

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, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

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

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase of 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 -U

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Head Letters
Receipt Books

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS					
Prince Edward Island Railway.					
TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
Daily	Ex. & Sat.			Daily	Ex. & Sat.
8.10	2.20	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.20	5.25	
8.15	3.28	" Hunter River "	9.08	4.15	
8.00	4.28	" Emerald Jet "	8.22	3.32	
8.40	5.00	" Kensington "	7.45	2.51	
9.20	5.80	Ar. Summerside Dep.	7.15	2.20	
P.M.				A.M.	
2.00		Dep. Summerside Ar.	11.10	9.32	
3.33		" Port Hill "	8.05	6.58	
4.53		" O'Leary "	8.05	6.58	
6.00		" Alberton "	6.58	6.00	
7.00		Ar. Tignish Dep.			

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME					
Daily	Ex. & Sat.			Daily	Ex. & Sat.
4.30	5.20	Dep. Emerald Jet Ar.	8.10	7.20	
		Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.			
Tues. Mon. Thurs. Wed. Sat. Fri.	P.M. P.M.			Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.	A.M. P.M.
3.10	3.00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.30	10.40	
4.40	4.45	" Mt. Stewart "	9.55	9.25	
5.04	5.29	" Morrell "	9.09	8.58	
5.29	6.02	" St. Peter's "	8.30	8.33	
6.40	7.53	" Elmira "	6.00	7.20	
	8.50	Ar. Souris Dep.	6.55		
Daily	Ex. & Sat.			Daily	Ex. & Sat.
4.40	5.25	Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	9.25	8.09	
5.54	6.25	" Cardigan "	7.35	6.45	
6.25	7.15	" Montague "			
7.15		Ar. Georgetown Dep.			
Daily	Ex. & Sat. only & Sun.			Daily	Ex. & Sat. only & Sun.
3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.10	9.45	
4.25	4.55	" Vernon River "	8.27	8.31	
5.55	7.05	Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	8.30	7.00	

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

CONSTIPATION THE COMMONEST AIL

Constipation is one of the commonest ailments of mankind 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 congestion, jaundice, or bilious headaches, heartburn, coated tongue, sour stomach, flatulence, acidities 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 pain 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 were 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 DYPHTHERIA

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.

Spaniards and the English

into Gaelic from Latin books, containing the lore of the great teachers of Greece and Rome. These are sweet and profitable things which have been often tested by us and by our instructors.

"I pray God to bless those doctors who will use the book; and lay it as an injunction on their souls that they extract knowledge from it not by any means sparingly, and that they do not neglect the practical rules herein contained. More especially do I charge them that they do their duty devotedly in cases where they received no payment on account of the poverty of their patients."

"Let every physician before he begins his treatment, offer up a secret prayer for the sick person, and implore the Heavenly Father, the Physician and Balm-Giver of all mankind, to prosper the work he is entering upon and to save himself and the patient from failure."

Nothing better illustrates the attitude of the medical profession in Ireland towards the sick than the foregoing quotations. The beautiful Christian spirit of faith and of service shown in the words of the worthy doctor of long ago.

There were hospitals all over the country in ancient Ireland, under Christian times, some managed by lay persons, some managed by monks. Physicians and nurses attended these hospitals. The old Brehon laws covered the question of hospitals as well as the other details of Irish life. The hospital had to have four doors for ventilation. A stream of clear, pure water must run through the middle of the floor. Patients must be placed only in the beds designated for them by the physician. Noisy, talkative persons must be kept away from the sick. Those who could pay for services were expected to do so. Those who were poor were treated free.

The present workmen's compensation law had a counterpart in ancient Ireland. The law provided that if one wounded or made another ill unlawfully, the responsible person had to pay for the care and treatment of the wounded or ill person in the hospital, including the fees of the physician and one or more nurses.

From these brief references to ancient Irish medicine, one sees that the profession of medicine in the Isle of Destiny was an honorable one, that its practitioners were animated with the noble spirit that has ever distinguished the true physician, and that the doctors themselves were worthy men, to whom the present generation of physicians can look back with reverence and respect.

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

COULD NOT SWEEP BACK WAS SO SORE

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 bottle 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, as except 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'.

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 25 and 50 cts.

"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

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

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!"

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 folk. But Sister Alcantara used not alone the ordinary means of getting charity for her sick poor. She was alert was she in their service that she would turn even her own discomfort 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 alma. 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 houses."

—New York Freeman's Journal.

The Abbe Miribail, a young professor at Saint-Caprais, in the diocese of Agen, France, and in the year-time an aviator, who was taken prisoner after the raid on Karlsruhe on June 22, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Nothing looks cheaper 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.

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

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 burials with military ceremony even the raiders who have slaughtered its children, that huris 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, 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 amercivise 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 dashng 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 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 Ramschapelle 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 retarded marching operations. "A Turkish force which attempted to oppose our advance at Laif 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 Biches, 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.

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



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
- 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
- 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

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 nightfall 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 ask 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 drew 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 skeddaddle 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 including Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Cat Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Straw, Ducks, and Lamb Pelts.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

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.

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 Hammond, 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 Medhurst, 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. Plans 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.

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 9th April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

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.

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.

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 bent
Above his bench, toiling that set of sun
May find the polished ambry fitly done,
With cunning hand and tool subservient.
Blue shadows touch the threshold, day is spent;
The godman 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 nesting 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, 1864. 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 stable, 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 assailed 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,"

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

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.
Bronschitis should never be neglected, as it is some serious lung trouble 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, Ettridge, Ont., writes: "I have had bronchitis so bad I could not lie down at night; and had to cough every few minutes to get any 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 has the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by THE T. MINARD 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.

"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. Walters, 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 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.

E. W. TAYLOR,
JEWELER.....OPTICIAN
142 Richmond Street.

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.