

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 45



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 for 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 homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead 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 laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

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

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

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over-sight 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



Mail Contract

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

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

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, 6th June, 1918.
June 12, 1918—51

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect September 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Arr.	A.M.
8.10	12.30	6.15	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 7.15	11.55
4.23	2.03	7.15	Hunter River	Arr. 8.10	10.45
5.02	3.00	7.45	Emerald Junction	Arr. 8.35	10.04
6.38		8.45	Borden	Dep. 4.30	8.30
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Borden	Arr. 8.45	6.35
4.30		6.30	Port Hill	Arr. 8.05	5.00
5.20	3.15	8.00	O'Leary	Arr. 7.05	9.31
5.52	4.00	8.47	Alberton	Dep. 6.30	4.00
6.25	4.55	9.35	Summerside	Dep. 6.30	9.00
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.40	2.05
6.45	11.30		Port Hill	Arr. 7.44	12.21
7.45	1.21		O'Leary	Arr. 6.55	11.01
8.34	2.55		Alberton	Arr. 6.09	9.42
9.15	3.58		Tignish	Dep. 5.35	8.40
9.55	4.55	P.M.		Dep. 5.35	A.M.
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 9.50	5.50
6.45	2.50		Mount Stewart	Arr. 8.35	4.15
8.35	4.15		Morell	Arr. 8.07	3.17
9.12	4.42		St. Peters	Arr. 7.45	2.40
9.42	5.02		Souris	Dep. 6.45	1.15
11.15	6.05			Dep. 6.45	1.15
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Dep. Elmira	Arr. 5.25	
7.20				Dep. 5.25	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. 8.35	3.55
4.15	8.50		Cardigan	Arr. 7.37	2.39
5.04	10.00		Montague	Arr. 7.13	2.10
5.25	10.40		Georgetown	Dep. 6.35	1.00
6.00	11.20			Dep. 6.35	1.00
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3.10	3.10	10.05	10.15	8.51	8.20
4.55	4.25	8.51	8.20	7.45	6.20
7.05	5.55	10.05	10.15	8.51	8.20

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES

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A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.

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CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNES

Your Soldier Boy Wants Mail Contract

HICKEY'S TWIST

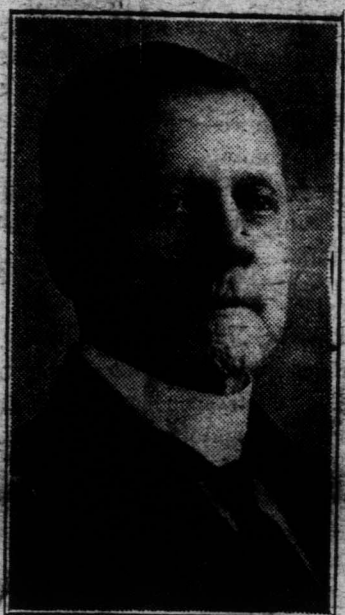
No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier, who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

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

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

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd
CHARLOTTETOWN.

ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD



Mr. James McIsaac, M. P.

The Victory Loan 1918.

The campaign in favor of Canada's great Victory Loan is now in full swing, all over the Dominion. Hon. Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister of Canada, earnestly expects that all classes of people, throughout the country, will do everything possible to make this great national undertaking an unqualified success. The Minister of Finance relies on the representatives of the people, Members of Parliament, to interest themselves by way of explaining the nature and object of the Loan, and demonstrating the attractiveness and advantages of this investment.

With these ends in view, and with a full appreciation of the honor of representing King's County in the House of Commons, I desire briefly to lay before our people what I regard as their duty and responsibility, viz. co-operation, as far as possible, in making this undertaking, so vital in its consequences to the nation, a pre-eminent success.

In the first place, this Victory Loan is for the purpose of procuring the money necessary to finance Canada's operations in the great world war. If there were no other reason advanced, this of itself should appeal, on patriot-

ic grounds, to all loyal Canadians. The titanic conflict that has been waged on the planes of France and Flanders, for the past four years and more, has been, so far as the Allies are concerned, a supreme effort for the preservation of liberty, against tyranny and oppression. In this terrible and sanguinary struggle, Canada's sons have done their part nobly and well. The Canadian troops are now admitted by all to be the best soldiers engaged in this world war. They offered their lives that we might be free, and thousands of them have made the supreme sacrifice in the consummation of this noble purpose. The victory is now about won, and we must not be unfaithful to the trust reposed in us, nor ungrateful to our noble patriot brothers, who gave their lives in this sacred cause, and now sleep in Flanders Fields. Bullets and dollars are most essential elements in the winning of war. The bullets have done their duty and worsened the foe; now is the turn of the dollars, to meet the enormous war expenditures. We are the beneficiaries of the exertions, the sufferings and sacrifices of our Canadian noble soldiers, alive and dead; and now comes our turn to do our share, by furnishing the Government the necessary money to enable them to meet, without embarrassment, all war obligations.

Although these patriotic motives of themselves should be quite sufficient to persuade the Canadian people to place at the disposal of the Government as great a portion of their financial resources as is absolutely possible; yet the money is not asked as a free gift. On the contrary, this Loan places at our disposal a manner of investment most attractive and profitable than can now be found anywhere else. The interest is ample, and the security, the whole Dominion of

Subscribers Attention

As this is the season of the year when the bulk of Herald Subscriptions are usually paid, it is most proper that we should call the attention of our friends to the conditions with which the newspaper business is confronted. Probably no business has been harder hit by the onerous conditions consequent upon the war than that of the newspapers. The prices of everything pertaining to the business have advanced out of all proportion. The price of news-print paper has increased a hundred per cent; news-ink has increased over fifty per cent in price; type has gone up out of sight, and fuel, lighting, wages and etc. have soared away up. The consequence of those onerous conditions has been that a large number of papers, all over Canada, as well as elsewhere, have ceased publication, and nearly all of those remaining have increased their subscription prices, in order to preserve their existence. The Herald has not yet decided to increase its subscription price; but may eventually be obliged to do so. The increase will not be made, however, unless our subscribers force our hand. Statements of subscription accounts will be in the hands of our subscribers within the first week in November. Of course those of our friends who remit regularly every year, need no statement of account. It is not unreasonable to expect that the subscriptions to be paid by the first of December. Up to that date no increase will be made in the subscription price. Now Dear Subscriber, the matter rests with you. Will you be so kind as to send in your subscription, within the next month, and thus enable us to continue publishing the Herald at the present rate?

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
DANBRUFF

As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer. Canada is a farming country. Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a goodwill in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Buy VICTORY BONDS

—all you can pay for in cash and all you can carry on instalments.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

The End in Sight

The war news these days is of the very best; indeed from day to day it is growing better, so much so that a continuance must bring the end in a very short time. It is really marvelous how rapidly Germany's Allies, one after another, have fallen to pieces. First we had the unconditional surrender of Bulgaria, next the Turks were granted an armistice, which means also unconditional surrender. Then came Austria. The terms of the armistice granted Austria were equally as humiliating as those of Bulgaria, and Turkey. Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria are now out of the war for good and all.

Included in the Turkish armistice is the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. This will open up free passage for the British and Allied navies into the Black Sea, and will be of the greatest possible advantage from the naval point of view. Other conditions are equally advantageous to the Allies and humiliating to Turkey. The terms of the armistice with Austria, perhaps even go further than with either of the other two Allies of Germany. They are many in number, and taken together are a complete defeat of the Austrians. The Austrian territory is dominated by the Allied armies, and Germany may now be attacked from this angle. Thus it has come to pass that in a very brief space all the countries assisting Germany in this war have collapsed, and are now out of the war. In consequence of this, Germany is now isolated, and it is not by any means a "splendid" isolation. What alternative she shall adopt will probably be known very soon. Terms of armistice have been decided regarding her, and have been submitted for the consideration of the German Government. Probably at this moment they are at Berlin. Now, we may be sure that the terms of the German armistice are no less rigid and severe than those regarding the other enemy countries that have gone out of the war. As a matter of fact, it is altogether likely that they are even more stringent than the terms contained in the previous armistices. Should Germany decide to accept the terms of the armistice now submitted to her, she is out of the war, and by acceptance of these terms agrees to unconditional surrender. Should she reject the terms of the armistice and decide to still keep up the fight, it cannot be for very long. The wonderful achievements of the Allied armies within the last few days are of such a nature that their continuance for a very brief space, must mean a complete overthrow of the German forces; so that no matter which course Germany may decide to pursue her fate is sealed, and her ambitions are smothered out. Surely this is a tremendous change; and a bitter disappointment to the Kaiser, and his friends, who manifested such arrogance at the beginning of the war, and who trampled so brutally on all laws of civilized warfare during the conflict, now to find themselves forced to lay down their arms. But this is what inevitably happens to those whose ambition soars too high, and especially to any monarch or warrior who sets out to conquer the world.

Broadening The Gauge.

The work of broadening the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway, is now moving along quite rapidly. The sections of the road which it is hoped will have a broad gauge in operation this season are: the lines between Borden and Emerald, from Emerald to Summerside, and also to Charlottetown. A large number of men are now engaged on this work. A steamer laden with steel rails, reached this port some days ago. She is now discharging these rails, and they are moved along the line from Charlottetown westward. The railway authorities, some weeks ago, inserted advertisements in the city papers calling for men to engage in this railway work. It seemed, difficult to get help. It is true a great part of our manhood is engaged in the noble work of defending our country; still it is quite apparent that numbers of men, unskilled for military service, and not specially employed, should be available for work on the railway. But it did appear that some were not disposed to engage in this work. What reasons they could have for their unwillingness is difficult to determine. The wages are very good, \$3.00 a day, and free transportation too and from the work. Surely, it is not so very long since this would be regarded as a very high remuneration for unskilled labor, but it seems there are always a certain number of men who are extremely reticent about engaging in honest manual work. It almost appears that they would prefer, through idleness, to permit themselves to wait for many comforts and even necessities in their homes. This surely is a false position, false selfishness, false pride or false something. Observing this peculiar condition of things, and the constant demand on the part of the railway for help, with the view to getting the work done before the end of the season a number of men in this city, whose occupations are not in the ordinary line of unskilled labor, volunteered for employment on the road, were gladly accepted by the railway authorities, and are now engaged in the work. It is noticeable in this connection that the department of education is quite well represented. This is as it should be, for those engaged in teaching understand the practice value of labor. They also know that the best and the most effective teaching is by example. They believe and know that saying things is not all that education means, but that doing things, not only carries out the theories that they propound, but presents an example worthy of emulation. Among those who are thus engaged in the work necessary for broadening the gauge, from the city, are Professor Barlow, of Prince of Wales College, Professor McLarty of the same institution, Mr. Louis Wynne, teacher of Queen Square School, and Mr. James Landrigan, former principal of Queen Square School, now Manager of the School Supplies. These are not only successful educators in theory, but are now giving notable illustration by carrying out in practice what they have been telling their pupils.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Count Karolyi, the Hungarian premier, addressing a public meeting, is quoted in a despatch from Budapest as saying: "The elementary power and public opinion having desired that not only democracy and independence should be realized, but that a decision should be taken regarding the future form of government, the King, at the government's request, has released the ministers from their oath."

Progress of the War

London, Oct. 31.—In the House of Commons today Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced that an armistice between Turkey and the Allies had been signed last night and came into operation at noon today. The full terms of the armistice includes a free passage for the fleet through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea; the occupation of the forts of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, necessary to secure such passage and the immediate repatriation of the British prisoners. Ismail Hakki, commanding the Turkish armies of the group operating in the Tigris region in Mesopotamia, has surrendered with one entire division and the best part of the other divisions, the Evening Standard says: General Townshend, the British commander captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks, Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the House of Commons today in order to inform the British admiral in command in the Aegean that the Turkish government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice. A reply was sent that if the Turkish government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries, Vice Admiral Calthorpe, the British commander was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the Allies would agree to stop hostilities and could sign an armistice on these conditions in their behalf. Turkey's definite proposals of peace followed the defeats sustained by her armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the collapse of Bulgaria which left her open to attack on another frontier, and thus were not unexpected, although the Turk in making a bargain is in the habit of waiting for the other side to make an offer.

Paris, Oct. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The representatives of the Entente Powers left Versailles after their first formal meeting today, visibly content with the results that had been achieved. They have not finished their work, but they have reached a substantial accord. Their task is moving, and they have had the satisfaction of seeing that they soon will be able to make announcements. The Turkish armistice terms were chiefly the work of the British and French. In them the United States had no part, the decision in this instance is regarded as one of great importance.

London, Nov. 1.—Negotiations between the Italian and Austro-Hungarian military commanders for an armistice are proceeding according to advices received in London this afternoon. Fighting may already have come to an end. Paris, Nov. 1.—The Austro-Hungarian commander on the Italian front in asking General Diaz for an immediate armistice argued that under such an arrangement Venetia would be evacuated without damage to the cultivated areas, according to a Budapest despatch to L'Infermaton. Amsterdam, Nov. 1.—Germany, according to an announcement made in the Wogen Gazette, has recognized the Prague general national council and has ordered Consul Geshattal to make the necessary declaration in behalf of the Berlin government.

London, Nov. 1.—The armistice accepted by Turkey amounts to "complete and unconditional surrender." This statement was made by Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, to The Associated Press tonight. Lord Robert emphasized the statement of the foreign office to The Associated Press by saying that "no secret undertakings or engagements have been made with Turkey as far as the British government is concerned." He added that the armistice had been signed by Great Britain on behalf of all the Allies.

From the mountain regions of northern Italy to the plain of Venetia and on salient sectors in Belgium and France the armies of the Teutonic allies are being violently attacked by troops of the Entente. In Italy, except on several sectors in the hill country, the enemy is fast being

overwhelmed; in both Belgium and France additional splendid gains have been recorded in favor of the Entente. Austria has given up her fleet to the Croats. In Serbia the Austrians are fast making their way out of the little kingdom, many of them already having crossed the Danube. French and Serbian cavalry have reached Belgium, from where a fast turning movement westward along the Save river is likely to work havoc with those of the enemy forces coming northward in western Serbia and those who are struggling northward through Albania.

London, Nov. 3.—Unofficial reports are current that the Versailles conference will adjourn soon. Momentous news is expected hourly. There is no reason to modify the forecast of an early cessation of hostilities. Germany had been prepared for stiff terms and will accept them according to those best qualified to judge. Washington, Nov. 3.—Complete and unconditional surrender by Germany is what diplomatic circles here forecast will be virtually laid down in the armistice which the Allies will announce tomorrow or Tuesday.

The supreme war council at Versailles has practically completed the terms which are to be offered the central Powers for a cessation of hostilities, and diplomatic channels feel that no armistice will be granted until Germany submits completely. The council, it has become known, has completed its consideration of the naval problems involved. The surrender into the hands of the associated Entente belligerents of the entire German navy, with all its submarines and the naval base at Heligoland, will be demanded, it is confidently asserted. The question of insisting upon the retirement of the German armies without their military supplies and without their loot from France and Bel-

gium, to a zone thirty miles beyond the Rhine, is now being considered by the council, it is reported. This would put the border strong hold cities in the hands of General Foch and return the German military machine home with its power gone. According to this information the terms will be so drastic that some of the military experts doubt that the Germans will accept them at once.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A meeting of premiers and military and naval representatives at the apartments of Colonel House today was a continuance of the sessions previously held. While the discussion was largely informal it went over the whole range of subjects. The representatives were in full accord on practically all the points treated. The sessions will continue, as the moment has not yet arrived for the taking of a final decision on some of the most important questions involved. Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Clemenceau of France left the conference together. They exchanged friendly greetings on the prompt signing of the Austrian armistice and showed in their manner the keen satisfaction they felt regarding the progress of events.

The Hungarian national council, according to a German wireless message picked up by the British Admiralty, has issued a proclamation to the people of Hungary, saying: "People! The soldiers, workers and citizens have taken over the power and the council has met. Democracy is sacred. In the name of a world's peace return to work. Soldiers, return to your barracks." Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—Another telegram from Vienna reports the formation of a provisional soldiers' central committee in the state council hall. Troops have been invited to elect soldiers' committees, which in turn will elect a permanent

soldiers' central committee. Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Complete order prevailed in Vienna this morning, according to the correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt. Emperor Charles was still in Vienna on Thursday.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—The last telegram received today in Berlin from Budapest said that sanguinary street fighting was in progress between Hungarian and Bosnian troops. Since then telegraphic and telephonic communications have ceased. Basel, Nov. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—The commission of public safety in Trieste, alarmed by the sudden arrival of fleeing Austrian soldiers from Venetia, on Thursday sent a torpedo boat to Venice to ask the commander of the Allied fleet in the Adriatic to occupy Trieste, a despatch from Vienna says. The Allied commander granted the request and, the despatch adds, an Allied naval force landed at Trieste today.

Vienna, Nov. 3.—Via London.—The evacuation of all Serbian territory by the Austrians is imminent. This announcement is made in the official statement from the war office today. The war office statement reads: "The evacuation of all Serbian territory is imminent. On the Italian mountain front our troops, in carrying out war measures of evacuation according to plan, will occupy positions which they held at the beginning of the Italian war. In the Venetian Plain a movement of retreat across the Tagliamento is in progress." Amsterdam, Nov. 2.—German Austrian state council, according to a despatch from Vienna, has issued a proclamation to the soldiers at the front, saying that the government has been taken over by the National Assembly. The assembly will immediately conclude peace, and begin the orderly demobilization of the army, the proclamation declares.

London, Nov. 3.—The Germans are retreating to the east and southeast of Valenciennes. Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight. The British are following the enemy up and have taken prisoners. The statement says: "Following the severe defeat inflicted upon his forces on the Valenciennes front in the past two days, the enemy has today withdrawn from his positions to the east and southeast of Valenciennes. The movement was at once observed and we have pressed the enemy closely during the day, maintaining constant touch with the German rearwards and taking a number of prisoners."

The situation is similar on the other flank, where the Americans have advanced three miles west of the Meuse without meeting much opposition. Apparently the German command is ready to retire the wings to avoid heavy losses. This is not the case, however, around Valenciennes and east of Vouziers. Although three British corps attacked north and south of Valenciennes they were unable to capture the town without hard fighting, the Canadians have the honor of taking Valenciennes. Four thousand prisoners were obtained in this six mile attack. Gouraud's army has met just as stubborn resistance east of Appigny, where the Germans have all the advantages of the terrain.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—Shouting "Down with Wilhelm," Abdicate him immediately," a crowd of several thousand persons, despite the efforts of the police to disperse them, succeeded in reaching the Royal Palace at Stuttgart. Some climbed the palace railings, clamoring for the deposition of the emperor, according to the Weser Gazette. After several scurrillages and an exchange of shots, mounted police drove back the crowd. The demonstration was the sequel of a meeting of independent Socialists, at which resolutions were

passed demanding the establishment of a Socialist republic. At a meeting of the progressive party at Munich, Prof. Quaide, a deputy in the Landtag, declared: "The vital interests of German people demand the Emperor's abdication." A resolution was adopted demanding that the Emperor abdicate in order to attest to the sincerity of Germany's conversion into a people's state.

Paris, Nov. 3.—(4.50 p. m., by The Associated Press.)—Official announcement of the signing of the Austrian armistice had just reached the premiers while they were in session at the apartments of Colonel House, President Wilson's special representative, this afternoon, and gave the greatest satisfaction. It was arranged that the conditions of the armistice would be made public promptly. Copenhagen, Sunday.—Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front, and the Germans, fearing the Allies will march through Austria, are digging trenches and erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier, according to a Vienna despatch to the Politiken. London, Nov. 3.—Late despatches from the battle area above Verdun report that 40,000 Austrians have been detained from the Meuse-Meuse front on their way home. The German retreat on the American front is ascribed to the defection of the Austrians. Vienna, Nov. 3.—Via London.—"In the Italian theatre of the war our troops have ceased hostilities on the basis of an armistice which has been concluded," says the war communication issued today. "The conditions of the armistice will be announced in a later communication."

London, Nov. 3.—With the arrival within the Italian lines of an Austrian officer bearing a white flag the humiliation of the erstwhile dual monarchy is complete. If anything is necessary to show the complete collapse of the enemy it is found in the flag. (Continued on page 3)

The Bridge to the British Market

The Victory Loan is a bridge over which the farmers of Canada drive their hogs, their cattle, their grain and all their surplus crops to the profitable British market.

For the money raised by the Victory Loan enables Canada to give credit to Great Britain. And only by means of that credit can Great Britain buy the products of Canada's farms.

Therefore, when you come forward at your country's call and loyally lend your money that Canada may continue her vigorous prosecution of the war, you are also benefitting yourself and the whole farming community.

It is the duty of every earnest Canadian not only to invest heavily in Victory Bonds 1918, but to work among his neighbors to make the loan a success.

Before the subscription lists close, every man should realize the sterling character of the investment; the good interest return of 5 1/2%; the undoubted security offered in the Bonds of this wealthy nation; and the vital importance to all classes of people, particularly to the farmers, of the Victory Loan 1918.

Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

Progress of the War

(Continued from page 2.)
ures supplied by the Italian com-
municate which reports the cap-
tures of 100,000 prisoners and
more than 2,200 guns. Within a
week the Austrian armies have
been as badly routed as the Rus-
sians in the summer of 1917 fol-
lowing the failure of Brusiloff's
attack. The Italians have land-
ed at Trieste. In the west first
class operations are being con-
ducted, the Germans retreating on
a wide front. Their divisions are
undermanned and their batteries
under-gunned. In Flanders the
British, French and American
units have made a deep advance
to the line of the Scheldt, but
here the enemy withdrew volun-
tarily, offering little resistance be-
yond that supplied by machine
gunners and long range guns.

London, Nov. 4.—An armistice
between Austria and the Italian
forces came into operation at
three o'clock this (Monday) morn-
ing, according to an official an-
nouncement. London, Nov. 3.—
An armistice with Austria was
signed this afternoon by General
Diaz, the Italian commander in
chief, according to an official an-
nouncement made here this even-
ing. The text of the statement
reads: "A telephone message
has been received from the prime
minister in Paris saying that news
has just come that Austria-Hun-
gary, the last of Germany's prop-
has gone out of the war. "The
armistice was signed by General
Diaz this afternoon and will come
into operation tomorrow morning
at three o'clock. The terms will
be published Tuesday."

London, Nov. 4.—Breaking
deeply into the enemy positions
along a thirty mile front today
the British captured more than
ten thousand prisoners and two
hundred guns, Field Marshal
Haig reports tonight. The Brit-
ish have entered Oisy, and fur-
ther north have captured Lan-
crecies. From the latter point to
just west of Guise, which is still
in the enemy's hands, the British
advanced along the Sambre-Oise
Canal and the Oise. Fighting
is proceeding around Lequesnoy,
where the Germans launched a
heavy counter-attack.

The line of the Sambre Canal
was stormed, and the British
made an advance of more than
three miles beyond it to the east.
Gen. Haig's statement, says:
"This morning troops of the
Fourth, Third and First British
Armies attacked between the
Sambre Canal, Oisy and the
River Scheldt, north of Valenci-
ennes. On the whole of this
thirty-mile front troops from the
United Kingdom and New
Zealand have broken deeply into
the enemy's positions. Over ten
thousand prisoners and 200 guns
are already reported captured."

Washington, Nov. 4.—An arm-
istice terms to be offered Germany
have been agreed upon unani-
mously and signed by representa-
tives of the Allied and the
United States at France. It
accepted they mean surrender
and the immediate end of the
war, leaving final peace terms to
the discretion of the victors.
Secretary Lansing announced the
agreement tonight. The condi-
tions follow the outline given by
President Wilson of what he re-
quired to preserve the supre-
macy of the Allied arms and
render Germany powerless to
renew hostilities. Secretary
Lansing announced the agree-
ment tonight, saying that diplo-
matic unity has been completely
achieved under conditions of ut-
most harmony. It is under-
stood the terms are to be sub-
mitted to Germany immediately
and that their publication in full
will follow shortly. The state-
ment has been authorized that
the drastic conditions under
which Austria dropped out of the
war today furnish an accurate
indication of their nature.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Three
hundred thousand Austrian sol-
diers and not less than 5,000
guns had been captured by the
victorious Italian armies before
the armistice went into effect at
three o'clock this afternoon, said
an official despatch tonight from
Rome. This included all cap-
tures since the offensive began
October 24—

Local and Other Items

All German mercantile vessels
interned in Chilean harbors have
been seized by the Chilean
Government.

German authorities have been
notified by the Dutch Govern-
ment that no refugees will be
permitted to cross the Belgian
Netherlands frontier.

American troops occupying the
village of St. Martin Riviere, on
the British front, found within
the bell of the church a power-
ful bomb connected by wire with
the monstrance on the high altar.
The removal of the monstrance for
benediction would have caused
the wreck of the church upon
kneeling worshippers, American
engineers have prepared a report
upon this attempted crime.

Contracts have been placed by
the United States with the Brit-
ish Government for the manu-
facture of 1,800,000 pairs of trou-
sers and 1,400,000 coats for the
American expeditionary forces,
acting Quartermaster General
Wood announced in Washington
on the 4th. At the same time
supplementary orders were placed
for 1,000,000 yards of cloth to
be used in the manufacture of
officers' uniforms.

A drowning accident occurred
off Georgetown harbor Sunday
morning, the victim being a
young man named Rogers about
18 years of age who was cook on
the schooner Swan. This schooner
which was loaded with produce
by Messrs. Poole and
Thompson for Newfoundland,
was homeward bound and when
off Panmure Island the main
boom jibed, knocking Rogers
overboard. The vessel was at
once put about and efforts made
to recover the man but without
avail. The "Swan" then put
back to Georgetown and reported
the accident and set sail again.
The deceased belonged to Marys-
town, Newfoundland, and was a
relative of the captain, whose
name is also Rogers.

The influenza scourge, with
which the city has been afflicted,
has now almost spent itself.
There are yet, it is true, several
cases pending, but so far as we
know there are no new ones.
The ban on the churches was re-
moved at a meeting of the board
of health on Thursday evening of
last week, and the ringing of the
bell in the tower of St. Dun-
stan's Cathedral, at a quarter to
seven on Friday morning, was
the first intimation that a great
number of citizens had of the re-
moval of the interdiction. It can
easily be imagined how great
was the relief felt by the people
generally, that once more regular
services would be held in the
churches, and that, generally
speaking, public meetings of
one kind or another could
be held. The usual services were
held in the Cathedral on Friday,
Feast of All Saints, and on Sat-
urday Feast of All Souls. After
Benediction on Friday evening
A Te Deum of thanksgiving was
sung. On Sunday last, reference
was made at all the Masses in
the Cathedral to the epidemic,
and how it had affected the
Cathedral congregation. It was
announced that, during the
month of October there were
fifty-two burials in the Catholic
Cemetery. It is possible that as
many more took place in the
other cemeteries. This would
seem to indicate that the influ-
enza and pneumonia consequent
upon it, had claimed somewhere
in the vicinity one hundred vic-
tims in Charlottetown and Roy-
alty. At the eleven o'clock Mass
on Sunday, his Lordship the Bishop
was the preacher. He prefaced
his sermon with very touching
references to the scourge through
which the congregation had pass-
ed, and went on to show that
afflictions such as these, from
time to time, fall upon the heads
of people because they seem al-
together to forget God. There
was no doubt, he felt sure, that
the epidemic through which we
had just passed, and from which
the whole world is suffering, was
a punishment for the wickedness
of the people. War, famine and
pestilence usually accompany one
another.

SEALD TENDERS addressed
to the undersigned, and endorsed
Tender for Heating Main Build-
ing, Military Hospital, Charlot-
teton, P. E. I., will be received
until 12 o'clock, noon, FRIDAY,
November 8, 1918, for the heating
apparatus to main building, Char-
lotteton, P. E. I., Island, Military
Hospital.

Plans and Specifications can be
seen and forms of tender ob-
tained at the office of the Chief
Architect, Department of Public
Works, Ottawa, the Superintend-
ent of Dominion Buildings and
the Superintendent of Military
Hospitals, Charlotteton, P. E. I.,
the Superintendent of Dominion
Buildings, St. John, N. B., and
the Inspector of Dominion Build-
ings, Halifax, N. S.

Tenders will not be considered
unless made on the forms sup-
plied by the Department and in
accordance with the conditions
set forth therein.
Each tender must be accom-
panied by an accepted cheque on
a chartered bank payable to the
order of the Minister of Public
Works, equal to 10 p. c. of the
amount of the tender. War Loan
Bonds of the Dominion will also
be accepted as security, or war
bonds and cheques if required to
make up an odd amount.
By order,
R. C. DESBOCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1918.
Nov. 6, 1918—11

DIED.

ROBINS—At Morell east on
October 29th, J. H. Robins
aged 54.

READY—At South Boston, on
Oct. 5th Maggie dearly be-
loved wife of Timothy E.
Ready, formerly of Cove Head
Road. May her soul rest in
Peace.

COMPTON—At Bangor, P. E. I.
on Oct. 30th, 1918, Emma
Brian, beloved wife of Wm. D.
Compton in the 59th year of
her age.

BRADLEY—In this city, Nov.
3rd, Mrs. Edward Bradley,
aged 28 years. R.I.P.

PRAUGHT—At Albery Plains
on Oct. 23rd, Alphonus E.
Praught, aged 26 years. R.I.P.

MONAGHAN—At the City
Hospital Nov. 3rd, Annie
Monaghan aged 27 years.
R. I. P.

LARTER—In this city, Nov. 3,
1918, George Ernest Larter at
the early age of 28 leaving a
wife and four children to
mourn. R. I. P.

CONNORS—At the residence of
his daughter Mrs. James Mc-
Innis, Upper Queen Street,
Charlotteton, on Nov. 5th
John Connors, aged 84. R.I.P.

CURRIE—In this city on No-
vember 5th inst. Donald Cur-
rie aged 74 years. Deceased
belonged to West River, where
he was born and reared on a
farm. He himself, in due
time, became a successful
farmer. He was a man of
more than ordinary intelligence,
who kept himself posted on
current events. He was a
strong conservative and
for a time, represented his
native constituency in the Legis-
lative Assembly. Six years ago
he retired from farming and
came to reside in Charlot-
teton. Since 1912, he had
been Sergeant-at-arms in the
Provincial Legislature. He
leaves a widow three sons and
two daughters to mourn.

The Market Prices.
Butter.....0.50 to 0.50
Eggs, per doz.....0.50 to 0.55
Fowls each.....1.00 to 1.30
Chickens per pair.....1.00 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.05
Beef (small).....0.10 to 0.15
Beef (quarter).....0.03 to 0.11
Mutton per lb.....0.11 to 0.00
Pork.....0.20 to 0.22
Potatoes.....0.60 to 0.65
Hay, per 100 lbs.....0.85 to 0.90
Black Oats.....0.80 to 0.85
Hides (per lb.).....0.16 to 0.17
Calf Skins (per lb.).....0.35 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts.....1.25 to 1.50
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00
Turnips.....0.20 to 0.25
Turkeys (per lb.).....0.25 to 0.30
Peas Hay.....20.00 to 20.00
Straw.....0.60 to 0.60
Ducks per pair.....1.55 to 2.00

FOOTWEAR
FOR
Fall and Winter
All our New Fall Shoes are
here. This year we have many
special lines in each depart-
ment.
Amherst Work Shoes
These shoes are the best heavy shoes made. See
our many lines for men, women and children.
Heavy Rubbers
The kind that keep you warm and dry. We sell
the INDEPENDENT MAKE—Canada's Best.
We are agents for Queen Quality, Invictus, Clarke
Bros. and Amherst Shoes.
BARGAINS
Button Boots for Women, worth \$6.00. Now \$3.98.
Button Boots for Women, worth \$4.00. Now \$2.98.
ALLEY & CO.
135 QUEEN STREET.

NOTICE
Military Service Act, 1917.
EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT
UNDER THE MILITARY
SERVICE ACT.
The following Regulations, recently approved by
the Governor General in Council, impose strict
obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIM-
SELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF
MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN
POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING
THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT
UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.
An employer who is charged with having a
defaulter in his employ must be able to prove
THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS
ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY
AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUES-
TION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPEC-
TION at the time when the employee was taken into
his employment, and that it was reasonably estab-
lished to his satisfaction that the man was not in
default under the Military Service Act. It should be
clearly understood that the Canadian Registration
Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of
general registration, in no way define the status of a
man under the Military Service Act.
REGULATIONS.
"106. Every person who
employs or retains in his service
any man who has deserted or
is absent without leave from
the Canadian Expeditionary
Force, or who is in default in
the performance of any obli-
gation or requirement for re-
porting or for military service,
imposed upon him by the Act
or Regulations, or any procla-
mation thereunder, shall be
guilty of an offence punishable
on summary conviction by im-
prisonment not exceeding six
months, or by a penalty of not
less than One Hundred Dollars,
and of not more than Five
Hundred Dollars, or by both
such imprisonment and fine,
unless such person prove that
he made due inquiry and
that THE MILITARY SER-
VICE PAPERS ISSUED BY
THE REGISTRAR OR THE
MILITARY AUTHORITIES
TO THE MAN SO EM-
PLOYED OR RETAINED
IN HIS SERVICE WERE
PRODUCED FOR HIS IN-
SPECTION, and that it was
reasonably established to his
satisfaction by such inquiry
and papers that the man was
not a deserter or absent from
the force without leave, or in
default in respect of any of
the obligations or requirements
aforesaid."
"106A. Every person who
HARBOURS OR CONCEALS
OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS
ANY MAN WHO IS A DE-
SERTER OR ABSENT
WITHOUT LEAVE FROM
THE CANADIAN EXPE-
DITIONARY FORCE, or
who is in default in the per-
formance of any obligation or
requirement for reporting or
for military service, imposed
upon him by the Act or Regu-
lations, or any proclamation
thereunder, shall be guilty of
an offence punishable upon
summary conviction by im-
prisonment not exceeding six
months, or by a penalty of not
less than One Hundred Dollars
and of not more than Five
Hundred Dollars, or by both
such imprisonment and fine,
unless such person prove that
he was not aware and had no
reasonable ground to suspect
that the man so harboured,
concealed, or assisted was a
deserter or absent from the
forces without leave or in
default in respect of any of the
obligations or requirements
aforesaid."
MILITARY SERVICE
BRANCH.

Your Soldier Boy Wants
HICKEY'S TWIST
No matter where he is, or what a her tobacco he can
get, the Island soldier whochews tobacco is never satisfied
with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.
In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France,
England and the trailing units, they ask for HICKEY'S
TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.
Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the
next parcel.
Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd
CHARLOTTETOWN.

CANADA,
Province of Prince Edward
Island.

In the Probate Court.
Estate of
John G. Graham, late of Gas-
peraux, in Kings County, in
the said Province, Farmer, de-
ceased, testate.

To the Sheriff of the County of
King's County, or to any Con-
stable or literate person
within the said County:
GREETING.
WHEREAS William McLure of
Murray Harbour North in Kings
County aforesaid, farmer, and
William N. McKay of the same
place, farmer, Executors of the
last Will and Testament of the
said John G. Graham, deceased
have by their Petition now on
file prayed that all persons inter-
ested in the said Estate may
appear and show cause if any
they can why the accounts of the
said Estate should not be passed
and why the said Estate should
not be closed.
You are therefore required to
cite all persons interested in the
said Estate to appear before me
at a Probate Court to be held at
my Chambers in the Law Courts
Building in Charlotteton in
Queen's County in the said Pro-
vince on Friday the twenty-
second day of November next
(A. D. 1918) at the hour of
Eleven o'clock forenoon to show
cause why the accounts of the
said Estate should not be passed
and the Estate closed.

Given under my hand and
the Seal of the said Court
of October.
A. D. 1918.
(Esigned)
ENEAS A. MACDONALD,
Judge of Probate

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY AID
VICTORY LOAN



As an instance of how science and industry have co-operated in helping to win
the war, it is interesting to note that Sir Thomas White, K. C. M. G., Minister of
Finance, has made a special "His Master's Voice" Record for the purpose of
actually informing the Canadian Public in his own voice concerning the need of
the second Victory Loan.
Science has thus made it possible for the voice of the Finance Minister to be
heard in thousands of places in every part of the Country at the same time.
The illustration shows Sir Thomas "caught in the act" as he made his special
recording at the laboratories of the Berliner Gramophone Works, Ltd.,
Montreal.

Advertise in The
Herald

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS
The proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.
THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the
Victory Loan 1918
\$300,000,000. 5 1/2% Gold Bonds
Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as
follows:
5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933
Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the
Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlotteton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary
and Victoria.
Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.
Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered
Bank.
Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.
Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest
Income Return 5 1/2% per Annum
Free from taxes—including any Income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of
Canada.
The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions
and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.
Payment to be made as follows:
10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;
20% December 6th, 1918; 20% February 6th, 1919;
30% March 6th, 1919.
The last payment of \$1,165% covers 50% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5 1/2% from
November 1st to due date of the respective instalments.
A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.
Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date
thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum.
This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are charge upon the
Consolidated Revenue Fund.
The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of
previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed
in excess of \$300,000,000.
Conversion Privileges
Bonds of this issue will, in the event of three issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the
remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash
for the purpose of subscription to such issue.
Payments
All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance.
Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to certificatees.
Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Casseways will forward sub-
scriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscription and issue receipts.
Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date there-
after together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may
be made as follows:
If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, pay without interest, or 100%.
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, (\$20.48 per \$100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, (\$20.50 per \$100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, (\$21.54 per \$100.)
If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, (\$21.10 per \$100.)
Denomination and Registration
Bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered
as to principal. The first instalment on these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.
Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct in the name of Government cheque, will be issued in
denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.
Payment of Interest
A full half year's interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.
Form of Bond and Delivery
Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so
indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.
Bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desiring of making
payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to
subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be effected.
Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.
Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be
exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.
Form of Bonds Interchangeable
Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will
have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully
registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.
Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Casseway, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member
thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.
Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Ottawa, October 28th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun
ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD

THE GIRL OF TRALEE

(Written for The Catholic Bulletin by Dr. Jas. Henderson.) I've gone down the road on the way to Tralee...

The King Of Workmen.

This is the tale that is told of Solomon and the Blacksmith whom he placed at his right hand at the feast.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat as much as you should. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

blacksmith to a seat at the table as his equal. Said then Solomon: "Blacksmith, what dost thou say to this?"

Soldier's Graves At Gallipoli.

A cable message has been received in Sydney from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, conveying a further report on the work in connection with the graves of Australians and New Zealanders at Gallipoli.

The Model Student.

When Blessed Edmund Campion was at Dublin University about the year 1570 he wrote for the students a Latin essay entitled "Homo Academicus" or "The Model Student," which he

CONSUMPTION In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption.

TOOK SEVERE COLD SETTLED ON CHEST. Bad Cough for Weeks.

The cold starts with a little running of the nose, the head becomes stuffed up, but little attention is paid to it, thinking perhaps it will go away in a day or two.

Denial of Self.

The very essence of Christianity consists in a willingness to deny self for the benefit of others. Its central fact is redemption by the Cross—a great act of self-sacrificing love on the part of the Son of God for the redemption and restoration of humanity.

Foeh Asks Prayers

Speaking at Baltimore at the reception recently in honor of Cardinal Gibbons' fiftieth anniversary as a Bishop, Monsignor William Barnes, Catholic chaplain of Oxford University, England, asked the Cardinal to appeal to the Catholic children of America to receive Holy Communion for the intention of Marshal Foch.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

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."

The Holiness of the Body.

Just as I may not deny the existence of spiritual beings, though I cannot see them, so neither may I deny the holiness of the body, even though I see it, writes Rev. Bode Jarrett.

Charity of Speech

Charity of Speech is as divine a thing as charity of action. To judge man's motives, believe things as they seem to be until they are proved otherwise, to temper judgment with mercy—surely this is quite as good as to build up churches, establish asylums and found colleges.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

"ALL IN" AS HE THOUGHT Could Not Work or Walk Any Distance.

The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

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.

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."

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.

Agents for P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McHILLAN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN. P. E. ISLAND.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCH (Charlottetown) Branch, Office, Georgetown a.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Summer Footwear

Wear something light and easy on hot days. We carry a full stock for every member of the family

For Women

White Boots (leather or rubber soles) \$3.65 a pair and up

For Men

Canvas Shoes, Sneakers, Low Shoes, for any wear

For Misses & Children

Sandals, Slippers, Pumps, White Canvas Boots and Pumps

TRY HERE

ALLEY & CO.

Live Stock Breeders.

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various livestock for sale.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Change of Time

Commencing Friday, June 28th, 1918, and until further notice, the Car Ferry Prince Edward Island will be with drawn from service between Borden and Tormentine, and the S.S. Northumberland will be placed on the Summerside-Pr. Du Chene route.

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.

E. W. Taylor

Optician, Watchmaker, and Jeweler South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Change in Time Table

Commencing Monday August 19th, 1918, the Car Ferry, Prince Edward Island, will resume service between Borden and Tormentine, and the time table will be the same as was in effect when she was withdrawn, giving two return trips to the Mainland daily.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 6th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Job Printing Done at The Herald Office