

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 44



## 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 application must be made to the nearest Land Office or to the nearest agent for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intended 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 farm of at least 40 acres (10 by 4000 ft.) 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 a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchase of homestead in certain districts. Price \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORRY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55	11.10	10.20	8.50
5.20	1.48	7.46	Dep. Hants River	10.46	10.10	9.40	8.50
6.50	2.50	8.78	Dep. Kentville	10.08	9.40	8.50	7.45
8.20	3.30	9.40	Dep. Summerside	9.37	9.10	8.50	7.45
9.50	4.10	10.05	Dep. Alberton	9.10	8.45	8.10	7.45
11.55			Dep. Tignish	8.45	8.15	7.45	7.45
			Dep. Summerside	8.50	8.35	8.10	7.45
			Dep. Port Hill	7.54	7.56	7.35	7.45
			Dep. O'Leary	7.05	7.36	7.15	7.45
			Dep. Alberton	6.19	1.17	1.17	7.45
			Dep. Summerside	5.45	12.15	12.15	7.45
			Dep. Summerside	5.50	5.35	5.35	7.45
			Dep. Port Hill	4.54	4.56	4.35	7.45
			Dep. O'Leary	4.05	4.36	4.15	7.45
			Dep. Alberton	3.19	3.17	3.17	7.45
			Dep. Summerside	2.45	2.15	2.15	7.45
			Dep. Summerside	2.50	2.35	2.35	7.45
			Dep. Port Hill	1.54	1.56	1.35	7.45
			Dep. O'Leary	1.05	1.36	1.15	7.45
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The Herald

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Mr. Pugsley's Conversion

Concerning Hon. Mr. Pugsley's change of heart on the Military Service measure the Montreal Gazette says: "The attitude Hon. Mr. Pugsley has taken towards the Union Government is significant, if not conclusive, of his sincerity. Mr. Pugsley has a nimble mind and much political sagacity. He is one of the readiest debaters in public life, takes his politics in strong partisan doses, and is quick to discern the joints in an opponent's armor in directing his shafts. When so experienced a politician hedges on the win-the-war issue, it means much, means that having felt the pulse of the people of his province he has deemed it prudent to seek some shelter, and so he announces that he is not unalterably opposed to Union Government for the period of the war only. Meanwhile the fact remains that Mr. Pugsley opposed the Military Service bill, and that, had his views prevailed, the Canadian contingents at the front would be deprived of necessary reinforcements. He does not propose that the Military Service law should be repealed. It is enough for him if its operation is deferred until instructions are obtained from the British government some time in the indefinite future 'as to the form of aid from Canada which would prove most acceptable.' It was not in that spirit that the people of Canada took up their share of the burden of the war, but in defence of their own land and of the Empire. What the British government would say to such a question as Mr. Pugsley propounds is: 'Send us all the men, all the munitions, all the foodstuffs which your country can supply.' This is no time for temporizing. Action is what is required, and if Hon. Mr. Pugsley proposes to become a win-the-war candidate, it will be well for him to prove his sincerity by statements to which no string is attached, and which are not open to the criticism of blowing hot and cold with the same breath."

Forget Old Differences

The only reason for Union Government in Canada is the promotion of a united spirit among the Canadian people and a united effort in the direction of winning this war. Beyond a doubt there are patriotic Conservatives who will find it very hard to forget that the new turn of the wheel has made it necessary for them to form alliances with men they had always opposed. Beyond a doubt there are many patriotic Liberals who will regard Liberal members of the Union Government as men who have deserted their party for personal gain. These prejudices may be natural, but they are unfortunate and they must be overcome. The interests of the country demand it. Patriotic Conservatives should remember that the only alternative to Union Government is a Government headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that for Canada, in war-time, would be a calamity. Patriotic Liberals who have sons or brothers at the front, or who believe that some one else's sons or brothers should be reinforced by young men at home who have not yet awakened to their duty, must realize that victory for Sir Wilfrid Laurier will mean that these reinforcements will not be sent. The men returned to Ottawa supporting Laurier will be there because of their opposition to conscription, and whether Sir

Wilfrid wills it or not his supporters will force him to remove the conscription measure from the Canadian statute books. Therefore there is no acceptable alternative to Union Government. The only possible alternative is one that cannot be accepted by any man, who places the welfare of his country above political friendships or prejudices. If Canada's war effort is to succeed it will be through the success of Union Government; if Canada's war effort fails it will be through the failure of that Government and the success of Laurier and his anti-conscriptionist colleagues. If there was a national necessity for the formation of Union Government there certainly is a national necessity, for its success and to bring about that success patriotic Canadians must forget old differences and work only for the great and most desirable end.

Opportunists and Traitors

(From the Win-the-war Journal) There has got to be a careful sifting of real and fake friends of Union Government. At present there are too many politicians and candidates and newspapers who are supporting union for election purposes only. Thus we have the spectacle of men who denounced Union Government and all that it means up to the eleventh hour of its consummation, becoming Unionists in the twinkling of an eye and shouting lustily that it's the only thing to win the war and save the country from ruin. Union is big enough and broad enough to embrace men of all political faiths who are willing to forego their party convictions long enough to make a united effort to win the war, but there is no room in it for opportunists and traitors, men who are in it because they want to be on the winning side as candidates, but who, once safe in parliament, would stab it in the back with the first favorable chance. On Saturday last in Ottawa a conference of Laurier candidates decided that their campaign should be a sort of free-for-all, that in constituencies where sentiment for union was strong, the candidate should profess to be a Unionist, but that in a riding where union might not be popular, the candidate should be openly for Laurier. This species of glaring dishonesty constitutes a grave menace for the permanency of real union and must be guarded against. For any Union government whose existence would be dependent upon Unionists whose unionism was acquired at a Laurier convention, would be smashed within ten days of the meeting of parliament. Nor should anyone, whether Liberal or Conservative, be misled by newspapers who, professing to be supporters of the new government, are in truth opening their columns to everything that is calculated to do union harm. The only way to support union is to support it. And the newspaper that declares on one page that it is for union, but protests on another page that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is "Canada's greatest statesman, etc., etc.," is merely stabbing union in the back. To make Union Government win in the forthcoming fight it will be necessary to beat Laurier. And the newspaper or politician who claims to be for union but eulogizes Laurier is not helping union to win.

Who Can Tell Why?

The Canadian Literary Monthly still represents the Laurier wing of the Liberal party. In its latest issue it devotes considerable space to praise for the manner in which the United States government has organized to meet war conditions, and asks: "Can Canadians boast of similar organizations?" No good purpose can be served today by making comparisons between what Can-

ada has accomplished and what the United States is doing. It should be remembered that our southern neighbor entered this war almost three years later than Canada, and had the benefit of Canadian experience. In August, 1914, Canada made a splendid spontaneous response to the demands upon her, and the enemy has not recovered from that shock. If the United States had made the same sort of response at the same time the war might have been over before this. As she did not, it naturally follows that, coming in at a later date, she should be in a position to profit from the mistakes made by all the Entente countries in earlier days. If she did not profit from such mistakes her government would be making in common sense. Today the United States is doing everything possible to make up for lost time, and doing it well. For that our neighbors are entitled to all praise. But, if the United States is to be held up by the Canadian Liberal organ as an example of all that is wise in war administration, why do Laurier Liberals refuse to recognize the principle contained in the foremost feature of the war policy of Washington—conscription? And if haphazard conscription, as the United States has it, is good, why is not the selective draft plan, upon which Canada is working better? And, if it is better, why do Laurier Liberals not support it? Who can tell?

The little difficulty which Hon. T. A. Crerar, one of the Western Liberals, admitted to the Union Government encountered in Brandon, Manitoba, the other day, is not likely to prove serious or to interfere with Mr. Crerar's plans. At a nominating convention of Liberal and Conservative, called to name a fusion candidate for Brandon district, seven names were placed in nomination. Finally, after several ballots had been taken, Sir Augustus Nanton and Mr. Crerar remained. In the deciding ballot Sir Augustus Nanton received eighty-eight votes and Mr. Crerar eighty. The new Minister of Agriculture thus loses the nomination. Brandon has been a Conservative constituency and was represented by Sir J. A. M. Aitkens, he having been elected in 1911 by more than eight hundred majority. He resigned, however, to lead the Conservative party in Manitoba and the constituency has been vacant since that time.

Progress of the War

Paris, Oct. 23.—While the Allied troops were busily engaged in consolidating positions won Monday in Flanders, the French forces of General Petain struck a mighty and unexpected blow, against the German line northeast of Soissons. Tuesday morning, and made some of the most important gains of terrain since they threw back the army of the German Crown Prince which was besieging Verdun. The stroke was made over a front of about six miles from the east of Vauxaillon to Pargny-Filain. Under rain and generally unfavorable weather conditions the French pushed forward all along the line, aided by audacious aviators who flew over the German positions at an altitude of about 150 feet, using their machine guns, and penetrated the German line at one point to a depth of two and a fifth miles.

Paris, Oct. 24th.—General Petain's troops, who made a brilliant dash against the German lines northeast of Soissons, Tuesday morning, at last accounts were holding all their gains and were meeting with no resistance from the forces of the German Crown Prince, except by means of bombardments. In addition to the great gains in terrain more than 8,000 prisoners and numerous guns were taken by the French.

Likewise the British and French armies in Flanders are maintaining all the positions won northeast of Ypres Monday. Here the Germans have delivered several assaults, in the region south of the

Houtholst forest, but have been unable to recoup any of their losses. Extremely heavy bombardments continue in the Verdun sector and in the region of Hill 344 the army of the Crown Prince delivered a violent attack against the French. The enemy succeeded in capturing a French advanced position, but later as the result of a counter-attack was forced to relinquish it. In the Austro-Italian theatre large German forces have reinforced the Austrian line and apparently a big battle is imminent over the 23 mile front from Monte Rombo southeastward through Pitech and Tolmino and thence southward to the Bainsizza Plateau, which lies about ten miles northeast of Gorizia.

The Berlin war office reports the capture on the northern sector of the front positions near Pitech and Tolmino and also points in the northern sector of the Bainsizza Plateau. The Germans began their offensive after an intense artillery fire in which specially constructed gas shells were thrown at various places. According to the Italian war office bad weather intervened during the attack and the fighting died down to some extent. The official communication adds that the Italians are unafraid as a result of the preparations of the Germans and Austrians and the enemy will find them "steady and prepared."

Where the Germans obtained large numbers of reinforcements for the Austrians in this region has not yet become apparent, but it is not improbable that some of them were sent post-haste from the northern Russian front, where between the Dvina River and the Gulf of Riga, there has been a withdrawal by the Germans over a wide front. If these troops were not removed for the campaign in the Austro-Italian theatre, they possibly have been sent to the western front from which signals of distress by the army commanders necessarily have been sent as a result of the terrific bombardings Field Marshal Haig and General Petain have given Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and the German Crown Prince in Flanders and along the Aisne and before Verdun.

London, Oct. 25.—The French forces in the Aisne region continue to develop their success of Tuesday, when they made an advance over a front of about six miles, capturing some important German positions and thousands of prisoners. Following up minor successes Wednesday, the French again attacked Thursday along the entire line, forcing the Germans to abandon Monkey Mountain, east of Vaixailion, the village and forest of Pinon, the village of Pargny-Filain, on the extreme east of the line and numerous fortified farms and other points of vantage.

The latest drive of the French brings General Petain's army within sight of the important railway junction of Laon, the objective sought for, which now is a scant eight miles distant. Large quantities of war stores were abandoned by the enemy, in their retreat and additional guns and prisoners were captured. The number of prisoners taken since the drive began, now exceeds 12,000, more than 200 of whom are officers. Two thousand of the prisoners were bagged Thursday. Laon had a population of 10,000. It is the birth-place of Pere Marquette, the celebrated North American missionary and was the scene of the defeat of Napoleon by the Prussian General Blucher, in 1814. An indication of the rapidity with which the drive has been carried out is the total number of guns the Germans were forced to leave behind them. These aggregate 120, among them several hundred small calibre pieces, like minnenwerfer and machine guns.

London, Oct. 26.—Fresh gains of terrain by the British and French forces on the Ypres sector by the French north of Aisne River and by the combined German and Austrian armies in the Austro-Italian theatre are recorded in the latest official communications from London. Paris and

Berlin. The new gains of the British and French in Flanders were obtained in another swift and decisive offensive, launched in the early hours of the morning over the front between the southern edge of the Houtholst Wood and the region of Gheluvelt. Bad weather and soggy ground hampered the operations to some extent and all the objectives set out for could not be taken. A majority of them, however, rested in the hands of the allies at the end of the day's fighting, and a considerable number of prisoners fell into the hands of Field Marshal Haig's men.

With the important railroad junction of Laon, their objective, the French troops are continuing their press against the forces of the German Crown Prince north of the Aisne River. In another attack on the right the village of Filain has been captured, a footing has been gained on the plateau north of Epine De Chevreign, and the enemy has been forced to give ground north of La Chapelle Saint Bertin. These successes, while not as great in importance as those of previous days on the center and west flank of the attacking line, serve materially to bring the right wing in to alignment with the remainder of the front and place the entire line in a better position for another smash northward toward Laon. That the attack may not be necessary, however, is forecast by the military expert of the Berlin Tageblatt, who, while belittling chances of the ultimate success of the French operations, asserts that it is not outside the German rules of warfare voluntarily to abandon territory, not essential to Germany's great tactical plan in order that losses may be reduced.

The Austro-German armies on the Isonzo front are fast developing their offensive against the Italian forces. Already the Italians on the northern wing of the 25 mile front have been forced to give ground and, at several places, are back across the Isonzo north and south of Tolmino, where the battle is raging on Italian territory. To the south, the situation of the Italians admittedly is precarious. Even the Italian war office announces that the evacuation of the Bainsizza-Heligenstein plateau is necessary—a retreat, which will render null, in a great measure, the brilliant advance of the Italians in the summer campaign. The combined German and Austro-Hungarian forces up to the present are declared by the Berlin war office to have captured in excess of 80,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns, and it is stated that these figures hourly are being augmented.

London, Oct. 28.—The entire Morek Peninsula, near Dixmude, has been captured by the Entente forces, according to the British official communication issued this evening. The communication adds that additional prisoners also have been taken, Belgian troops, attacking with the French in Flanders, occupied the Peninsula, in the neighborhood of Villuyzen (two miles south of Dixmude) the war office announces.

Gallison Sinks Destroyer

London, Oct. 28.—The British merchant cruiser Orama has been torpedoed and sunk, it is officially announced. A British destroyer has been sunk in a collision. Two officers and twenty-one men were saved from the destroyer. No lives were lost on the Orama. The announcement reads as follows: "His Majesty's armed mercantile cruiser Orama, Commander W. Moorson in command, was torpedoed and sunk on Friday. There were no casualties." The Orama, 13,927 tons gross and 551 feet long, was built in Glasgow in 1911. Before being taken over by the British Admiralty she was operated by the Orient Steam Navigation Company of Glasgow. She was one of the small British squadron which in March of 1915, off the Chilean Island of Juan Fernandez, sank the German cruiser Dresden, which escaped at the time the other vessels of the German Pacific squadron were destroyed by the British in the battle of the Falkland Islands three months previously.

A FINAL CLEARANCE OF.. Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made



August ushers in our final clearance sale of Summer-Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil.

There are many garments here that would pay us well to hold—for they cannot be duplicated so far as value goes. But the policy of the department is always—everything fresh at the beginning of each new season.

And so—that means that you can buy here today the very coat, the very suit or dress that you have been wanting, at less than the goods cost you today—HALE WHAT THE GOOD; ALONE WOULD cost you in a few months time.

Here are some of the special values. Read them over, then hurry—for there are but few of each kind—sometimes only one or two of each sort.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, open, lawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$36.00, for.....\$10.00
8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....\$6.75
9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....\$11.00
Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....\$4.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....\$8.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.00, for.....\$13.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....\$8.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....\$4.00
Old lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....\$3.00

OLD LOT LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED BLOUSES 50c Last Year's 50c each.....

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown August 8, 1917.

Political Meetings

Meetings of the Electors of the Second District of King's County will be held in the following places: Monticello, School House, Monday, October 29th. St. Peter's Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 30th. Morell Hall, Wednesday Oct. 31st. Peako's Station Hall, Friday, November 2nd. St. Andrew's, Cherry Hill School, Monday, November 5th. All meetings will be held at 7.30 p. m. Opposition Candidate is invited to be present. R. D. J. McDONALD, M. D. Oct. 24, 1917—21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th November, 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island to the Postmaster General's pleasure. Filled 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 Charlottetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. On Toon, October 15, 1917. October 17, 1917—31

S. S. Aranmore RESUMES TRIPS.

Commencing Monday, September 3rd, Steamer Aranmore will resume tri-weekly trips, leaving Charlottetown at 7.00 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week, and leaving Picton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at same hour. District Passenger Agent's Office Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept. 5, 1917.

It Would Please You As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our assortment of

Wrist and Other Watches

(For Ladies and Gents) From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS

From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay

Diamond Rings \$15 up.

It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and nickled plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs. Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

WEDDING RINGS always in stock.

In our Optical Department we can test your eyes and fit the right lenses in any style of mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.



Local and Other Items

A despatch from Paris reports that during the night of October 24 twenty-five German airplanes were brought down by our pilots or fell disabled in the enemy lines.

Dr. Geo. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, has placed his portfolio in the hands of Emperor William, according to an Amsterdam despatch given out by the wireless press.

An average potato crop with only an unimportant amount of rot is indicated by the reports from the Ontario district agents of the Department of Agriculture for the past week.

The latest official report states that Nova Scotia and P. E. Island potatoes were selling in Halifax at \$1.50, to \$1.75 per bag of 90 lbs. Western Nova Scotia farmers are it is stated, receiving \$1.50 per 90 lb. bag, and \$1.20.

An order-in-council has been passed by the Dominion Government authorizing regulations issued by the Fuel Administrator for Canada respecting the importation and sale of coal, which go into effect on November 1st.

New York was drenched on the 24th under the seasons most violent rain and wind storm. More than two inches of rain fell up to noon. Many small vessels were wrecked or sunk in Fushing Bay, with a property loss estimated at \$100,000.

The Shipping Board at Washington agreed on the 25th to charter to the Italian Government 25 American commandeered steel ships of an aggregate of 100,000 dead weight tons, to relieve Italian shortages of shipping to transport vitally needed supplies.

Under a definite allotment of American coal for Canada, announced by the Fuel Administration, Washington about 2,000,000 tons of bituminous and 700,000 tons of anthracite will be permitted to move across the Canadian border during the next two months.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting of St. Dunstan's parish was held in the Cathedral. The meeting was splendidly attended, and it was decided that a subscription be taken up towards the work of the interior construction of the main Church. The subscription was most successful.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, for fifteen years Minister of Finance under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, gave out a statement asking general support for the Lloyd Government and endorsing the action taken by Hon. A. R. MacLean in entering the Government as the representative of Nova Scotia Liberalism.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. James Catholic Church, Georgetown, was recently held and it was decided to undertake the work of building a new stone structure to replace the old wooden church. A subscription was taken up for that purpose which proved very successful. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown was present at the meeting.

Three vessels arrived in New Glasgow, N. S. from this Island on Saturday last with produce and prices took another jump. Two of the vessels were asking 90 cents per bushel for potatoes, 60 cents for turnips, cabbage a dollar per dozen and other vegetables 80 cents per bushel. The other vessel was quoting a dollar per bushel for potatoes. Several other produce vessels are expected daily. Buying was fairly brisk at these prices, as it is anticipated that prices will still further advance before very long.

DIED.

MacRAE—At Heatherdale, P. E. I., on Oct. 12th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. MacRae.

HUGHES—At Sturgeon on Oct. 24, Mrs. Bernard Hughes, R. I. P.

McNEIL—In Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 18, Cyrus, beloved son of Alexander and Cecily McNeil (nee McKinnon), 21 aged years.

Our Next War Loan

It is absolutely essential to the effective continuance of Canada's part in the war and to the maintenance of her agricultural and industrial prosperity that the next war loan, the raising of which will be entered upon in a few days, shall be a complete success. To invest in that loan is therefore not only a highly patriotic way for those who cannot go to the front to "do their bit," but is the soundest sort of good business policy. What makes for the prosperity of the nation is beneficial to the individual, and in this case the prosperity of the nation can best be guaranteed by supplying for national use the private wealth of the people, the bulked savings of the Canadian workmen, no matter how small individual contributions may be.

In a large measure Canada has been forced to finance her own support of the war. This has been done in two ways, by taxes and by bond issues. Much has been raised by taxes while the bond issues have been successful, but the needs of the war are great and more money must be obtained. The Government has decided to try to obtain it by another loan which will be issued in an attractive form, and probably for a large amount.

In considering his relation to the new loan the average Canadian must take several things under mental review. The first, and most important is that his country needs the money in order to prosecute the war just as she needs men. And the money will be obtained in the same fashion Canada has gone about securing her men.

At first the voluntary system of enlistment was tried to secure soldiers and splendid results were obtained in that way. But there came a time when the voluntary system did not meet the requirements and compulsion was resorted to. Offering a war loan is merely another way of giving Canadian dollars the same opportunity of enlisting in the country's service that was extended to Canadian young men. But if, by the voluntary effort enough Canadian dollars are not obtained to meet the demand it is impossible to suppose that the Government may resort to a more drastic method? This is a point every Canadian will do well to consider.

A solemn duty is laid upon every one to buy war bonds to the extent of his ability. Performance of this duty the Government aims to make not only light but actually an advantage. The Government will pay the highest interest and give the best security. War bonds will be the equal of the Dominion of Canada bank note so far as security goes. The whole credit of the country will be behind them. They will be saleable, it is likely, at an increased valuation within a few years. If they are retained to the end of the period for which they were issued, they will then be redeemable for the full amount of the investment. And in the meantime the holder will have collected, without expense of any kind, interest probably equal to that obtainable upon troublesome mortgages.

War Cabinet Complete.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Canada's war cabinet is announced, also the committee of the cabinet which will have charge of the domestic problems arising out of the war. The war cabinet—technically known as the war committee of the cabinet council—will have the Prime Minister as its president and Hon. N. W. Rowell as its vice-president. The other committee, which will be known as the re-construction committee, will also have the Prime Minister as its president. Hon. A. R. MacLean, minister without portfolio, will be vice-president.

The personnel of the two committees is as follows: War cabinet—Chairman, Sir Robert L. Borden; vice chairman, N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council; Major General McEburn, minister of militia and defence; Sir Thomas White, minister of finance; Hon. G. C. Ballantyne, minister of Marine and fisheries and naval service; Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice; Hon. F. P. Carvell, minister of public

Child Playing Shoots And Kills Sister

Fredrieton, Oct. 26.—A terrible tragedy was enacted this morning at McLeod Hill, Parish of Douglas, five miles from Fredrieton. Grace McNaughton, aged eight years, was shot and killed instantly by her brother two years younger. It was another case of "did not know it was loaded." Coroner E. M. Mullin of Devon decided to hold no inquest, the youth of the boy making it doubtful if he was responsible. The little fellow told the coroner that he "thought he would just snap the trigger." The home is that of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McNaughton and is on the farm of Wm. Seymour, for whom Mr. McNaughton works. The mother was at Doak Settlement visiting a married daughter and the father had gone to his work early. Left in the house were four children, a girl aged ten years, the victim of the shooting aged eight, the boy aged six and a little baby. The eldest girl, Annie, who usually got breakfast, said she was not feeling well this morning and Grace prepared the meal for the other children. She then returned to bed, lying down with her clothing on. The eldest sister was on the outside of the bed and the baby in the middle. Grace being at the rear. As the three children lay in bed little Gordon entered the room and seized a rifle which stood behind the door. He levelled the weapon at each of the children in the bed in turn. "Hands up," he said to each, Annie held her's up and then held up those of the baby. Grace refused to hold up hers and Gordon pulled the trigger. The bullet passed over the eldest sister and the baby and struck Grace in the chest causing instant death.

Each committee, it will be observed, consists of ten members. The duties of the war committee, which will exist during the progress of the war and until after demobilization, are defined in an order in council based upon recommendations made by the Prime Minister. Sir Robert Borden in his recommendations observes that the constitution of such a committee of the cabinet is advisable for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the several departments of the government for the prosecution of the war, or ensuring the maximum of effect, with the minimum of expenditure and generally for the purpose of throwing the full power of Canada into the national endeavor. The Prime Minister further recommended that the committee shall enquire into and report upon the status and maintenance of the military, the enforcement of the Military Service Act, the defence of Canadian coasts and the patrolling of territorial and adjacent waters, the arrangements for garrisons and outposts in Canada, the training and equipping of troops, the internment of aliens, the prohibition and regulation of imports and exports and the granting of licenses therefor, the arrangement with the government of the United Kingdom and with the government of the allied nations respecting any of these matters, and generally speaking all matters relating to the efficient prosecution of the war, so far as Canada is concerned.

Kilties Win Praise  
Montreal, Oct. 23.—Not since the first troops left Canada's shores to take part in the titanic struggle waging in Europe has a more splendid body of men passed in review than the 236th Battalion, McLean Highlanders, which was reviewed today preparatory to leaving here within a few days to complete their training elsewhere, and the New Brunswick who stood on Fletcher's field today and watched the men as they went through the military evolutions could not but feel a quickening of the pulse as he remembered with pride that this body of brave lads had its birth in the province by the sea. While the battalion today is international in its composition, New Brunswick occupies a large part in the make up, both in respect of officers and men. Major General Wilson, G. O. C. of military district No. 4 reviewed the battalion, being accompanied by Brig. Gen. H. H. McLean, of St. John, Lieut. Col. L. Leduc, Hill and Major McKergow.

Company by company General Wilson reviewed the men. In their new tartans they presented a unique and picturesque appearance, and unstinted admiration and cheers greeted the men as they swung down the field past the base. The test to which the battalion was put was severe, but the training they have undergone and their fitness were evidenced by the manner in which they acquitted themselves, and the words of praise bestowed by Gen. Wilson, while gratifying to officers and men were well merited, and New Brunswickers can expect that the battalion will give a good account of itself and add new lustre to the page of glorious achievement already inscribed in the war's history by the men from that province. General Wilson said it was one of the finest regiments he had inspected since the outbreak of the war, and congratulated Col. Guthrie and the officers on the appearance and efficiency.

Death Sentence Passed in Pictou

Pictou, N. S., Oct. 26.—The two prisoners Carmello Safo Marabito and Natali Neri, who were convicted of killing Pietro Marabito, the husband of Carmello, were brought into court today to receive sentence. They were ordered to stand up while Judge Russell pronounced the words which seal their doom. His Lordship then donned the black cap. "The sentence of this court is that you Natali Neri and Carmello Safo Marabito be taken from this court to the common jail at Pictou, there to be kept in close custody till the morning of Tuesday, January 16, 1918, when you will both be hanged by the neck until you are both dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your souls." A tremor ran through many of the spectators present as the fatal words were spoken. The court interpreter repeated the sentence to the prisoners in the Sicilian language and each could be seen to shudder as the true significance of the awful sentence dawned upon them. Both prisoners were then taken back to their cells. It is many years since the death sentence was pronounced in Pictou. The two condemned prisoners will now be placed in the death cells there to await the day of execution.

Railroad Disaster Awakens Sussex

Sussex, Oct. 29.—A train wreck occurred this morning at Sussex station, about 8.45 o'clock. The engine of the Sussex train was shunting cars, getting ready the train which is due to leave Sussex at 7 o'clock a. m. An incoming freight travelling at a good rate of speed crashed into the engine of the Sussex train. The forward track of the engine of the Sussex train was smashed, and the other engine badly damaged. An engine which was at Hampton was sent to the scene of the wreck and took the Sussex train to St. John two hours and thirty minutes late. That no one was hurt and that no damage was done is wonderful. The accident was due, it is said, to a switch having been left open. The railway officials attribute the accident to carelessness on the part of someone. The line was blocked for a time. Seventy cans of milk were upset, and two cars were off the track. The damage probably amounted to \$1,000. Wrecking crew arrived from Moncton before noon, and went to work to clean up the wreck.

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Lost His Life In Albion Collieries

New Glasgow, N. S., Oct. 29.—The people of Westville and Stellarton were shocked yesterday afternoon when word passed around quickly that Rod Martin had lost his life at the Albion collieries. A connection was being established between the Purvis seam-slope and the Albion colliery. A connection pipe was bored through and a pipe inserted to drain the gas off. The gas however did not pass as anticipated and it was decided to punch the hole through. Rod Martin and his butty wearing the draeger apparatus started to work. Martin was captain of a company of five men. Martin later found his helmet was not working as it should for he suddenly said to the man with him: "Let's get out quick," and started on the run. He reached the slope where he collapsed and fell. The men placed him on a trolley and had him taken to the surface as quickly as possible. On arrival there the helmet was removed but it was found that the spark of life had fled.

\$1,600,000 Fire Near Montreal

Montreal, Oct. 26.—A part of the plant of the Canada Explosives Company at Vaudreuil was destroyed by fire today and the fifteen hundred hands employed had to beat a hasty retreat from the premises. There was no loss of life. The neighborhood was rocked at intervals for nearly an hour by the tremendous explosions, while the sky was lighted up with all the colors of the rainbow from the flames of the burning acids. The monetary loss from the fire will be about \$1,600,000. The fire was started by a spark from an electric motor in the shell loading part of the plant. Two men were slightly injured.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, and Lamb Pelts.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Uriah Matthew, John McLean and Benjamin Hertz against Pius McDonald, I have taken and seized all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Pius McDonald, in and to ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Chepstow, Lot of Township Number Forty-Eve, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the north by a road leading from the East Point Road to the St. Catherine's Road; on the east by land formerly owned by Alexander McDonald, now owned by Margaret McDonald, wife of Peter D. McDonald, and on the south and west by land of Gabriel McDonald, containing thirty acres of land a little more or less.

And I do hereby give Public Notice that I will on Tuesday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1918, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, set up and sell at Public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said Execution, being one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-six cents, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal incidental expenses.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of John McLean against Clement McDonald, I have taken and seized all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Clement McDonald, in and to ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Clear Spring, Lot of Township Number Forty-four, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the North by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by land of the heirs of David J. McDonald, formerly land of James McDonald, and by land formerly owned by John McEneaney; on the South by land of the heirs of John Y. McDonald, formerly James McDonald; and on the West by land of Donald A. McDonald, formerly owned by John Y. McDonald and Angus Gillis, and on the Western side by land of Donald A. McDonald, formerly owned by Angus Gillis, and containing Seventeen and one half acres of land, a little more or less. And I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on Thursday, the Twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1918, at the hour of twelve o'clock (noon) at the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, set up and sell by Public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said Execution, being Three hundred and twenty eight dollars and thirty-nine cents, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal incidental expenses.

ROBERT CURRAN, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office King's County, October 17, A. D. 1917.

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE PROBATE COURT. In the matter of the estate of James Eneas McDonald, late of Fairfield in King's County in the said Province, deceased, Testate.

WHEREAS D. J. Gregory McDonald of St. George's, in King's County aforesaid and Arthur F. McQuaid, of Souris, in Kings County aforesaid, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said James Eneas McDonald, deceased, have by their Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

YOU ARE THEREFORE required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Probate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County on Tuesday, the Twentieth day of November next (A. D. 1917) at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 16th November, 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. 57, from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next.

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse  
1000 bags Bran, best quality  
300 bags Middlings  
400 bags Cracked Corn  
250 bags Cornmeal  
600 bags Oilcake  
Meal (old process). Several cars  
Good Hay  
500 bushels Feed Oats  
Cracked Grain, &c. &c.  
Lowest Prices  
Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

Queen Street Warehouse

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WE BUY Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Oats,

Potatoes

And other farm produce at highest cash prices

WE SELL Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods, Flour, Feed & Wire

Fencing

At lowest possible prices.

"Let us trade together."

Sept. 5, 1917.

FREISCHMAN'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 with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

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.



The Optimist

Never know a thing so bad But what somehow I could be glad It wasn't worse; Always when my troubles come And I am sitting, sick and dumb, About to curse, Somebody whistles, jogging by, That is ten times worse off than I, Lord, when I think about them all, Most of my troubles here are small And petty things; I don't believe I really know (Save one or two real bits of woe) Life's bitter stings, For I can hear and walk and see And health is still a part of me, Cripples and blind men and insane And invalids on beds of pain Are all about; I daily meet the deaf and dumb And I that still can talk am glum And wear a pout, And now a snail passes by That is ten times worse off than I, Each day of self I'm more ashamed, To think with rage I am inflated When plans go wrong, So many joys belong to me My life upon this earth should be One round of song, Why should I now my woes rehearse When many near me suffer worse? —Detroit Free Press.

Broken Lilies

(Continued.) Among the wounded soldiers was one whose eyes were attracted to the child and mother. Ever and again he wiped this pallid brow, beaded with perspiration. Perhaps having been most severely injured, he still suffered pain. This officer had lately been received into the Church by Father Andre, who took much interest in his convert. At the conclusion of the service the soldier took up his station close to the chapel door, leaning upon crutches, he waited whilst the congregation passed by. All pitied the disfigured and mutilated sufferer. Father Andre usually chatted with the soldiers after Benediction. He was moving down the almost empty chapel from the sacristy when Dolly's mother threw herself in his way. "Father!" she panted, clutching at his cassock. "I want you to hear my confession now—at once! Of course you don't, you can't, remember, but I am Ellen Clare whose first confession you heard years ago in the Rouen Convent. Oh Father, the confessional is in the sacristy, my child; follow me," said the old priest quietly. Raising his hand he checked her flow of agitated speech. Left all alone, she started Dolly was momentarily uncertain what to do. Turning, she glanced towards the chapel door. Should she not return to the enchanting garden, where birds still sang, and evening sunshine lingered? Just then a well-remembered yet strangely altered, figure arrested her attention. Her heart came to a standstill, then bounded, beating time to waves of ecstatic joy that surged within it. "Daddy! Why did you not write and tell me where you were? I've been most miserable about you, darling daddy!" "I am a horrid sight, too broken up for you to mend or care for any more, but I was going to write to you—and to mother—this very evening." "I never heard such nonsense!" exclaimed the little girl, with trembling lips, too broken up, indeed! "I love my broken toes the best, and mother made more fuss today over some broken lilies than she's ever made over any other flowers. Why, she was crying all through Benediction." Perhaps you'd better go after her—she's in the sacristy—and cheer her up. The old priest is in there, too, and he looks kind." "Presently I will go and see them both," replied the soldier. For, he thought, "perhaps we can begin our lives anew, leaving the past behind us. Maybe she will forgive my hardness and swift retribution, my violation of the law of Christ, even as I have utterly pardoned her frailty and fall under dire temptation."

The alabaster box which Mary Magdalen brought to Jesus was doubtless beautiful. Perhaps, like the ornaments in Solomon's temple, it was "wrought like the

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. Eliza Roberts, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system. Flower of a lily—yet it was far lovelier when broken, for then its fragrant unguents anointed and consoled the feet of him who binds up the bruised and broken lilies of His Garden, refreshing them with His Heaven's own gentle dew—mercy and benediction.

Am O' The Logging Camp

By Caroline D. Swan.)

The great bell of the Megantic Mills was clanging out over the poor little settlement, whereof the Mills seemed the first cause and ultimate conclusion. Everybody in Duck's Creek worked in the Mills, or outside, except the one or two men who owned them and whose families dwelt in French-roofed houses, the high strata of its social formation. One of these proprietors, a middle-aged man, whose iron-gray hair had begun to thin and his brow to show lines of care, was slowly striding down the shabby highway. He seemed much displeased with himself and his somewhat striking countenance bore marks of recent irritability. "I didn't like doing it!" he muttered. "I didn't want to do it."

Now, Sylvester Peters rarely did anything that as Jim Brace would have said, "went agin him" or "agin the grain." Jim was the oracle of the mill-hands and evolved most of their sharp sayings. In this case it was true that Squire Peters had succumbed to domestic pressure. His capable wife, Mrs. Sophronia felt the weight of society obligation, even existent in Duck's Creek, as consciously as any lady in the charmed circles of Washington.

These things are but relative; as Mrs. Peters herself would have said, "Surely! Why not?" Duck's Creek was her little world. This pressure, as of mill-stones, had been brought to bear on the head of the house. Mrs. Peters was going forth from Duck's Creek; a calculated eclipse was to take place and the brightness of her glory to be removed therefrom for a season. Mrs. Peters was going to Montreal. A relative had invited her for some weeks' stay; the railway fare would be slight, but how could she coax from her reluctant spouse the cash needed for the stateliness of apparel? For Mrs. Peters read the papers and learned thereby of unobtainable and glorious attire "suitable, and indeed, indispensable," so the fashion editor declared, "for the Carnival season." Poor Mrs. Sophronia lost her head altogether and made such tempestuous demand for these necessities that the Squire had yielded the point, sorely against his better judgment.

Sooth to say, Squire Peters was temporarily embarrassed. Some notes were falling due which he would be forced to meet; new machinery at the Mills seemed imperative; and his son at college sent exaggerated term-bills not to be postponed. So the harassed husband had done what he disliked doing, out down the pay at the mills. He had also dismissed six or eight men, whom he did not actually need, but whom he had kept on the pay-rolls in hope of easier times. None knew better than Squire Peters the consequences of his action.

"I hated to do it. They will suffer. Men always do, thrown out so," murmured he. "There's Jim Brace, for one. I like him first-rate! And what he will do is more than I know. Big family on his hands and the dead o' winter! Dear, dear!—You see spring will bring them out in debt, every one of the poor lads—and in bad sledding for next summer!—Confound the women and their fashion magazines!"

"That's Jim, now, over your ear," he added a moment later, as a dark figure loomed up against the snow. "I declare there's no end of fuss; this world's boiling over with it. Think of our Lawrence just infatuated with that girl! She is pretty as a pink, I know. Jim is as proud of her as two peacocks!—But he knows, too, that a girl of his can't have a son of mine. He ought to tell her so and put a stop to it!"

Meanwhile, Jim Brace went his way philosophically, whistling to keep his courage up. His discharge did not entail upon him or his immediate financial ruin; for this he was thankful. Unlike many of his mates, he had a net laid by for just such contingencies. Of Scotch ancestry on his mother's side, Jim Brace understood thrift and practised it. Yet the tiny hoard would last but a few months, should it become a sole resource. Besides, he had other plans; it was one day to dower his daughter, Elspeth, who with the name of her Scotch grandmother had inherited some of her canny traits. These did her essential service, making her a favorite with all and helping to vivify her somewhat grave beauty. Even Sylvester Peters, angry as he was at his son's misplaced attachment, had open eyes Elspethward and full comprehension of the loveliness which accounted for it. Not so, Mrs. Peters. She shut herself up in willful blindness, grim as a Gorgon and would have no such plea entered.

"Utter silliness, the whole of it!" she declared, without a ghost of compromise—and her indignation was at bottom half jealousy of her sober spouse—"How a man of your age can have so little sense is beyond me! Lawrence had no business to be dangling after any low-bred girl, pretty or not! Pretentious has nothing to do with it; he is simply inexcusable." But beauty has always awayed the world from the days of Homer and Helen of Troy to the modern reign of the village belle. Even the crass community where in Elspeth's lot was cast did her homage in its rough way. The friendly greeting of the mill-hands, as she passed, had its touch of reverence. Had they been courtiers, with doffed hats, they would have bowed at her approach, sweeping the earth with trailing plumes; but, being plain New Englanders and work ingmen at that, they only gazed at her with grave admiration—a quiet tribute of respect. No wonder Jim Brace was proud of his only daughter—willing to risk the future of his boys even, if heirs, thereby, could be made more certain. "The lads can fend for themselves," he would say, "but the lass is not going to saw cross-grained logs for her living. No sir!" So Mrs. Peters had this one bitter element in her cup of bliss—soon to overflow with the Montreal visit—there would be no one to keep Lawrence in order during her absence. His father was too easy, altogether! His vacation would occur before her return and his arrival home; for no persuasion would lure him elsewhere, while Elspeth was at Duck's Creek. As for Jim Brace, it did take more whistling than usual to keep up his spirits. Like the cool yeomen of the breezes, his first idea was to investigate the puzzling but crushing blow. "Something's gone wrong with the Squire," he muttered. "He wouldn't come down on us unless he had to!" Then his brow darkened. "But what ever made him light on me? He knows I'm an old hand and a good one, he's said so, scores o' times! That white-livered scamp, Bonnet, would have turned me off any day the past three years, if he could! Tisn't likely he's got any more influence now." The frown on his set face deepened into dangerous significance as he found himself nearing a conclusion. "Jim Brace," the other men said, "was pure grit." "It's the lass—and Lawrence's ceel!" The wrath in his dark

HAD A VERY BAD COLD and COUGH

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Mrs. C. Dresser, Bayfield, Ont., writes—"I want to tell you of the benefit I got from your medicine. Last winter I had a very bad cold and cough, but after taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was cured. I think it is about one of the best cough syrups that I know of. I always keep a bottle of it in the house so I can have it when I want it. The other week I told an old lady about "Dr. Wood's." She had been sick for three weeks with bronchitis, and had been getting medicine from the doctor, but did not seem to be getting much better. She got one bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and she says it has done her more good than all the doctor's medicine she had been taking. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and this makes it the best remedy for coughs and colds. The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c.; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

eyes burst into blaze. He was touched on his sorest spot. His love of Elspeth swallowed up all else; his own misfortunes he could bear, but this blow aimed at her roused the latent fire of a calm nature. Scott Bennett, the bookkeeper at the mills, was a cunning man, who often urged the Squire to scale down wages and dismiss extra hands. Not once did he fail to mention Jim in his connection. "No, no," the Squire would ejaculate, "Not Brace! We must keep Brace, any way."

Still Bennett saw that the notion was slowly entering the Squire's brain, as a wedge starts a cleavage. One day he read to the latter a list of hands to be discarded, putting Jim's name last. "Brace?" said Peters, interrupting. "I'll be hard on him." "I don't know," replied the other, in a carefully assumed tone of indifference. "He is pretty fore-handed, they say. Able to take his family and move out of this." And he cast a sharp glance at the Squire on whom this new idea fell with force. If Jim would only leave Duck's Creek and take his daughter with him—away out of sight and hearing—Lawrence would soon forget her and one, at least, of the Squire's anxieties be set at rest. The temptation was a strong one, as Bennett had foreseen. (To be continued.)

Your husband, madam, is suffering from voluntary inertia. "Poor fellow! And here I've been telling him he's just lazy."

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.

She—Who would you rather be if you were not yourself? He—I can't say that I have any second choice.

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.

Doctor—What you need is a vacation. Patient—I've just come back from one. Another one would kill me.

SHARP PAINS SHOT THROUGH HEART.

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and they don't know it. Every once in a while a pain will shoot through the heart, but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent. There is only one cure for the weak heart and that is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Mr. H. A. Young, 83 Hayer St., Toronto, Ont., writes—"I used to have sharp pains shoot through my heart, suffered from shortness of breath, and was so nervous I could not sleep at night. A friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after one box I found great relief. Three boxes completely cured me." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box at all druggists, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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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.

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Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various sheep and lambs for sale.

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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 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.

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