

The Charlottetown Her.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Applicants must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions.

Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Home of entries may consist of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

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

W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior, N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW. CALL UP DEBLOIS BROS., Water Street, Phone 251

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111 C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916—17



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Royal Mail Route No. 2, from Peake's Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peake's Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 22nd June, 1918. June 12, 1918—31

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 24th, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4.00	12.15	6.25	10.15
5.20	1.48	7.25	8.40
6.05	2.50	7.58	7.30
6.50	3.30	8.24	6.50
7.20	4.10	8.50	6.10
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Summerside			
Dep. Summerside Arr. Charlottetown			
8.50	12.20	6.25	10.15
9.48	2.10	7.25	8.40
10.37	3.57	7.58	7.30
11.18	5.07	8.24	6.50
11.55	6.05	8.50	6.10
Dep. Summerside Arr. Charlottetown			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Summerside			
9.45	12.30	6.25	10.15
10.45	2.10	7.25	8.40
Dep. Summerside Arr. Charlottetown			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Summerside			
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3.05	6.45	8.35	4.15
4.15	8.35	8.07	3.17
4.42	9.12	7.45	2.40
5.02	9.42	6.45	1.15
6.05	11.15		
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Summerside			
Dep. Summerside Arr. Charlottetown			
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
7.20	11.20	8.35	3.55
Dep. Summerside Arr. Charlottetown			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Summerside			
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4.15	8.50	7.37	2.39
5.04	10.00	7.13	2.10
5.25	10.40	6.35	1.00
6.00	11.20		
Dep. Summerside Arr. Charlottetown			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Summerside			
Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. only
4.00	3.30	8.20	8.51
5.15	5.15	8.20	8.51
6.45	7.25	6.20	7.20
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Summerside			
Dep. Summerside Arr. Charlottetown			

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines) Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS

OUR LINES

Heny & Baynes Carriages Now Opening
A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.

Harness and Harness Parts, Collars, &c., &c.

Everything that you can possibly require for your horse in great variety.

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Churns, Page Wire Fence, Lawn Fence and Gates.

We carry in stock now a complete line of Fence for the Farm, for the Field, for the Garden and the Lawn.

PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.

Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

WIRE FENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd CHARLOTTETOWN.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 2nd August, 1918, 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 Peake's Station.

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 Peake's Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 22nd June, 1918. June 28, 1918—31

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Dryburgh Abbey

The recent gift of Dryburgh Abbey by its owner, Lord Glenconner, to the English nation, has passed almost unnoticed amid the grave issues of the time, yet it is not without interest for Catholics for whom the wonderful past of the Church in Great Britain is not dead and forgotten.

Dryburgh Abbey, now a "monastic ruin," and to be henceforth a "National Monument," is one of the four famous abbeys of the valley of the Tweed that owe their existence to the piety and munificence of Scotland's best Kings, St. David, Alexander III, and Robert Bruce, and that constitute in themselves a complete architectural history from St. David to the Bruce, a period of two hundred and fifty years. Kelso was all Norman, half-church, half-fortress. Jedburgh is early transitional Gothic, with a west front that has some haunting likenesses to the churches of Central France; fuller and later—it was founded in 1150—was Dryburgh, the subject of this notice, which leads on to the rich and full-blown beauties of Melrose, so famous in history and in legend.

The Premonstratensian monastery of Dryburgh is linked with Cistercian Melrose, not only by the geographical proximity and the patronage of the same royal benefactor, but also by the double association of the two houses in the love and reverence of Sir Walter Scott, who lies buried in a transept chapel of Dryburgh. But that is not the chief interest. The far-spread order of Premonstrates had some thirty-five houses in England, where the White Canons, as they were called, were renowned rather for their high and exacting standard of scholarship and observance than for their architectural genius; they were in this respect hardly rivals at all to their brilliant contemporaries of the Order of Citeaux.

Dryburgh is associated with other poets and men of letters, among them Ralph Strodd, the friend of Chaucer and opponent of Wycliffe, and with Chaucer himself, who lived there for a time. Later it fell on evil days, being held in commendam during that fatal last century before the Reformation, when simony and sacrilege were swallowing up the Church in Scotland. It had suffered in the Border Wars of the fourteenth century, notably in 1322, and the final ruin came at the hands of the English. In 1545 Henry VIII, annoyed at the rejection of his plan for marrying the young heiress of the Scottish Crown to his son Edward, sent raiding forces into the Lowlands to burn and destroy everything they encountered. Three knights "of approved valor and distinction," Sir Ralph Evers, Sir George Bowes, and Sir Bryon Layton, having already burned Dryburgh town and laid waste the surrounding country, repeated their raid at the head of three thousand German and Spanish mercenaries, 1,500 English foot and seven-hundred "assured" Scotsmen—that is, disaffected Borders in the pay of the English Crown. This force swept through Tweed-dale and Teviot-dale, burning Melrose, Kelso, Dryburgh, many other monasteries, castles, churches and scores of villages, driving off the cattle and bringing in hundreds of prisoners. But retribution awaited the bandits at Aueron Moor, where the Earl of Angus and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, ancestor of the poet, fell upon them and almost annihilated them. Evers and Layton were slain on the field in sight of the sanctuaries they had ruined. It was, unhappily, too late to prevent or even repair the effects of the sacrilege, and that we may regard the ruin of Melrose and Dryburgh as an epilogue to the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Attached to the gift is a stipulation made by the present owner that "the privilege of holding an annual service within the Abbey walls may be continued." This, of course, was to be expected; but the Catholic students may be

pardoned if, in his mind's eye he sometimes sees those majestic ruins thronged with ghostly forms of the White Canons engaged in offering a sacrifice that is not to be found in the Book of Common Prayer.

A Nun in War Time

Sister Marie Therese has just arrived in England from the line of fire, says a writer in the Inter-mountain Catholic. For almost four years she has been living, with seven other nuns, in the cellar of their convent, ministering to the flock of homeless refugees who were huddled in shacks and hovels of the small corner of Belgium where the enemy have not penetrated.

It was only recently they were obliged to leave. One morning, during early Mass, the old curate warned his little flock that they must not stray far from their cellars and dugouts. Rumors were abroad that the enemy were contemplating strange new horrors against the civilian population. Next day, long before the sun had snatched the dew from the stunted shrubbery, the nuns awoke coughing and choking. "We must have taken cold during the night," said Sister Marie-Therese.

A gendarme tapped on the cellar door. "Get your gas masks and hurry to the chateau," he shouted.

They hurried through the crooked little streets, their long rosaries swaying. At last they reached the chateau, situated at the edge of the town in a clump of pine trees. Across the gray dawn an ominous cloud was beginning to roll from the direction of the enemy trenches. Up climbed the nuns three flights of cold stone stairs, followed by a terror-stricken populace. When they reached the top roof they knelt down in a corner and prayed.

Nearer rolled the sickening cloud. It was almost at the canal. The terrified populace watched it from the windows of the chateau. Over the town fell a portentous silence.

The gas cloud reached the canal. The barges were lost from sight. Then a miracle happened. It hesitated, wavered a little and turned. The wind had suddenly veered. Down trooped the populace and the eight nuns, everyone talking excitedly. Scarcely had they reached the door below when there sounded a whistling above their heads—then an explosion. They heard the beat of great engines in the air. It was a double bombardment. The planes appeared to come down and sit on the housetops, which they peppered with machine gun fire.

So it went on for more than an hour. At length the tocsin sounded and the shelters, crept out from the clump of pine trees. The place was littered with piles of brick and masonry. Great holes yawned everywhere. The interiors of riven houses showed skeletons of beds and broken crockery.

The nuns fled back to their convent. Before reaching the great stone wall which surrounded it they knew the worst. Flames leaped up into the air and hissed and crackled. An incendiary bomb had fallen on it. They stood watching it till all that remained was the charred bronze figure of the Madonna which had stood in their chapel. Then, sadly, they turned away to help other homeless ones whose shacks and cellars were unlivable.

Seven of the Sisters have gone to Paris. Marie-Therese sits, with dazed eyes, looking on the calm and quiet beauty of an English springtime.

The Divine Guidance

Whether the overruling Providence of which we talk so much and know so little, has each of us in His kindly care and keeping, we shall better know when our minds have the broader scope which immortality will make possible. But, however men may dispute over individual care, His

care over the race as a whole fills all the pages of human history.

Unity and progress are the watch-words of the Divine guidance, and, no matter how harsh has been the treatment by one man of thousands of men, every great event or series of events, has been for the good of the race.

Where this the proper time, I could show you that wars—and wars ought to be banished forever from the face of the earth; that pestilences—and the time is coming when they will be no more; that persecutions—and liberty of thought is the richest pearl of life—that all these things—wars, pestilences and persecutions—were but helps to the unity of mankind. All things including our own names, bind us together for deep and unrelenting purposes.

Think what we should be, who are unlearned and brutish, if the wise, the learned and the good could separate themselves from us; were free from our superstitions and vague and foolish fears, and stood loftily by themselves, wrapped in their own superior wisdom. Therefore hath it been wisely ordained that no set of creatures of our race shall be beyond the reach of their helping hand—so lofty that they will not fear our reproaches, or so mighty as to be beyond our reach. If the lofty and the learned do not lift us up, we drag them down.

But unity is not the only watchword; there must be progress also. Since, by a law we cannot evade, we are to keep together, and since we are to progress, we must do it together, and nobody must be left behind. This is not a matter of philosophy; it is a matter of fact. No progress which did not lift all ever lifted any.

If we let the poison of the filthy diseases percolate through the hovels of the poor. Death knocks at the palace gates. If we leave to the greater horror of ignorance any portion of our race, the consequences of ignorance strike us all, and there is no escape. We must all move, but we must all keep together. It is only when the rearguard comes up that the vanguard can go on.

—Thomas B. Reed.

Hope a Gift of The Holy Ghost

Hope casts out all trust in ourselves but it confirms greatly our trust in God. And this confidence excites in us a constant effort to attain our eternal end, and a careful diligence lest we be disappointed of our hope. There is nothing possible in God's service that hope will not attempt. St. Paul says, "I can do all things through Christ strengthening me."

We may hope and strive for any measure or degree of sorrow for sin or mortification of self, of detachment from the world, of singleness of eye, of purity of intention, of holiness of heart, of union with God in charity. All these things are possible, for they are all duties which fall under the commandments, and the degree of their perfection fails under the counsels; and the Holy Ghost never counsels anyone to anything without giving the strength to do it.

From all this comes one more fruit a great courage in God's service so long as we hope for victory we shall fight manfully. If fear or doubt of mastery come upon us we shall never strike home nor stand firm against the sin that besets us. So long as we hope to escape from temptation by flight, we hope to put on all speed. If we think escape to be impossible, we slacken speed and are overtaken; and to be overtaken is to be overcome.

If we swim for our life, so long as we hope to win the shore, we swim strongly. When we despair of safety we sink. So in our spiritual life and warfare. Hope gives strength. To faint in our confidence is weakness. It is to fail in trust of the Holy Ghost, with whom all things are possible. He can make us penitents in fervor and perseverance, and saints; for God can, even of these stones, raise up saints for His kingdom. Cardinal Manning.

False Ideas of Holiness

There is a danger of forming false ideas of holiness. To hear some people talk one would suppose it was necessary to leave everything, to throw away all, to bury oneself in a desert and there devote oneself entirely to prayer and mortification. People then reply, that is impossible, so holiness must be left to the saints; and then betake themselves to a myriad of faults, sins, infidelities towards God. That is to say, under the excuse of not being able to become saints, they make themselves quite easy about their state, and slip on swiftly to their condemnation. This is an error, invented by the spirit of lies, accepted by the world, favored by the passions, which ask no better than to find a plausible pretext for satisfying the conscience. This is not sanctity. Sanctity consists in the accomplishment of the duties God lays upon us. In this way one who fulfills well the duties of his station, and much more one who fulfills them well for God, will become a real saint—nothing more is needed.

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

Hope a Gift of The Holy Ghost

Vicar's daughter—I am sorry you don't like the vicar's sermons, William what is the matter with them? Are they too long? William—Yes, miss. Your quartet, 'e says, 'In conclusion,' and 'e do conclude. But the vicar says, 'Lastly,' and 'e do last.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

"Are you going to take any summer boarders this year?" asked a neighbor.

"Not unless they work in disguise as farm-hands," replied Farmer Courtness.

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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

"What makes you think that Mrs. Pilkins is quarrelsome?" "Well I heard Pilkins say that he was going to Petrograd to get rested up."

SUFFERED WITH KIDNEY'S FOR THREE YEARS.

70 YEARS OLD AND CURED. Late in life the body is likely to show signs of wear. Often the kidneys are the first organs to weaken. When many elderly folks suffer from backache, lame back, poor eyesight, rheumatic pains, gravel, dropsy and inability to control the urine.

Doan's Kidney Pills have made life more comfortable for thousands of old folks, as they stimulate the kidneys and tend to alleviate rheumatic joints, backache and too frequent urination. When past middle age it is a good plan to use Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally, just to keep the kidneys healthy.

Mr. John Cameron, Baldwin, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys for three years and tried several doctors. I got better for a little while, but the same trouble came back. A friend told me to get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had taken them I felt better and kept on until I had taken five boxes. I am seventy years old, and had given up that there was any help for me, but thanks to 'Doan's' I have been cured."

Price 50c a box, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that our trade mark, a "Maple Leaf," appears on the wrapper.

by im- any term up to the Army Act; conse- ly his offence was a crimin- act. Now, as we have just said, it was sought to release him by means of Habeas Corpus. The application for his release was made by Mr. R. B. Bennett of Calgary. The matter was referred to the Appeal Court of the province and the application for his release, in the manner stated, was sustained by a majority of the judges, 4 to 1, the Chief Justice dissenting. The effect of this decision, should it be upheld, would be a very great demoralization of military operations in Canada, as it might have been made to apply to some fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers, whose exemptions were cancelled by virtue of the orders-in-council referred to. As it was, several applications were made in different parts of Canada on behalf of a disaffected soldier here and there. On the face of it, it was a very plausible excuse for petti-fogging lawyers to embrace the opportunity of making a few dollars, by presenting and working up Habeas Corpus cases before judges of various courts. Another disagreeable feature which began to manifest itself quite naturally, was a clash between the civil and military authorities. Surely all reasonable people, desirous of the Allies' success in the war, could not help thinking that those who thus interested themselves in defeating the objects of the Military Service Act and the Government proceedings thereunder, must have been desirous of abstracting our military success, demoralizing our army, and affording encouragement and success to the enemy.

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

Supreme Court Decides.

On Friday last the Supreme Court of Canada delivered judgment in the test case, submitted to it regarding the validity of the Federal Government's action in cancelling exemptions granted, to enlisted soldiers, by the Military Tribunals. The necessity for bringing this matter before the highest judicial tribunal in Canada was created by the decision of a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

In order to have a fair understanding of the case it will be necessary to present a brief history of the whole matter. In the first place we must go back to the special session of parliament held in the summer of 1914 after the outbreak of the war.

At that session an act was passed entitled "The War Measures Act." This statute, unanimously passed by both houses of parliament, empowered the Government to bring into force, by order-in-council, any measure deemed necessary for the successful carrying on of the war, so far as Canada is concerned. It was specifically laid down in the War Measures Act that whatever the Government deemed necessary for Canada's successful prosecution of the war would have the force of law, by order-in-council, without reference to the Federal Parliament.

In virtue of this power, inherent in the war Measures Act, the Government, on the 20th day of April last passed orders-in-council cancelling all exemptions granted to enlisted soldiers in Canada between the ages of 20 and 23. The Government, in thus cancelling the exemptions granted to this class by the Military Tribunals, were actuated by the extreme necessity for men, consequent upon the very serious turn which the war had taken. The Government could have enforced the provisions of the orders-in-council without submitting the matter to Parliament; but, as Parliament was actually in regular session at the time, the Government brought down copies of the orders-in-council and placed them on the table of the house. They then introduced a resolution asking Parliament to ratify the action they had taken in these orders-in-council. This resolution was passed by both houses of parliament, the House of Commons and the Senate, and was thus given the force of law.

The military machinery moved along under the regulations thus established, and exemptions in large numbers were cancelled, and the young men thus affected were called in from all parts of Canada and put into khaki. No legal question was raised regarding the matter until about a month ago when, in the city of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, application was made to a judge of the Supreme Court in that province, for Habeas Corpus, in favor of Private George Edwin Grey, who had been drafted under terms of the order-in-council. It should here be stated that Grey was at that time, not only in the custody of the Military, but was awaiting sentence of Court Marshal for disobedience, as a soldier, to lawful orders of a superior officer. Such disobedience, it appears, is

language in which it was expressed. The fact that, in the present instance, a resolution was adopted by both houses of parliament, approving of the orders-in-council while it does not add anything to its legal force as an enactment makes it abundantly clear that no attempt was made in this instance to take advantage of the powers conferred by section 6 of the War Measures Act, to pass legislation without the consent and concurrence of Parliament. The result of the judgment is that the motion for Habeas Corpus must be refused. But the court, considering the fact that this was a test case and being of a criminal character, made no order for costs. Thus has fallen to the ground the apparent vicious and insane proceedings, inaugurated with the view to injure the Government and to demoralize proceedings under the Military Service Act.

Success of the Allies

As will be seen by reference to the war news in today's Herald, a turn most favorable to the Allies has taken place at the scene of conflict. A few weeks ago we ventured the prediction that, according to the appearances of things at that time, it would not be too much to hope for a favorable turn at the scene of action in the near future, and what has been going on for the past few days fully establishes the fact that our anticipations at that time were not too sanguine. The intelligence from the seat of war for the last 4 or 5 days shows that the enemy has suffered most severely. He has been driven back a long distance, his plans have been upset, the disposition and arrangement of his troops have been demoralized, many thousands of the enemy soldiers have been taken prisoners, hundreds of guns and munitions of war have been captured by the Allies. It is quite evident, as was to be expected, that General Foch had admirably prepared for this onslaught, and had matured his plans with a remarkable degree of exactitude and perfection. He had found out in the last three months the evident intent of the enemy from his manner of inaugurating fierce drives, from time to time, and the admirable aviation service had given him, we must presume, a remarkable knowledge of the size and disposition of the Kaiser's armies. The Germans evidently had come to the conclusion that by a series of fierce drives, from time to time, they would eventually break through and push back the Allies, until Paris and the channel ports were reached. Hitherto the Allies had fallen back in these tremendous drives, from day to day, until the fiercest part of the onslaught had exhausted itself. The Germans evidently were filled with the idea that this was the only tactics intended to be pursued by General Foch. But the Generalissimo, it is quite plain, had taken a final stand, had brought up large forces of reserves and consolidated his forces in preparation for the next attempt of the Germans to break through. The result has been in accordance with what we have said above, a great surprise for the Germans, who lose a tremendous number of soldiers, large batches of prisoners and suffer almost complete demoralization of forces. They have been on the retreat now, day after day, since the inauguration of the last drive and all attempts at forming up and striking back have been futile. The Allied forces have kept the enemy on the move and have broken down completely every attempt made to strike back and gain lost ground. The turn that war matters have taken is certainly most agreeable and encouraging, and while we cannot yet come to the conclusion that the enemy is finally vanquished, it does not seem unreasonable for us to entertain the hope that the beginning of the end has come and that the success that has crowned the efforts of the Allies may continue until they arrive at that stage where the conclusion of the war must eventuate.

Progress of the War

London, July 17.—The most significant feature in today's battle consists of the renewal of the German attack towards Epernay. At the deepest point the Germans advanced another three miles eastward, and are now just half way to their objective. Epernay forms the danger point in the French line. The Rheims positions are fed by a single line of communication from Epernay and Rheims must be given up if the Germans sever this main artery. Late reports show that the Americans are no longer taking a great part in the fighting. Having regained their original positions along the south bank of the Marne they are now holding the old line, except where the river bends to conform to the French positions on the right. The American sector is reported to lie from Surmelin river along the bank of the Marne, then north-westward to north of Vaux. Not more than one American division is said to have been engaged in the hottest of the fighting. A few American troops, it is stated, are brigaded with the French a little further east of the main American sector. On the right of the American sector the French yesterday delivered a very successful counter-attack at midday which lasted until four p. m., and they took back about half the ground which the enemy had captured south of the Marne.

Paris July 17.—The French positions remain intact along the western front according to the war office statement tonight. Heavy fighting continued throughout the day, and at some points the Germans were able to make gains, but they met with powerful resistance everywhere. The text of the statement reads: "The battle continued today with stubbornness along the whole front, west of Rheims. Despite his efforts the enemy was not able to make further advances. Our troops by their heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks checked with alternative advance and recoil the thrust of the enemy."

With the American Army in France, July 18.—(By the Associated Press)—The American troops have carried away all before them by late this afternoon and proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action. All the American headquarters staffs tonight were well inside the territory which the Germans held this morning. As the whole German left flank is menaced, the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow possibly has been administered to his dying offensive. The town of Torcy and Givry and the Givry Wood were taken by the Americans in their advance. The final objectives in the Givry and Torcy sectors were reached in about two hours of hard fighting.

London, July 19.—The fighting continues fiercely on the Marne where the Franco-American divisions have dealt the Crown Prince's army a heavy blow. Latest reports indicate that Foch's bag of prisoners will exceed 16,000 and captured guns will number around 350. Having recovered from the temporary surprise the Crown Prince is now rousing all his available reserves against the allied troops, storming his defenses between the Ourcq and the Marne. The initial momentum continues and the French and Americans are still making progress, although the pace is slower as the opposition stiffens. Simultaneously the Allies are pressing the Germans back south of the Marne, having re-captured Montvoisin, while between the river and Rheims the Germans have made slight gains, having taken Brunay a second time.

New York, July 19.—On top of another submarine scare the official announcement was made tonight that United States armored cruiser San Diego, formerly the California, was sunk ten miles off Fire Island, N. Y. at 11.30 o'clock this morning. There was no loss of life, so far as now known. Fire Island, where the cruiser San Diego was sunk, is about ten miles off the south shore of Long Island and about fifty east of the entrance of New York harbor. A lighthouse on the island provides a mark for trans-Atlantic shipping in and out of New York. Coast guard patrols at Fire Island sighted a submarine off shore between ten and 10.30 o'clock this morning, according to seemingly

reliable reports received in Bay Shore. An hour later heavy firing was heard.

London, July 20.—The miracle of the Marne has been repeated. In full confidence that the allied powers of resistance were almost broken the Crown Prince set out five days ago upon that decisive drive toward Paris for which all the other battles of the present campaigning season had been merely preparatory. His program was mapped out with precision. Rheims was to be captured within a few hours; Châlons, Epernay and Sedan were to be taken before Wednesday night, on Thursday the German army was to swing into line on a front or sixty miles for the great promenade to Paris, while the fragments of Foch's battalion corps were falling back shattered and dispirited towards the crossings of the Seine.

That was the dream of the German high command. How different is the reality as presented in the official French reports. The German advance stopped everywhere and by a splendidly successful counter-attack, Soisson has been brought under command of French guns; 17,000 German prisoners have been counted and more are coming in; 360 canons have been taken including a battery of eight inch siege guns, and enormous quantities of supplies have been gathered upon the field of battle after their abandonment by the fleeing enemy, the elite of their country's fighting men. Rheims is out of danger; Paris is farther away than it was from the enemy lines when the offensive began. The official despatches are still laconic and somewhat fragmentary but it is evident that General Foch's carefully prepared counter-stroke on Thursday caught the enemy entirely unprepared. For seven or eight hours the French and Americans went forward almost without check. So completely were the German defensive positions mastered that French cavalry was sent forward to round up the retreating enemy.

In one case a German battery was overtaken and captured and in another a squadron of cavalry captured a village occupied by the enemy riding down a group of Germans who were operating a machine gun in the village square. All along the front, lorries, field kitchens and supply wagons were secured by French troops. The field guns taken numbered over fifty in a narrow strip of front and to the Americans a large proportion of the catch is credited. From Soissons southeasterly to Rheims, by way of the valley of the Vesle, is thirty-two miles. The French advance easterly from Soissons and westerly from Rheims reduces the width of the territory occupied by the enemy to considerably less than thirty miles. The depth of the German penetration from the Vesle southerly to Meuse on the north side of the Marne is about 23 miles. In this area there must be more than 26 divisions of German troops or not less than 800,000 men. It is too much to hope that the greater part of them will be cut off but they are in peril and to extricate them the Crown Prince will be forced to throw into the battle many fresh divisions from the German general reserve. Despatch from the front early yesterday spoke of the battle becoming fiercer because of the utilization by the enemy of their reserves.

London, July 21.—The great counter-offensive of General Foch which is under the direct command of General Marghin has proved conclusively effective, and is admitted to be so by Berlin. The French have broken through the German defenses and now hold the entire south bank of the

Marne, says the official report. More than 20,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns have been taken by the French since July 18. The work of the British airplanes has been invaluable in the counter-attack, as the enemy supply service has been at some points completely stopped by Franco-British aviators. No fewer than 26 German airplanes have been brought down. The success of the counter-offensive has taken the Germans by surprise, and it is generally admitted the effectiveness or the attack has had a demoralizing effect.

London, July 21.—The British have been busily engaged along their front harassing the enemy and preventing him sending help to the Marne. The British captured Kossionstod between Hebutern and Bucquoy. They also captured many prisoners and machine guns.

London, July 21.—The Italians have captured Montestyl and Revenuy Corno Di Cavento, and it is reported from Vienna that the Austrian Minister has decided to resign. This is taken as the consequence of the dissatisfaction with the failure of the Piave campaign.

London, July 21.—Allied aviators destroyed bridges crossing the Marne enabling the capture of two regiments. The French troops have entered Chateau Thierry and continue to advance, the enemy retreating in front of them.

London, July 21.—The total capture of the British at Mater amounts to 463 prisoners, to trench mortars and 50 machine guns. The Americans have taken Hill 193, south of Vanx. Berlin admits British gains on the western front.

Toronto, July 22.—"No Germans remain south of the Marne except prisoners and dead." In these words Reuter's correspondent at the French front announced the collapse of the German advance toward Paris and the second retreat from the Marne of an army led by the Crown Prince. For this supreme effort to bring Paris under German guns and force a conquered France to make a humiliating peace, preparations had been made upon a great scale. The German troops at the command of the Crown Prince were employed in the battle, yet five days after they had swept across the Marne, with their faces toward Paris and victory, the survivors recrossed the river broken and beaten men, seeking shelter in the wooded areas on the north bank of the Marne from hammering of the allied artillery and the bombing of the French and British aviators. Over a hundred thousand German troops had crossed the river and occupied a narrow strip of hilly land along the south bank. These were attacked near Chateau Thierry by the Americans early in the week and were driven to the river bank. Farther east they attempted to advance both south and east and were held by the French after desperate fighting, during which the Germans pressed early to a point six miles from Epernay. Enclosed in a narrow strip of territory to which supplies of munitions could be conveyed from the north bank of the Marne only by means of a few pontoon bridges under constant bombardment from the air and by heavy Allied artillery, the Germans suffered heavily. They had no heavy guns on the south with which to reply. Some units sustained losses amounting to sixty per cent. of the men who crossed. Conditions were bad before Foch's counter-attack. After it the alternatives were retreat or surrender.

But the retreat had not been confined to the south bank of the Marne. The French and American troops who had been attacking between Soissons and Chateau Thierry during the past four days, had progressed as far to the east on Saturday as they had retired since the beginning of June. The enemy drew back to the east and north yielding ground slowly under pressure of the Allied attack.

According to advices from Hamburg the submarine base of Kiel is filled with submarines undergoing repairs.

The Economic Battle

From many quarters the counsel comes to the Governments, Imperial and Colonial, to proclaim now a boycott of Germany at the close of the war and for long years afterward. The desirability of having the British Empire made self contained, supplying within itself all the things needed, is dwelt upon. The achievements of the Mother Country and the Dominions in furnishing, under the pressure of war conditions, many things which in former times had to be imported, are pointed out with much satisfaction. The dependence of Germany on other nations for the raw materials required in her industries is shown by convincing statistics. Let it be known, then, say these advisers, that these materials will no longer be supplied. Let Germany be notified that, as the penalty for her crimes, she will be boycotted after the war, that after being crushed on the battlefields she will be crushed again, for long years to come, in the economic battle that she will have to face.

The advice is, in some respects, natural, and it finds widespread favor. No argument is needed to convince one that Germany must be punished in every possible way for her immeasurable wrongdoing. And it may do Germany good to let her see now how large a power of punishment the British Empire and our Allies have in the economic field. But it may not be the wisest course to form conclusions and binding commitments just now, even where the desire to punish is so natural and proper. It is not good policy for an individual or for a nation to make decisions under the influence of anger. It is better to take time for reflection. It is better, in coming to a conclusion on a grave question, to have the benefit of the latest light that is available, than to be obliged to carry out some policy on which pledges were given in the dimmer light of an earlier period. There is much room for the opinion that at the Economic Conference held in Paris several years ago the Allies prematurely, unnecessarily came to conclusions that could not be reached by a similar gathering today. Fortunately those conclusions dealt with the means to be employed, and therefore there was less commitment to policy than many supposed. If a similar meeting, representing the Allies, were called today, it is pretty certain that the resolutions of the Conference would have to be revised. President Wilson's declared views as to after-the-war trade relations with Germany are not in harmony with the spirit of the Paris resolution as interpreted by many.

There is nothing to be gained by hastily coming to conclusions now respecting situations that are yet in the future. No conference resolutions, no legislation of any kind, will be needed to govern the action of the British people in future relations with Germany. The thousand atrocities committed by the Germans, the violation of all the laws of humanity, the infamies which have marked Germany as the "wild beast" of the world, have created a situation in which nobody will want to have anything to do with the Germans. Nothing that can be produced at home or can be purchased elsewhere will be brought from Germany. The individual citizen will require no official action to induce him to boycott German goods. Germany will, in this way, be made to feel the strength of the economic weapon which the Allies possess. Where all this is so clear, so certain, there is no need at this time for binding agreements to shut out German trade. The people of the Allied nations—certainly those of the British Empire—can be trusted to do this for themselves as far as it is found wise and proper. As for treaties, contracts, or understandings between Soissons and Chateau Thierry during the past four days, wisdom seems to suggest that these had better be left to be framed when the necessity arises, in the light of the situation that may then be disclosed. The terms of peace, when the blessing of peace comes, may have something to do with such things. Whether they do or not, there is no reason why the British people and the Allies should not keep themselves free to deal with all such questions in the broader lights that will then come to all.

Local and Other Items

M. Duval, Director of the Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge was executed in Paris on July 19 for treasonable actions against the government.

London advices of the 19th state that a French ship has been sunk by a U-boat according to Reuters. Two boats with the crew succeeded in making away from the ship but were rammed by the U-boat. There was only one survivor that was picked up after being in the water for hours.

Washington advices state that on Friday last, the United States gave to Italy another credit of \$100,000,000 and to Belgium \$9,000,000. Italy's total loans from the United States are now \$760,000,000. Belgium's \$145,250,000 and all the allied loans \$6,380,040,000.

According to Washington advices the Allies have received from the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, food valued at approximately \$1,400,000. This statement has been made public by Eood Administrator Hoover in his review of the Food Administration.

According to London advices of the 19th, Roland E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, in discussing the estimate of the Agriculture Department, told the House of Commons that more than 300,000 women are at present engaged on land in Great Britain compared with 70,000 last year.

According to London advices of the 22nd, bombs have been dropped on the German air sheds at Tondornin in Schleswig, destroying two sheds and possibly a third. Four machines of the British aerial squadron, which were launched from the British naval vessels, did not return there, having landed in Danish territory. All the British warships returned to their base without casualties.

Advices of the 20th inst. from Ottawa state that Hon. Pierre Blondin, Postmaster General has been appointed to the Senate to fill the place of the late Senator Sheyn, of Quebec. The appointment, which was recommended to his Excellency The Governor General by the Acting Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Doherty and his colleagues, thus gives the French Canadian people representation in the Cabinet, though holding a seat in the Senate.

On July 22nd, an enemy submarine sank three barges off Cape Cod, set a fourth and their tug on fire, and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action, which lasted one hour was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation corps which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge for a short time, only to resurface and resume firing. The tug's crew of 41, including 3 women and 5 children, escaped in the life boats during the shell fire.

Although London's customary calm remains unruffled, there is deep and solid satisfaction expressed everywhere over the second victory of the Marne. The German retreat across the river is regarded as the turning point of the central powers defeat equalled only by the Austrian disaster at the Piave River. It is a cleaner cut success for the French and American armies than the majority of the cautious military writers here dared to predict, nor does anyone predict how far victory may go or what its political consequences may be.

According to Washington advices of the 19th, the United States is on the point of completing an agreement with Japan for joint intervention in Siberia. The Government of the United States has heretofore opposed any intervention that might be regarded by the Bolsheviks as hostile to the revolutionary movement. The Bolsheviks are now a factor of minor importance in Siberia and the provisional government there which is co-operating with the Czech Slovak army seems to be desirous of accepting the aid of the Allies in restoring order throughout Russia in Asia. The ultimate object of the United States and Japan would be to bar at the Uralis any German advance into Asiatic Russia.

Local and Other Items

According to London advices of the 22nd, Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, has been received by King George at Buckingham Palace.

All persons sentenced to death in French Somaliland hereafter will be shot by rifle fire instead of being guillotined, owing to the shortage of timber.

Britain and Peru have signed a convention at Lima establishing a peace and arbitration commission. Sir Maurice de Bunsen signed the treaty for Britain.

Paris advices of the 15th, state that a passenger train was derailed near Vierzon, 20 miles northwest of Bourges, when 15 persons were killed and about 50 others were wounded, 21 seriously.

London advices of the 19th state that the British steamer Carpathia of 13,000 tons has been torpedoed and sunk. She was bound from a British port and was sunk off the Irish coast. Her passengers and crew were all landed.

According to Switzerland advices of the 22 a secret Jewish society has been discovered by the Germans at Odessa. Its object was that of recruiting Jewish ex-soldiers of the Russian army to go to Palestine to join the British army.

Gustav Schulman of New York, who, on attaining his majority, came into an inheritance of about two millions, of which \$638,789.01 is in cash, and the rest in securities, has enlisted as private in the British army at the British and Canadian recruiting mission.

After being sixteen days in the great ice floes of Behring Sea and one month and thirteen days on the round trip, a passenger liner has completed a voyage from Seattle to Nome and St. Michael, Alaska, and officers of the ship said that conditions in the north were the worst in ten years. The liner brought down 77,000 pounds of reindeer meat.

An extremely sad fatality occurred at Wallington a couple of weeks ago. Whilst her mother was out of the house, the clothing of little Margaret Stewart, the 4 1/2 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, in some unaccountable manner caught fire from the stove, and she was so badly burned that, in spite of everything that could be done she died a few hours later, after much suffering.

During the heavy electrical storm recently, a cow belonging to Daniel Robbins of Bangor was killed by lightning as two boys were driving the herd into the barn. The boys were knocked unconscious, but not seriously injured. In this same storm Jerome J. McPhee, Bayfield, Lot 46, lost a valuable horse. He was driving along the main road on the way home when the electrical storm came on. The horse was struck by a bolt of lightning and fell dead in his tracks. Mr. McPhee had a very narrow escape and suffered a great shock to his nerves.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Bradley and family, of St. Teresa, have the profound sympathy of the community in the sore bereavement they have suffered in the death of Sixtus, Mr. Bradley's son, which occurred at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. Deceased was a fine, able young man, in his 20th year. He, along with his brother, was working on a lighter in the Delaware, and he some way fell over into the water. In rising to the surface he struck his head against the lighter and was stunned. The body was recovered in a short time, and persistent efforts at resuscitation failed to revive him. It was a sad shock for his brother, who was working not far from him, and was the first to miss him. The body reached here Friday night and was conveyed to St. Teresa on Saturday for interment. Deceased has two brothers in the war. They have been in the thick of the fight since early in the conflict, and have come through safe thus far; while he, who was engaged in civil pursuits, met a sudden death.—R. I. P.

Local And Other Items

Latest war news report Germans still retreating.

Ottawa advices of the 22 state that the Civil Service Commission has instructed the Post Office Department to disregard the provision of the Civil Service Act in replacing striking employees. Under the Act the Commission make all appointments to the service. It is realized that to replace strikers it will be necessary to employ a large number of women.

The July term of the Supreme Court of King's County met at Georgetown on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Justice Hazard presiding. There were no criminal cases and his Lordship was presented with the customary white gloves. John W. McPherson was foreman of the Grand Jury. There was only one civil case, and this was tried without a jury. The Counsel engaged were: McQuaid for defendant and Johnston, K. C. for defendant. Judgment reserved. Court adjourned same evening.

Government Wire Control.

The United States government is following along lines similar to those of the British government in handling the telegraph system, although, strange to remark, the American authorities are now doing what they forbade the wire companies to do when under private control. It is announced from Washington that telephone wires are to be used simultaneously as telephone and telegraph wires, a convenient way of doubling up. It is further proposed to post a list of telegraph rates and have senders of messages and receivers of unpaid telegrams affix the cost in stamps just as they pay for the transmission of mail matter. This plan will save considerable bookkeeping. Other projected improvements are contemplated across the border, and undoubtedly some arrangement with Canada and other countries will have to be made regarding the tolls. It may be that the Canadian government will find it necessary to take over the wire systems, in which case the stamp system could be adopted here.

Before the war the American Telephone and Telegraph Company purchased stock control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. President Theodore N. Vail of the first named company, becoming also head of the Western. A system was arranged by which both companies and their subsidiaries co-operated in the transmission of messages, and a plan was put into effect whereby many small communities which were never so benefited were placed in closer touch with the outside world. But the government opposed the merger and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was obliged to divorce the Western Union, the two concerns becoming distinct and separate once more although it is probably true that the telephone interests unofficially retained a good slice of Western Union stock. Now the government is re-establishing the Vail plan to a certain extent, and under that system will probably allow telegraph bills to be charged up on subscribers' telephone bills when messages are transmitted by telephone to a telegraph office.

The United States programme, which included the taking over of telegraph, telephone and radio systems, leaves the Western Union free to operate its lines in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company in Canada has long co-operated with the Postal Telegraph Company of the Mackay-Bennet system of the United States, but as the United States Government has apparently made the entire telegraph service a collective one instead of individual, it will be interesting to see what arrangement will be made with the Canadian Pacific's rapidly growing system in this country.

Sir Robert Borden Speaks for Canada

The following letter was forwarded by Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, to Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Currie, officer commanding the Canadian Army Corps, upon the former's return to London from a visit to the corps in France. "We have returned from our visit with fresh courage and renewed inspiration. The fine physique and splendid confidence of the Canadian corps were most impressive. If all our country could have witnessed the gathering on Dominion Day, or could have been present on the following day when the brigades paraded in battle order there would be no need of any message from the Canadian people. "My colleagues and I send you and all the forces under your God-speed in your endeavors for the highest and most transcendent cause. The people of Canada are behind you to the end. They understand that no indecisive result can repay the nation's sorrow and sacrifice. We are assured that, under however stern a test, the glorious tradition of the past four years will be amply sustained. One could not say more."

Government's Course Sustained.

Ottawa, July 19—By a majority of four to two, the Supreme Court of Canada this afternoon upheld the validity of the order-in-council of April 20. It is under the authority of these orders-in-council that exemptions of men in class one between twenty and twenty-two years were cancelled. The majority of the court was composed of Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis

Davies, Mr. Justice Anglin and Mr. Justice Duff. The Minority, the judges who dissented, were: Mr. Justice Idington and Mr. Justice Brodeur. While not an appeal from the ruling of the Alberta court of appeal, the decision of the supreme court decides the important point of the constitutionality of the orders-in-council. It disposes of the necessity of calling a special session of parliament.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by Public Auction on Friday the Ninth day of August, A. D. 1918, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, all that tract, piece and parcel of land lying and being on Township Number Forty Nine in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by the Lake Road on the east by Martin Kaughan's land, on the south by John Larkin's land, and on the west by Piquid Road, containing five acres of land, a little more or less, being part of the land formerly owned by Michael J. Curran. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1908, made between John Curran of Avondale, Lot 49, Farmer, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured by the said mortgage. For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown. ALEXANDER MARTIN, Mortgagee. July 10, 1918. 4i

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

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You'll Save Twenty-five per cent. by Buying WHITEWEAR NOW

GREAT JUNE DISPLAY OF DAINY NEW WHITEWEAR NOW OFFERS you the opportunity of refilling your wardrobe at a saving. The orders for these lovely garments were placed with the makers many months ago—every discount that spot cash could secure—is here for you. And the same makers now tell us that they would only duplicate the garments at advances of 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

—IF YOU WILL NEED WHITEWEAR WITHIN A YEAR. —BUY IT NOW—AND LAY IT AWAY. 'TWILL PAY YOU.

Dainty Gowns

Ladies Gowns made of strong white cotton, Kimona sleeves, finished round neck with torchon lace, slip-over style. Sizes 38-60. Price..... 65c.

Here is another gown of white cotton has a deep yoke in front composed of embroidery and lace insertion, finished with a lace edging to match and drawn with a colored silk ribbon. Sizes 38-60. Price..... 85c.

Gown of fine Cotton slip-over kimona style embroidered round neck and sleeve with a neat scallop has a very pretty front worked in eyelid and solid embroidery sizes 38-60..... 1.50

Another Gown with a "V" shaped yoke of Swiss embroidery, drawn with ribbon. A short set-in sleeve of embroidery to match yoke. These garments are all strongly made and neatly finished sizes 38-60 Price..... 1.75

Another Gown of fine nainsook, has a deep yoke of Swiss embroidery, very pretty design forming an empire effect, this gown is sleeveless giving a new, pretty and cool effect to the garment. Sizes 38-60 Price..... 2.25

Other prices and styles 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 2.95, 3.00.

Smart Skirts

Underskirt made of strong, white cotton has a tucked flounce edge with embroidery, sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40. Price..... 85c

Another skirt of fine cotton, has deep flounce, finished with linen insertion edged with embroidery, Lengths 36, 38, 40. Price..... 1.25

Still another skirt of finer material has a nine inch muslin embroidered flounce of a solid work design, Length 36, 38, 40. Price..... 1.60

Here is another skirt of fine madapolan, has a deep muslin eyelid embroidered flounce, edged with a scallop of solid work design, has a dust frill edged with pretty val lace. Price..... 2.35

Corset Covers

Corset Cover made of strong white cotton, edged round neck and sleeves with torchon lace and insertion. Sizes 34 to 42 Price..... 29c.

Another line of corset covers made of strong white cotton, has a four inch yoke back and front of torchon lace, finished at the waist with a pepum. Sizes 36, 38, 40. Price..... 45c.

Still another corset cover of much finer button, very strongly made and neatly finished, the yoke in front is composed of a maulin embroidery and lace of a very pretty design and drawn with satin ribbon. Price..... 75c.

Here is something different of fine nainsook, the yoke in front has four embroidered medallions joined with three rows of lace insertion, edged round neck and arms with lace to match and drawn with a silk ribbon. 34 to 42. Price 1.15. Other prices \$1.25 \$1.35 \$1.50.

Drawers

Ladies white cotton drawers of strong white cotton, has a three inch frill edged with lace, sizes 23, 25, 27. Price..... 39c

Here is another garment of fine cotton finished with a flounce of embroidery, very strongly and neatly made, both styles sizes, 25, 27. Price..... 68c

Another line of drawers made of strong white cotton, has fine pin tucks and finished with an eyelid embroidered flounce. Both styles. Sizes 23, 25, 27. Price..... 90c

Still another range of fine nainsook finished with a three inch swiss embroidered frill of scalloped work design, making a very dainty garment. Sizes 23, 25, 27. Price 1.25

Other prices 1.3, 1.50, 1.85 and 2.25.

Envelope Chemise in Fine Assortment

Envelope chemise of fine cotton, has a deep yoke of all-over embroidered, edged with lace and drawn with colored wash ribbon making a very pretty Empire effect—sizes 36 to 42. Price..... \$1.95

Another line of envelope chemise made of strong white cotton, finished round neck with a small embroidered scallop, it also has a pretty spray worked in solid design. All sizes. Price..... 1.60

Other prices 1.75, 1.95, 2.25 2.75.

Ladies & Childrens Summerwear in Many Styles

Ladies Vests, short and no sleeve. Prices 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, up to 1.00

Silk Vests, short and no sleeves. Prices 2.25, 2.50, 3.50.

Ladies knee-length drawers, both styles 36, 38, 40, xos. Prices 45c, 55c, 60c, 75c, 80c and 95c.

Ladies Knitted combinations, short and no sleeves. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and xos. Prices 50c, 55c, 75c, 80c, 95c to 1.50.

Childrens vests, short and no sleeve. Prices 20c, 25c, up to 40c according to size.

Childrens drawers cotton and knitted. Price 38c, 40c, 50c, according to size.

Children's white cotton underskirts. Sizes 2 to 4. Price 58c, 6 to 12 years 68c. Length 30, 32, 34. Price 85c.

Childrens white cotton gowns, short sleeves, slip over style, lace trimmed. Size 2 to 10. Price 60c, 12 to 19 years. Price 75c

Live Stock Breeders.

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	AGE
Geo. Annear	Montague	Ayrshire bull calves	(3 yrs. 8 mos)
Wm. Aitken	Lower Montague	Ayrshire Bulls	(3 yrs. 6 mos)
M. McManus	New Haven	Shorthorn Bull	(5 years)
W. F. Weeks	Fredericton	" "	(2 years)
David Reid	Victoria Cross	" "	(2 years)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	" " calf	" "
Frank Halliday	Eldon	6 Yorkshire Pigs	(5 weeks)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	Yorkshire Hog	(2 years)
J. A. E. McDonald	Little Pond	Duror Jersey Boar	(2 years)
" "	" "	" " Sows	(4 weeks)

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America

My Country, 'tis of thee, Sweet Land of Liberty. Of thee I sing. Lands where my fathers died, Land of Columbus' pride, From every mountain side Let freedom ring. Thy Queen Immaculate, Keep guard o'er every state, From sea to sea. As gentle Patroness. Each loyal heart to bless, O may all tongues confess Her sovereignty. America, how fair Thy flag unfurled in air Against the sky. Red, white and blue for me Love, Faith and Hope shall be; The stars, thy souls I see, Crowned saints on high. Thy eagle looks upon The bright and dazzling sun, With steadfast gaze; So would my thoughts arise More swift than eagle flies, And bear to the skies, Through heaven-lit ways. Columbia, land of peace, My heart shall never cease To beat for thee. O peerless, whitest dove, Lead all to light above, And thus unite the love Of bond and free. Thy cry, "In God we trust," Shall lift us from the dust To mountains height. And lead us on to dwell Where angels' voices swell In songs of light. United shall we stand In that victorious land, O'er cruel foe. The vision fair to see In endless Liberty, While lost in ecstasy, Our God we know. There may we all as one, With Father and with Son And Spirit Dove, E'er bless the hand that led Us to this land to tread The sacred heights that wed Us to thy love.

The Old Portager

(Concluded.)

It was on Holy Saturday that we met again, and I found him looking somewhat worn and tired. But he had good news, at least he told it as such—and his tired eyes twinkled as he spoke. "They are going to pull off a pretty big stunt in a day or two, and I think our lads are going to have a go at old Vimy ridge." I shuddered as I thought of the awful fight there must be before Vimy could be taken, and I said quietly to myself: "There will be lots of work for the old portager." Early Tuesday morning the transport team came slowly into the little village, which was now filled with German prisoners and men with slight wounds. But the hand that had so long guided the team over rough ways did not hold the reins. On the driver's seat alone sat a young Canadian lad, his left arm strapped to his side, while his right hand held the reins. There were four or five wounded soldiers seated along the sides of the wagon, looking through serious eyes at the old portager, who lay on the straw he had spread for others. I followed slowly down the road with a heavy heart. The wagon stopped before a little house and eager hands lifted the old man reverently out, and carried him into a room and placed him gently on a lounge. He opened his eyes and looked around gratefully. Then he asked for a priest. The chaplain was away up at the dressing station, but a young Canadian said he would go for the Cure who lived not far away. I moved a little nearer so that I could see my old friend. He had been struck by shrapnel, a bright-eyed bugler with his arm in a sling told me. I think the old man must have recognized my voice for he opened his eyes quickly and though there was pain in them they twinkled a little as he spoke. "The lads pulled off that little stunt," he said. "They took old Vimy, God bless them all. I worked with many of their fathers." He was silent for a while then asked if the priest was coming. And as he waited he told me how glad he was to die so, for he had always feared that

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat. No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite. To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Hous Bourne, West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—It soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system. he might die on the portage far from the priest. In a little while the Cure came and the old man was fortified with the Bread of Life. Then, sweetly and silently, he passed on his last long portage. B. J. Murdock in the Magnificat

Phil's Vacation

As much as the children enjoyed school days, they were far from sad at the advent of vacation, and looked forward to the fun which always accompanied that delightful period. Of course, it was not their intention to be idle. So they started in to aid the Thrift Stamp drive, and among them all they collected quite a sum for the cause of liberty. Mrs. Perry, the mother of the children who appear in this story decided to take them down to the beach for a few days, and this announcement was greeted with much delight, for an outing at the ocean never fails to appeal to every boy and girl. So with keen zest they packed up their things, and Roger took his kodak to get some snapshots. They went down on the electric car, but Mr. Perry said he would come after them with the auto at the end of the week. Arriving at the beach after a pleasant trolley ride one fresh, cool morning, they were soon located in a pleasant little cottage in sight of the ocean. This was the first time four-year old Ted had seen the great body of water, and when they walked down to the beach after lunch, the small lad stood and gazed in mute astonishment at the vast expanse. "We can't never drink it all up, can we?" he asked his mother. Then, after looking again in silence, he said abruptly: "Let me go in and wash my feet." "O yes, mother," exclaimed Bess, "can't we get a bathing suit for Teddy and take him into the surf?" "Don't want surf," echoed the youngster. "I want to walk in the big water." "O you cute thing" exclaimed Bess, stooping to hug her baby brother. But he wriggled out of her embrace with the repeated wish that he wanted to go in wading. Mrs. Perry, eager to grant Ted's desire, proceeded to take him up to a store where she bought a bathing suit, and back at the cottage he was soon arrayed in his new attire, much to his extreme satisfaction. "Wish dad tood see me?" was Ted's comment, when his relatives had all declared how "cunning" and "swell he looked." "O say, Ted, let me take your picture, and we can show it to dad, can't we, mother?" Ted was very willing to pose, so he was conducted back to the beach and had his picture taken sitting in the sand in various picturesque ways, and Phil thought they would make dandy moving pictures to show at a theatre. By this time the three others had donned their bathing suits, and Mrs. Perry sat on the beach and watched them give Teddy his first introduction to the ocean. He seemed timid as he approached the water, and Bess and Nell, who each held a hand, had to coax and reassure him before he would venture in. He didn't stay long, but retreated, declaring that it was "awful cold."

ALCOHOL is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol. Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

They induced him, however, to go in again, and the second time he ventured a little further, even coming in contact with a breaker. This quite terrified him, for his eyes and ears were filled with water, and when the wave retreated, Ted was gasping for breath. "Let's get out," he demanded of his sisters, who were screaming with laughter and trying to assure the inexperienced bather that it was lots of fun, while they held firmly to avoid an untoward encounter with the waves. "Let me out! It's too wet," he insisted, so the girls brought him back to his mother, who had been greatly amused watching her small son's antics. Nell and Bess returned to where Phil was having great sport among the breakers, and Ted sat beside Mrs. Perry and looked on. It's a awful bid ba-tub," he remarked, as he watched the bathers. "It's too big for a little boy like me." But after a bit he decided to paddle in the water just near the edge. So his mother watched while he waded and enjoyed himself, especially when some little youngsters, who were too small for the "big water," joined him and "paddled" around too, with their mothers close to keep them from possible harm. Mrs. Perry and two others sat on the sand with parasols raised, and while their children had sport in the water, they passed the time chatting and watching the bathers. There were many grown folks on the beach, and the spectators saw funny sights. Once an old man was seen approaching the water, wearing a long overcoat. "Surely he isn't going into the ocean with that heavy coat on," Mrs. Perry said to her companions. But into the surf he went, and the women could not restrain their laughter as they saw the long coat floating out on the water when its owner disported himself among the bounding billows. Another amusing incident occurred when a party of ladies came along, one of their number attired in a bathing suit. To all appearances the one dressed for the surf had never seen the ocean before. "My! how the folks at home would like to set eyes on that there body of water," said the would-be bather, as she and her companions stood and surveyed the scene. "I reckon they'd rave over such a sight as this much water gathered together in one bunch," she went on, "and I expect they'll hardly believe me, when I tell 'em I went into it, and wasn't skinned." "Well, here goes. Wish the rest of you could come in, too. My! it do make one feel kinder in significant, the nearer a body gets," she called back as she pushed forward. "I hope they ain't any sharks hangin' 'round," she added anxiously. "Oh-ee-ee!" she shrieked, as the water touched her ankles, "it's awful cold." An advancing wave which could not possibly reach her caused her to run frantically unto the sand although her friends on shore kept sending her orders to stay in, and duck when the breakers came. But the sight of the on-rushing foamed crest wave quite unnerved her, and her one thought was to get out of its way. Presently she returned to two inches of water, sat down, and then arose smiling. "Now sure enough I can tell them back that that I've really and truly been in the ocean," she exclaimed, as she paused to wring out her skirt, although that garment was quite as dry as though it had gone through a wringer. "But, believe me, I thought once I spied a shark or a devil-fish. Do you s'pose it could be?" Her friends told her it was just her imagination, so she let the matter rest, and then went away with her companions, talking as though she had accomplished some wonderful aquatic feat. As this entertaining party moved away, Phil came running up to his mother. "Did you see the mermaid, mother?" he asked. "I think she must have been afraid of submarines or something—" "Phil, now don't talk disrespectfully," Mrs. Perry admonished him, but she could not help smiling at his words. Then, like a flash, Phil bound-

DIARRHOEA

WAS SO BAD Could Scarcely Do Work.

Mrs. O. Pritchard, Flaga, Ont., writes: "About a year ago I was troubled very much for a whole week with diarrhoea. It was so bad some days I could scarcely do my housework. I took two or three different kinds of medicine, but got no relief, and was just at the point of going to see the doctor when I explained my case to a friend. She put a half bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my hand and said: 'You take this and you won't need any doctor.' Before I had emptied the bottle I was cured, and have never had any return of the trouble. I can truly say that 'Dr. Fowler's' is the best medicine I have ever used for diarrhoea."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not a new or untried remedy, as it has a record of 72 years of cures to its credit, and is recognized on all hands as the only reliable remedy ever offered to the public as a safe and certain cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint and all looseness of the bowels, whether of children or adults. It is particularly good for teething babies.

The price of Dr. Fowler's is 35c. a bottle, and it would warn you against accepting any substitute. Many of these are positively dangerous, and you are risking your life when you take them. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ed back toward the water and soon was ducking and diving among the breakers where he always felt at home, for he could swim well. He struck out with masterly strokes, while Bess and Nell and little Ted, who was still "paddling" and having "bushels of fun," watched him with admiring eyes as he rose and fell with the pillows. Presently a cry for help rang out over the water. The attention of everyone was turned toward the direction whence it came.

"Help! Help!" came in terrified, imploring tones, but the owner of the voice could not be seen. (To be Continued)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

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 25c. a box.

"Pa, what's a circular letter?" "O is, my son."

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it. ISAAC E. MANN. Metapedia, P. Q. Aug. 31st, 1908.

"Pa, what's a press censor?" "He's a man who knows more than he thinks other people ought to, my son."

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

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

WEAK AND NERVOUS AFTER SERIOUS OPERATION. After any serious operation or sickness the nervous system is generally left in an extremely weakened condition, and a course of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will do more towards building it up than anything else. Mr. W. E. Grafton, 44 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont., writes: "My wife underwent a very serious operation three years ago. After leaving the Toronto General Hospital she was in a weak, nervous condition. Having tried numerous medicines, from which she received practically no satisfaction, I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I am very pleased to say that they proved very satisfactory. She slept and ate well, and her whole physical condition improved wonderfully. I have always kept a box in the house, and find them very useful in cases of nervousness, sleeplessness and fatigue."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast. 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, KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916 - 7/1.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES This year we have stocked up with many new lines of medium priced Footwear: MEN'S BOOTS \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 EACH LINE EXTRA VALUE. WOMEN'S BOOTS Many lines of Women's bought at the old prices, and selling at the old prices. See our lines at: \$3.75, \$3.95, and \$4.50 LET US SHOW YOU. ALLEY & CO. AGENTS FOR Queen Quality and Amherst Shoes.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	MALES
Dan. G. McCormack	Launching	York	1 (2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack	Launching	"	1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill	Village Green	"	1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Poole	Lower Montague	"	1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael	Peak's Sta., R.R. 2	"	1 (1 year old)
Col. G. Crockett	York	"	1 (2 year old)
G. W. Wood	Hazelbrook	Berk	1 (4 yrs. old)
A. P. Ings	Pownal, Lot 49	"	1 (1 year old)
Jos. L. Cameron	Ellis River	"	1 (3 yrs. old)
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown, Shrop.	lamb	10 rams and 7 ewes
John Howlett,	Annandale	"	7 rams
A.A. Farquharson,	259 Queen St., Ch'town,	for Island Stock Breeding Company	Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs Leicester—1 ram lamb

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Change of Time Commencing Friday, June 28th, 1918, and until further notice, the Car Ferry Prince Edward Island will be withdrawn from service between Borden and Tormentine, and the S.S. Northumberland will be placed on the Summerside, Pt. du Chene route. Trains west will therefore be changed and run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows: Leave Charlottetown 6.25 a. m., arrive Summerside 8.50 a. m., leave Summerside 12.20 p. m., arrive Tignish 6.05 p. m. Leave Charlottetown 4.00 p. m., arrive Summerside 7.20 p. m., leave Summerside 8.50 p. m., arrive Tignish 11.55 p. m. Leave Tignish 5.30 a. m., arrive Summerside 8.35 a. m., leave Summerside 9.10 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 11.55 a. m. Leave Tignish 12.05 p. m., arrive Summerside 5.35 p. m., leave Summerside 8.45 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 11.10 p. m. Leave Borden 6.20 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.15 a. m. Leave Charlottetown 12.15 p. m., arrive Summerside 4.10 p. m., leave Summerside 6.10 p. m., arrive Emerald Jct. 7.20 p. m., leave Emerald Jct. 9.45 p. m., on arrival of night train from Summerside and arrive Borden 10.45 p. m. Trains between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Charlottetown will continue to run as at present. District Passenger Agent's Office, Ch'town, P. E. I. July 3, 1918.

Near Sighted People See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows. We are competent to examine and fit your eyes with the proper glasses, and guarantee satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly filled. E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 26th July, 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. 3 from Murray Harbor 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 Murray Harbor, Abney, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, 14th June, 1918. June 19, 1918 - 31

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 6th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Cherry Valley, P. E. Island from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Cherry Valley, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, 22nd June, 1918. June 29, 1918 - 31