

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 11



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

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

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

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP
DeBLOIS BROS.,
Charlottetown
Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915-3m

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of
St. John LIME
In Barrels and Casks.
PHONE 111
C LYONS & Co
April 26, 1916-17

JOB WORK
Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office
Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Daggers
Note Books of Hand
Head Letters
Receipt Books

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
Daily	Ex. Sun. & Sat.	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Hunter River	Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.
8.15	2.20	10.20	5.25
8.13	3.38	9.08	4.15
8.00	4.28	8.32	3.32
8.00	5.02	7.45	2.51
0.20	5.80	7.15	2.20
P. M.		Dep. Summerside Ar. Port Hill	Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.
2.00		11.10	6.00
3.33		9.32	4.15
4.53		8.05	3.05
6.00		6.58	2.00
7.00		6.00	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.		Dep. Summerside Ar. O'Leary	Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.
4.30		11.10	6.00
5.20		9.32	4.15
		8.05	3.05
		6.58	2.00
		6.00	
Tues. Mon. Thurs. Wed. Sat. P. M.		Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Mt. Stewart	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. P. M.
3.10	3.00	11.30	10.40
4.40	4.45	9.55	9.25
5.04	5.29	9.09	8.58
5.29	6.02	8.30	8.33
6.40	7.53	6.00	7.20
	8.50	6.55	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar. Cardigan	Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat.
4.40		9.25	8.30
5.54		8.09	7.35
6.25		7.35	6.45
7.15		6.45	
Daily Ex. Sat. only & Sun. P. M.		Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Vernon River	Daily Ex. Sat. only & Sun. P. M.
3.10	3.10	10.10	9.45
4.25	4.55	8.27	8.31
5.55	7.05	6.30	7.00

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

FARMERS AND STOCK MEN!

We have a large supply of
FEEDS
On hand which we are selling at lowest possible prices.

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

Poultry Supplies
Wholesale and Retail
CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd
P.O. Drawer 38 Phone 70

CONSTIPATION THE COMMONEST ILL

Constipation is one of the commonest of ailments and one too often allowed to go unlooked after until some serious complication sets in. If the bowels are properly looked after there will be no constipation, jaundice, or bilious headaches, heartburn, coated tongue, sour stomach, flatulency, sickness before the eyes, etc.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will keep the bowels regular and cure all liver ills. Mr. Philip McLeod, Tarbot, N.S., writes: "I suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, and for years had pains in the left side of the back. I walked across the kitchen floor I would have to sit down and rest. That I think was terrible for a man of 20 years of age. The condition of my system was shown by pimples breaking out on my face. I suffered so much pain and stiffness in my back I am sure my system was full of poison. Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills have entirely cured me. I thoroughly recommend them to everybody."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c a box, 50c a box, \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

A Western judge, the story goes, was lurching one day—it was a very hot day—when a politician passed before his table. "Judge," said he, "I see you're drinking coffee. That's a heating drink. In this weather you want to drink iced drinks. Did you ever try gin and ginger ale?" "No," said the judge, smiling, "but I have tried several fellows who have."

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.

"I am not afraid that my daughter will ever marry in haste."

"Why not?"

"It will take at least six months to prepare any trousseau she would consider fit to marry in."

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

A rich manufacturer of asbestos took a house just across the street from a sweet-spirited old lady, and his family proceeded to enjoy themselves in what seemed to her a very worldly fashion.

But the old lady was never known to speak ill of anyone, even when her neighbours played tennis on Sunday. She only said:

"Dear me! they must have great faith in their asbestos."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

"The wise thing to do nowadays is to invest your money in a going concern."

"Yes, and it's also a wise thing to find out first which way the concern is going."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

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

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

Mrs. L. Goshaw, 683 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was completely cured. I highly recommend 'Doan's' for lame back. Doan's Kidney Pills are put up in an oblong grey box, the trade-mark is a Maple Leaf, so accept no other. Price 50c. per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. When ordering, direct specify 'Doan's'."

COULD NOT SWEEP BACK WAS SO SORE.

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Ancient Irish Medicine.

From very early days the Irish physicians were famous for their skill and devotion to their profession. Besides the Druids, in pagan days, who practiced medicine as well as their religious spells and ceremonies, there were physicians who made a profession of medicine. One of the old legends tells of the great Dianket, who it was believed, could cure all diseases. His son, Midac, and his daughter, Airmeda, were as skilled as himself. Dianket became jealous of Midac's great fame and killed him. From the young doctor's grave there grew up 385 herbs, each with great virtue. Each had grown from some joint of sinew of the dead Midac and could cure the diseases of that part of the human body from which it had grown. Airmeda plucked the herbs and carefully sorted them, preserving them in her mantle. But Dianket found them and mixed them all up, so that no one could tell the special herbs. But for this, every physician, says the legend, would be able to cure every disease known to mankind.

The tales of the famous Red Branch Knights bear frequent mention of the physicians and surgeons. The doctors accompanied the armies, each one equipped with a bag, slung from his shoulder, containing herbs, banages, ointments and other necessities. They followed in the rear of the army, each company of physicians under the command of a physician. At the end of the day's fighting, or during it, if possible, they rendered aid to the wounded.

Not only did the physicians in the service of the chieftains and kings serve the wounded of their own army, but they rendered aid to the wounded of the foe, on the Red Cross principle of today. Two thousand years ago, when Kehern the Ulster hero, was badly wounded, fighting against the Connaughtman, and covered with wounds, was forced to retire, he sent for physicians to the Connaughtmen, for none of his own doctors were at hand. And surgical aid was promptly sent to the wounded chieftain from his enemy's camp.

The physician to the king of chieftain was well paid. He had a house and a tract of land for himself, free of all rent and taxes and received certain allowances. Often he was permitted to practice for fees outside the king's household. Some of these physicians lived in great state. The Brehon laws fixed the fees for all operations and medical attendants. But the laws made the physicians careful. If he failed to heal a wound because of lack of care or want of skill, his patient might bring him before a Brehon. If the Judge were satisfied that the doctor gave improper care or treatment, he would fine the physician the same amount as if the doctor himself had caused the original wound, besides making him give up his fees.

Medicine, like law, ran in families in Ireland. Some of the families, such as the O'Schields, O'Casidys, O'Hickeys and O'Lees had generations of doctors, each generation benefitting by the experience of the preceding one. The doctors kept their observations very carefully, writing down every possibly useful direction about the successful management of cases, which, as these books were carefully preserved, made an ever-growing medical library of great service. Many such volumes are preserved in the library at Dublin.

Spanish Sympathy And Frightfulness.

In the course of a letter from Spain to "The Universe," of London, on the present state of sympathy in Spain for the warring nations, Mr. Eginald A. Beckett says:

"People in the seaports, and the bulk of those engaged in commerce, who held personal relations with England and the Allies, were with them from the first. Our sympathizers also included the Democrats, Socialists, and Anti-clericals generally.

Naturally, however, the support of the latter only tended still further to alienate the opposing party. It was, in any case, insufficient to counteract the effect of the pro-German propaganda. This, it will surprise nobody to learn, was able, systematic and efficient. My readers may recall that, eighteen months ago I stated that the Germans had obtained control of three-quarters of the newspapers published in Bucharest. The same was true, in a lesser degree, of Madrid. One of the most effective instruments was a daily illustrated paper called 'A.B.C.' published at a half-penny, edited with great ability, and preserving some show of impartiality. When I was here twelve months ago the Germans had got up an elaborate testimonial to themselves. This took the form of a declaration which, while affirming the principle of Spanish neutrality, expressed admiration of Germany for its services to civilization. Signatures were obtained from Spaniards all over the country and filled whole columns of the newspapers day after day. The influence of the German Embassy in Madrid has been sufficient to prevent the exhibition of Raemakers' cartoons as well as of cinematographic films which were considered objectionable. Naturally, as the Germanizers have shouted the loudest, they have created an exaggerated impression of the strength of pro-German feeling in the country, but they have at the same time succeeded in increasing that feeling.

"The counter-propaganda of the Allies, on the other hand, has been belated as well as less efficient. Events in Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, etc., alienated many former friends of Germany. Many excellent people waited until the facts should produce the natural reaction. The torpedoing of Spanish ships, and the consequent loss of Spanish lives, had done much to produce this result. I am told that in the country generally the feeling in favour of Germany is lessening every day. The circulation of 'A.B.C.' has dropped thirty per cent, and its advertisements have considerably fallen off."

She Loved Her Neighbor

Sister Alcantara died in Hartwell, N.Y., last week. Who is Sister Alcantara? Well, first she was for seventy-five years a sojourner in this earth, fifty-three of which has been passed mainly in begging for the sick poor. Begging, so that the harassed father, whose wage barely bought his family's daily needs would not have to face in despair the sudden or grave illness of one of his flock. But Sister Alcantara used not alone the ordinary means of getting charity for her sick poor. So alert was she in their service that she would turn even her own discomfiture into comfort for them. One delightful instance of this occurred early in her religious life. We give it in another Sister's quaint words: In the beginning of her career Sister Alcantara had a companion who was suspected to be imposters and were led by an officer to the police station where they had to answer many questions. The captain found out his mistake. He begged pardon for it and wanted to dismiss Sister. She in her mild and childlike way said: "Oh, these kind gentlemen here will surely give me something for my lost time." All officers present gave Sister a very acceptable alms. With the captain's invitation to call for a collection every month, Sister left, everjoyed to have been arrested in the service of the poor. This was the start of our present monthly collection at the police station house."

—New York Freeman's Journal.

Nothing looks cheap any more except the consumer who hasn't the price. And he is entitled to all the consideration and sympathy the human heart is capable of bestowing.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR TO THE UNITED STATES, \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES McISAAC
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

National Service

Literature

One of the most valuable of recent literary contributions to the great cause is a booklet by Professor Stephen Leacock, entitled "National Organization for War." In this booklet, Dr. Leacock makes an urgent call for national thrift and national saving. He attacks in vigorous style the evils of extravagance at this crisis in Canada's history, and by trenchant phrase and apt illustration disposes of various common errors in regard to individual spending of money during war time.

This pamphlet was originally published by Dr. Leacock himself, but the National Service Board were so convinced of its value in connection with their Thrift Campaign that they have had it republished and have undertaken its distribution. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the National Service Board at Ottawa, or by applying to the National Service Director in any Province.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOKLET.

"The months through which we are now passing are critical for the fate of the British Empire. The war has lasted nearly two years and a half. There is no sign of an end. Our enemies have devastated Belgium and enslaved its people. They have overrun Poland and taken to themselves its vast resources in corn and food. The iron of Lorraine, the salt mines of Galicia, and the oil fields of Roumania are in their hands. They stand firmly entrenched on the western front from the sea to Switzerland. Their own coastline from Holland to Denmark has thus far proved impregnable."

"As against this we have done much. German commerce is driven from the sea. The German colonies are conquered. France has placed in the field one-sixth of her population. England has raised an army of five million men. From overseas a steady stream of transports crowded with our troops moves towards the heart of the Empire. The whole of the neutral world is under contribution to our arms. Its factories are turned to arsenals. British wealth that represented before the war some twenty billion dollars in its foreign investments is being traded for the munition of war."

"In the moral sense the Allied peoples have done still more. Belgium's defiance of tyranny, the grim devotion of those whom we used to call the light-hearted people of France, and the cheerful gaiety of the "stolid" English nation that will not retaliate, that still plays fair when murder and piracy are turned against it, that buries with military ceremony even the raiders who have slaughtered its children, that hurls its bombs in Flanders as a new form of cricket, and turns even its dangers and its heroism into a form of sport—these are the things that have called forth the admiration of the world."

"As against this the German brow is dark with the shame of the torturer and the murderer. There are cries that echo to us from the wastes of the Atlantic, and that will echo still through centuries of time."

"But we only deceive ourselves if we hide the fact that the fate of the war—and with it all that is best in the world—hangs in the balance."

"What are we to do?"
 "Our soldiers in the field have done, and are doing, all that

heroism can inspire and all that endurance can fulfil. We are doing our share at home? We go about our tranquil lives scarcely disturbed. Here and there, the swift dart of death, that strikes "somewhere in France," reaches with its double point, somewhere in Canada, a mother's heart. We pause a moment in our sympathy, and pass on. To and fro we go about our business. We pay our easy taxes, and subscribe to our so-called patriotic loan, so issued that the hungriest money-lender in New York is glad to clamor for a share of it. We eat, drink, and are merry, or at least not sad, professing a new philosophy of life as our sympathizers grow dull to the pain and suffering that we do not share."

"Are we, the people of Canada who are at home, doing our proper part to win the war?"

"If a war were conducted with the full strength of a nation, it would mean that every part of the fighting power, the labour, and the resources of the country were being used towards a single end. Each man should either be fighting or engaged in providing materials of war, food, clothes and transport for those that were fighting, with such extra food and such few clothes as were needed for themselves while engaged in the task."

"This is war economy. This is the fashion in which the energies of a nation would be directed if some omniscient despot directed them and controlled the life and activity of every man."

Closure At Washington.

The filibustering by a few Senators in the closing hours of the late Congress succeeded as we have already pointed out, the passage of the President's protection bill. President Wilson, most naturally, is not well pleased at this manner of conduct, and Washington intelligence informs us that he placed squarely before the senate the responsibility for changing its rules during the special session so that filibustering by a small group of senators cannot prevent action by Congress. In the meantime he is preparing to take such steps as he can to meet the crisis and defend American rights. In his inaugural address today he declared "we stand firm in armed neutrality," and added: "We may even be drawn on by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire to amercise an assertion of our rights as we see them, and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. While the arming of merchantmen is the step most considered. It is pointed out that the President has the right to convoy American vessels. This course has been opposed by the navy department, however, principally for strategic reasons. Another step suggested is that the shipping board take over American merchantmen, arm them as naval auxiliaries, and send them abroad. The president has been inclined to believe that certain old statutes still in force might prevent him from furnishing guns to merchantmen, but some of his advisers hold that a broader and truer interpretation of these laws will show that they have no application to the present situation."

Following out the President's ideas in the matter of closure the Democratic and Republican conference agreed at their conference to recommend to their party caucuses a change of the rules so by a two-thirds vote in the Senate debate could be shut off and dilatory tactics prevented. They slightly changed the wording of the resolution framed at their previous meeting and this will be submitted at their caucuses for April.

The President has called an extra session of Congress for April 16th. He also gave orders for American ships to arm at once.

No Embargo on Potatoes

Ottawa advices of the 8th, contain the following: There will be no embargo on potatoes and there will be no commandeering of supplies. This was decided upon at a meeting of the cabinet today. There is no necessity for action at the present time. A thorough canvass of the potato situation throughout Canada has been made by Hon. Martin Burrell and from every available source, commercial and governmental, it is learned that there is at least in the country a supply of one and a half million bushels over and above the domestic requirements for food and seed. The only provinces in which there is a shortage of potatoes are Ontario and possibly Quebec, and the probability is that the provincial authorities have taken steps to meet the situation. In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there are large surpluses of potatoes. In some quarters there has been a fear lest there should be a shortage of seed, but it was the consensus of opinion of ministers today that the farmers themselves will take care of that situation. Thus passes for the present at any rate the nightmare of a potato shortage. Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, made the following statement after the cabinet meeting: Information gathered from official and unofficial sources from all parts of Canada indicates a substantial surplus of potatoes over and above seed and food requirements. Under these circumstances the government does not think that at present an embargo is justified."

Progress of the War

London, March 3—Fighting continues to prevail on various sectors of the Somme and Ancre fronts in France. North and South of the Ancre the London war office reports the British have made additional gains in the latter northwest of Iries. East of Couchavesnes, in the Somme sector, the British report the raiding of a German trench, and the scattering of German forces who were massing for a counter-attack. Berlin, on the other hand, reports the repulse of a British attack east of Bouchavesnes which was delivered after heavy artillery preparation. It is probable that the German official communication refers to an engagement on Monday, while the British communication specifically mentions early Tuesday morning as the time of the successful raid.

London, March 6—The following communique was issued today by the Canadian war records office. Early in the week (Feb. 26) the enemy made one or more attempts to imitate the dashing raids which are carried out almost daily along the line of the Canadian front. Since the last effort they have been content to act wholly on the defensive, for apparently they are now convinced that raiding the Canadian lines do not pay. On the night in question a party of fourteen Germans rushed one of our Lewis gun posts. The night was extremely dark, and the enemy party managed to elude our patrols. Of the two men on duty with the gun one rushed to the dugout nearby to warn the rest of the men. The Germans were too close for the gunner to train his gun, on them, and they were able to overpower the gunner and grab his gun. This success was evidently the limit of their ambition, for without attempting anything further they ran off with the gun. This success was evidently the limit of their ambition, for without attempting anything further they ran off with the gun. They were pursued across No. Man's Land by the gun crew, who threw bombs at them with such success that the Huns dropped the gun and fled. Meanwhile a sergeant and corporal on duty in the trench nearby ordered a "stand to." The corporal went along the trench to the right, and the sergeant to the left. The corporal met three Germans, and

was ordered to halt. In his hand he held a pistol, used for firing star shells. This he promptly discharged in the face of the leading German, and also fired his rifle. He was wounded in the jaw himself. At the same time the party fled, leaving a sack of bombs in the trench. The main event of the week on the Canadian corps front was a raid of a German line on a more extended scale than usual. In fact the "raid" was really a "minor operation," covering as it did, a frontage of nearly 2,000 yards and penetrating the enemy lines to a depth of 700 yards in one place.

The whole affair was carried out with great gallantry, and the "bag" of prisoners amounted to one officer and forty-four other ranks, besides great damage to the enemy's defenses, dugouts and trenches, not to mention the heavy losses inflicted. The troops engaged encountered stiff opposition before reaching their objectives. "No Man's Land" at this particular point is a mass of shell holes, the ground being torn to pieces by months of continuous fighting. The ground rises gently from our right brigade front to the enemy's lines. Over such a terrain the troops on the right advanced, despite a heavy rifle and machine gun fire. The enemy front line was reached and crossed, his dugouts were destroyed and such Germans as were left were killed. The heaviest fighting occurred when the support line was reached. Here, Lieut.-Colonel Kemball, C. B., was killed. He was in the thickest of the fighting, leading his men into the disputed trench. Lieut.-Col. Beckett led his men till their objectives were all but reached, but was killed while collecting his men, scattered by crossing the mass of shell holes and craters. Their objective was reached. After one and one-half hours in the enemy lines, during which time great damage was done and valuable information was gained, our troops retired. During the retirement the enemy suffered heavy losses from our artillery fire, which closed down behind our men as they left the German trenches. In addition to this important operation no less than five smaller raids were carried out with signal success. At three a. m. on the 27th Feb. a party entered the enemy trenches. The net result of the expedition was three prisoners, with the establishing of important identifications, at least ten Germans were seen dead in their trenches and eleven occupied dugouts bombed. Our casualties were two slightly wounded.

London, March 6—Inquiries from the Dominion concerning Canadian officers afforded the first hint in London that the Canadians had been in action during the latter part of the past week. Canadian headquarters here professed to have no information beyond the fact that an action had taken place, and that the casualties totalled seven hundred. From information gathered in various sources here it appears that one Canadian brigade made an attack with a view of helping the big push, the objective being an important ridge, a landmark over which the French and Germans had engaged in fierce encounters in the earliest stages of the war. It was just after dawn that the four Canadian battalions, which represented Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Kootenay, made their advance. The attack was initiated as usual, by a heavy barrage by Canadian artillery, during which the Germans lay low, but at a certain point a machine gun was put into operation and this, it seems, was chiefly responsible for the heavy casualties suffered by the Canadians, though a veering wind which caused trouble with our gas attack also added to the difficulties. But the Germans did not have it all their own way. They suffered heavily from the Canadians' rush. In fact the German official communique, in dealing with the action, merely stated that a strong British attack was repulsed, a statement which the enemy generally employs when he has suffered loss. Only a few of the officers who were engaged in this action have arrived in the London hospitals.

London, March 7—The British official communication issued

this evening says: "During the past 24 hours there has been no change in the situation. Our artillery silenced hostile batteries which were shelling Ypres. We have again bombed enemy trenches west of Messines. There was considerable aerial activity Tuesday, our machines effecting a deal of successful reconnaissance photography and obtaining valuable information. Many bombs were dropped on enemy billets and dugouts. The enemy made determined but unsuccessful efforts to stop our work, sending up a very large number of machines. There was much aerial fighting all along the front throughout the day, during which three hostile machines were brought down and three others driven down damaged. Four of our machines were brought down, and seven others are missing."

Paris, March 7—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the Verdun front our batteries took under their fire enemy detachments in the northern outskirts of Malincourt Wood. We effectively shelled German organizations in the Eparges Wood. The artillery fighting was quite active in the sectors of Maisons De Champagne and Embermenil. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front. "The Rumpel (airplane) which fell on March 6 inside our lines north of Laval, Pizard, the fifth enemy airplane over which this plot has triumphed." Belgian communication: "A reciprocal bombardment was carried out east of Ramscapelle and north of Dixmude."

Paris, March 8—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "In Champagne after intense artillery preparation our troops succeeded in capturing the greater part of a salient occupied by the enemy on February 15 between Butte Mesnil and Maisons De Champagne. One hundred prisoners, among them two officers, remained in our hands. "On the left bank of the Meuse our artillery fire overturned German organizations between Hill 304 and Avocourt wood. In Alsace our batteries dispersed a strong enemy detachment south of Carnay." Belgian communication: "There is nothing to report."

London, March 8—British cavalry is now within eight miles of Bagdad. This statement was made today by Major-General F. B. Maurloe, chief director of military operations at the war office. General Maurloe said the Turks made no defense of Ctesiphon. It had been believed that the Turks might offer serious resistance when Ctesiphon was reached. This town is about twenty miles below Bagdad. The British war office indicated that little opposition has been offered by the Turks since the fall of Kut-el-Amara on Feb. 26. The British have advanced nearly 100 miles in that time.

London, March 8—An official statement issued tonight says that the British forces found Ctesiphon evacuated, and their cavalry spent Tuesday night 8 miles south of Bagdad. The statement says: "Telegraphing Tuesday at midnight, General Maude reported that little opposition had been encountered by our pursuing troops Tuesday, though a high wind and a sand storm rendered marching auspicious. "A Turkish force which attempted to oppose our advance at Lail Monday had evacuated its positions by Tuesday morning, and our cavalry passing Ctesiphon, which was found to be unoccupied, bivouaced for the night near Bawi, six miles southeast of Diahah, which is situated at the confluence of the Diahah river and the Tigris, eight miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad. "During Monday and Tuesday 85 Turkish gun were captured."

The Turks are being harassed on three sides by forces of the Entente Allies. British troops under General Maude, operating along the Tigris river in Mesopotamia, have driven the Turks back until British cavalry is within eight miles of the south-

ern border of the important town of Bagdad. To the northeast in Persia the Russians have gained further advantages over the Ottoman forces, in retreat westward from Hamadan, having occupied the town of Kangaver. Another army of King George, operating against the Turks in Palestine, has pressed them back northward almost to the gates of Jerusalem. At last reports the Turks in all three regions were in retreat. Whether it is their purpose to make a stand at Bagdad has not become evident.

On the other fronts bad weather is keeping the operations down to minor engagements and artillery fighting. On the front held by the British in France slight additional successes have been achieved in the Ancre Valley and near Baches, but southwest of Chaulnes and south of Aves the Germans raided British first line positions after heavy bombardments and captured a few men. In the Champagne the French have won from the Germans a salient captured Feb. 15 between Butte

Mesnil and Maisons De Champagne, taking more than a hundred prisoners. Bombardments are in progress at other points on the French line.

London, March 10—The Chronicle says that it is virtually certain that the British troops are now in Bagdad after a series of splendid successes.

Berlin reports the release of Americans and other neutrals who were captured on the Yarrowdale, and taken to Germany.



**JUST WHAT YOU WANT
 In an Overcoat
 READY HERE**

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability.

When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call.

Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is have you compare.

And then you can see how your new coat will look BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat.

Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar. D. B. model, 50 ins. long, good heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$13.00

Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Nappa in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all full lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$16.00

Men's plain black Melton Overcoats Chesterfield style S. B. fly front, 50 inches long. All wool material, purchased before the advance in price. One of the best fitting coats in the store. All sizes.....\$18.00

Men's fine hand tailored Overcoats in fancy colored tweeds and Chinchillas in many different models. Three quarters and full length 20th Century make. All guaranteed and tailored, satin, shield and full lined. All sizes.....\$20.00

Young mannish Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

**MOORE & McLEOD
 LIMITED**

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

Oct. 25th, 1916

Local and Other Items

The Editor of the "Herald" is absent this week.

Chief Justice McLeod of New Brunswick has been knighted.

The Provincial Legislature opens tomorrow for the despatch of business.

The Forty Hours Devotion will open in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Tuesday March 20th.

The immediate breaking off of relations with Germany is expected at Pekin and it is generally predicted that China will join the Entente.

London advices of the 9th say: The British transport, Mendi carrying South African native laborers was sunk after collision on Feb. 21 and 625 perished.

In consequence of the Car Ferry missing a crossing from Pictou in the storm of Tuesday of last week, she crossed to Georgetown on Sunday, and is now on her regular schedule.

A London cable to the Montreal Star says an extensive programme of shipbuilding in Canada for the British Government is in contemplation—under the direction of the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa.

The order closing the port of New York to shipping after night-fall has been suspended until further notice. No explanation was given for the suspension of the order. Ships will pass through a "gate" 900 feet wide in the steel net which has been strung across the entrances to the harbor.

The Associated Press carries the following: The presence of a vessel suspected as a German raider in the sea lane travelled by ships running between New York and the Mediterranean ports was reported by Captain D. M. Nicol of the American steamer "Sage" which arrived at New York on the 9th from Havre and Azores.

A report current in London that Holland is determined to lay up their ships rather than expose them to the dangers of the German submarine war zone, is causing so much irritation that it would not be surprising if the governments of the Entente adopted retaliatory measures unless negotiations between London and the Hague reach successful conclusions.

F. Huntington Clark, an eminent American engineer, puts forward a plan for the construction of many wooden vessels 1,000 motor propelled, in Canadian and American yards. He says they can be built rapidly and cheaply and supply cargo tonnage faster than the Germans can sink it. They would be of lower visibility, light draft and not a good mark for submarines.

Sir Ralph Paget, British Minister, cabled from Copenhagen on the 7th to London asking permission for a special Danish liner to sail direct to Halifax, without calling at Kirkwall, to enable a large number of Americans here to reach home. Sir Ralph replying to an American delegation headed by Dr. Eastman of Red Cross said the case looked like a good one and would refer it to London.

An intelligence reached here Thursday night last from Los Angeles, California, announcing the death in that city of Mr. John Richards of Bideford in this Province. It appears Mr. Richards had not been in very robust health for some time; he had been suffering from rheumatism; but no one imagined his illness would terminate fatally. He and Mrs. Richards left here about the middle of January on their way for the Pacific coast. Pneumonia is given as the cause of his death. Mr. Richards had been in public life for a good many years. Under the Liberal Provincial Government he was commissioner of Agriculture, and after the change of Government Leader of the Opposition. On the death of his brother James W. Richards, Liberal member of the House of Commons for Prince County, he retired from the Legislature and became the Liberal candidate for Prince County for the next Federal election. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn.

Local And Other Items.

Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. J. D. Hazen were at the Canadian Army Headquarters on the western front on Friday. There was a review in their honor. The visitors were also taken for a view of the German lines. Aviators hovered overhead to guard against shelling. They expected to be back in London on Monday 12th.

The strike of 340 fishermen, which began in Boston on seventeen vessels in that port, spread to include eight vessels at Gloucester. Members of the New England Coast Fishermen's Union threatened that unless ship-owners grant their demands they will proceed to tie up every haddock fishing vessel from Boston to Gloucester, thereby causing a serious shortage in the markets of New England and New York. The men said that the ship-owners furnish the fishing gears.

A telegram from St. John's, Newfoundland, brought word to Gloucester Mass on the 9th, of the sinking of the Newfoundland schooner Flirtation off the coast of Spain. Three of the crew, seamen O'Brien of this city, and Reed and Griffin of Newfoundland were drowned. The message gave no further details. The vessel, formerly named the Flirt, was owned here up to two years ago and registered 120 tons. She was built at Essex in 1902. The Flirtation carried a cargo of cured fish to a Mediterranean port and was returning to Newfoundland loaded with salt.

LENENT SERMON—The third in the course of Lenten sermons in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, was preached on Sunday evening last by Rev. Dr. Gauthier. His theme was the third Commandment and his text was 8th verse of the xx Chapter of Exodus: Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. It was a very eloquent discourse in which our obligations in the matter of sanctifying the Sunday was set forth by the Rev. preacher. The Rev. Doctor, in the development of his subject showed how the change from the Sabbath, observed as the day of rest in the old law, came to be changed to Sunday in the Christian dispensation. The first and most important obligation in sanctifying the Sunday is attendance at holy Mass. This obligation is binding on all, and admits of no exception unless physical inability or some other very grave reason. The many other auxiliary observances, and the numerous charitable and benevolent acts appropriate for this day were described by the Rev. preacher. By the faithful observance of this commandment lay up treasures for ourselves and assist in saving our souls.

British Parliament

London, March 7.—The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons this evening of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home rule statute to Ireland precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months, and threw the home rule question back into its old position of uncertainty. The resolution forced the government into a declaration of policy towards self-government, namely that any part of Ireland that wished home rule could have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept. At the same time, the proposal from the Ulsterites the ultimatum that they would not accept, which coupled with the government's pronouncement, effectually crushed all hopes for a speedy settlement. The Nationalists tonight, headed by their leader, John Redmond, were in conference, having withdrawn in a body from the House of Commons, and Mr. Lloyd George was facing his first embarrassing situation since assuming the premiership.

For more than an hour before the Nationalists left the house the premier had faced a whirlwind of angry censure from the Nationalist quarter, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home rule question, and one Nationalist ex-

claimed "hangman" Carson. He is only fit to be a hangman, not first lord of the admiralty." The Nationalist resolution was introduced by T. P. O'Connor, who asserted that the manner in which the government had handled the Irish rebellion had transformed a friendly people into one filled with bitter hatred against England. He pleaded that home rule should be put into operation immediately, for the sake of Ireland and in the interests of England, the Empire and the Allies. At one point in his address he paid tribute to the president of the United States, saying that President Wilson, in his recent speeches and notes, had shown that the United States government recognized the rights of small nations and the principle of nationality. He called attention to the valiant service rendered by the Irish troops at the front, and asserted that they had enlisted with the understanding that home rule was to be applied to their country. In conclusion he said there were only two ways of remedy—settlement or coercion. He favored settlement.

Mr. O'Connor was followed by Wm. A. Redmond, who made an impassioned plea for a compromise between the Nationalists and Unionists and sat down amid the applause of the house. Thus far things had been running smoothly but Sir John Lonsdale, speaking for the Unionists, threw a wrench into the machinery by declaring that Ulster wanted nothing to do with home rule of this sort, and sarcastically remarked that his section of Ireland had furnished troops and money from pure patriotism, and without hope of gain for themselves.

Premier Lloyd George followed with the pronouncement of the government, and after stating that any part of Ireland that wanted home rule could have it, suggested two alternatives for the settlement of the difficulties between the Irish factions. One was a conference of Irishmen, and the other was the setting up of a commission of enquiry to report to the government and parliament. Mr. Lloyd George was continually interrupted, and as he proceeded, was greeted with angry jeers from the Nationalists, who accused him of deserting home rule. In conclusion he offered an amendment to the Nationalist resolution to the effect that "This house would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose, by force, on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent."

As the premier sat down, ex-Premier Asquith rose and began a conciliatory speech. He pointed out the seriousness of the situation, and advocated a compromise. He suggested that the ministers of the dominions who are in England should be called into act as mediators and report to parliament.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, immediately took the floor and declared in no uncertain terms, that he would have nothing to do with further negotiations; he and his followers, he said, had been fooled once before. After a brief speech he withdrew from the House with his adherents, and the Nationalists voted approval of Mr. Redmond's action. Another meeting of Nationalists has been arranged for tomorrow, and the deepest interest attaches to this, as there are many who still feel, in view of the statements of the premier and Mr. Asquith concerning a possible settlement, that an early opportunity should be taken to submit proposals in a more concise form for the consideration of the parties concerned. Timothy Healy, who did not follow Mr. Redmond's lead in quitting the house, sarcastically predicted, in the course of a speech late tonight, that Mr. Redmond, who made such a dramatic skeddadle from the house, will return with his tail between his legs." He also declared that the Irish people would "be able to take the measure of this pre-arranged play acting." From the day the home rule bill was introduced, in 1902, Mr Healy

had never known Mr. Redmond to hold out the hand of friendship to the Conservative party. On the contrary, he had tabooed every suggestion the Conservatives had made for an agreement. He charged that Mr. Redmond had deliberately upset the Nationalists party, and thereby created Sinn Feinism.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various commodities: Butter (0.40 to 0.42), Eggs (0.42 to 0.46), Fowls (80.00 to 1.00), Chickens (0.85 to 1.25), Flour (0.00 to 0.00), Beef (0.08 to 0.11), Mutton (0.11 to 0.00), Pork (0.16 to 0.18), Potatoes (1.00 to 1.25), Hay (0.75 to 0.80), Black Oats (0.70 to 0.72), Hides (0.00 to 0.18), Cat Skins (0.00 to 0.25), Sheep Pelts (1.50 to 2.00), Oatmeal (0.00 to 0.00), Turnips (0.18 to 0.20), Turkeys (0.25 to 0.30), Straw (14.00 to 17.00), Ducks (1.55 to 2.00), Lamb Pelts (0.00 to 0.00).

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 23rd April 1917, 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 Kincross P. E. Island, from the 1st July 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 Kincross and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 20th April 1917, 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 Winsloe P. E. Island, from the 1st July 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 Winsloe and other Post Offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

People's Theatre

Tuesday, March 20

"Retribution,"

OR A

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

A Grand Comedy Drama under the auspices of the B. I. S.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

- Tom Manly, a poor fisherman, Mr. J. Austin Trainor, William Farron, Miss Squire Hymmond, Mr. J. M. Hynes, James Hammond, Farron's Son, Mr. Louis Wynne, David Morris, known as Uncle Dave, Mr. Patrick McTague, Silas Kidder, stage struck, Mr. W. M. VanBaskirk, Rev. George Medburn, R. F. Maddigan, Rose Prescott, Hammond's Ward, Miss Zilia Arsenault, Mrs. Manly, Tom's Mother, Miss Bertie L. Stewart, Ruth Manly, Tom's Sister, Miss Annie Egan, Little Nellie, A wait of the ocean, Miss Mary O. Maddigan, Dramatic Director—Mr. W. C. Whitlock, Musical Director—Prof. Tanton. Specialties will be introduced between the acts. Plan of reserved seats on sale at Jamieson's Drug store. Coupon and Admission Tickets on sale at Reddie Bros. and E. A. Foster's Drug Store; also at R. F. Maddigan's Grocery Store. Doors open at 7.15. J. A. CRONIN, Secretary. March 14, 1917.

WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937 Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City. INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. ISSUE PRICE 96. A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917. THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows: 10 per cent on application; 30 " 16th April, 1917; 30 " 15th May, 1917; 26 " 15th June, 1917. Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks. The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000. The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City. The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City. Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance. The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges. Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1916, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer. SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

TO INVESTORS THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF. Principal repayable 1st October, 1919. Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase. Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security. Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only. A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp. For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Xmas Gift FOR SOLDIERS A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO! OR A POUND TIN of HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO Insist on Hickey's, the Soldier's choice. HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO. 135 Queen Street

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR We carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of FAMILY FOOTWEAR shown in Eastern Canada. INVICTUS Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes. A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose. — TRY US — ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street

The Cabinet-Maker of Nazareth

From strenuous dawn the Carpenter bath bent Above his bench, toiling that set of sun May find the polished umbrity fitly done, With cunning hand and tool subservient. Blue shadows touch the threshold, day is spent; The goodman marks the palm tree, where anon St. Ann our Lady, and the Prince, her Son, Will rest awhile with folded hands content. Heat broods on branch and flower, no petals fall. St. Joseph, long outworn, drops the awl And with his apron wipes his brow amain, But the Divine Apprentice in the room Works on, suffused with splendor 'gainst the gloom, Whilst golden shavings curl 'neath His plane. —EUGENE MASON.

Madonna Mia.

An open Rose, full fragrant of the May, A bud of beauty nestling to its heart: So did the vision of the Madonna dart Into a painter's soul. His brush, in sway Majestic, circling into moon-curves gray, Rose-tinted, delicate, on lips apart And rounded cheek—eyes soft with tears that start In tenderness for all who weep and pray. Nay, more than this! With stronger yearning still Those eyes look out on souls that have no love For her and none for him on Calvary. "Father, forgive them!" once He cried; that thrill Of pitying anguish rent the realms above! Dear Jesus, it is still thy Mother's plea. CAROLINE D. SWAN.

The Two Horses.

(BY A. BARRY, in The Ave Maria.)

It was the end of September, 1804. Marcel Rollin, a ten-year-old boy, was feeling rather blue that morning. His mother had told him, as she woke him up: "Well, Marcel, the holidays are over. Today we leave for Lyons, where you will go to school once more. Accordingly, Marcel had to quit for a long time, perhaps forever, this charming little Swiss town stacked on the side of a mountain. Over the long excursions, from which he came back thoroughly but healthily tired out; over the picnic dinners, the games, the races. All these thoughts had filled the lad with a strong inclination to cry,—an inclination overcome only by the prospect of a long trip in the stage coach. It is such good fun to drive behind our horses! And then the relays, where the horses are changed, the fresh ones champing their bits, impatient to be off; while the coachman cracking his whip, calls out: "All aboard, ladies and gentlemen!" "When I grow up," said Marcel to himself as he pictured the scene, "I'll be a coachman." Half consoled by these reflections, he asked suddenly: "Say, mamma, can't I go out the road for a while to say good-bye to the trees and things?" "Go," replied his mother; "but not too far. Keep within sight of my window, so that I may see you." And Madame Rollin proceeded to do the packing for the whole family, while Marcel already outside, was getting astride a splendid mechanical horse. The big toy was a veritable work of art—a wooden horse mounted on wheels. The animal was of elegant shape, painted in striking colors, fitted out with a magnificent saddle and bridle, and easy to propel at quite a rapid gait. It was a gift from Marcel's rich uncle, who loved the boy and spoiled him not a little. The lad rode off then, very

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula some which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

proudly, raising some little dust, and watching a group of native boys who looked on him with envy. One of them about the same size and age as Marcel, was watching the latter with special attention. He was a slender, delicate-looking boy, whose yellow hair, all tousled, fell over his forehead down to his big blue eyes, just now full of wonder. His feet were bare, and his clothes more ragged than wool. Marcel, after some fancy riding, drew up before this boy, and, jumping down from his saddle, inquired: "You haven't got a fine horse like this, have you?" "I've never had any toys," came the reply in a queer accent and in a tone half friendly, half suspicious. Never had any toys! Was it possible that some boys were so badly off as that? "What's your name?" he asked. "Jacob Muller."

"Ah! My name is Marcel Rollin."

Then he went back to his original thought. "So your papa or your mamma does not buy you a box of soldiers nor tops nor balls and bats nor swords nor—anything?" During his enumeration the bare-footed boy's eyes lit up for a moment, and then grew dull as he replied: "Papa is dead—and mamma is poor."

For a second Marcel was ready to cry; but, controlling himself, he began to ask himself which of his toys he would give this poor fellow, who had never had any. Suddenly, however, his mother's voice was heard calling: "Marcel! Marcel, where are you? Come, hurry up! We are starting."

Then the gallant little Frenchman, resolving to do the heroic, said to Jacob Muller, as he handed him the bridle of his horse: "Here—take this. I give it to you."

"You give it to me?" "Yes; take it—take it quick!" Then hugging tenderly the horse's head, Marcel added: "His name is Toto. You'll take good care of him, won't you?"

And he fled precipitately to the chaise, leaving the barefooted Jacob standing stupefied, in an ecstasy of joy, before his suddenly acquired treasure.

Ten years went by. Marcel Rollin was twenty. He had just left the special military school of Saint Cyr, established a few years before by the Emperor Napoleon I.; and, a young officer with an incipient mustache darkening his upper lip, he aspired to martial glory. He would have laughed heartily if some one had reminded him of his boyhood's dream of becoming some day—a coachman. He dreamed now only of battles and victories, and he longed to employ against the enemies of France the shining sabre that trailed at his side.

Meanwhile, by dint of conquering Napoleon had tired out his fortune. After the Six Campaigns, the Grand Army, still victorious, had nevertheless to beat a retreat. Then began the immortal campaign in which the Emperor employed all the resources of his genius to dispute every inch of French territory with the Allied armies. It was in vain however; numbers counted, and a day came when the enemy was marching on Paris.

Marcel Rollin, wounded at Montmirail, had been taken

prisoner by the Austrians. Despite his wound, which caused his left shoulder to suffer terribly, he managed to escape; and after walking a day and a night he fell in with a group of French peasants—irregular soldiers, and implacable ones, who occupied the woods and waged deadly war against the invaders. Marcel joined their ranks. It was not a question now of great battles; it was a question of sharpshooting, of waiting for the enemy, and of killing him on sight.

But the risk in this kind of warfare was great. No sooner was a sharpshooter taken than he was shot. The allies had determined on this action as the only one to discourage these stubborn Frenchmen. Yet the latter kept up their attacks. Almost every hour, Austrian and German patrols were assaulted and exterminated; every day officers disappeared; as often as the allied armies came to a river or stream, they found the bridges destroyed.

Marcel experienced a bitter joy in thus resisting 'step by step' the progress of the invaders. Nobody would have recognized in him now the brilliant graduate, a few months ago, of Saint Cyr. Sombre and savage, clad in tatters rather than a uniform, grown thin and haggard from misery and privations, he looked more like a bandit than a soldier; but his eyes shone with indomitable energy, and his whole figure radiated his valor and his patriotism.

One day after a brief skirmish with an Austrian troop, Marcel whose unflinching gun had already killed the head officer and several of his aids, was suddenly attacked from the rear. He felt a sparting in his left arm—and lost consciousness. When he came to himself night was falling. He was lying in a sort of improvised ambulance. The men around him were speaking German; and, thanks to his knowledge of that language, he understood perfectly the tenor of the conversation. He was to be shot and it was precisely for that reason that he had not been left to die where he had fallen. He was to be executed with a certain amount of solemnity, as a lesson to the other sharpshooters. For this purpose the execution was postponed until the next day.

The prisoner's guard having noticed that Marcel had regained consciousness, sent word to his superior officer. The latter soon appeared and in good French asked: "What is your name?" "Marcel Rollin."

"You are a sharpshooter?" "Yes."

"You know what is in store for you?" "Yes: I am to be shot at day-break."

Marcel gave the last answer with such heroic calm that the officer, impressed, said no more, but retired.

It grew darker and darker; all noises ceased; and one by one the lights of the camp were extinguished. Of war there was heard nothing but the measured tread of the sentinels, and occasionally the pass-word exchanged by the patrol.

Marcel, burning with fever, thought of his mother and of the tears she would shed; told himself sometimes that it was hard to die when one was only twenty; and then, controlling his emotion, he would murmur: "I'll show these invaders how a Frenchman dies."

All at once he felt somebody touch his arm. He looked up, and by the light of a torch burning at a short distance from him, he saw quite close to his face, the countenance of his guard. Surely he had seen that face, those big blue eyes, and that tousled hair before.

Said the guard in a voice that shook a little and that spoke French with a strong German accent: "Is your name Marcel Rollin?" Marcel nodded.

Without another word, the guard cut the cord that bound the prisoner's wrists, helped him to his feet, and beckoned the astonished Frenchman to follow him. Crouching low, they proceeded for a time that seemed very long to Marcel, whose left arm, was swollen, and very painful.

At last the guard stopped. Attached to a tree by the side of the road, was a fine horse ready saddled.

"Down there," said the guard, pointing to the south, "is the French army. With a good mount one can reach it in three hours,"

BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

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

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

Bronchitis should never be neglected. It is some serious lung trouble which will undoubtedly follow.

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

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

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, and bears the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by THE T. MINARD'S CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

He put the horse's bridle in Marcel's hand, adding in a voice which this time Marcel readily recognized: "My name is Jacob Muller. I give you my horse as a souvenir of old times. His name is Toto. You'll take good care of him, won't you?"

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD. LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N. S.

"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?" "A bald-headed man buys his restorer by the bottle, doesn't he?" "Er—yes."

"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on a hair-restorer; she buys hair."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC. "Drink, brought him to death's door."

"Did he find the keyhole?" 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."

"Did you miss your first husband very much?" "Not until after I married my second."

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

"What kind of coal do you use?" "Egg."

"Egg? How do you get it—by the dozen?" MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

She—(sentimental)—What is your favorite flower. He (practical)—Cauliflower.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART SHORTNESS OF BREATH CURED BY MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

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

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years and have a most wonderful reputation as a remedy for all heart and nerve troubles. Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MINARD'S 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.

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp, Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap, Cuff links in both plain and engraved

Collar studs with short and long posts, Chains with and without Pendants and Locketts, Gents chains in a variety of styles, also fobs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Clocks and Watches, Eyeglasses, Spectacles. In our work Dept. we clean and repair Watches

Clocks, Jewelry, Barometers Musical Boxes, Size and fit lenses, Stones to Rings, ect. etc.

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Advertise in The Herald

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

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

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

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

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

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually.

Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Xmas Gift FOR SOLDIERS

A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO!

OR A POUND TIN OF HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

Insist on Hickey's, the Soldier's choice. HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO.

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