

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 22

Fire Insurance

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

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



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homesteaded land and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homesteaded patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

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

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.
April 26, 1916—11



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDER, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 14th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Vernon River, 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 Vernon River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Charlottetown, 20th April, 1918.
May 8, 1918—31

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect May 1st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up		
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.30	6.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Hunter River	8.00	10.30
4.50	7.00	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. Borden	6.48	8.55
5.40	7.30	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. Borden	6.05	7.55
6.06	7.45	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. Borden	5.50	7.20
6.55	8.20	Dep. Borden	Arr. Charlottetown	5.00	6.20
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
5.00	6.30	Dep. Borden	Arr. Charlottetown	6.55	8.20
5.50	7.30	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. Borden	6.05	7.45
6.00	7.45	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. Borden	5.30	7.25
6.42	8.15	Dep. Kensington	Arr. Summerside	4.48	6.45
7.25	9.00	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	4.10	6.00
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.30	5.14	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Port Hill	11.00	9.22
5.14	6.44	Dep. O'Leary	Arr. Alberton	8.03	6.45
6.44	7.51	Dep. Tignish	Arr. Summerside	6.45	5.45
9.00					
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.10	4.45	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Mount Stewart	11.10	9.35
4.45	5.25	Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. Morell	8.55	7.33
5.25	5.55	Dep. St. Peter's	Arr. Souris	8.25	6.50
5.55	7.30	Dep. Souris	Arr. Charlottetown	6.50	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
8.50		Dep. Elmira	Arr. Charlottetown	5.30	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
4.50	6.05	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. Cardigan	9.20	8.03
6.05	6.45	Dep. Cardigan	Arr. Montague	8.03	7.33
6.45	7.30	Dep. Montague	Arr. Georgetown	7.33	6.45
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3.10	4.55	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Vernon River	10.10	8.20
4.55	7.05	Dep. Vernon River	Arr. Murray Harbor	8.20	6.29
7.05		Dep. Murray Harbor	Arr. Charlottetown	6.29	

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

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

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers good service, splendid values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in profit.

We offer many snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear
Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

Jan. 1917.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Grammar In The School

(John P. McNichols, S. J., in "America.")

An essential condition for a correct use of the mother-tongue is a ready knowledge of grammar. Some schools really teach grammar while others have the reputation of teaching it, whereas they hardly teach it at all. The excellence which the pupils display is due to home-training. Furthermore, some schools which are really making an intensive effort to impart a good training in this important subject are often accused of negligence, because their work is impaired by home conditions and by the general surroundings of the pupils. It may be worth while to examine these phenomena. They explain, at least in part, the contradictory opinion so often expressed, as to the value of formal grammar in the teaching of composition, whether written or oral.

Where formal grammar has been industriously pursued without a seemingly adequate return, there is a strong temptation to turn to the language-lesson, or to something which seems to promise better practical results. Where formal grammar has been skimped, there is a lack of exactitude and certainty, even where there is, general correctness in expression. This inexactitude and uncertainty manifest themselves especially in high school and college, wherever there is a question of acquiring a foreign language. The result of this manifestation is a clamour for more formal grammar.

Here as in everything else we must elude to the golden mean. We should give a considerable amount of formal grammar, and we should make formal grammar fruitful of good by a very considerable amount of practical application. In etymology, for instance, we ought to drill, I insist on the word "drill," classes in the verb. We should drill them in the different voices, the different tenses, the different forms of the same tense. I know the many exponents of modern pedagogy object to drill on the score that it is work, and that school should be play. I have no patience with these innovators. School is a preparation for life, and life is work. This does not mean that I would advocate grammar for grammar's sake. I would advocate grammar for composition's sake. With this end in view I would eliminate everything but the essentials. Nice questions of purely technical value I would relegate to specialists.

The principle which should guide us in the selection of matter from theoretical grammar should be non multa, sed multum, "not much, but 'muchly'." I would understand as constant insistence on a few essential principles. You have the parts of the verbs. Insist that they be used correctly. "I have saw," "I seen," "I have have did," "I done."

Reccentric Children

(Mother Janet Erskine Stuart)

Children of vivid imagination nervously excitable and fragile in constitution, rather easily fall into little eccentric ways which grow very rapidly and are hard to overcome. One of the commonest of these is talking to themselves. Sitting still making efforts to apply their minds to lessons for more than a short time, accentuates the tendency by nerve fatigue. In reaction against fatigue the mind falls into a vacant state and that is the best condition for the growth of eccentricities and other mental troubles. If their attention is diverted from themselves, and yet fixed with the less exhausting concentration which belongs to manual work, this diversion into another channel, with its accompanying bodily movement, will restore the normal balance, and the little eccentric pose will be forgotten: this is better than being noticed and laughed at and formally corrected.

Manual employments, especially if varied, and household occupations afford a great variety, give to children a sense of power in

knowing what to do in a number of circumstances; they take pleasure in this for it is a thing which they admire in others. Domestic occupations also form in them a habit of decision, from the necessity of getting through things which will not wait. For domestic duties do not allow of waiting for a moment of inspiration or of delaying until a mood of depression or indifference has passed. They have a quiet, imperious way of commanding, and an automatic system of punishing when they are neglected, which are more convincing than exhortations. Perhaps in this particular point lies their saving influence against nerves and moodiness and the demoralization of giving way. Those who have no obligations whose work will wait for their convenience, and who can if they please let everything go for a time, are more easily broken down by troubles than those whose household duties have still to be done, in the midst of sorrow and trial. There is something in homely material duties which heals and calms the mind and gives it power to come back to itself. And in sudden calamities those who know how to make use of their hands do not helplessly wring their hands or make trouble worse by clinging to others for support.

Nothing to Hold By

(Mother Janet Erskine Stewart.)

Conventionality has a bad name at present, and manners are on the decline, this is a fact quite undisputed. As to conventionalities it is assumed that they represent an artificial and hollow code, from the pressure of which all and especially the young should be emancipated. And it may well be that there is something to be said in favor of modifying them—in fact it must be so for all human things need at times to be revised and readapted to special and local conditions. To attempt to enforce the same code of conventions on human society in different countries, or at different stages of development, is necessarily artificial, and if pressed too far it provokes reaction, and in reaction we almost inevitably go to extreme lengths. So in reaction against too rigid conventionalities and a social ritual which was perhaps over-exacting, we are swinging out beyond control in the direction of complete spontaneity. And yet there is need for a code of conventions—for some established defence against the instincts of selfishness which find their way back by a short cut to barbarism if they are not kept in check.

Civilized selfishness leads to a worse kind of barbarism than a rude and primitive state of society, because it has more resources at its command, as cruelty with refinement has more resources for inflicting pain than cruelty which can only strike hard. Civilized selfishness is worse also that it has let go better things; it is not in progress towards a higher plane of life, but has turned its back upon ideals and is slipping on the down-grade without a check. We can see the complete expression of life without conventions in the unrestraint of "hooliganism" with us, and its equivalents in other countries. In this we observe the characteristic product of bringing up without either religion, or conventions, or teaching in good manners which are inseparable from religion. We see the demoralization of the very forces which make both the strength and weakness of youth, and a great part of its charm of consequence, the light-heartedness, the exuberance which would have been so strong for good if rightly turned, become through want of this right impetus and control not strong, but violent, uncontrollable and reckless to a degree which terrifies the very authorities who are responsible for them, in that system which is bringing up children with nothing to hold by, and nothing to which they can appeal.

Using Daylight Hours

(Mother Janet Erskine Stewart.)

The schoolgirl who sits up till eleven or twelve to get her lessons has never commended herself to the sensible. For the growing girl who studies late may have her next day's lessons prepared, but she has paid too big a price for her preparation. No one under thirty should miss those precious hours of sleep from ten to midnight, and no one over thirty who is not robustly healthy. But that is not the viewpoint which today forces itself on our consideration. For no girl can study till eleven or twelve without using some sort of light for a number of hours. Gas or electricity mean fuel consumed. Kero-

Conditions in Belgium

The Manchester Guardian lately published a translation (from the Paris Temps) of a Belgian citizen to his son serving in the army of his country, which tells something of the trying conditions to which people of Belgium are subjected by their brutal masters. The following is an extract:—

"From day to day the invaders appear more and more tyrannous. All the most necessary foodstuffs have been commandeered, and under much more odious conditions than the ordinary seizures of food, begin generally with the words: 'To ensure the feeding of the people we command.' Besides the produce of the National Committee, which rations us in a very insufficient fashion, I do not think there is a single sale of which is free. Just to show you how things are, I give some of the prices: A kilogram (2 1-3 pound) of butter, 26 francs (about \$5.00); flour 12 francs (about \$2.30) per kilo; meat, 14 francs; fat, 40 francs; sugar, 12 francs; beans, 3 francs; coal, 1 franc (per kilo); eggs one franc each; a piece of soap costs five francs; a reef of cotton, 7 1/2 francs; slippers cost 110 francs, and a litre (1 1/4 pints) of petrol (gasoline) costs 12 francs. But apart from food so many other objects have been seized. Leather, clothes, cloth, copper, mattresses, metals of all kinds, india-rubber—all have been taken away from us. The requisitioning of copper has been made the object of particularly desperate resistance, and as there are searches every other day, hundreds of people in every town have been convicted, overthrown among them. But the spirit of resistance is only more strongly fortified thereby.

"The worst of all, however, is the requisitioning of men who are reduced to slavery to force them against their will to work to the disadvantage of their country. You have heard talk of the unfortunate 'Zivilarbeiter' (civil labourers), taken by force to work on the railways and on the trenches at the front for a few centimes a day and a ridiculous food ration. Hundreds of these wretches have paid with their lives for refusing to do 'voluntary' labour and those who have returned permanent physical wrecks are more numerous still. Well, this was the comedy of the 'voluntary' labourers! These unfortunate people were put into prison (and under what conditions!) until they consented to sign a 'voluntary' engagement. When the engagement is signed the man draws his wage of eight francs a day and a little more food. Then there were the children of the schools that had been forcibly shut down for the winter—in order to ensure sufficient heating for the population. Hundreds of these young 'out-of-works' have been called upon either to do forced labour or to enter the Flemish University, which opened its arms wide to the trembling creatures. Those who refused were forcibly requisitioned; four of those carried off were fourteen years old, seven were fifteen, and twenty-two were only sixteen years of age. These school children have been sent off to work in the open in winter, badly fed and badly housed. Eight days later one of them was dead. Ah! it is all too horrible to dwell upon."

HAD WORST CASE OF CONSTIPATION DOCTOR EVER KNEW.

Although generally described as a disease, constipation can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have not equal for relieving and curing constipation and all its allied troubles. Mrs. F. Martin, Prince Albert, Sask., writes—"I had one of the worst cases of constipation my doctor said he had ever known, and Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cured me of it. My father-in-law had used them, in fact he was the one who gave them to me. A number of people around here use them, and they all say that they are the best pills they ever used."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a trial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Medical Officer (posting man to labor battalion)—Do you think you are fit for really hard labor?

Hard Case—Well, sir, some of the best judges have thought so.

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."

Mr. Pepper I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the first act.

Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Those who have never been troubled with kidney troubles do not know the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo.

The dull pain, sharp pains, and quick twinges, all point to the fact that the kidneys require attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles.

Mrs. Albert Williams, Edam, Sask., writes—"I have the greatest pleasure in telling you what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. Ten years ago I was so bad with my kidneys that I would faint away, and could not stand to do anything. I had been that way for two years, and had done all I could, but did not get any better until one day some one put a little book in our door, and I saw how another young girl had suffered like I was then, so I thought I would try them, and I am glad to say that after taking four boxes I have never had the same thing again. Thanks to 'Doan's'."

When asking for "Doan's Pills" see that you get the oblong grey box with the trade mark of a "Maple Leaf." Price 50c; put up by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
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Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

At The Federal Capital

Last week's correspondence contained a brief reference to the delegation of farmers who invaded this Capital in connection with the Military Service Act Amendments. It is said there were over five thousand delegates. As already stated, they filled the hotels to overflowing, they more than filled the largest public hall they could find in the city, overflowed in the streets, and finally marched in force to the Parliament Buildings. Their invasion of the Legislative halls was of a rather mild type. In their mass meeting one day they were addressed by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden. As above intimated their object in swooping down on the Capital was to compel, if possible, the leader of the Government and his colleagues to withdraw from the position they had taken, relative to the conscription of the young men on the farms. In the great mass meeting, to which reference has been made, several of the farmer delegates made strong speeches against the position assumed by the Government. It may here be said that, as is always the case, the farmer's delegation received very considerable encouragement and assistance in framing their demands upon the Government. This encouragement came from some of the forces in opposition to the Government. Indeed it all came from that source, whether openly or covertly. Certain agitators, who always have some personal ambition to serve, took advantage of the situation and lent their talents, not inconsiderable in many cases, to the formulation of the demands of the farmer delegates. From what has been said, our readers will readily understand that the agitators, those who care not whether or not the farms are tilled, care not whether or not the Allies win the war, care for nothing beyond their own personal ambition; these, let it be said, were most assiduous in their attendance upon the farmer delegates, coaching them as to the best method to pursue in respect to their demands upon the Government. Notwithstanding these annoying conditions thrown around the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, the Prime Minister, Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, had not changed the story he had to tell those assembled. He stood firmly by the position already taken by the Government in the grave crisis precipitated in connection with operations on the western front. In cool, measured, emphatic language he told the assembled farmers that, much as he regretted his inability to hold out any encouragement to them, much as he regretted the possibility of inconvenience and lack of assistance to some farmers and possibly the diminution of production, yet in the face of all these conditions, his first duty was to impress upon his hearers the all-important fact that men and more men, to strengthen our forces, was our first and imperative duty. As he had already said in Parliament and out of Parliament, he emphasized the position in which we find ourselves. Should the Hun break through and the Allied armies be destroyed, what would be the advantage to us of our farms, of our crops, of anything that we hold most dear. The Prime Minister's address was that of a great statesman, impressed with the serious-

ness of the position in which he found himself, and fully appreciating the responsibility of his office, while fearless in his expression of the one thing necessary under the circumstances.

The farmers no doubt felt disappointed, but they conducted themselves respectfully and made no unpleasant demonstration. This mass meeting took place in the forenoon. In the afternoon the farmers assembled again and formulated their plans for further aggression. They were assisted and encouraged by the agitators, of whom we have already spoken. Having relieved their pent-up feelings in orations more or less lengthy, more or less illogical and windy, they finally marched towards the Parliament Buildings. They had, through some friends, previously asked permission to be allowed to address Parliament, not the whole delegation, but representatives especially chosen to present their appeal to the assembled legislators. Two members it appears were chosen to appear at the bar of the House and address the Commons. Permission had been asked through the day, but it had not been granted. It was decided that they had had ample opportunity to make known their desires, and they had their representatives in Parliament. Parliament was extremely busy with matters of State and it was not considered opportune that representatives of this delegation should be afforded the opportunity to appear before the bar of the House and address themselves to Mr. Speaker and the Members. Foiled in this, they crowded into the galleries, as far as possible, during the evening sitting of the Commons. They did not remain very long, but withdrew, again assembling in their halls and speaking some more. Then they dispersed for the night. Not having achieved, in the way indicated, all the success they had hoped, with the assistance of the aforesaid agitators, they drew up a memorial for presentation to His Excellency, the Governor General. What effect this has had or how far it has gone towards affording the farmers any satisfaction, we have no knowledge. In connection with the invasion of the capital by the farmers, it might be pointed out that 5,000 able-bodied men spending, at least, three days away from their farm operations would mean 15,000 days for one man. That would be quite a number of years in farming operations, and it is not unreasonable to conclude that had all this time been devoted to agricultural pursuits, a very considerable amount of the difficulty expressed by the farmers would have disappeared. And then again it is likely that every one of those farmers spent several dollars in cash; suppose we put the amount at as low as \$2.00 a day, they spent at least \$6.00 each. We may assume very much more, but even that expended in their visit here would represent a large amount of capital which might be employed in engaging farm help of one kind or another. Altogether the invasion of the farmers passed off quietly, no one seems to be very badly hurt, but there are rumors in the press and otherwise that some of them are going to make matters disagreeable for their representatives in the House of Commons. However, it is possible that all will blow over, that an abundant harvest will be gathered in and our farmer friends will eventually find themselves quite moderated from their war-like propensities.

Another matter of very great importance came up in the Commons on Wednesday, the 15th instant. That was the question of rendering assistance to the Canadian Northern Railway. Our readers will remember that, during the last Federal Election campaign, considerable was said by the candidates opposing the Government regarding the Govern-

ment's attitude in connection with the C. N. R. Of course, as was pointed out at the time, the question was presented to the public by the opponents of the Government, in the most tortuous, misleading and false light. The truth of the matter is this: the C. N. R. was obliged to come to the Government several times for assistance to carry on their work. The Government made considerable loans to the Company, but still every year they appeared, seeking further assistance. The matter assumed very serious proportions, and the Government were not disposed to continue this financing unless some radical change were to take place regarding the ownership of the Road. Finally, at the last session of Parliament, the late Government, which had previously had possession of 40 per cent stock of the C. N. R., passed legislation that the remaining 60 per cent of the Company's stock become the property of the Government, in consideration of a price to be agreed upon. In this legislation provision was made that the price to be paid for this stock would be decided by arbitration, but that in no case was the amount to exceed \$10,000,000. Meantime, until the award of the arbitration would be announced, the road was to go on as usual, nominally managed by the MacKenzie-Mann company, but the Government having three representatives on the board of directors. As soon as the award of the arbitrators should be known the road was to be transferred to the Government and a new management put in charge. As said above, this was embodied in legislation of last session. Now the time was coming for the consideration of this question and new legislation was to be passed to confirm all that was foreshadowed in last year's enactment. Very considerable rumblings were heard in the political air. There was great dissension in some quarters, and it was feared that there would be trouble with the bill coming before Parliament. Let it be stated that this indication of trouble for the Government was not all in the Opposition ranks. There was in the House of Commons on the Government side, a group, not very large it is thought, who were called the "Ginger Group." It was said that these were just waiting to strike a blow at the Government, whenever this C. N. R. business came before the House of Commons. The notice of the legislation was on the order paper for sometime and questions were asked, especially by the Opposition, seeking information of one kind or another relative to the Government and the C. N. R. The information was promised from time to time. Finally it came on the 15th instant, when the Prime Minister, in a speech of two hours presented the case in full. The presentation was so simple, so admirable, so conclusive, that when he had finished his speech, it did not appear that there was anything more left to be said. He cleared up the whole situation, and anyone who might be disposed to raise opposition, seemed to have lost his occupation. The Leader of the Opposition, in a brief reply, admitted that there was a splendid outlook for the C. N. R. and that the position taken by the Government was the best that could have been assumed. Thus another bubble on which the opponents of the Government had staked their political faith burst, and the splendid presentation of the railway question put before Parliament by the Prime Minister prevailed. In this presentation a comprehensive scheme of Government ownership of railways was embodied sufficiently extensive to include the C. N. R., the Transcontinental, G. T. P., and the G. T. R. itself. All this will not be accomplished at once, but the C. N. R. part of the

program will be entered upon without delay. All the Government is waiting for now is the award of the arbitrators, and it is thought that this will be forthcoming by the first of July. Then, from time to time, as conditions will afford, other advances will be made in the Government's great scheme of railway ownership. In this connection let it be said that all those roads had been started, had been entered upon with extravagance and had compromised their credit and unloaded onto the Government serious responsibilities and strained the credit of the country, to the utmost, long before the advent of the Borden Government. The building of the G. T. P. and National Transcontinental was inaugurated by the Laurier Government, and was one of the most gigantic blunders in the history of the country.

The other matter that created some little excitement in Parliament was inaugurated before the week end of the 18th. It was the matter of the Yukon election. It will be remembered that the election in the Yukon did not take place on the 17th of December. It, with two or three others, was deferred. When the election took place, Dr. Thompson, the Conservative Member in the late House, was again a candidate, and Mr. Congdon was the Opposition candidate. When the civilian vote was counted, it was found that Congdon had a small majority. But when the overseas vote was added, it gave Dr. Thompson a considerable majority. Under these circumstances it will be said that Thompson should at once have been declared elected. But a technical point arose. The military soldier vote was polled between the 19th of November and the 17th of December, as called for by the Voters Act. In consequence of the soldier vote being polled before there were any candidates in the field in the Yukon, it was contended by the Opposition that this vote could not be counted. The matter came before the Government and was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections Committee. A Liberal member of the Committee, Mr. MacKenzie of North Cape Breton, managed to get through a resolution to the effect that the Committee refer the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada or to two Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario. When this came to Parliament a resolution was moved to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Committee of Privileges and Elections for further consideration. It was pointed out that that committee had no authority to refer the matter to the Supreme Court, that the Committee was appointed by Parliament, and to Parliament alone could it report. This decision was combatted by the Opposition in the Commons. A considerable debate took place and two or three amendments were made and as many divisions taken, but in every case the Government carried their point with large majorities. The matter then went back to the Committee, and the Committee reported back to Parliament their finding, which was to the effect that Parliament alone should deal with the matter, and a lively debate took place, amendments were moved and defeated, and the Government triumphed as usual. The point at issue was this, that the overseas soldier vote for the Yukon should be counted. If these votes were not counted, three hundred soldiers would be disenfranchised. It was pointed out that the Military Act was not clear on the point at issue, but no technicalities should disenfranchise three or four hundred electors. That is what Parliament decided by a vote, taken after discussing the various amendments in the case. Now the possibilities are that in a short time, after the formalities are complied with, Dr. Thompson will be declared a Member of the House of Commons.

The attention of our young men is directed to the advertisement published today giving notice to those of nineteen years to register in writing to the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, via Mr. W. W. Stanley Charlottetown. Read the advertisement carefully and then report.

Progress of the War

London, May 21.—After striking viciously at the enemy at various points along the western battlefield, meeting each other with a thunder of cannon fire and maintaining the mastery of the air in every sector from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, the armies of the Entente Allies are preventing the Teutonic armies from quietly perfecting their preparations for coming battles. With the knowledge that the passing of each day brings new American legions to help crush the next German offensive, the Allies are finding satisfaction in the fact that the Germans have as yet been unable to launch a new blow in the struggle which Berlin had expected to be the decisive one of the war.

For the most part, the Germans have shown but little of their habitual fighting spirit along the line in France. They have been thrust back in four sectors and the allies have succeeded in winning ground which will be of great importance in the future, but the Germans have counter-attacked in only one instance and this movement was carried out so slowly and with such a lack of dash that it was easily broken up before the Teutons reached the new allied positions. The attacks by the French, near Loere, on the northern side of the Lys salient and of the Australians, before Amiens, which have already been repulsed now appear to have been more successful than was at first understood. Near Loere the French have not only taken strongly fortified points but they have made secure their lines on each side of Hill 44, which they recaptured from the Germans recently. The Australians, too, have won ground which is of tactical importance along the Amiens sector. They have gained higher ground which lends itself well to defensive tactics and will be valuable when the time comes for stern battle there.

The French still seem to be the most active of the forces of the entente nations. They have again engaged in raiding operations near Lassigny, on the flank of the German line as it stands since the advance toward Amiens. On the American front there has been the usual lively exchange of artillery fire, but no infantry fighting has occurred. The same is true of the situation in the Italian theatre of the war. A report from Athens states that Turkish troops in Asia Minor have mutinied and that a force sent to quell the disorder has deserted. It is said that there have been many desertions from the Turkish garrisons in towns along the Asia Minor coast.

London May 21.—A heavy counter-attack against the British lines northwest of Merville along a front of about two-thirds of a mile, broke down under the strong British resistance, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight from British headquarters in France. The French also reported an attack north of Baillieux. The statement says: "A hostile counter-attack launched this morning against our new position northwest of Merville was made in considerable strength upon a front of twelve hundred yards. A very heavy bombardment preceded the enemy's advance, but despite the intensity of his artillery preparation, his infantry only succeeded in reaching our positions at two points, where they were dealt with effectively by our troops in each case. Our whole line is intact. Two raids which the enemy attempted last night in the sector north of Baillieux were repulsed by the French troops. We secured a few prisoners and a machine gun this morning in a patrol encounter in the neighborhood of Boyelles." British casualties to the number of 36,677 have been reported in the week ending today. British casualties are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 318; men, 8,815; wounded or missing, officers, 1,241; men, 31,308. The British casualties reports are still reflecting the recent heavy fighting, although the totals are beginning

to decrease. The figures last week were 41,612, the largest of any week since the German offensive began.

London, May 22.—Word that the German offensive has started may be expected at any hour. Air fighting during the last five days, in which the British alone claim to have destroyed 160 enemy machines, is indicative of the fierceness with which the coming great battle will be waged. On both sides of the lines the troops are being harassed by aviators using bombs, and mitrailleurs. Having set fire to the ruins at Bethune the enemy drenched the country with gas shells, generally a forerunner to an infantry attack. All along the west bend of the deep Armentieres salient the Germans are shelling the British positions heavily with occasional reconnoitering raids. Southeast the Bethune region the famous Hill 70, the enemy's artillery is reported active, while the bombardment grows violent east of Arras and at Albert.

General Haig's communique shows that the Germans are using shells lavishly along the 50 mile front running from the Metereon on the southwest of Kemmel to Albert on the Somme. The British and French continue their nibbling tactics, wrestling a position here and there, and strengthening their line of defence. Judging by the artillery fire, the enemy plans his next move north of the Somme with the hope of engaging the major part of the British forces. Though the Ypres sector is comparatively quiet, it does not follow that the enemy abandoned his hopes of taking this point. Major Endris, military critic of the Munich Neuste Nachrichten suggests that the next attack will come to the south of Ypres, and force the Anglo-French troops behind the Yser, Comines canal and possibly as far back as the Nieuport-Furnes-Steenvorde-Hazebroek line which runs a mile west of Poperinghe. There have been some lively gun duels south-east of Amiens, but the same relative stagnation on the northern front exists on the southern battlefield. Because Ludendorff hesitated so long there are already some skeptics who doubt whether

he intends to hit at all, just as there were skeptics before the March drive. But there have been people who prophesied starvation in Germany monthly since the winter of 1916.

London, May 23.—Both the Armentieres and Somme fronts have been decidedly active during the past twenty-four hours, the deluges of gas at Bethune and the violent artillery action east of Amiens featuring the reports of the Anglo-French leaders. Scores of reconnaissance raids and patrol encounters are reported along a wide battlefield. Both sides are showing anxiety for a test of the strength of the forces in the various sectors. This third attack. All along the west bend of the deep Armentieres salient the Germans are shelling the British positions heavily with occasional reconnoitering raids. Southeast the Bethune region the famous Hill 70, the enemy's artillery is reported active, while the bombardment grows violent east of Arras and at Albert.

The German counter blow near Merville was only a minor operation. The explanation of the lavish use of gas shells near Bethune may be found in the fact that the Germans intend to make a frontal attack on the town and they know that it is practically impossible to destroy the British defenses by the use of high explosives. A parallel is to be found in the tactics before Armentieres which Field Marshal Haig reported was evacuated because it was filled with gas. Bethune rests in a low country crossed by canals and ditches where the gas hangs heavy. Its capture would embarrass the British between Givenchy and Loos, and any considerable enemy success would lead to the turning of Viny Ridge, which the Canadians stormed at Easter time last year.

Ludendorff has massed a gigantic weight of men and material by which he hopes to break through the Allied line at several points. His strategy calls for first the crushing of the British army

and the weakening of the Foch's reserves; second, in the capture of the channel ports and the destruction of British communication between Northern France and England; and the third the capture of Paris. Naturally he has a lot of secondary objects, such as the capture of Hazebroek, Arras, Donlans and Amiens, all of which are of little military value but represent definite things in the mind of the Germans as well as the allied powers. Those who are best qualified to judge believe that the new offensive will last longer than the first, and that it will not end until Ludendorff has exhausted his forces or obtained all of his objectives. They believe that it will run well into midsummer and that at its conclusion Germany will be ready for peace, and failing to obtain it she will fall back on the defensive.

Ludendorff will either win a great victory or lose the initiative perhaps for all time if America fulfils all expectations. Statesmen and soldiers have stated several times recently their belief that the war will end this year. The peace with Russia is far from being as satisfactory to the Jingo party in Germany as it is to the social Democrats. The agile Herr Ersberger flits about to the embarrassment of the stolid imperial chancellor Hertling and Ludendorff must give the fatherland some substantial nourishment during the next few months or the German internal situation is bound to prove troublesome before snow falls. Though the allied people view the future with anxiety, it must be remembered that the same anxiety exists in Germany.

When the German press was directed to combat the effect of rumors regarding losses and explain the causes of delay in operations, when half of the army believes that Hindenburg is dead, when the liberal politicians join the Socialists in their protests against food rations, when leading naval critics are sceptical over the success of the submarine campaign, when the inhabitants of the Rhine valley live under constant fear of aerial attacks, the German militarists must winsome something more than a tactical success. (Continued on page 3.)

CARTER'S
Tested Seeds!
1918. Arriving Daily. 1918.
Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT
White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded
SEED OATS
Heavy, re-cleaned and graded Island grown
Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo,
Black Tartarian, Old Island, Black, Choice Imported Banner.
Clover and Timothy Seed
High grade Nos. 1 and 2 quality, our celebrated Queen, Mammoth, Rose, Alsike, Early Red and White Dutch. Alsike and White (mixed) special for pastures.
Nos. One and Two Grades Timothy Seed; also fancy No. 1 Seed and good No. 2.
Carloads of Vetches, Field Peas, Fodder Corn 2 and 6-rowed Barley, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Spring Rye, etc., etc., all at the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail, at our Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, and by nearly two hundred merchants in P. E. Island. (See list in Seed Catalogue.)
CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.
Seedsmen to the People of P. E. I.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 2) London May 27.—Embodied by the lull in the artillery fire the enemy has entered the city of Montdidier, 22 miles southeast of Amiens, with nearly one hundred automobiles, many canons and groups of horsemen.

London, May 27.—This morning the Germans launched what is believed to be their great drive on the Western front. Strong attacks were made in great force against the British and French positions at Rheims and Soissons.

London, May 27.—The British report that the Germans in today's drive made some small progress in some places. The attack of the enemy in the sector north-west of Kemmel appears to be directed against the ground captured by the French on May 20th.

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Local and Other Items

Mr. McIsaac, M. P., is expected home from Ottawa this evening. Alberta's minister of Agriculture reports a forty per cent increase in wheat and fifty in all grains.

Parliament prorogued after midnight on May 24th. Considerable uncertainty prevailed as to the possibility of finishing the business still before the house until a late hour and at times it looked as though the ceremony would have to be deferred.

The registration of the Man and Woman power will be taken throughout the Dominion on Saturday, June 22nd. This has been definitely announced at the office of the Canadian Registration Board.

According to Secretary Baker the American forces at the front have gone into third place in the matter of mileage held, the leader of course being the French and then the British.

The many friends of T. A. Ledwell of Souris, son of Mr. William Ledwell of Souris, who went overseas in the 2nd or 98th Siege Battery as a gunner will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted to Sergeant, and awarded a Military Medal.

The British armed merchant troopship "Moldavia," with American troops on board, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official bulletin issued by the Admiralty on May 24th.

The fire alarm sounded about 7.30 on Saturday morning for a slight fire on the roof of the residence of Mr. Heustia, Grafton Street. The damage was trifling.

The arrest of two returned soldiers and a sailor in Halifax led to a riot Saturday night in which attempt was made by the mob to burn the city hall.

An imposing ceremony took place in St. Augustine's Church, Rustico, Sunday, when Rev. James McGuigan, D. D., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McGuigan of Hunter River, was raised to the holy priesthood by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary.

Local and Other Items

A letter received here recently from Lt. Col. W. B. Prowse O. C. 1st Brigade C. G. A., brings the news that three quarters of his staff are Island men.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Flight Commander Robert Leckie, who trained on Toronto Island. He already holds the Distinguished Service Cross.

The death occurred in this City Tuesday morning of Mrs. John C. Croake after an illness of less than a day from paralysis. The late Mrs. Croake who had reached the advanced age of seventy-three years was of a friendly disposition and was very highly esteemed by a legion of friends.

Monday was a field day for automobiles in the Attorney-General's Office. Complaints stamped come in against a number of auto drivers, they were notified and a number of them fined.

The "Santa Maria" is now free to proceed on her journey to Chicago. This vessel, which has undergone almost as many hardships as Christopher Columbus himself will, it is hoped, be able to reach her destination in Chicago without further detention.

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Prince of Wales College

Sir:—The results of the past session of the P. W. C. are now made public, and it appears that about 135 students of some 300 who entered last autumn succeeded, but over 165 failed.

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Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time—P. E. Island District

Commencing MONDAY, June 3rd, 1918, trains will run as follows:

WEST: Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.00 a.m., arrive Borden 8.20 a.m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 11.20 p.m. Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.50 p.m., arrive Borden 4 p.m.; returning leave Borden 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 7.05 p.m.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 5th July, 1918, 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 25th June, 1918, 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 5th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each-way, between.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Includes entries for Dan G. McCormack, Dan A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, A.A. Farquharson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FEDERAL ELECTION.

He'd November 19th, 1917. Electoral District of King's, P.E.I. SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT Legal Expenses of James McIsaac.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the latter.

NOTE: The men required to report should address their reports as follows: ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

DIED.

CRASWELL—At Halifax on May 25, 1918, Gunner Henry Craswell, son of Ethan and Hannah Craswell, Hunter River, aged 20 years.

DEPARTING.

CROAKE—In this City on May 28th, Mrs. John C. Croake, age 73 years.

DEPARTING.

McLEOD—At Ch'town, May 22, 1918, Rev. D. B. McLeod, aged 64 years.

DEPARTING.

McCALLUM—At Dorchester, Mass., on May 19, Edith G. Nelson, beloved wife of William McCallum.

DEPARTING.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

Dec 13, 1916 - 7/v.

Somewhere

Somewhere is one who holds your words as dear... Who trusts in you as in no other friend... Who thinks you true—though you may not be near... Who, loyally, will all your acts defend... Who keeps for you a place where you abide... With none that may take from you any share... Of your domain,—but hides you there with pride... And, willingly, would all your sorrows bear... See to it, then, you no such faith betray... Have reverence, if nothing more, for one Who puts you first, and thrusts the world away... And, for your sake, all other loves will shun! At least be kind; cast far contemptuous thought,— For cowards fit, lest lasting grief you give; An arrant knave is he by whom is wrought That which makes life for one a pain to live! —Amadeus, O. S. F.

Making A Man

Hurry the baby as fast as you can. Hurry him, worry him, make him a man. Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants. Feed him on brain food and make him advance. Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk, Into a grammar school; cram him with talk. Fill his poor head full of figures and facts. Keep on a-jamming them in till it cracks. Once boys grew at a rational rate. Now we develop a man while you wait. Rush him through college, compel him to grab Of every known subject a dip and a dab. Get him in business and after the cash. All by the time he can grow a moustache. Let him forget he was ever a boy. Make good his god and its jingle his joy. Keep him a-hustling and clear out of breath. Until he wins—nervous prostration and death. —Nixon Waterman.

The Immemorial Part.

(Mary Synon, in Extension Magazine.) (Continued.) "Can't you see that is just why he needs some special training? If only he could go to college, even to the State University, he could study engineering. He's good at mathematics, Isabel, but he needs training." "But he has no gift. He is just like thousands of other boys. He's just a nice, plodding boy who is perfectly contented to stay here, and go to work for the warehouse, and get moved up to Peach Tree Valley some day. That's all he wants. He says so." "Does he know what he wants? Does any boy of eighteen know what he really wants?" "I knew when I was eighteen. I knew when I was eight." "You're a girl, Isabel, a very exceptional girl. Terry's a boy, as you say, a very ordinary boy. But he's your brother. Don't you understand that you have a duty to him?" "What should I have? If he had won the money, would he give it up to me?" "Probably not. But it's different." "Why?" "I don't know." Margaret Carling ran her thin hand over her forehead wearily. "But it is." "I won't give up." Isabel arose sulkily, flinging herself over to the window from which she could look down on the scattered lights of the town. "I can't see why you ask me to," she said, her voice striking faintly against her mother's tense silence. "Terry's a man. He can cut his own way out, as I am cutting mine. It isn't fair to ask a girl to give up her

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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Judgments 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." —A. W. Moore, Woodstock, Ont.

The girl, motionless at the window, seemed to be watching the lights of the town; but she saw nothing beyond the dark window-pane, for her thoughts whirled with the problem her mother had raised. A tide of bitterness at the request was flooding her heart. Why should she, she asked herself, give up for Terry? Why should she sacrifice herself because she was a girl? Her sense of justice told her that, had she been a boy, her mother would not have asked her for the sacrifice. It was because Terry was the man of the family that she was to bow down before him, she told herself hotly. Well, if he were the man, why shouldn't he take a man's chances? She wasn't asking anything of him she would never ask anything of him if only she be given this fair start. She could take care of herself and of the rest of them, if only they let her go free now. If they didn't, if she had to stay here, she would never become the Isabel Carling she had in her to be, the woman with power to create, with genius to express the visioning within her. How could they, if they loved her, ask her to give it up?

She moved impatiently away from the window as she saw Terry come in at the gate, but the sense of justice in pleading her own cause revealed to her instantly the truth that Terry himself was altogether innocent of their mother's intentions. He came in whistling, a ruddy-cheeked boy, just ordinary, as she had said, but with a curious loveliness in his very commonplaceness. Hurt as she was, the girl felt her heart softening to his boyishness. To harden her emotions, she went to the table, pretending to read the weekly paper that Terry threw down. He gave her a merry thrust on her avidity for news, then went out to the kitchen. She could hear his gay words to his mother, but through them she could feel her mother's tense eagerness for her sacrifice.

They ate their supper hurriedly, with Terry the only talker. He rattled on inconsequentially about the small incidents that made up his day, of the little gossip of the working town, of the petty pleasures he anticipated. When he had finished eating he reached for his cap and coat. "Guess I'll go down and play pool for a while," he said. Isabel, clearing off the dishes, read her mother's thoughts behind her shield of silence. She knew that her mother was picturing Terry's life down to its drear end in the town. Her own insight, sharpened by imagination, could vision the boy's future even better. She hated it for him the more because he seemed so incompetent to change it. There were boys in the town who would get something out of it, boys with her own aspirations and something of her own determination; but Terry, likable, weak Terry, went with

the current. But was that reason enough why she should give up her own chance in order to shift him to another current that would take him to some common place success. "I'm going out," she told her mother, oppressed by Margaret's persisting silence. The older woman asked her no question and she flung on her hat and coat, banging the door behind her.

The moon, still crescent, hung pendant on the rim of the woods as Isabel passed the gateway and took the walk toward the town. The still loveliness of the night went over her, erasing for a moment all personal emotion in the peace of that outdoor world that always stilled her spirit. She had come out aimlessly, driven by worry over her mother's attitude toward her opportunity. Now, as she walked, she felt the need of sharing her good fortune—if she could now call it that—with someone, and she turned down the street toward the Wades, hoping to find Marion or Ann at home; but no one answered her ringing of the doorbell, and with realization that they must have gone already to the inevitable motion pictures, she retraced her steps. She was passing the cottage that was Father Kennon's rectory when the priest came out, peering at her sharply in the darkness. "Is it Isabel Carling?" he asked her as she spoke to him. Then, "Are you looking for Terry?" he asked her unexpectedly. "Why, no," she said, explaining her presence in the neighborhood. "I thought—I rather hoped you were," he said, the earnestness of his voice arresting her intention as it always did. "I'm afraid, he went on, "that Terry has fallen in with a crowd who'll do him no good. He's playing pool at the Greek's every night, and I'm told that for boys of their age and circumstances, those boys he goes with are gambling for pretty high stakes. What are you going to do with Terry, Isabel?" "Why, I've nothing to do with him," she said. "Not your brother's keeper, eh? Well, perhaps not as much as your mother should be. But don't you know that Terry will do twice as much for you as he will do for her?" "Yes, I know that," she admitted, "and I suppose that, if I go down to the Greek's and call him out, he'll come. But what's the use? Where can boys go in this town, Father Kennon? He'll drift back there in a week." "Does he have to stay in the town?" "You mean that you think he should go to work somewhere else?" "I'd rather see him go to school somewhere, although I suppose that's out of the question. Still, if you could manage to get rates for him at one of the Catholic colleges. Don't you think he should go, if it's humanly possible? Terry's a good boy, Isabel, and it's too bad he can't have a chance."

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

HAD A VERY BAD GOLD and COUGH

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Mrs. C. Dresser, Bayfield, Ont., writes:—"I want to tell you of the benefit I got from your medicine."

Last winter I had a very bad cold and cough, but after taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was cured. I think it is about one of the best cough syrups that I know of. I always keep a bottle of it in the house so I can have it when I want it.

The other week I told an old lady about "Dr. Wood's." She had been sick for three weeks with bronchitis, and had been getting medicine from the doctor, but did not seem to be getting much better. She got one bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and she says it has done her more good than all the doctor's medicine she had been taking.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and makes it the best remedy for coughs and colds.

The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

too, that Father Kennon had considered the query only from the side of her moral experience, and without thought of the development of her talent, thrust its iron into her rumination. Another screw tightened in her determination with the thought that only by material proof of her ability, won through hard study, would she be able to prove the only world she knew, this wretched little town that held her prisoner, the possession of a power that should justify her choice.

(To be Continued)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

"A good many ladies were disappointed this afternoon."

"How was that?"

"The guest was spoken of as a bridge expert, and he turned out to be nothing but a famous engineer."

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

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me. PROSPER FERGUSON.

"Are you sure that the room you have to let is quiet?" asked the timid young man.

"Ah! I rest assured of that," said the landlady. "There's a singer in the next room, and it must be quiet, or she couldn't practice."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford, says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 25c. a box."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

SHARP PAINS SHOT THROUGH HEART.

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every case in a while a pain will shoot through the heart, but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

There is only one cure for the weak heart and that is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. E. A. Young, 83 Hayer St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I used to have sharp pains shoot through my heart, suffered from shortness of breath, and was so nervous I could not sleep at night. A friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after one box I found great relief. Five boxes completely cured me."

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

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

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and 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 m-rs and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast. If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWBORN BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. MONEY TO LOAN ON Real Estate Dec 13, 1916 - 7lv.

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

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	MALES
Dan. G. McCormack	Launching	York	(1 2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack	Launching	"	1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill	Village Green	"	1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Poole	Lower Montague	"	1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael	Peake's Sta., R.R. 2	"	1 (1 year old)
Col. G. Crockett	York	"	1 (2 year old)
G. W. Wood	Hazelbrook	Berk	1 (4 yrs. old)
A. P. Ings	Pownal, Lot 49	"	1 (1 year old)
Jos. L. Cameron	Ellis River	"	1 (3 yrs. old)
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown, Shrop.	lamb	10 rams and 7 ewes
John Howlett,	Annandale	"	7 rams

A.A. Farquharson, 259 Queen St., Charlottetown, for Island Stock Breeding Company. Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs. Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lamb. Leicester—1 ram lamb.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Change of Time Effective 1st of May, changes as follows will be made in the time of trains: Train will leave Borden at 6.20 a. m., arrive Emerald at 7.20; Summerside 9.00, Charlottetown 10.30 a. m. Train will leave Borden 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.40 p. m., Summerside 7.25 p. m., and Charlottetown 5.00 p. m. Train will leave Charlottetown 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.40 p. m., Borden 6.55 p. m., Summerside 7.25 p. m. Train will leave Summerside 4.10 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.30 p. m., Borden 6.55 p. m., Charlottetown 5.00 p. m. All other trains are unchanged. May 1, 1918 - 31

Are You Far Sighted? Must you hold the book or paper at arm's length to get the proper focus. If so, you will be "far sighted" in a proper sense if you come to us at once for a remedy. Near Sighted People See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows. We are competent to examine and fit your eyes with the proper glasses, and guarantee satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly filled. E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.