

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 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.

A League of Liberation.

In the relation it is likely to bear to the successful prosecution and victorious termination of the world war nothing that has occurred during the past year equals in importance the great conference of the Entente Allies recently held in Paris, the proceedings of which are now being reported to Washington. At that conference the United States representatives met with the foremost men of the British Empire, France, Italy and the other Entente powers, went exhaustively into all phases of the war and agreed upon the part each and all shall play in the prosecution of the struggle against the Hun.

The outstanding feature of the proceedings of the conference was the complete agreement between all the powers as to the share each shall take as factors in a mighty war machine, with all its parts moving in harmony and dedicated to the complete triumph of the allied cause. Under the sub-divisions of naval, military, diplomatic, financial, shipping and war trade, the problems of the war were dealt with and solved, and as a result of the understandings reached, Germany, during the year 1918, will face the most powerful combination the world has ever known.

The United States has undertaken to rush trained men to the firing lines in greatest possible numbers and with the utmost speed. The other allies will do the same and all will work together to the end that the mightiest army the war has seen will be in readiness for action when the spring months open. The equipment of this army will be undertaken jointly, the United States obtaining, in that regard, the benefit of the great resources and vast war experience of Great Britain and France. Military resources of all the Allies will be pooled for the advantage of all.

There will also be complete co-operation between the British Admiralty and the United States naval department, and the two nations will jointly incept a campaign for the suppression of enemy submarine activities. All naval operations will be under the control of an inter-allied naval council composed of representatives of all the Entente Powers.

The United States will throw the great strength of her financial resources into the scale and Great Britain has reached an agreement as to the financing of the war. Similar agreements guaranteeing co-operation have been made in regard to diplomatic, shipping and trade phases of the campaign. In the settlements of the war the United States will have an equal voice; in shipping arrangements the resources of the Entente have been pooled, and every effort will be made to assure the utmost efficiency of effort; in war trade, the Allies will share according to their ability to produce the articles required.

In short, the United States has been admitted to a full membership in the League of Liberation assume its part on the responsibilities, and will share in all privileges and benefits arising from the suppression of Prussianism. It is a mighty combination against which the hosts of the Kaiser cannot prevail.

There is still much fighting to be done in France, in Flanders in Germany and on the high seas, but the result is assured. Germany may postpone defeat for a time, but when the full force of the newest war machine becomes effective hostilities may be expected to terminate soon thereafter. And the nature of that termination will be entirely satisfactory to the League of Liberation in particular and to the world in general.

L'Evenement, a most courageous and straightforward French journal published in the Province of Quebec has the honesty and the nerve to place the blame for the Quebec situation where it belongs. It rebukes the Laurier-Bourassa newspapers for attributing the isolation of Quebec to the English-speaking Provinces. It points out that without question the whole responsibility rests with the Liberal-Nationalists leaders and their press. It shows that they organized the campaign of terror which prevailed throughout the Province for several weeks preceding polling day. It shows how Laurier's mobs broke up Unionist meetings, assaulted Unionist candidates, and abolished free speech in 65 constituencies. L'Evenement adds: "They knew well the harm which such disgusting conduct was doing our race throughout the world, and they knew that the French-Canadian name was being dragged in the dirt by several crazy ruffians, but what difference when this was doing good work for the Rouge party in the Province? These men, then, who did their best to stifle public discussion and to dishonor the French-Canadian name, now come and accuse the English of saying disagreeable things of the Province of Quebec. What a lot of hypocrites, for they know that they are the cause of the campaign of hatred directed against us by all of the Allied countries."

The United States has undertaken to rush trained men to the firing lines in greatest possible numbers and with the utmost speed. The other allies will do the same and all will work together to the end that the mightiest army the war has seen will be in readiness for action when the spring months open. The equipment of this army will be undertaken jointly, the United States obtaining, in that regard, the benefit of the great resources and vast war experience of Great Britain and France. Military resources of all the Allies will be pooled for the advantage of all.

The United States has undertaken to rush trained men to the firing lines in greatest possible numbers and with the utmost speed. The other allies will do the same and all will work together to the end that the mightiest army the war has seen will be in readiness for action when the spring months open. The equipment of this army will be undertaken jointly, the United States obtaining, in that regard, the benefit of the great resources and vast war experience of Great Britain and France. Military resources of all the Allies will be pooled for the advantage of all.

Annual Meeting

CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE

In Prince of Wales College Hall, Charlottetown January 16 and 17.

Commencing at 11 a. m.

Public Meeting on the evening of the 16th, commencing at 7.30 o'clock.

Delegates names to be in Secretary's hands as soon as possible. Those attending are requested to buy tickets on the Standard Certificate Plan—good from Tuesday till Friday.

THEO. ROSS, Pres. J. H. GILL, Secy. Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1918 21

Progress of the War

London, Jan. 1.—The following official communication dealing with the operations of the British forces on the Italian front was issued tonight: "The British commander-in-chief in Italy reports that the Italians at the end of the year remain in possession of their defensive lines on the Monte Grappa and Asiago sectors which they have worked intently to strengthen. Little snow has fallen. The success of the French yesterday in the Mont Tomba region has given much satisfaction. "Some small raids have been successfully made across the Piave River by the British. The crossing of the river is difficult at this season of the year. British artillery and aircraft continue their efforts daily to destroy the enemy's batteries. "In retaliation for December 26, when they lost eleven machines, the enemy aircraft has been active in bombing raids. The damage thus inflicted has been slight. "All the Allied troops are confident of future success of their united efforts and look forward to the new year."

Rome, Dec. 31.—In the Mont Tomba region on the northern front the French have captured enemy positions between Osteria Di Monferena and Marenzine, the war office announced. They also captured about 1,400 men and 60 machine guns and seven cannons.

French Army Headquarters in Italy, Monday, Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press)—The attack of French troops in the Mont Tomba region was executed by three battalions of picked men. The artillery preparation, which was intense, lasted for hours, and then at 4.15 o'clock the French made a brilliant impetuous charge. The struggle was heaviest on the French right wing. The attacking troops swept forward steadily until the enemy trenches were reached, a great number of their occupants being captured. The success of this first important movement by Italy's allies arouses the keenest satisfaction, and is a notable tribute to the dash and steadiness of the French forces.

Another reverse for the Teutonic allied arms, following that effected by the French troops in their initial drive on the northern front in Italy, has been brought by the Italians in a sharp attack in the famous Zenson loop, on the lower reaches of the Piave River. Here the enemy has been driven to the eastern bank of the stream from positions he had held since the Italians in their retrograde movement from the Isonzo made their stand along the western shore of the Piave. Thus the entire right bank of the Piave has been cleared of the invaders, except far to the north, where the battle line runs westward from the strait through the hill region. The fighting for the Zenson bridgehead had been in progress since last Thursday, the Italians keeping energetically at the foe in order to regain the position, which always has been considered a menace to Venice. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by the artillery and rifle fire of the Italians before he was forced to recross the stream.

On the northern front the infantry again is idle for the moment but the big guns of both sides are keeping up intensive duels on various sectors, particularly around Monte Tomba and on the Asiago Plateau. The enemy is continuing his air raids over important towns on the plain his latest attack having been directed against Vicenza, Bassano, Costaffranco and Treviso. Thirty persons were killed and forty-four others wounded, the majority of them civilians. "Only small material damage resulted from the new raids. Likewise the operations on the fronts in France and Belgium are being confined almost exclusively to bombardments, although the German war office claims a further gain of ground by the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht over the British south of Marooning in the Cambrai sector.

There are persistent reports that heavy fighting is in progress between Kaledines Cossacks and

Bolshevik troops in southwestern Russia, and that the casualties have been heavy. No details of any authentic nature have yet come through, but the reports say the Bolsheviks have been defeated on the southwestern front with numerous losses of men and guns, but that the Bolsheviks have occupied the important town of Poltava. Still further progress has been made by the British troops operating against the Turks in Palestine, north of Jerusalem. The Turks in the fighting of the past several days have lost more than a thousand men killed and 150 men made prisoners.

London, Jan. 2.—The probability of the Germans now taking a vigorous offensive attitude on the western front was pointed out by Major General F. E. Maurice, chief director of military preparations at the war office, in his weekly talk to The Associated Press today. "There were two factors that contributed to this probability, the general said, the first being the steady flow of German reinforcements from the eastern front and the second, the fact that the American forces were not yet ready to take any considerable part in the operations. The public should be prepared, General Maurice said, for some losses of both ground and men if the Germans attempt really determined offensive operations. They would not, however, be able to inflict any such losses on the Allies as the latter had inflicted on the Germans during the past year, he declared.

"The enemy in the past fortnight has been attempting numerous raids, mostly on a small scale," began General Maurice, "at Cambrai, however, he tried a larger operation with the object of getting control of a ridge on the British flank whence he hoped he could strangle the supplies to a British salient and force its withdrawal. His attack, however ended in an almost complete failure, for although he gained a few hundred yards of front trenches, he failed to set foot on the ridge anywhere."

"These attempts to take the offensive," continued the General, "are a sign of a new distribution of the belligerent forces on the western front. The enemy is steadily bringing troops from Russia with the aim of re-establishing his superiority over the Anglo-French forces. The Germans do not possess a magic carpet and cannot transfer troops at a supernatural rate, especially under winter transport conditions. Nevertheless there is a steady flow of German troops westward."

"The Germans are still a long way from having any superior numbers on this front, but the relative strength of the forces is already so altered that it is doubtful whether the allied commander would feel justified in undertaking offensive operations on a large scale. The enemy's constantly improving numerical position will on the other hand, lead inevitably to offensive operations by the Germans, but I see no reason to believe that he will be able to inflict anything like such losses on us as we inflicted on him during the past year. "Owing to our work of the past year we are in an excellent defensive position, holding practically all the high ground. On the other hand we are everywhere on new ground where we must prepare new defensive systems. We must be prepared to lose ground and if the enemy makes a determined attack with the usual artillery preparation followed by energetic infantry assaults, for our own experience has taught us that it is practically always possible to move a certain distance under these conditions of attack."

Regarding the situation in Palestine, General Maurice said: "A word of caution is necessary relative to the hopes of an immediate further advance in Palestine. The hills of Judea are notoriously difficult, the weather is unfavorable and the roads impossible owing to the wet season. The transport problem therefore, is likely to prevent any considerable movement there for some time."

Le Mans, December 4.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—On an average eight trains a day are bringing to Le Mans the wreckage at the battle front consisting of thousands of tons of damaged and ruined soldiers' equipment. There have been as many as seventeen trains a day heavily laden with the material picked up on battlefields and around camps. Le Mans would be the paradise of ragmen and dealers in second-hand goods were it not for the fact that the French Army is finding its own use for such of this material as it is able to recuperate or repair. Establishments located here by the quartermaster's department recuperate monthly 50,000 outer garments, 125,000 undergarments, 3,500 pairs of shoes, 60,000 pairs of trench boots, 25,000 steel helmets, 270,000 sheepskin capes and 120,000 pieces of equipment. These articles are made ready for use again by disinfection, renovation and repairs. There are in addition, made each month from pieces of clothing that are not repairable, 100,000 pairs of slippers, 120,000 cases for soldiers' canteens, 50,000 forage caps, 75,000 shoe laces, 20,000 cloth caps for bread loaves and 10,000 wash rags.

The recuperation and repair of worn and damaged articles began in the spring of 1916, in vast warehouses and repair shops in which 5,000 persons, including 20,000 refugees, mostly women are employed. Here and at Les Marais, northwest of Orleans, among the quays from which the mobilized men of the 5th military region went off to war in August, 1914, German prisoners of war now line up in front of incoming freight trains and unload quantities of great sacks that look like the product of a gigantic ragman's shop. The indescribable mass invokes the confusion as well as the tragedy of the battlefield. There are pierced and dented helmets, worn and stained pieces of uniform, forage caps, great coats, leggings, army shoes and trench boots, some of them pierced by bullets, some torn by shrapnel and others shredded by violent contact with barbed wire. All of them are covered with layers of mud of varying thickness and not infrequently a garment presents a stain of indelible color, always easily recognized but gotten rid of with difficulty. These garments receive special treatment. They are first thrown into a receptacle where they go through a long and thorough cleansing before being treated as other garments. The first operation on the arrival of a train is the sorting of the load into three piles, leather, metal and cloth. The cloth and canvas go at once into immense disinfecting tanks that are in operation night and day, and from there to the laundry. Then they go to another warehouse where they are separated in repairable and unrepairable.

The virtual collapse of the negotiations between the Central Powers and the Russian Bolsheviks for peace and the possibility that hostilities again may be resumed by the Russians on the eastern front, even though with only a comparative small army, have caused surprise and perturbation in Berlin and Vienna. Realizing the seriousness of the situation the German and Austrian Emperors have conferred at length with their chiefs of state and the German and Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers, who were attending the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, have been sent back their post haste, probably for the purpose of attempting to moderate the situation.

Not alone Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister and other leaders of the counter-revolution in Russia utterly disatisfied with the terms of the peace proposals of the Central Powers, but the heads of the German Socialist factions also have valuably expressed their antagonism to those sections of them which call for the retention of Poland, Lithuania, Courland and other territory now in possession of the invaders.

Trotsky, as the mouthpiece of the Bolsheviks, has announced in unmistakable terms that the Russian workers will not accept the peace proposals which he terms "hypocritical." He asserted that if the Central Powers did not agree to the free destiny of the Polish and Lithuanian nations would be urgently necessary to defend the Russian revolution. The central committee of counsel of workers' and soldiers' delegates in a resolution approved Trotsky's stand. Apparently adding to the

(Continued on page 3)

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 this big men's store of ours.

Here are the specifications: FUR COLLAR OVERCOAT \$15.00

Men's Black Beaver Cloth Overcoat, made in a 50-inch Double Breast Style, with barrel buttons and loops. The fur collar is of 1-piece Black Persian Lamb, warm quilted lining, 2 outside pockets, and a feature about this coat is the heavy knitted wristlets. All sizes. Price.....\$15.00

Have you seen our range of \$15.00 Winter Overcoats? You will say they are the best you ever saw. As many have said they are big values for little money. They are made from a good heavy English Tweed, full lined, double breast style, 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



Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse

- 1000 bags Bran, best quality
300 bags Middlings
400 bags Cracked Corn
250 bags Cornmeal
1600 bags Oilcake

Meal (old process). Several cars
Good Hay
500 bushels Feed Oats
Cracked Grain, &c. &c.

Lowest Prices

Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

Queen Street (War 1)

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. 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 tigs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various sheep and cattle breeds and their owners.

Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly November 28, 1917-18

Notice to Debtors

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

D. E. MORRIS, M. D. Dundas, Dec. 26, 1917-41

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island

(Continued from page 2.)

crisis is the refusal of the Germans to transfer the adjourned meeting of the peace conference from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm. The financial situation in Hungary seemingly is not what it was once for the seventh-war loan from which it was expected eight billion kronen would be realized...

London, Jan. 7.—The British patrols have again crossed the Piave River, the war office announces. They forced a passage at various points, causing alarm in the enemy lines. The text of today's communication follows: "There have been reciprocal bursts of fire between Piave and Cisago in the Carinzia Valley and more intense activity on the part of medium calibre enemy guns in the Zugna region of the Luzzara Valley. On the Asiago Plateau our batteries made effective shots against enemy transports and troops on the march behind the lines."

"There also has been activity by reconnoitering detachments North of Costalunga. Austrian parties were driven back and followed up by our patrols, which made a few prisoners. Violent concentrations of fire by our batteries against enemy positions between the Frenzola Valley and the Brenta Valley have been answered by persistent shelling of our lines. Enemy positions and the rear areas between Vidor and Ponte Friuli have been repeatedly shelled with excellent results by French and British batteries. At some points British patrols have forced the Piave and caused alarm in the enemy's lines. On the plain there has been moderate artillery activity. In Albania, on the Osum river, a large enemy detachment, which at dawn Sunday attacked our Albanian bands, was driven back by our regular troops who had promptly arrived on the scene."

London, Jan. 7.—A raid attempted early this morning southeast of Ypres, says the report from British headquarters in France, was repulsed with loss by our rifle and machine gun fire. The hostile artillery was active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Heavy artillery fire occurred during last night near Bezonvaux and Chambray, northeast of Verdun, the war office announcement said today. A German raid on French trenches north of Hill 304, on the opposite bank of the Meuse, was repulsed. The text of the statement reads: "In the Champagne, our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the region of Mithaut. On the left bank of the Meuse, was repulsed an attempted German raid upon our trenches north of Hill 304. On the right bank the artillery fighting attained keen intensity during the course of the night in the region of Bezonvaux and Chambray. In the sector north of St. Mihiel, a French patrol took prisoners. Nothing else of importance took place on the remainder of the front. During the day of January 5th, four German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots and a fifth by our special guns. The situation arising from the disagreement between the Entente Allies and the Bolshevik leaders in Russia still remains clouded owing to lack of definite information concerning the trend the negotiations are taking or whether they have entirely ceased. An unofficial despatch from Petrograd quotes M. Radek, one of the Bolshevik delegates who has been treating with Americans and Germans in Petrograd, as declaring that the Bolsheviks is definitely strengthening the fighting front, but that the Russians will accept no help from the Entente Allies if they are forced to fight again, as the Russians are fighting for an ideal and not for conquest. The Bolsheviks, like the German working classes, added M. Radek, stand for a democratic peace and if the German government attacks the Russians, 'it will display itself to its own people in its true light.'"

Meanwhile the German social democratic party has come out strongly against the German plans of annexation as set forth at Brest-Litovsk conference and in a resolution has declared that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The resolution added that the party is resolved resolutely to combat the misuse of the right of self-determination for the purpose of disguising annexation.

London, Jan. 7.—A despatch received here from the Russian wireless service says that 25,000 soldiers in the region of Kovno have revolted. German deserters state that in consequence of the government drafting all soldiers below the age of thirty-five for despatch to the western front, the aforementioned number of men rebelled and marched out of the battle line. They then entrenched themselves with rifles and machine guns against the other German units. The German military authorities have been powerless against the revolters and are trying to cut off their food supplies. The German deserters declared that one of the motives for the revolt was the sending of troops to the western front was a contravention of the Russo-German armistice agreement.

Meantime the German social democratic party has come out strongly against the German plans of annexation as set forth at Brest-Litovsk conference and in a resolution has declared that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The resolution added that the party is resolved resolutely to combat the misuse of the right of self-determination for the purpose of disguising annexation.

London, Jan. 7.—A despatch received here from the Russian wireless service says that 25,000 soldiers in the region of Kovno have revolted. German deserters state that in consequence of the government drafting all soldiers below the age of thirty-five for despatch to the western front, the aforementioned number of men rebelled and marched out of the battle line. They then entrenched themselves with rifles and machine guns against the other German units. The German military authorities have been powerless against the revolters and are trying to cut off their food supplies. The German deserters declared that one of the motives for the revolt was the sending of troops to the western front was a contravention of the Russo-German armistice agreement.

Berlin, Jan. 7, via London.—German troops yesterday penetrated the French lines near Juvin-court, on the Aisne front and northeast of Avocourt and west Bezonvaux, on the Verdun front, and captured numerous prisoners and some machine guns, the German war office announced today. In Ailly Wood in the St. Mihiel salient, the French made two attempts to penetrate the German trenches without success. In the Champagne French attacks were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. Fifteen Entente aeroplanes and four captive balloons were shot down on Friday and Saturday by the Germans as the result of aerial flights and anti-aircraft fire.

The peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the Bolshevik government in Russia have been "temporarily suspended" by the Germans. From the message received from the peace conference in Stockholm, it is learned that the demand of the Russians that the conference be resumed at Stockholm, instead of at Brest-Litovsk, dissatisfied with the proposals for peace made by the Entente Allies before the recess of the Brest-Litovsk Conference. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, had been insistent on the deliberations being held on neutral soil instead of at the German eastern headquarters. The Germans, however, had been equally as firm in their determination not to treat with the Russians at any other place than Brest-Litovsk.

\$2,000,000 Blaze

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 1.—Nearly two blocks in the heart of Norfolk's business district, including the Monticello hotel, were destroyed, three men were killed, and a score more injured, in a series of explosions and fires today which both the police and naval authorities believe were incendiary. The fire had been checked tonight, but still was burning fiercely in the ruins. The loss is roughly estimated at more than \$2,000,000. Three distinct explosions in as many buildings, one after the fire once virtually had been brought under control, led to the general belief that enemy agents were at work. Mayor Mayo practically placed the city under martial law by turning the situation over to naval officers, and some 2,500 marines and blue-jackets from nearby naval stations assisted the police and home guards in maintaining order and preventing vandalism.

Naval patrols rounded up suspicious persons throughout the afternoon while five men were arrested as suspects. Two of these, Hugo Schmidt and H. K. Lessing, said to be Germans, were turned over to the department of justice agents. Tonight there were reports that two Germans had been shot by sailors

during the day, but neither the police nor naval authorities strongly against the German plans of annexation as set forth at Brest-Litovsk conference and in a resolution has declared that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The resolution added that the party is resolved resolutely to combat the misuse of the right of self-determination for the purpose of disguising annexation.

Falling floors and walls took toll of firemen and naval guards. One fireman was killed and seven others hurt in the collapse of an upper floor of the Monticello hotel in the day and tonight two firemen and several sailors were caught in a falling wall of the Lenox building. Three were brought out badly hurt, but two others were left in the debris. The explosion first was in a cloak and hat shop near the Monticello. The second was on the sixth floor of that hotel after the first fire was practically under control and the third in the Lenox building, which later was destroyed. When the second explosion occurred, Mayor Mayo put the naval authorities in charge. They placed patrols throughout the business district, threw a cordon of marines and blue-jackets around the fire district, began picking up persons unable to account for themselves. Department of justice agents joined with the city detective force in seeking to unravel the mystery of the explosion. Just at dusk the fire in the Monticello broke out afresh and despite the heroic work of the firemen and sailors, the Lenox, Carpenter and Tasewell buildings, six story structures across the street were wrecked.

\$100,000 Fire in Gloucester Bay

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 30.—Fire today destroyed St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Convent and the Glebe House at Gloucester Bay. Only a small portion of the South wing of the convent is left standing and that is completely gutted. The origin of the fire is not exactly known. The theory that is given the most credence is that the fire was caused by a defective fuse in the rear part of the church. There were about twenty sisters in the convent at the time the fire started but all were safely taken out. There was a very heavy gale blowing at the time and it is said that sparks and burning embers were carried as far as Callalopia. It is estimated that the loss will be between one hundred and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The church was insured for forty two thousand dollars, the convent about one third covered, while on the Glebe House there was only a small amount.

Local and Other Items

Very cold weather prevails throughout Spain. At Madrid the Thermometer registered 12 below. Coal is short and there are many deaths.

Mr. A. D. Wilson, State Food Administrator, says there is surplus of forty to one hundred million bushels of potatoes in the United States.

An ambitious programme of national shipbuilding is to be carried out as a policy of the Union Government. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne has announced plans designed to utilize to their fullest capacity the Canadian yards and established rolling mills as essential to the industry.

Will Clear Up Traffic

Montreal, Jan. 4.—The Canadian railway was board met this afternoon and made a number of far-reaching decisions affecting traffic conditions in Canada. The board ordered one of the best known traffic experts in Canada to leave at once for the Niagara frontier. He is to supervise and expedite the movement of coal and other traffic, so that the freight each day is divided up among all the Canadian railways, irrespective of how the cars may have been routed. It was explained that this is a precautionary step to make absolutely certain that the full capacity of the Canadian roads is used so as to prevent any possible congestion on their part. Another order was made by which all the railway ferries plying between Detroit and Windsor will be pooled. This is with a view to cutting down fuel consumption.

The prestige of the government of Canada is to be requested to back up the Canadian railways, represented by the Canadian railway war board in their effort to get back from the United States the 23,000 freight cars now overdue from the American roads. While the efforts of the board have been

successful in increasing the daily returns of Canadian freight cars the numbers held in the United States continue to increase. The influence of the minister of railways is to be asked, so that direct pressure may be brought to bear upon Secretary McAdoo in his new capacity, as director-general of the great hundred and fifty American railways.

The co-operation of the government is to be further requested in regard to the fuel situation as it affects the railway. The railway war board this afternoon addressed the Dominion fuel controller, C. A. Magarath, requesting that the American mines be required, through the United States fuel controller, to furnish a better quality of coal to Canada. Not only have the prices on coal for Canadian railways risen enormously, but the number of heat units per ton has dropped.

There will be no escape from conscription on the part of Canadian railway men who were exempted on the application of the railways, but who may be taking advantage of the situation to stay at home, instead of turning out to help move trains in the winter weather. At the meeting this afternoon an order was made by which all the railways in Canada are required to report the number of days worked by each man who secured exemption on the application of the railways. The names of such men will be sent to the exemption tribunal with notification that the request for their exemption has been withdrawn.

Local and Other Items

Two hundred and forty thousand military and naval votes were cast overseas in the general elections in North America the naval and military vote totalled approximately forty thousand. Allocation of the overseas vote is now well in hand. Votes cast on the European continent are allocated and counted at the office of the Canadian commissioner in Paris; those in Great Britain at the office of the high commissioner in London. Allocation of the North American military vote begins in Ottawa this week possibly today.

KING'S COUNTY Following are the Returning Officers return of the votes cast at the Federal Election.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Includes Bothwell, Baldwin's Road, Cardigan, Dundas, etc.

Father Miles Tompkins, of the diocese of Antigonish, who was appointed to a Chaplaincy in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1915, and who has served twenty months in France has according to cable advices, been awarded the Military Cross for bravery and devotion to duty.

The American steamship "Suruga" a vessel of 4,437 tons gross register and owned by the New York and Oriental Steamship Company was torpedoed and compelled to run ashore on December 27th, while in Mediterranean waters according to report received by insurance.

Fire broke out in the Royal Palace at La Grandja, Spain at eleven o'clock Monday morning and before it could be checked it spread to a nearby church, which with the palace was destroyed. Very few of the valuable pictures and art objects in the palace were saved. The loss will aggregate several million dollars.

It is stated that twin brothers in Scotland enlisted in the same company and were sent together to France. In an attack both were shot

through the left ankle at the same time the bullets in both cases lodging in the right foot. The men were brought to England together and are in a hospital on adjoining cots.

The first public presentation of a military medal in this province since the great war, took place in the executive council chamber, Charlottetown, on Saturday. It had been won by Pte. Aeneas P. McAuley, of St. George's, who was killed in action, and was presented by His Honor Lieut. Governor McDonald to the soldier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand MacAuley.

The food situation in the Allied countries of Europe is graver than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war and is giving the American Government officials deep concern. Official reports picture extreme food shortage in England, France and Italy. The fact that conditions in Germany and Austria are far worse offers the only grounds for optimism in viewing the situation.

Higher prices for potatoes than those now prevailing will not be permitted. The Food controller is sending a letter to this effect to all wholesale handlers of potatoes, stating that any attempt to secure higher prices will be dealt with promptly. If retail dealers should attempt to charge an unreasonable profit on potatoes, the Food controller is prepared to fix the margin of profit, and, if necessary, to fix maximum prices.

Important Changes In Train Schedules

General Time Changes on the Canadian Government Railways on January 6th.

Maritime Express will be the Daily Through Train. Important changes in the train schedules of the Canadian Government Railways will go into effect on January 6th, 1918. The Ocean Limited now running daily between Montreal and Halifax will after that date leave Montreal daily except Saturday at 6:40 p. m. instead of 7:00 p. m., and arrive at Halifax daily except Sunday at 11:40 p. m. The Westbound Ocean Limited will leave Halifax daily except Sunday at 7:45 a. m. and arrive in Montreal at 3:43 a. m., daily except Monday.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Bothwell, Baldwin's Road, Cardigan, Dundas, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Montague Bridge N., Murray Harbor N., North Lake, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes St. George's, St. Peter's B. N., Highbank, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District, Votes. Includes 1st District, 2nd District, 3rd District, etc.

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last, Feast of the Epiphany, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald as high priest, Revs. Joseph Gallant and William V. McDonald, as deacons of honor, Rev. Father Poirier deacon of office and Rev. Frank McQuaid sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Hughes, Master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. Maurice McDonald. In the evening His Lordship officiated at Solemn Pontifical Vespers, assisted at as Mass. After Vespers, the desire of our most gracious Sovereign King George, that prayers should be offered in the churches, for the safety and success of the Empire was complied with. The Anthem Dominus Salvum Fac Regem, and the Litany of the Saints were sung by the choir. The services concluded with Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 11th January 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st of next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Charlottetown and at the office of P. O. Inspector.

Important Changes In Train Schedules

General Time Changes on the Canadian Government Railways on January 6th.

Maritime Express will be the Daily Through Train. Important changes in the train schedules of the Canadian Government Railways will go into effect on January 6th, 1918. The Ocean Limited now running daily between Montreal and Halifax will after that date leave Montreal daily except Saturday at 6:40 p. m. instead of 7:00 p. m., and arrive at Halifax daily except Sunday at 11:40 p. m. The Westbound Ocean Limited will leave Halifax daily except Sunday at 7:45 a. m. and arrive in Montreal at 3:43 a. m., daily except Monday.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Bothwell, Baldwin's Road, Cardigan, Dundas, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Montague Bridge N., Murray Harbor N., North Lake, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes St. George's, St. Peter's B. N., Highbank, etc.

Table with 2 columns: District, Votes. Includes 1st District, 2nd District, 3rd District, etc.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

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

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

We guarantee that you perfectly, and all our clothes have that length, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is appreciated by all good dressers.

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

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

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

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

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

McLeod & Bentley Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND

Christ Of The Andes.

ere it stands.
ugh up the tortuous mountain
pass.
far from twin oceans' pearly
strands.
Remote, apart from the strenuous
mass
Of men, in seeming solitude,
'nique in grandeur—it rises there
. Here once the wandering savage
stood,
And the cougar crouched from its
mountain lair
In quest of prey for its suckling
brood.
There it stands.
Image of hope to the yearning
throats
That clamour upward; heroic
hands
Vivid with zeal, while with
prayerful songs
They journey onward to reach
the height.
Where the figure rises, now they
kneel.
Noble and generous souls, the
sight
Intensely waiting their ardent zeal
and nerves them for their God
and fight.
There it stands.
Like a beacon on a rock-bound
shore,
Fashioned and formed by artistic
hands
'Is emblematic of Faith, and
more
Than worldly wealth to the faith-
ful soul.
Intensified with inspiring zest,
And true as the needle to the
Rope
The gaze is fixed on the mountain
crest
While plodding cheerfully to-
ward the goal.
— P. H. Jackson, in Boston Pilot.

An Obstinate Man

(George Barton, in Extension Magazine)
They say I'm an obstinate man.
Maybe I am. It all depends upon
the definition of the word. I
know that what little success I
have had has come about mainly
through dogged determination. I
have always held the theory of
being able to make a decision
quickly and once it was made, to
stick to it unyieldingly and un-
flinchingly. So while I have
been persistent, hard and indefat-
igable, I cannot be accused of being
stubborn, mulish and unreason-
ably resolved on the assertion of
my own opinions.
There I think I've made clear
the difference between pig-headed
stubbornness and the intelligent
obstinacy with which I have
pursued my purposes. If you
can't see it—well that's not my
fault. I'm going straight ahead on
the line I've marked out. That,
as I've said, is the chief
reason for any little bits of for-
tune that have come my way.
I hadn't any advantages at the
outset. The proverbial silver
spoon was not in my mouth at
my birth; in fact, there wasn't
any spoon at all. The early death
of my father made me the prin-
cipal bread-winner of a large fam-
ily, with only a grammar school
education. But I'm not going
into that. Thousands of Ameri-
can boys have had the same ex-
perience—and made good. I
attended night school, and in that
way managed to get a high school
course. Finally, when I reached
man's estate, I took a civil service
examination and got a clerkship
in the post office.
So far, so good. Things were
running on as smoothly as a
summer stream until I met Clara.
And then she changed for me. It
was not a case of love at first
sight. It was something more
reasonable than that. It was the
result of observation and com-
parison. The upshot of it all
was that I made up my mind that
I must have Clara for my wife.
Without her, I felt, nothing would
ever be the same. I determined
to marry her.
But, unexpectedly, I found
two obstacles.
The first was the dear girl her-
self. She had no intention of
marrying me. Furthermore, she
was not at all certain that she
wanted to marry me. She told
me that I had a "candour and sig-
nificance" that made me like her all
more. She said she found my
any agreeable, but that un-
expectedly she never dreamt that
I had any serious intentions.
The second obstacle was a
young chap named Watkins. He
came from a good family, was
a lawyer, and had fine prop-

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 out-
ward applications do not cure.
They can't.
The source of the trouble is in the
blood—make that pure and the scal-
d, burning, itching skin disease will
disappear.
I was taken with an itching on my
skin which proved very distressing. I
consulted it was salt rheum and bought a
box of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days
I felt better and in a week I was cured.
It was not long before I was cured.
I never had any skin disease since.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures the blood of all impurities and
drives all eruptions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

He wanted to marry
Clara, and he treated me as a sort
of no account riva
made my blood boil. It was then that
the streak of obstinacy in my
composition came to the surface.
I determined to marry Clara
even if it were necessary to go
back to the method of the cave-
man and fight him with a stone
axe. It was a battle from the
start and he appeared to have all
the advantages. He had an
agreeable personality—and he
had other things. For instance,
he would come around with a
hired automobile and take her
driving through the park while
the best I could offer was the
trolley car. He took her to two-
dollar theatres, while I was in-
viting her to the movies and he
sent her expensive roses at a time
when my pifering consisted of a
box of forty cent candy.
But I had something he did
not have, and that was my ob-
stinacy. He took the result of
the race as a matter of course.
I went after as if my life depend-
ed upon the finish. It was per-
fectly evident that if he did not
win Clara, he would be satisfied
to get some other nice girl. I
made it plain to her that if I was
rejected, it would all but kill me.
Once or twice we happened to
call at the same time, and on
these occasions I out-talked and
out-stayed him. She repulsed
me gently—once or twice, but I
always returned to the attack.
Several times she deliberately
gave me the performance, but my
ardour was undimmed. My
friends told me that she was
making a fool of me, and that I
should give up my ungodly
pursuit and court her more per-
sistently than ever. The fight
lasted nearly two years.
My obstinacy won the day—
she turned down her promising
suitor to marry me—a twelve-hun-
dred clerk in the postal service—
and if we didn't live happy ever
afterward, it wasn't Clara's fault.
She did all in her power to make
our union a success. We started
off with one big advantage. We
were genuinely fond of each
other, and that helps to smooth
many rocks in the matrimonial
road. At the end of four years
we had two children, and my
salary had been raised to four-
teen hundred dollars a year. I
have heard it said that two can
live on the same amount of mon-
ey as one—and scarcely feel the
difference. Now, I'm not going
to try and demolish a tradition as
old as this one. All I have to
say is "let the two try it."
They'll find it an interesting ad-
venture anyhow. But—and I
say this unreservedly—four can-
not live on the same amount as
one and not feel the difference. I
felt it and I know Clara felt it.
It was quite evident that Clara,
having made her bed, as the say-
ing goes, was prepared to lie in
it without a whimper. But we
were both having our eyes open-
ed.
When I was single, I didn't
think twelve hundred dollars a
year was any two much for one
person. Now I had to divide
my fourteen hundred with four,
which meant about 350 per
year a piece. Fortunately two
of the four were not very exact-
ing infants, and that helped some.
One Sunday afternoon Clara
came home looking flushed and
unhappy. She was reluctant to
tell me the reason, but she finally
said she had met Watkins, that
he was bringing her handsome
immense, and when she saw her
he drew up to her, and long
enough to let her know that he
had become connected with a
firm of corporation lawyers, and

Severe Headaches

CAUSED BY
SLUGGISH LIVER.

When the liver becomes sluggish and
inactive the bowels become constipated,
the tongue becomes coated, the breath
stagnant, the stomach full and there ensues
headaches, heartburn, floating specks
before the eyes, water brash, biliousness
and all kinds of liver troubles.
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will stimu-
late the sluggish liver, clean the foul-
coated tongue, sweeten the sour stomach
and banish the disagreeable headaches.
Mrs. A. Shaffer, Halifax, N.S.,
writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you
concerning the great value I have re-
ceived by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver
Pills for a sluggish liver.
When my liver got bad I would have
severe headaches, but after using a
couple of vials of your pills, I have not
been bothered since."
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25¢ a
vial at all dealers or mailed direct to
order at The T. T. Milburn Co.,
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME ADDRESS BREED MALES
Dan. G. McCormack Launehing York 1 (2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack Launehing 1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill Village Green 1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Poole Lower Montague 1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael Penko'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 Brignton Shrop. lambs, 10 rams and 7 ewes
John Howlett Anandale " " 7 rams
A.A. Farquharson, 260 Queen St., Ch'town, for Island Stock Breeding
Company Shrop.—1 mature and 4 ram lambs
Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs
Leibsters—1 ram lamb
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
WE BUY
Poultry, Butter,
Eggs, Oats,
Potatoes
And other farm produce
at highest cash prices
WE SELL
Groceries, Meats,
Dry Goods Flour,
Feed & Wire
Fencing
At lowest possible prices.
"Let us trade together."
Sept. 5, 1917
MINARD'S LINNEMET CURES
DIPHTHERIA
There is nothing harsh about
Laxa Liver Pills. They cure
Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick
Headache and Bilious Spell,
without griping, purging or
harshness. Price 25 cts.
Old Mother Hubbard went to the
cupboard;
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there—
She found that the bone had been
used by Miss Hubbard, her daughter,
in making a tasty dish from
yesterday's left-overs.
A SENSIBLE MERCHANT
Milburn's Sterling Headach
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.
MINARD'S LINNEMET CURES
DIPHTHERIA
HEART WAS BAD
WOULD WAKEN UP
IN DISTRESS.
There is nothing that brings with it
such a sense of impending death as to wake
up in the night with the heart pounding
and clumping. This uncertain and
irregular heart action causes the greatest
distress of both mind and body.
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills
strengthen and invigorate the heart, so
that it beats strong and regular, and
keeps the nervous system so that the
chance of so much anxiety becomes a
thing of the past.
Dr. Archie Bellmont, Edgemoor, Leeds,
N.B., writes:—"Have been troubled
with my heart and nerves for many
years, and have tried every
remedy, but with no success. My heart
was so bad I would waken up
several times during the night in great
distress, and my heart thumping. About
a year ago I took three boxes of
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and
I feel as great as life.
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are
sold per box at all dealers or mailed
direct on receipt of price by The T. T.
Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Give Footwear

THIS Christmas!

No present appreciated like FOOTWEAR,
because it is a sensible and serviceable gift.
— A FEW SUGGESTIONS —
Felt Boots, Felt Slippers, Moccasins,
Rubbers, Felt or Knitted Socks, Gum
bermed Rubbers, for the Man or Boy
who works outside.
These are only a few suggestions of what
we have. We carry the largest stock of
FAMILY FOOTWEAR on the Island.
SPECIAL LINES FOR CHRISTMAS
— TRY US —
ALLEY & CO.
AGENTS FOR —
DAINTY MADE RUBBERS AND AMHEB SHOES

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME ADDRESS BREED MALES
Dan. G. McCormack Launehing York 1 (2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack Launehing 1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill Village Green 1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Poole Lower Montague 1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael Penko'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 Brignton Shrop. lambs, 10 rams and 7 ewes
John Howlett Anandale " " 7 rams
A.A. Farquharson, 260 Queen St., Ch'town, for Island Stock Breeding
Company Shrop.—1 mature and 4 ram lambs
Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs
Leibsters—1 ram lamb
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
WE BUY
Poultry, Butter,
Eggs, Oats,
Potatoes
And other farm produce
at highest cash prices
WE SELL
Groceries, Meats,
Dry Goods Flour,
Feed & Wire
Fencing
At lowest possible prices.
"Let us trade together."
Sept. 5, 1917

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 a thing but HICKEY'S TWIST.
Hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France
England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S
TWIST—and the 105,000,000 along 20,000 figs with them.
Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the
Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

It Would Please You

As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our
assortment of
Wrist and Other Watches
(For Ladies and Gents)
From Six Dollars up
SOLID GOLD RINGS
From \$1.50 up to any price
you wish to pay
Diamond Rings \$15 up.
It would also pay you to look
over our Combinations, in Dia-
mond and Ruby, Sapphire and
Emerald Rings
BROOCHES, in gold, silver and
nickled plate, including Maple
Leaf and other fancy designs.
Necklets, Locketts, Pendants,
Bracelets and Scarf Pins.
WEDDING RINGS always
in stock.
In our Optical Department we
can test your eyes and fit the
right lenses in any style of
mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR

JEWELER.....OPTICIAN
142 Richmond Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S

YEAST
TO MAKE GOOD BREAD
You must have Good Yeast
GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most im-
portant 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 adopt-
ing 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 known to the world. It
is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and
labor, and relieves the homemaker of the vexation and
worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an in-
ferior 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.
W. J. P. McMillan, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
105 BENT STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND.

is taken by people in tropi-
cal countries all the year
round. It stops wasting and
keeps up the strength and
vitality in summer as well
as winter.
ALL DRUGGISTS