

The Herald

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JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Canada, Example and Guide.

The Boston Herald commenting on Canada's conduct of the war, and holding our country up as an example to inspire and guide the United States, at the present time, among other things has this to say:
"Canada has found itself in the past two years and a half. It has been through the fire of a test such as few dependencies have ever had to face, and it is coming out of the fire not only welded closer to the British Empire, but of empire strength itself. It has set an example and has had experiences that are very likely to prove of much value to us on this side of the border in the months ahead.

Remember that to do things on the scale that Canada has been doing since the summer of 1914, the United States would raise and train and equip an army of 5,000,000 in a little over two years, and ship 4,000,000 of them across the Atlantic. It would raise and spend no less than \$12,000,000,000 for war purposes. Yet when the warcloud burst over the world, Canada was fully as unprepared as we have been. Its army, which has grown to 400,000 soldiers was smaller than the militia of Massachusetts, and its resources and industries, now splendidly mobilized and efficiently organized for the great work in hand, were on the most peaceful kind of a peace basis.

Small wonder that our patriotic gatherings listen with much respect and with deep interest to Canadian speakers. One thing is certain, the Canada of the future is not to be looked on with anything resembling the superior air that we have habitually assumed on this side of the border. The peace that has made it unnecessary to build a fort along the 3,000 miles of border will continue, but it is not going to be the peace of the condescending kindness of a big brother. An American only belittles himself if he fails to recognize and applaud the great things that Canada has done in world crisis.

How many Canadians, and Canadian newspapers have "belittled" themselves by failing to recognize and applaud the great things that Canada has done in this connection! And all for fear the Government of Canada should be awarded its due credit of praise for its extraordinary achievements.

South Africa's Gift.

The government of South Africa has decided to make a gift of \$5,000,000 to the British treasury in recognition of the protection of the British navy. No doubt the Hertzogites and other anti-British sections of opinion will denounce this gift as a "surrender of autonomy," an acceptance of Downing street dictation, etc. These were phrases commonly heard in Canada a few years ago when Sir Robert Borden wanted to assist in Imperial and Canadian defense by contributing three super-Dreadnoughts to the British navy. But South Africa now recognizes, as do all thinking Canadians, what a vast debt of gratitude every part of the Empire owes to the British navy, and to the taxpayers who footed the bill to keep it the great safeguard of the Empire.

If the people of Canada were appealed to now for a measure of national support of the British navy, what could politicians do to

foil the proposal? It is true, of course, that war's necessities have forced Britain to almost double its navy, and that as it is now constituted, it is probably big enough to see the war through. But the protection Canada has had from it during the war, is none the less a claim on our sense of honor, as it has been in South Africa's. We have, it is true, says an exchange, raised 400,000 men, and sent nearly three-fourths of them overseas, and their military contribution has not been slight. We have also helped Britain financially and in supplies in no inconsiderable way. Five million dollars worth of small beside the expenditures and sacrifices of Canada. But it is good to see that South Africa, which has been unable to send more than half a division to the European front, has not neglected its recognition of the navy's service.—St. John Standard.

How One Sam Is Doing It.

Now that they are engaged in the war the people of the United States are displaying their customary energy in the manner in which they are going after their recruits. A vigorous campaign to fill the authorized units to war strength is already well under way and the recruiting agents are trying out some new plans which might achieve results if attempted in Canada. The New York Herald of recent date tells of the active methods adopted by the Coast Artillery of the National Guard which is in the midst of a recruiting campaign. Men in the uniform of that unit took up positions in the lobbies of New York theatres one night last week, and also visited other places where young men and women go for amusement. The military visitors were plentifully supplied with small cards which they distributed not to the men but to the women accompanying them. These cards bore this inscription:

"Is the gentleman with you a slacker? He is needed for the Coast Artillery."

The appeal of the card is made directly to the women of the nation and it has been the experience of Canadian recruiting agents that such an appeal is not without its effect.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, May 1.—When the budget debate was resumed today, Sir Thomas White speaking on the amendment discussed the government's policy in placing wheat on the free list. From the attitude of the opposition it was quite evident that the question with them was a political issue rather than an economic one. Then opposition criticism was that it was a departure from the government's fiscal policy; that they had granted it now, therefore why not before the war, if during the war why not earlier in the war? that it was of a temporary character; and that the government was actuated by political expediency.

Sir Thomas White answered these criticisms one after the other. He declared that it had never been held by the government that the granting of a free wheat involved a departure from the traditional policy of the Conservative party, and quoted from his former budget statements to show that he had never taken such a stand. He went back further and showed that Sir Leonard Tilley, finance minister in Sir John Macdonald's cabinet, had gone on record as favoring an agreement with the United States for free entry of certain products. Under the "free wheat" order-in-council, Canada retained absolute control of its fiscal policy, and the objections against the proposed reciprocity agreement, that carried so much weight could not be raised against the course taken by the government.

The finance minister gave figures showing the revolutionary

change in the trade balance between United States and Great Britain and quoted Premier Lloyd George's statement that from twenty to thirty million bushels of Canadian wheat had had to go to the United States for lack of a market. Sir Thomas pointed out that in March 1916, only four hundred thousand bushels of wheat had been shipped from Canada to the United States, while in March last 2,400,000 bushels had crossed the line, or six times as much, because of the adjustment of the Home to discuss the latest advance in the price of flour. With what comprehensive disregard for realities which is his pre-eminent characteristic, Mr. Kyte wanted to commandeer things right and left, and ended up, as it was to be expected, by blaming the government for the high cost of living.

British Parliament.

London, May 2.—Great Britain's war budget for the fiscal year, which Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced in the House of Commons today, contained no surprises, and fewer changes from the existing taxation than did the previous war budget. No new forms of taxation were proposed. The only changes were increased excess profit tax, which was raised to 80 per cent. from 60 per cent.; the placing of excess profits on munition work on the same basis; an increase of tobacco duty by one shilling and ten pence in pound, and increased entertainment taxes on the higher priced tickets. Economy in the employment of ships by government impressment of vessels, except small coasters, at fixed rates of pay also advanced.

Beginning his announcement of the budget, Mr. Bonar Law said: "There is ground for thankfulness that we are able to bear the financial strain laid upon us. These figures represent part of the price we have to pay for the greatest act of madness, the greatest crime, ever committed in the history of the world: We can still say, with our souls and consciences, that it is a crime in which we had no share." Mr. Bonar Law laid emphasis on the statement that Great Britain was paying a greater share of her war expenses from her incomes than were the other belligerents. Last year, the chancellor of the exchequer said, the total expenditure was estimated at 1,825,380,000 pounds but the actual expenditure rose to 2,198,112,000 pounds. Part of this excess was due to the unexpected increase of a hundred millions of pounds in loans to Great Britain's allies and the dominions. The advances made by England to her allies and the dominions since the beginning of the war totalled 594,000,000 pounds. The total of advances and loans was 994,000,000 pounds. If the revenue side was turned to continued the chancellor, a more satisfactory picture was presented. The estimate of 502,000,000 pounds had been exceeded by 71,000,000 pounds.

After giving the details of the increased revenue, the chancellor said there were coming new taxations which he thought it necessary to impose. He agreed that the burden of taxation already was heavy, and that in whatever form it was raised it diminished capital for after-war purposes. On the other hand, a heavier national debt also was a handicap. Mr. Bonar Law said the total estimated expenditure this year would be 2,290,381,000 pounds. The daily expenditure he estimated at 6,275,000 pounds. The chancellor emphasized the satisfactory character of the revenue returns for the year. The national debt, he said, now stood at 3,354,000,000 pounds, but the government was entitled to deduct the amount of expenditure being met by revenue and said no belligerent country could present such a satisfactory figure.

Mr. Bonar Law said he did not propose any new taxes but only an addition to the three existing taxes. The first was the entertainment tax. It yielded last year 3,000,000 pounds. There would be no increase in taxes on the cheaper seats, but free tickets would be taxed. The second tax to be increased, the chancellor said, was on tobacco. The

addition would be the same as that placed on it last year, namely one shilling and ten pence in the pound. This would bring an additional 1,000,000 pounds more. The third tax, will be on excess profits. He was glad to say the dominions had not only the will but the power to supply so much from their own resources that there was no increasing strain on the British exchequer during the last financial year. Loans to the Allies had been 540,000,000 pounds and to the dominions 54,000,000 pounds.

At Windsor Castle.

On Thursday last, 3rd inst., a special reception was given at Windsor Castle to the members of the Imperial War Council, by their Majesties. It was a fitting conclusion to the most momentous conference in the history of the Empire. The members of the conference presented an address of loyalty and devotion to the King. The party included Right Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary; Right Hon. Austin Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India; Sir Robert Borden, Premier, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, and Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works of Canada; Premier Massey, of New Zealand; Sir Joseph Ward; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland; the Maharaja of Bikanir; Sir James Meston; Sir Satyendra Prassano, of India, and Secretary Lambert. Arriving at the castle they were conducted to the white drawing room where, a few minutes later, the King in morning dress arrived. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary and H. R. H. the Princess Albert and George. The members of the conference, all of whom were previously known to their majesties, were presented by Mr. Long. In a clear resonant voice Sir Robert Borden read the address, and the King, obviously much touched read the reply.

Sir George Home Again.

Sir George Foster returned to Ottawa from Washington on Saturday, and Sir Thomas White left Ottawa for Washington on Saturday. Sir George attended international conferences at which food production labor supply and the regulation of prices were discussed. As a result, it is anticipated that supplies will be pooled for Canada, the United States and the Allies. For the next harvest, an effort will be made to keep the labor supply moving northward as the crop ripens. Beginning in Texas in June, farm labor will be sent north to Kansas, then to the Dakotas, and then to Canada as the wheat crop becomes ready for the binder. As to prices no agreements have yet been reached. But it is expected that joint action will, ere long, be taken. While absent Sir Thomas White will attend conferences and try to effect a loan at a low rate of interest for the purpose of counteracting, to some extent Canada's adverse balance of trade with the United States.

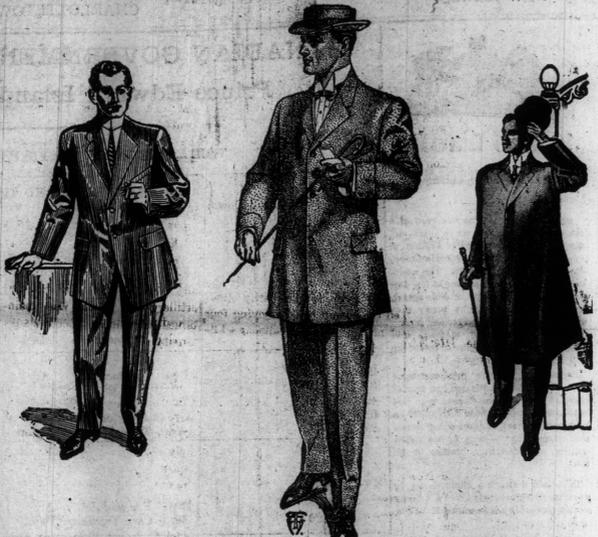
All the mails at Point du Chene were transferred to Cape Traverse and were brought across to the Island by three-motor boats. Three hundred and fifty-one bags reached the city about 2 o'clock yesterday.

Efforts made by the Newfoundland government to provide against a threatened shortage in supply of salt for the curing of the great codfish catch in the Colony have been successful. The British Admiralty has arranged a number of ships to bring cargoes of salt there under the plan which is expected to stock Colony with 50,000 tons needed this year and with adequate amount to start next year's operations.

Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the Allied governments was forecasted at Washington on the 3rd, by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. Sir Hardman was careful to say that negotiations to this end still were incomplete. The British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war. He predicted that the end of the war would find the Allies in very good shape financially.

Moore & McLeod, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.



Snappy New Overcoat Styles For Spring Wear

These are the days when the light weight Overcoat is an absolute necessity. Too cold for going about without any. Not cold enough to wear your heavy Ulster.

New Overcoats in latest Spring Models—for looks, for fit, for wear. OVERCOATS at \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 UP.

At \$13.50

Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat. Men with an eye to economy will appreciate the value of this Spring Weight Overcoat. The material is a dark grey English Cheviot, made 42 inches long, has a good durable Italian body lining and is well tailored throughout. Sizes—37 to 44 chest.

At \$15.00

Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat. Men with an eye to economy will appreciate the value of this Spring Weight Overcoat. The material is a dark grey English Cheviot, made 42 inches long, has a good durable Italian body lining and is well tailored throughout. Sizes—37 to 44 chest.

At \$20.00

Fine medium grey Spring Overcoat. Here we can show you a nice Grey Cheviot Chesterfield Overcoat which is approved by all well dressed men as the coat for spring wear, full lined, 42 inches long, fly front. Sizes 37 to 42 chest.

At \$25.00

Very dressy grey Tweed Spring Overcoat. In style these Overcoats are very neat and dressy, made from a well woven English Tweed, S. B. Chesterfield, fly front.

Get Your Next Spring Hat Here for Sunday

NEW BLACKS IN BORSALINOS—Wolthousen's Stetsons are ready for you. The smartest shapes—the latest colorings, the handsomest hats in town.

- STETSON HATS.....\$4.00
BORSALINOS.....\$4.00
WOLTHOUSENS.....\$3.00
Other choice English shapes, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.50



Women's Black "Slickers" at \$5.25 Wonderful Value

This new lot really is wonderful value. Despite advancing costs we are able to offer you something that certainly is a real bargain. Cut full and generous in size, sturdy makes, good weight. All sizes. FIVE TWENTY-FIVE.

Three columns of 'Mail Contract' notices. Each column contains details about sealed tenders for mail routes, including dates, locations, and contact information for the Post Office Inspector.

Local And Other Items.

The price of bread in London has been boosted to ten cents for twenty-four ounce loaves.

The Berlin papers announce that Bolivia has broken off relations with Germany.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, left here by the Car Ferry on Monday morning en route to Quebec.

A powder factory at Furth, Germany, exploded and 524 were killed and a similar explosion at Trois killed thirty according to reports received.

The lobster season has opened and very good catches have been landed at several factories. Herring, the principal article of bait, are reported scarce.

The remains of the late Mr. John Richards, brought home from Los Angeles for interment, were buried at Bideford on Friday last. The funeral was very largely attended.

The Hamburg-American liners Pola and Clara Menning, at New York, have been turned over by the American government for use of the entente Allies. One ship will go to France and the other to Italy.

The ice drifted into the Straits westward on Saturday and blocked the harbor of Point du Chene. The Steamer Northumberland went over to the Point Saturday and was shut in there by the ice blockade until yesterday.

A despatch to New York from Rome says an attempt on the Kaiser's life was made while he was motoring in Berlin. An unidentified man fired 3 shots at him. Two struck the auto; the third went wild. The man was arrested.

It is announced that Cambridge University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and Lieutenant General Jan Smuts, the famous South African commander.

The other day Sir Thomas White, acting Prime Minister, officially opened a monster Patriotic carnival at Vancouver. The scene of the function was connected with Ottawa by wire, and the pressing of the button opened the carnival by the unfurling of flags and the ringing of bells.

A Washington dispatch reports that Mr. Balfour received an ovation from Congress on Saturday. When acknowledging the courtesy received Mr. Balfour said: "We free people of the western civilization are banded together to fight the increasing menace of German militarism."

The Secretary of the State for the Colonies, announces that a service will be held in Westminster Abbey on Monday, July 2nd in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Canadian Confederation and also in memory of Canadians who have fallen in the war. The King and Queen will attend. The different provinces of Canada will be officially represented.

Joseph Webster, his son Brad, and Andrew Matthews, all of Port Advocate, N. S., are believed to have been drowned when the schooner "Helen" bound to Boston from Port Advocate, turned turtle in the Bay of Fundy early Sunday. They were clinging to the bottom while others managed to reach the shore in a little boat. Later the hull was found, but there was no sign of the men.

Baron Davenport, the food controller for Great Britain, announces that an organization for complete rationing of the United Kingdom cannot be completed until the middle of July. The necessity for putting the machinery into motion will not arise if the people loyally observe the King's exhortation to reduce the consumption of bread by one-fourth. In the next eight weeks the announcement says, the public can decide for itself whether compulsory rationing will be instituted.

Progress of the War

London, May 2.—The enemy is now thoroughly alarmed over our thrust toward Douai from Vimy Ridge and he has increased his artillery fire on this part of the front. He is expending projectiles more freely now than at any time since our advance began. Among the new guns he has brought up a long one of fourteen inches calibre, probably originally meant for battle cruisers of the Hindenburg class. Shells fired from it appear to be of fairly recent make, although others of smaller calibre that were used a short time ago were armour-piercing, which would indicate a scarcity of ordinary high explosive ammunition.

This morning aeroplanes on our corps front temporarily blinded the enemy by destroying four of his observation balloons while making vigilant guard against enemy planes. Bright sunshine has resulted in a great increase of aerial activity. In a pitched battle near Douai five British planes sent five of the best German fighting planes crashing to earth, without themselves sustaining any loss. There is now greater confidence that as the season advances and the armies move out to the level country where aerial observation is vital to success, the British aeroplane supremacy is beyond doubt. Enemy patrols in the region between Areux and Fresnoy are very nervous and call for aid from their artillery at the slightest sign of abnormal activity or our front. They are clearly apprehensive of an attack on Fresnoy. The Germans attempted to raid our lines last night but failed to reach them. Some casualties were inflicted by us.

Paris, May 2.—The official statement issued by the war office says: "The two armies particularly in the direction of Rheims and in the Champagne regions, in the sectors of Moronvilliers and Auberville by isolated operations gained ground for us in the wood west of Mont Carnillet. In reprisal for the bombardment of Chalons and Epernay by German airplanes on the night of April 29-30 five of our machines last night flew over the town of Treves on which they dropped a number of projectiles. All the shells reached their objectives and a fire of great violence broke out in the centre of the town. On April 30 and May 1 our pilots brought down three German airplanes; ten other enemy machines were seriously damaged. Belgian communication: On the Belgian front the artillery was active, the fire being more intense in the region of Dixmude."

London, May 3.—Fighting of terrible intensity raged throughout the day at the main points of the British attack, says Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters. "The battling," he adds, "has been in many places, of ding-dong order, which renders it extremely difficult to define the situation, but I think it may certainly be claimed as a successful day for our gallant troops. The most conspicuous gains have been on the flanks of the front, while towards the centre up the valley of the Somme we have made less progress owing to the intensity of congested machine gun fire. Despite the opposition of massed German forces, the Canadian troops took Fresnoy. Oppy, however, proved too strongly held to attempt to carry it by direct frontal attack without courting a heavier casualty list than the enterprise warranted. The wood in front of the ruined village literally was infested with machine guns. The Germans are fighting with desperate obstinacy.

"Machine guns were perched in trees at various heights, while lines of uncut wire were discovered in gullies which concealed them from direct observation, as well as from the searching effect of our barrage, so that the attack upon this place amounted to little more than a reconnaissance in force, and our troops withdrew to enable the gunners to concentrate their fire upon the newly discovered obstacle. South of the

Senses the battle developed into a most successful sweeping movement, our troops reaching Cherisy. Converging tactics upon Reincourt carried our advance across the Hindenburg line and threatened to cut off the garrison at Bullecourt. The garrison was reported to have been captured, but the report was not confirmed.

"The Germans are fighting with desperate obstinacy. Several new divisions have been identified at different parts of the front, showing that the Germans continue to use their strategic reserves. Counter-attacks, usually on a formidable scale, developed promptly opposite every point where we gained ground. The enemy recaptured some ground at Gavrelle, but the counter-attacks generally were broken up by our artillery fire, which was maintained with almost incredible intensity.

Canadian Headquarters in France.—By a surprise attack early Sunday the battalion holding that part of our front immediately south of Soches River captured an important sector of the enemy front line and support trench some distance to the east. The whole region southwest of Lens where the ground was gained was dotted over with the ruins of mining villages and almost every house has been transformed into a miniature fortress by the introduction of machine guns operated from the shelter of strong emplacements. The gunners who hold these posts do not surrender; they die at their places beside their guns, fighting to the end. Germany still has men of that type and they sell their lives for the utmost price they can exact.

It was to avoid as much as possible the concentration of machine gun fire on our attacking forces that the enemy's trenches were rushed. The assault was completely successful. Our men went in with bombs and bayonets and cleared the trench after a sharp fight. The occupants, one officer and thirty-three men, were captured. Possession of this ground was regarded by the enemy as very important. Twice during the night they counter-attacked. Both efforts failed, and the German losses are known to be heavy. The ground won improved our position.

The systematic burning of everything of value in and around Lens continues from day to day. The enemy seems likely to stay long enough to make good his boast that nothing of France's most prosperous mining region would be left but a smoking waste when he goes.

Paris.—The official Monday report emphasizes the relation between the French and British operations as a single offensive. The purpose of the Allied command is either to destroy the German army or force an expensive retreat which could hardly stop this side of the evacuation of western Belgium and northern France. To do this they must either counter-attack or render untenable either one or both of the two pieces of the Hindenburg line. Douai before the British and Laon before the French. Croonns has already fallen and should Brimont fall and the French press northward, Hindenburg would find it extremely difficult to maintain himself either in Laon or in the positions he still holds around Rheims. The operations against Brimont, south of Berryanac, have already begun. On the eastern side of Rheims the French are pushing upward in the Champagne hills, whence Paris today reports artillery fire of great violence presaging another advance.

Paris.—The official statement follows: "Yesterday evening and last night were marked by violent new reactions on the part of the Germans in the region of Soissons and along the Chemin-Des-Dames where we identified four fresh divisions. Very violent counter-attacks proceeded by intense bombardments launched against our positions at Froidmont Farm on Cerny Hulres base front and on Croonns and Vauler Heights. Fighting

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which assumed the most violent character, terminated to the advantage of our troops which victoriously resisted the most furious assaults and maintained their positions everywhere. The Germans were mowed down in masses by our heavy and field artillery and machine guns suffering large losses in these engagements. The number of our prisoners is now more than 6,200. This brings up the total number of prisoners taken by the French troops in the fighting since April 16th to about 29,000. On the remainder of the front there were intermittent artillery engagements. We broke up several surprise attacks by the enemy particularly in Argonne, near Bolante and Guric Wood. We made several successful incursions into German lines near Convau Hill and east of Moncel.

London.—The struggle on the Western front has now reached a point of intensity where an attempt to chronicle incidents is a mere futility. Battered, torn, perhaps bewildered, Hindenburg is now throwing every man of his cherished strategic reserve into the struggle hoping at all costs to prevent a further allied victory. For the time being all ideas of movement of the capture of positions has faded on either side. Both forces are now locked fast in an absolute fight to finish and the victories are not in the amount of ground gained but in the men put out of action. The greatest accumulation of guns in the world's history are unceasingly killing men at an unprecedented rate and the infantry follows up in a manner reminiscent of the bloodiest battle of Medieval history.

Montreal.—Stewart Lyon cables the Germans penetrated Canadian lines in the region northeast of Fresnoy village Tuesday morning but after two hours fighting the Canadians in a counter-attack re-established the line except for a small projecting angle at the extreme east of the position. Severe fighting continues.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Burlingham, Cal., April 17, 1917, Caroline Murray, beloved wife of E. A. Anderson, of Marshfield, Oregon, formerly of St. Peter's Bay, P. E. I.

GREEN.—The death occurred at Vancouver B. C. on April 20th instant death of James Henry Green, formerly of Bonshaw, P. E. Island.

PREBLE.—At West Newton, Mass on April 27, 1917, Catherine Buchanan wife of George C. Preble aged 67 years. Leaving to mourn one sister Mrs. Wm Hetheridge here.

OWEN.—At his residence, 304 Euston Street, 7th inst. A. W. Owen aged 74.

LORD.—In this city on the 8th inst. Artemas Lord, Inspector of Lights and Buoys, and Superintendent of Life Saving Stations, aged 82 years. Deceased was twice married and leaves to mourn, a widow, two sons and two daughters. His funeral took place on Sunday and was largely attended.

GILLESPIE.—In South Boston Mass May 2, Ellen widow of Charles Gillespie.

CUMMINGS.—At Cornwall on May 5th 1917, Adelaide V. Jenkins, wife of Robert Cummings, North River aged 68.

TIERNEY.—At his home 44 Longworth Avenue Charlottetown, on May 8, 1917, James Francis Tierney, aged 63, R.I.E.

FINLEY.—At the P.E.I. Hospital, May 3th, Amelia Finley, aged 89 years.

W. J. P. McMillan, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office.

The Market Prices

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (0.40 to 0.42), Eggs (0.35 to 0.37), Fowls (80.0 to 1.00), Chickens (0.85 to 1.25), Flour (0.00 to 0.00), Beef (0.10 to 0.16), Beef (quarter) (0.08 to 0.11), Mutton (0.11 to 0.00), Pork (0.16 to 1.84), Potatoes (1.70 to 1.75), Hay (0.75 to 0.80), Black Oats (0.85 to 0.90), Hides (0.00 to 0.18), Calf Skins (0.00 to 0.25), Sheep Pelts (1.50 to 2.00), Oatmeal (0.00 to 0.00), Turnips (0.18 to 0.20), Turkeys (0.25 to 0.30), Pressed Hay (14.00 to 17.00), Straw (0.30 to 0.40), Ducks (1.55 to 2.00), Lamb Pelts (0.00 to 0.00).

SPECIAL NOTICE

Canadian Government Railways

Commencing tomorrow Thursday 10th inst., a special passenger train will leave Charlottetown at 6:30 a.m. daily Sunday excepted for Tignish and return. The train will connect with Steamers at Summerside morning and evening, and will leave Summerside for Tignish 9.45 a.m. and returning leave Tignish at 3:00 p.m. This service will remain in force until Summer Time table comes into force on the 21st instant. District Passenger Agent's Office. Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 9th, 1917.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 22nd June 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 1, from St. Peter's Bay, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of St. Peter's Bay and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, St. Peter's Bay, P. E. I. May 9th 1917-8.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 22nd June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 3 from Summerside, P. E. Island, from the 1st of October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained in the Post Office of Summerside, Redeggs, Central Redeggs, and at the offices of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Summerside, P. E. I. May 28, 1917-8.

MALROD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices - Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Check Books, Dodgers, Note Books of Hand, Head Letters, Tickets, Receipt Books.

National Service FARM HELP

A Bureau for the enrolment of Volunteers for Farm Labour is now open in the office of Mr. G. J. McCormack, Kent Street (next Revere Hotel), Charlottetown. An Office is also open at Summerside, and each National Service League throughout the country will be supplied with forms for this work.

Every person who can possibly do so should assist in some manner to increase the production of food supplies this year. Next to enlistment for active service, this is the most important patriotic duty which confronts our men and boys today. Increased Food Production means Increased Fighting Power!

DO YOUR BIT TOWARDS INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES. Register Now! Stating how much time you are prepared to give, and when.

Boys should have the consent of their parents before giving in their names.

Farmers may apply for Help through this Office, or the nearest branch of the National Service League.

Let everyone co-operate in this important movement. It is of vital importance that there should be a general increase in Production this year, and by patriotic co-operation everyone can help himself and the country. Help to Increase Production!

J. A. MacDONALD, Director of National Service. May 2, 1917-21

The Live Stock Breeders

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALE. Lists various breeds like Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Berke, Yorks, Clyde, Holstein, Ayrshire, Ayrshire, Cardigan, Shorthorn, Yorks, Shorthorn.

Dining Car Service on Ocean Limited

In placing the Ocean Limited again on the route between Montreal and Halifax, the Canadian Government Railways has paid particular attention to making the dining car service of this premier train meet the needs of its patrons.

Tenders for Coal

Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown Also Hospital for Insane. Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on Thursday, May 10, 1917 from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Provincial Building, Law Courts, Prince of Wales College, Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary Queen's County Jail, Georgetown Court House and Jail, Summerside Court House and Jail, and Ferry Steamer Hillsborough with Coal for Ferry Steamer Hillborough to be delivered at Prince Street Wharf, coal for the Hospital for the Insane, and Provincial Infirmary to be delivered at Falconwood Wharf, and for the other buildings to be delivered in their respective vaults at the cost of the Contractor by the First of September next.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSOM BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916-17.

McLean & McKinnon

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111

C LYONS & Co

April 26, 1916-17.



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 in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 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.

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

DoBLOIS BROS.

Charlottetown Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-3m

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.

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

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.

There is nothing harsh about Lax's Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25c.

Don't Worry.

It never must be I don't care— To feel so will not pay the fare. There is a gross as well as a fare. A handker and a lorry; A lemon never is a lime. A nickel never is a dime. You, maybe, never are in time. Don't worry!

If I Had Known.

If I had known what trouble you were bearing. What griefs were in the silence of your face. I would have been more gentle and more caring.

Her Day in Business.

(By Margaret McM. Hughes.)

They were such a youthful looking pair that it was not easy to believe that they had a two-year old boy in the nursery. Had it not been for a newly worn frown on the face of the lady and the tense lines about the mouth of the man a casual observer might have taken them for a bride and groom.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat what you don't digest. 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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

them—not they for you. Now, as to this party you were talking of giving— "You needn't continue," the lady replied, with mounting color. "Just admit that it is the money—that you don't want me to have any pleasure that draws on your pocketbook. Put it all in your safe and double-lock it for all I care." Her pretty mouth closed with a snap.

Her husband was about to make some fitting retort when the white-capped maid entered with the second instalment of the meal. He leaned back in his chair and let his gaze wander about the pleasant room.

The Ted Robertsons lived on King Street, which is in that part of the suburbs where the houses are far enough apart for real flower gardens. The many-windowed dining-room commanded an alluring view of the out-of-doors in June. The man who now gazed on it saw little of it's beauty. He was beginning to hate King Street, its people, the trees and flowers that graced it, even his own home. He was seeing in them the things that was snapping his energy and keeping his nose to the grindstone.

"Yes and the owner of this one refused to decorate or repair to suit our cultivated tastes and Teddy had to dig down in his jeans for the price. Then the extra furniture and— "You needn't drag that in again, it's all paid for now."

"Oh, I hope I know it," he said in the tone of one recalling unpleasant memories. "But the clothes you require and the style of our living is never paid for—that goes on forever. Caesar! If I don't have to pay dear for breathing the air in this part of the town, it's a wonder."

"This means," she wailed, "that after the way I've been received in suburban society, you don't intend to finance my party."

"Not this time, Hilda," he replied with a firmness that surprised even himself, for this was their first real war after four years of married peace.

"Then you shan't have to support me either! Don't forget that I qualified for a business career before we were married," she hurled the words after him as he walked to the door.

"Good-bye, Hilda," he called back, with forced gaiety, and the door clicked behind him.

When she realized that he had gone without acceding to her wishes, Ted Robertson's wife burst into tears. Not the soothing tink that

Those who shed them only feel some lingering stain of early years. Effaced by every drop that steals."

Even when she had finished her weeping and dried her eyes there was still bitterness enough left to give momentum to a hastily formed purpose. Her second thoughts included her son, Bimpkins; more formally known as Theodore Robertson, Junior, aged two years and three days.

She decided to take the child to her mother and leave her own house in charge of the two servants. It is true that she did not altogether like the idea of going out to seek employment—she did not reflect that she could not be a society lady and a worker at the same time. Indeed, she did not reflect very much on anything that morning except her desire to make Ted Robertson furious, and she knew of no better way of humiliating him than by trying to earn her own living. Afterward, so she reasoned, to make her give up the idea of working he would be willing to accede to her demands.

Like many modern young women, she had insisted on playing at a business career after finishing her schooling. She worked for a while in her uncle's office and took herself quite seriously. The other members of her family especially her brother Ned, had regarded the performance as a joke. She being so lovely a subject for matrimony, her business ability was never put to a severe test. She did not remain more than a few months on the staff of world's workers.

When she and Bimpkins arrived at her mother's home that lady greeted her daughter in the fondly indifferent way that is the distilled essence of affection. But the child and grand-mother's meeting was something more—it was the wild rapture of two people who, at every new encounter, find new delights in each other's society.

"It's a good thing that you two are such chums," said Hilda without enthusiasm, "as you're likely to be together a great deal from this time forward."

Mrs. Trotter was undoing the child's bonnet strings and did not attach any significance to her daughter's words. "If you're going to do some shopping, Hil, you might bring me a— "I'm not going shopping today, Mother. Something quite different is on my mind. I'm about to look for some work—I'm forced to earn my own living." She spoke in her best martyr-like voice.

"So your naughty papa doesn't buy enough diamonds, nor touring cars, nor aeroplanes for your poor tumsey."

BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

Coughed Every Few Minutes. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Bronchitis starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with a rapid wheezing, 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.

Get rid of it by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This well-known remedy has been on the market for the past 25 years.

It cures where others fail. Mrs. Geo. Lottom, Urbidge, 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 call to see me but his medicine seemed to do me no good. I sent to the drugist for some good 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."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Price 25c. Manufactured only by T. M. Munsie Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

loftily ignoring her mother's scolding tone. She stood up and adjusted her hat before the mirror on the mantelpiece.

"Won't it be lovely?" said her mother pleasantly, still addressing herself to her grandson. "Papa and mummy both working and Bimpkins staying at home with his granny!"

"Um, um," he assented delightedly, as he read from their faces that his visit was to be a prolonged one.

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."

Mrs. Borem—We should do something for the suffering poor. Mrs. Blythe—But do they suffer? Mrs. Borem—O yes, indeed! Why I often visit them and talk to them for hours.

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

"I am going to get married next month. Like if Jim can get a week off from his job." "Do you think he can?" "Yes, I think so. You see, it ain't as if he was asking for a vacation to have a good time."

Mrs. S. Waters, Matpelita, Que., writes:—"I wish to let you know how much good I have received by taking your Heart and Nerve Pills. I was suffering from palpitation of the heart and shortness of breath. The trouble with my heart was caused by stomach trouble. I had tried all kinds of medicine, both patent and doctors', but I found none relieve me like Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I believe anyone suffering like I did should use them. I only used four boxes and I now feel like a different person."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years and have a most wonderful reputation as a remedy for all heart and nerve troubles. Price 50 cents per box, 2 boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by T. M. Munsie Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices



INVICTUS About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines. TODAY We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago. TRY US. ALLEY & CO. Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT GRUMBLE

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

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

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

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

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit. We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers. If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

FOR 1917

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

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER...OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street. Advertise in The Herald

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