which had succeeded in taking foot in a group of houses northeast of the village of Sailly were driven out by a spirited counter attack. "The artillery struggle continued violently in the region of Ablaincourt. Everywhere else the day was calm. "On November 15 one of our air pilots brought down an enemy machine near Chauines. Belgian communication: "There is nothing particular to report on the front of the Belgian army."

London, Nov. 16.—Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in an interview with the Associated Press today predicted that the British gains in the Ancre Valley were only the forerunner of further equally important advances which will be made on the western front during the winter months. "Our success on Ancre," said General Maurice, "means that we are not going to give the enemy much rest this winter. It means that whenever weather conditions permit we are going to attack and subject the enemy to unceasing pressure during the winter, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the Germans from establishing themselves in new positions. All the attempts of the enemy to minimize our success will not explain away the fact that in three days the British troops, by the capture of Beaumont, St. Pierre, Divion and the semi-circular ridge they dominated have gained an important strategic advantage. This ridge formed a salient jutting into our lines from the northern bank of the Ancre. Thus the enemy was able to direct the fire of his artillery massed behind it. Our troops advanced from below sticky white chalk and a network of defenses. They gained the ridge and forced the enemy back across the valley to the next hill. As a result we dominate the situation in this territory, and are consolidating the positions for further activities. King George today telegraphed congratulations to General Sir Douglas Haig, British commander in France, upon the "great success" of the last few days, reflecting credit on all ranks. General Haig replied with a message of thanks.

Paris, Nov. 17.—In West Wallachia the advance of the Austro-Hungarians continues steadily and Campulung, 80 miles northwest of Bucharest, the Roumanian capital, is almost within the grasp of the invaders. Battles are taking place within a few miles of Campulung, which is at the head of a railway and along a river which penetrates the plains west of Bucharest, and Petrograd says the forces of General Falkenhayn have taken Liresht, about five miles northwest of Campulung. An attack against the Roumanian positions at Albecht, less than three miles northwest of Campulung, was repulsed. More than 2,100 prisoners were taken by the Austro-Hungarians in the latest operations in Wallachia, 1,500 along being captured in engagements south of the Rothenthurn Pass and toward Rinnik. West of Predael the invaders, Berlin says, broke the Roumanian positions, Rungul mountain in Moldavia, east of Keldzivasarihely, has been carried by Bavarian troops.

London, Nov. 17.—Another attack along the Ancre yesterday netted further gains for the British. The war office announced today that the British front had been extended east from Beaumont along the north bank of the Ancre. "During the night there was heavy hostile shelling against Beaumont and Beaumont-Hamel. "Yesterday afternoon a strong enemy counter-attack forced us to relinquish part of the ground east of Butte De Warlenourt, won on Tuesday. "We carried out successful raids on enemy trenches northeast of Wulverghen, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable losses. Beaumont, Beaumont and St. Pierre Divion, the British succeeded in conquering the position, which had been destroyed completely by the two days of drum-fire, but near Gradincourt (northwest of Courcellette), the Germans brought the attack to a standstill.

Paris, Nov. 19.—After having been for some months men without a country the Serbians are again to establish their capital on native soil. Monastir, for which the Entente forces have been struggling since the advance from their base at Saloniki began, has been evacuated by the German and Bulgarian forces, and occupied by the French and a considerable number of Serbs. The French and Serbians, having captured the crest of hills partially surrounding the valley town, the Germans found their position untenable and withdrew

according to Berlin, to a new position to the north of Monastir. Unofficial advices from Saloniki say that a temporary capital of Serbia will be immediately established at Monastir. With the re-occupation of Monastir the railway line from the Entente Allied base at Saloniki is now in Entente hands. To the east and southeast of Monastir the French and Serbian troops continue to make gains in the Cerna river region against the Teutonic allies, having captured several other towns in this region.

On the Transylvanian front the Austro-Germans, at almost all points, continue to make progress against the Russian and Roumanian forces, or to hold them back without gains when they attack. The latest reports from Berlin says the Teutonic allies have forced the narrow mountain passes leading to the Wallachian plain of Roumania, and on the Danube front near the junction of Hungary, Serbia, and Roumania, have reached the Orsova-Craiova railroad. Bucharest reports a Roumanian advance in the region of Dragoslavele. From November 1 to November 18 the Austro-Germans are said to have made prisoners of 189 officers and 19,338 men, and to have captured twenty-six guns, seventy-two machine guns and seventeen ammunition cars. Live infantry and artillery actions are taking place in the Dobrudja region near Silistria, on the eastern bank of the Danube, about forty miles southwest of the Tchernavoda-Constanza railway.

Bad weather is hampering the operations on the western front in France, but the British nevertheless have taken twenty additional German officers and 752 men prisoner in the Ancre sector, making their aggregate of prisoners since the 13th of November 6,962. Berlin says that in Saturday's fighting, which was over a front of seven and a half miles, the British met with a sanguinary reverse, except for insignificant gains southwest of Serre and near Grandcourt. A French attack south of Sailly-Saillais met with a similar repulse. Attacks by the Austrians in the Aige Valley and Upper But regions, in the latter of which the Austrians and Italians fought hand to hand, the Italians were victorious, according to the Rome war office.

London, Nov. 19.—The official communication from British headquarters in France, issued tonight reads, "In yesterday's operations in the Ancre area the prisoners numbered twenty officers and 752 other ranks. This makes a total since the 13th of 6,992."

London, Nov. 18.—The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued at midnight reads: "Today, despite stormy weather, we advanced our front north and south of the Ancre. Ground was gained chiefly on the south bank of the river, where we reached the outskirts of Grandcourt. In these operations of today 258 prisoners are reported as having passed through the collecting station.

Copyright, 1916, by the Associated Press.—With the British Armies in France, Nov. 18, via London, Nov. 19.—British and Canadian troops won a battle in a snowstorm this morning. Advancing on both sides of the river in easterly and northerly directions they took about 500 prisoners and established a new line on both sides and all the edge of the village of Grandcourt, for the possession of which severe fighting continued throughout the day. The attacks from the south were made before day-break, while a stiff wind sent flurries of snow into the faces of the British soldiers as they pushed down the slope towards the marshes along the Ancre. It was the first snow of the season, following two days and nights of intense dry cold, which hardened the swamp of "No Man's Land" after nearly three months of constant rainfall, thus giving the attacking infantry a firm foothold on the frozen ground.

They advanced nearly a quarter of a mile on a three-mile front to the German positions south of (Continued on page three)



JUST WHAT YOU WANT In an Overcoat READY HERE

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability. When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call. Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is how you compare. And then you can see how your new coat will look BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat. Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar, D. B. model, 50 ins. long, good heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$12.00 Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Napps in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$15.00 Young man's Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown Oct. 25th, 1916

Advertisement for Job Work, Money to Loan, and other services. Includes names like McLean & McKinnon, W. J. P. McMillan, M. D., and D. C. McLeod & Bentley.

(Continued from page two) the villages of Grandcourt, Mirambout and Pys, and piled the trench without resistance, except south of Grandcourt, where the batteries machine guns holding the trench. Elsewhere the German trench was virtually destroyed by the preparatory bombardment the surviving Germans, including Saxons, formally surrendered through their officers, who the British as they came the ruined parapet. Part of British bombers advanced the next German line, which is last on the south side of Ancre, raided the position returned to the trench previously captured, which by now had consolidated. Infantry detachments, working up the bank from the western end of Grandcourt, got a footing in the lower end of the main trench, and the Germans hold the remainder

To Expedite Shipbuilding

London, Nov. 15.—W. Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, today announced the government intended to take about the pooling of engineering resources, in order to expedite shipbuilding. Measures would be taken, he said, to prevent making an undue profit from the war. Runciman also foreshadowed drastic government action to prevent the use of sugar as a lux. Mr. Runciman, who made announcements in an address to the House of Commons, said that steps would be taken to control imported flour, and orders would be issued forthwith calling for milk contracts, in order to limit the price.

Mr. Runciman in opening speech admitted that the time arrived when the government must regard the question of supplies as a war problem, deeming that the strain the country would have to bear next year would be mainly in connection with the food supply. He said only able to express the sure certain hope that however it might be the strain was more severe in Germany. Austria. Dealing with the question Mr. Runciman said government had taken full advantage of the abundant harvest of Canada and Australia, which have been augmented by a enormous production in the United States, but that next year country would have to depend to a large extent, on Australia. Arrangements with Australia added, were rather a question stimulating not production transport.

Already a large block of tonnage had been requisitioned and on its way to Australia, Runciman continued. The transport difficulty had been enhanced by the need of coming to the assistance of France and Italy, but the government had taken the right step in regarding the whole of the Entente Allied fleet. He said the importance of the port, and the absolute necessity shipping being regarded as set the national interests when it conveying food to the King. Mr. Runciman also referred to constant difficulty and anxiety satisfying in this respect, conflicting interests of the merchant service, especially considering the fact that Britain was called upon to provide not only for its own needs but those of her Allies. He saw no reason why at this time of year the production of shipping for the preceding months should not reach 500,000 tons. Announcing that he was making arrangements for a large engineering effort of Tyne and elsewhere, Mr. Runciman said the government "make the plug" in this respect for the provision of more chartered ships was most urgent. Announcing the intention of the government to put growers from making undertakings from the sale of potatoes, he said the question of disposal of some articles of food under consideration, and in connection he mentioned a confectionery, concerning a committee of the Royal Society had been advising the Board of Trade.

Passing By

BY REV. D. A. CASEY.

(In some parts of Ireland the dead are believed to visit the scenes of their earthly pilgrimage on All Saints' Night, and before retiring for the night, the housewife sees that everything is in readiness for them, when "they come in out of the cold.")

The raindrops patter against the pane. The wind moans by the door. Herself she sees that the fire is bright.

And then sweeps up the floor. Himself, he tells the beads, the while.

The others answer low. "God pity the souls that are out tonight. And rest the dead we know."

So wise are we in our own conceit. So versed in learned lore. We smile to think that the holy souls

Should wait there by the door. In that oldtime land where the things of Faith.

Are part of the woof of day. Where, though there's always bread to win.

Yet so there's time to pray. For us, who measure the things of Faith

By scientific brief, A superstition, a fairy tale. We hold such vain belief.

We sit, we measure, we weigh, we test. We hold the balance straight.

We war on the idols of yesterday. Our creed is up-to-date.

And yet, sometimes, to our smug conceit. There comes a jarring thought.

That this, our boasted Liberty. Has been too dearly bought.

For better than all philosophy. And analytic art.

Is the gift denied to the worldly-wise. A child-like faith and heart.

The Better Part.

Margaret Harding was busily applying a soapy cloth to the inside of the window panes and trying at the same time to determine why windows needed washing so often. Margaret was known as a house-wifely young lady who kept everything very clean, but the work was not always pleasant, and even the most house-wifely of young ladies often grow tired.

It must have been very nice she thought, for Mother Eve who lived out in a beautifully clean garden and had no windows to wash—nor any dishes, either. For Margaret could not forget that the kitchen sink was almost filled with dishes waiting to be washed. There had been company to dinner. Mother Eve had never had to be bothered about company coming in unexpectedly, either. Margaret gave the cloth an extra swish down the panes in sheer envy.

Then she suddenly remembered that the Blessed Virgin must have had windows and dishes to wash. Of course she had, and of course she had washed them in perfect resignation, and maybe even in genuine cheerfulness in thus being able to fulfill those very arduous duties of her state of life. Oh, maybe she hadn't even regarded them as arduous. Why, of course she had not! Not the Blessed Virgin! She had undoubtedly regarded them as a sweet labor of love for her Divine Son and her blessed spouse, St. Joseph. And as for company, the Blessed Virgin had of course always served them cheerfully and sweetly. Margaret could even imagine her welcoming her cousin St. Elizabeth and the little St. John. Margaret was sure, however, that the little St. John had never strewn crumbs all over the floor beneath his chair, as the son of the Hardings' guest had done that day.

But it was a consolation to think of the Blessed Virgin doing all these things. And anyway she cheered herself, it was raining out of doors, and she couldn't wash the windows on the outside today; and maybe the rain would wash them clean enough so that they wouldn't need to be washed even tomorrow. She would be thankful if it would. Margaret's meditations were suddenly interrupted by the voice of her sister, Agnes, addressing someone from the shelter of the front porch.

"I'm sure Irene is a very sweet girl," she was saying to some-

Get the Most Out of Your Food

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

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

one, who had evidently just come in.

"She's not, either," denied the someone, whose voice Margaret recognized as that of May Murphy.

"She's awful proud. I thought you didn't like her, either?"

That's very true Agnes did not like Irene. She had never liked Irene, in fact, but Agnes had just been reading a story (while Margaret washed the windows), a very pious story, which plainly stated that if anyone is spoken of uncharitably in your presence you must always try to say something kind about that person. And Agnes, be it known, was notably the saint of the family, and she never overlooked the occasion to practice virtue, especially when it was so clearly pointed out and the opportunity so immediately at hand.

"You never seemed to care for her before," replied May, who was apparently surprised by Agnes unexpected defence of Irene.

"Well no," admitted Agnes with evident reluctance, "but then we must never engage in uncharitable conversation about our neighbor."

Agnes was about to quote the pious story as special authority, but decided to let the remark pass as original. It would probably be more effective that way. "We ought always to speak kindly of the absent," she added.

"Um," returned May. "Irene does not always speak so kindly of some persons, herself," she finished in a tone of voice clearly insinuating.

"Perhaps not," replied Agnes complacently. "But we must never be influenced by a companion's bad example. Besides, virtue is very difficult for some people to acquire." Agnes might have stated that she had read this in the story, also. "Especially some virtues—Charity and the like," she added.

"Um," said the other in a tone of irritation, adding an extra letter to the expression as if by the way of emphasis. "I don't understand your sudden change toward Irene."

"Oh, it isn't that, May," returned Agnes sweetly.

"What is it, then?" challenged May with increasing irritation.

"Well said the virtuous Agnes, evidently quite willing to explain, "I think we might try to say something good about our companions, don't you? And really it is a heroic virtue to say something nice about a person that you don't like."

"Well, I'm not as virtuous as some people!" retorted the other.

"Well," said Agnes in a tone of ready assent, "being charitable is a matter of conscience, you know." Having undertaken to give an example of virtue, she did not intend to be deterred therefrom by the fact that someone was being irritated rather than edified. She did not intend to be hindered in the practice of virtue.

"Umpt!" returned May, adding still another letter to the expression. "I suppose you mean that for me."

"Now, I declare!" interposed Margaret, appearing at the door, bucket in hand. "I do believe it is raining harder. How do you do, May?"

"We were talking about Irene Kemper," said the straightforward May. "We don't either of us like her."

"Why, May?" rebuked Agnes.

"Don't you?" asked Margaret. Margaret was no saint; therefore, she couldn't think of one kind thing to say in favor of the absentee although she was very fond of Irene. "It often happens

that we don't like people," she added.

"Irene talks about other girls," said May.

"I told her—" began Agnes.

"Does she?" asked Margaret in surprise. "Sometimes girls do that. But maybe it is best to accept people and their faults the same as we do the weather with its unpleasant features—like the rain, today, you know. Rain is dreadfully inconsiderate and nussy. It always makes mud-tracks on the floor and lots of other disagreeable things, but we somehow learn to go through life accepting it; though really rain is a blessing when you don't want to wash the windows on the outside."

"You're always working," remarked May, her mind quite diverted from Irene by Margaret's long speech. "You are always busy."

"Martha, Martha, troubled about many things," interposed Agnes; and in the present instance she felt that the quotation had been unusually apt, the inference clearly being that she herself had chosen the better part.

May had not the imagination requisite for understanding figurative speech. "Well," she said, "it has stopped raining after all, and I must be going. I just dropped in out of the rain. I am on my way to the grocery."

Agnes watched her down the steps, then returned to her story. Margaret shifted the bucket to her other arm and started toward the kitchen. The dishes were waiting. Then she paused. "You couldn't come help with the dishes, could you, Agnes?" she asked.

"Why, no," returned Agnes in her sweetest tones. "I'm afraid not. You see I have to study my catechism. You know that Father Wade expects us older ones to give a good example by learning our lessons perfectly, especially as this is our last year."

That was quite true. Father Wade, as was well known, kept the children in the catechism class longer than any other priest in the diocese. He had what he called the graduating class each year; and the requirements for graduation were very strict, as every "graduate" could always testify. Father Wade regarded the catechism as little short of a sacramental, like holy water, and blessed candles, and a proper sick-call outfit for every family. He said that learning the catechism thoroughly was the way to build a good foundation for knowing God and loving Him and serving Him and being happy with Him for all eternity. Some one had said that Father Wade considered that an indifferent knowledge of the catechism was really only another phase of modernism.

Margaret set her bucket down in the kitchen and surveyed the sink filled with waiting dishes. Apparently they had increased in number while she washed the windows. It always seemed that way whenever company came the day the windows were to be washed.

"Agnes," she called to her sister, "do come, won't you, and help with the dishes? There are so many."

"Now, Margaret, you know I can't," returned Agnes with gentle patience. "You know I'm busy."

"You could study your catechism later," suggested Margaret.

"But I'm always so tired in the evening that I simply can't study," returned Agnes, still sweetly patient.

"I didn't mean this evening," Margaret answered as she began placing the dishes in the pan.

"You would have time this afternoon after the dishes are dried."

But Agnes was no longer on the front porch. The sun had suddenly made its appearance in the sky, and Agnes had "just run across" the street to see her friend, Millie Flynn. She had thought of something of personal importance that she wanted to impart to the sympathetic Millie. The catechism lay untouched by the side of the story-book on the porch seat. The latter lay open, face downward to mark the page. Agnes had forsaken the heroine in the midst of an act of the most heroic self-sacrifice, Clea (the heroine) had gone without a pair of new shoes in order that a poor little boy might have a pair for his First Holy Communion. Agnes had resolved that she would do the same thing, someday,—only of course there were no poor little boys in the parish.

(Concluded next week)

BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

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Bronchitis starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with a rapid, shallow, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is a light color but as the trouble progresses the phlegm arising from the bronchial tubes becomes of a yellowish or greenish color, and is very often of a stringy nature.

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It cures where others fail. Mrs. Geo. Lotton, Uxbridge, Ont., writes: "I have had bronchitis so bad I could not lie down at night, and had to cough every few minutes to get my breath. I had a doctor out to see me, but his medicine seemed to do me no good. I sent to the drugstore for some cough mixture, and got Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. One bottle helped me wonderfully. I stopped coughing and could lie down and rest well at night. I cannot praise it too much."

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Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"How does your wife like the new neighborhood?"

"Not very well as yet. You know she's not well enough acquainted with the other married women in the block to talk about them."

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50c. a box.

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Mrs. Talklot—What I have just told you is a great secret. It was told to me in confidence. I must caution you against repeating it.

Miss Cautique—I shall endeavor to be just as cautious as you are.

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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" Receipt Book.

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NEW SERIES



MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received until Noon, on Friday, January 1, 1917, for the contract for the carriage of mail, on a contract for four years and times per week on the route from the 1st April next. Sealed tenders containing proposals for the carriage of mail, on a contract for four years and times per week on the route from the 1st April next, will be received at the office of the Post Office, JOHN F. WELLS, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 22nd 1916. Nov. 22nd, 1916.—S.

Synopsis of Canadian West Land Regulation

Any person who is the sole owner of a farm or any other land, or who has been in possession of such land for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the registration of the land, may be considered as a settler for the purpose of the Act. A settler may be defined as a person who has been in possession of the land for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the registration of the land, and who has been in possession of the land for a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the registration of the land.

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