

The Herald

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 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Selective Conscription

In this issue we give our readers as full an account of the Conscription debate, in the House of Commons as our space will permit. The division on the motion for second reading of the bill may come now at any time; indeed it may be reached before this day's Herald comes into the hands of our subscribers.

A feature of last week's debate was the number of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ablest Parliamentary supporters who broke away from their Leader, spoke strongly in favor of Sir Robert Borden's Conscription Bill, and announced their intention to vote for it and against Laurier's amendment, favoring a Referendum. To submit the question to a referendum would be nothing more than to delay the whole business; it is tantamount to asking whether or not you are willing to do what you are expected to do. But more Canadian Soldiers are wanted with as little delay as possible.

In considering this question of Conscription, we should bear in mind that its adoption by Sir Robert Borden and his Government is not from choice, but from necessity. Up to the present war the voluntary system was the glory of the British army. Even in this war, for a long time after its inception, recruiting was voluntary, and Kitchener's great army of five million soldiers was raised in this way. But the conflict still rages with unabated fury; the war proves itself more terrible, more sanguinary, and incomparably more gigantic and titanic than anything the world has ever known.

So tremendous has the struggle become that the preservation of our great Empire trembles in the balance, and all constitutional liberty, and civilization itself are threatened. Face to face with such onerous and ominous conditions as these, surely it behoves all lovers of freedom and constitutional liberty to rise to the occasion and do their utmost for the preservation of our country; to beat back the aggressor, to defeat the powerful sanguinary enemy. To accomplish this, men are wanted; but the voluntary system has failed to supply them in sufficient numbers.

The voluntary system having broken down, the necessities of the case demanded that conscription should be inaugurated. Great Britain, some time ago, found it necessary to enact a selective conscription law; the overseas Dominions favor similar legislation, and our last great Ally, the United States, enacted a system of conscription immediately upon her entrance into the war. Great Britain and her allies thus have one form or another of conscription. In the face of these facts can any good reason be advanced why Canada should not have selective conscription?

Sir Robert Borden in the course of last winter, proceeded to Great Britain, and for weeks and months studied, in intimate conjunction with the leaders of the Imperial Government and the greatest statesmen in the Empire, every possible phase of this awful war. He proceeded to the battlefields of France and Flanders, to the very trenches, and saw what was going on there. He saw, and conversed with, our Canadian soldiers at the front, with the wounded in the hospitals, and with our boys wherever employed in our cause. He tells us that everywhere our Canadian soldiers asked, besought and prayed for

help, for reinforcements sufficient to supply the wastage constantly going on.

When Sir Robert Borden returned home he possessed greater and more accurate knowledge of the war than anyone else in Canada. In virtue of this ample knowledge of the real war conditions, and with a full responsibility of his position as Premier of Canada, he comes down to Parliament and proposes his selective conscription bill.

The Canadian troops who have gone over seas entered on their voyage with the God-speed of all classes and conditions of Canadians at home. They felt assured that they would receive from those left behind all the assistance they might need. They are now asking for assistance. Shall we answer their call?

The terms of the selective conscription bill seem to be such as will not work unnecessary hardship. Only those who can reasonably be spared will be asked to go. So far as this Province is concerned, not a great many will probably be requisitioned. The sons of Prince Edward Island have done well in volunteering, and the number now to be appointed will not likely be large.

Hon. Premier Arsenault

As noted elsewhere in this issue Hon. A. E. Arsenault is now Premier and Attorney-General of this Province, in succession to Hon. J. A. Mathieson, elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Province. It was generally thought Hon. Mr. Arsenault would be the new Premier. Hon. Premier Arsenault is a son of the late Senator Arsenault of Egmont Bay, who had been a member of our Legislature for twenty-eight years. He was born at Egmont Bay in 1870, so that he is now forty-seven years of age. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College and St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B. He studied the law in the office of McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie here, and with Hon. Chas. Russell, London, and was admitted to the bar of this Province. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Summerside for several years, in partnership with the present Judge McQuarrie, and is now the head of that law firm.

He was first elected to the Legislature for the third district of Prince County in 1908, which he has continued to represent ever since. He became a member of the Mathieson Government, without portfolio, on its formation in 1911. He is a clever lawyer, a good speaker and keen debater, and has a strong grasp of politics. We bespeak for him a successful Premiership, and extend to him our most cordial congratulations.

The Supreme Court for Queen's County opened here yesterday forenoon, with the full Bench of Judges. After the opening of the Court, Clerk of the Crown Morson read the Commission calling Hon. John Alexander Mathieson to the Chief Justiceship. Judge Fitzgerald then administered to him the oaths of office. His Lordship then delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. In opening he referred to the long and distinguished career on the Bench of his predecessor, Sir William Wilfrid Sullivan, during which time he admirably sustained the very best traditions of the British Bench. Mr. G. S. Inman, President of the Law Society, read a congratulatory address to his Lordship from the Law Society. The address was beautifully engrossed and expressed the pleasure and congratulations of the members of the Bar on his Lordship's promotion. His Lordship replied most felicitously. The Court then took recess.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, former Provincial Secretary of Ontario, has been appointed Food Controller for Canada, by the Dominion Government.

Dominion Parliament

Conscription Debate in the Commons

Ottawa, June 18.—On rising to move the second reading of the military service act Sir Robert Borden was received with loud government cheers. "As I gave on moving the first reading of this bill," said the Prime Minister, "a full explanation of the measure it will not be necessary for me to detain the House at any great length. It is upon the motion which I am now presenting to the House that the bill is to be discussed according to the usage of parliament. In that respect I emphasize what I said when I presented the bill, that no new principle is evoked by the measure now presented. It is based upon precisely the same principle as that embodied in the Bill introduced in 1868 by Sir George Etienne Cartier and confirmed when the militia act was re-enacted in 1904.

"The chief change between this measure and the militia act is this, that under the militia act the selection of men for service in case of emergency is effected by the instrumentality of the ballot, or blind chance, we did not think under the circumstances confronting the country at the present time such a move could be tolerated for a moment. For that reason we brought before the House a measure embodying the principle of compulsory service which was first established in 1868 and which has remained in force ever since. But we have changed the method from blind chance to intelligent selection based upon a consideration of the needs of the country at the present time. We have endeavored to frame the bill in such a manner that the tribunals that will make that selection shall be beyond suspicion, and if in that regard or any other respect any suggestions can be made from either side of this House which would seem to surround this Bill with better safeguards and at the same time not detract from its efficiency we shall be only too glad to consider them."

Proceeding Sir Robert quoted figures recently prepared by Mr. Robert Coates as to the number of men available for military service. According to those figures there were in Canada 760,453 unmarried men between 20 and 45 and 823,096 married men, making a total of 1,583,549. Between the ages of 20 and 24 there were 316,610 single men and 66,247 married men; between 25 and 29 there were 205,125 single men and 165,369 married men; between 30 and 34 there were 112,011 single men and 198,328 married men, giving a total of men married and single between 20 and 34 of 1,066,690. There were in Canada 638,746 single men between 20 and 34 and married men of the same ages 429,944. Of course, said Sir Robert, many of these men would not be fit for military service. Of those who had hitherto volunteered for active service 25 per cent had been rejected on first examination and about 10 per cent had been subsequently rejected.

"Then there are other considerations to be taken into account," continued the Prime Minister, "in connection with the exceptions in the act and the principle on which exemptions are provided for, which I have already explained. I will therefore only say once more that I present this bill, which has been prepared with great care, with an earnest desire to do justice to all parties. I commend it to the House for consideration in the importance which it has been prepared, and I very earnestly hope the opinion of the House with regard to it will be expressed with the least possible delay, in order that whatever support this country can give the gallant men who are supporting the cause of this country and of liberty and humanity at the front today shall be given with the least possible delay." (Loud government cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed the Prime Minister, and concluded his speech by moving, in amendment to the Bill, that a referendum



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thought regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thought in view of securing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk fabrics \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted effect, sateen lined, Black, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor-collared, half belted effects, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, Price \$15.00. Missies shephard cheek suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of Gaverdine, large convertible collar, box back, with all around belt, patch pockets, mercer lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black, silk lined, plain flare skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, \$23.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripes silk, belted effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22
 At **\$22.00** Very attractive suit of soft Taffeta silk, satin lined, shirred back with all around tie belt, trimmed, cold stitching and buttons, large fancy collar, Navy, Copen and Black, extra good value. **\$22.00** At **\$22.00**

A Remarkable Range of Blouses
 The new ideas are always here first—If you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us.
 Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripe, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripes, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of rose or blue, \$3.75.
 White Silk Waists \$2.25
 Georgette Crepe Waists, Maize, Flesh and White 6.00
 Crepe de Chene Waists, in flesh and white, lace trimmed 5.00
 The very latest American idea in yellow marquisette, with large white collar 3.50

When you Choose your New Hat Choose Millinery of Distinction

A woman is more careful about the hat she buys than any part of her attire. She wants a hat that is not only smart and conforms with the fashions of the season, but one also that is becoming and improves her looks. And since you buy a hat to give you most pleasure and satisfaction in wearing why not choose one that will make your friends ask you where you got it and say, "My, what a pretty hat you have on."
 A becoming, pretty hat brings more pleasure in wearing than the question of service, for when you get a hat that you like, you take more care of it and wear it longer hereby increasing its service to you. We have aimed to provide just such hats. Their costs are no more than you would pay for a hat of ordinary type.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50
Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75
NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY
 Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable tees. Some of them are:—
 Brushed wool in green, rose, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00
 Heavy wool sweater, in green, gold, black, open, shawl collar white, with stripe, same color as body \$8.50
 Sweaters shown in all sizes, \$6 to \$4.
 Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collar and scarf \$6.00
 Silk and wool sweater in stripe and white, and green and white \$10.00

Get the New Things When they ARE New

Moore & McLeod, Limited
 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE
 Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean
 Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

SPECIAL NOTICE
 Canadian Government Railways
 Commencing tomorrow Thursday 10th inst., a special passenger train will leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a. m. daily Sunday excepted for Tignish and return. The train will connect with Steamers at Summerside morning and evening, and will leave Summerside for Tignish 9.45 a. m. and returning leave Tignish at 3.00 p. m. This service will remain in force until Summer Time table comes into force on the 21st inst.
 District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 9th, 1917.

J. D. STEWART
 Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
 OFFICE:
NEWSON BLOCK
 Charlottetown.
 Branch Office, Georgetown.
 Money to Loan on Real Estate.
 Dec 13, 1916—yly.
Get your Printing done at the Herald Office



Fresh Arrivals in DRESS SILKS

WHITE SILKS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER than they used to be—they have not suffered the immense advances that have been the rule in some lines. Perhaps, that's one reason why silks are more popular than ever.

New weaves today—
 SHATUNGS, natural undyed, widths, 34 and 36 inches. Prices 65, 75, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.15.
 Extra heavy shantung, smooth corded finish, for suits or separate coats, 36 in., 2.00.
 Fancy sport shatungs, large fancy colored, spot on natural ground, very new, 36 inch. Price 1.00 and 1.35.
 Black shantung, clear, bright, black, 34 inch, 1.25.
 WASHABLE HABUTAIS. This silk can be washed as easily as a piece of white cotton.
 In white 75c., 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.65, 36 inch.
 Black and navy, 36 inch, 1.25.
 Fancy striped wash silk, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60.
 Taffetas, Black, 36 inch, 1.75, 2.00, 2.35, 40 inch 2.90.
 Navy 1.75, 1.80, 1.90, 2.25.
 Old Rose, Green, Brown and Cream, 36 inches, 1.75.
 DUCHESS MOUSSELINE, a beautiful bright satin finished silk, very dressy, in dark navy, bright navy, Copenhagen, old rose, maize, ivory and black, 36 inch, 2.00.
 PALETTE DE CHENE, black dark navy, light navy, Copenhagen, old rose, bottle green, gray riseda, pink, sky, yellow, mauve, navy and brown, 36 inch, 1.50 per yard.
 FANCY SILKS, in shots and stripes, for suits, separate blouses or trimming, at 1.80, 2.00, 2.25.
 NARROW WIDTH SILKS, in nearly all plain colors, and quite a number of fancy, suitable for trimmings and millinery, 19 inch, 75c. to 1.50 per yard.
 GEORGETTE CREPE, in the following colors: black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, maize, mauve, pink, sky, cream, 40 inches wide, 1.60 yard.
 NINONS, in the same colors, 1.40 yd.
 CREPE DE CHENE, navy, black and Copenhagen, 40 inch, 1.50; roca yellow, mauve, cream, 1.80.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 30th August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail route No. 3 from Bonshaw, P. E. Island, from the 1st October 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 Bonshaw, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.
 JOHN F. WHEAR,
 Post Office Inspector of P. E. I.
 Charlottetown, June 15, 1917.
 June 20, 1917—31

(Continued from page two.)

be had. We published last week the referendum resolution.

Sir George Foster replied, and is reported to have delivered one of the great speeches of his career. He was merciful to the Liberal leader, purposely merciful, but at all times he had the opposition at his mercy, and time and again he literally swept the House off its feet by his eloquent, masterly and forceful presentation of the case for conscription. Referring to Sir George's speech, the correspondent of the St. John Standard says: "St. John people remember Sir George best by the wonderful effort he made on the occasion of his nomination as a candidate against the Hon. A. G. Blair. That was years ago, but the Foster of today is the Foster of old, as eloquent, as logical, telling as ever. The galleries were crowded, the attendance being limited only to the accommodation of the chamber. The seats on the floor were well filled.

Sir George was greeted with storms of applause. He opened by saying that nothing could be more mild than the manner in which Sir Wilfrid had handled the conscription matter, and nothing more indefinite than his arguments against it. Sir Wilfrid's opposition had been mostly on constitutional grounds, and to hear him speak one would never have thought that battles were being fought today in France and Flanders, or that Canadians there were fighting and dying for the cause of Empire and in defence of this country. No one to hear Sir Wilfrid would ever have thought that when those brave soldiers went overseas they were cheered by Liberals and Conservatives alike, and every man of those now in uniform had the right to expect that this country was behind him and would support him to the end. Laurier had been among those in Ottawa who had said farewell to those boys, had said God speed and promised their support of the country, and he gave no intimation at that time that at some future date he might ask for a referendum to decide that support should be continued.

Sir George took issue with Sir Wilfrid as to the power of the militia act. He contended that its power was to defend Canada wherever Canada was menaced and the common sense construction of such a measure was that the means of defence should be applied at the point where the danger threatened. Sir Wilfrid was more optimistic than he dared to be when he declared that Canada was in no danger of invasion. The United States was in no danger of invasion and according to Sir Wilfrid's argument should have sat stonily by and permitted the fighting in Europe to go on. Yet that nation, greater and more powerful than Canada, had decided to engage in war and had sent her feet and her soldiers to the spot where danger threatened. To secure these soldiers the United States would use a measure of conscription.

Ottawa, June 19.—If it is permissible to use the language of the sporting column to describe the situation at Ottawa today it can fairly be said that Sir George E. Foster by his eloquent address of Monday so completely put "the Indian sign" on the opposition to the conscription measure that the issue seems to have gone out of it. In the House this afternoon Mr. Guthrie, the stalwart Liberal member for South Wellington, openly announced that he had broken with his leader on the question of compulsory service and would support the government measure. Mr. Guthrie spoke for two hours resuming after the dinner recess. His address, which dealt thoroughly and fairly with all the phases of the difficulty now facing the Canadian people, was moderate in language and high in tone, and at the conclusion he expressed the hope that a coalition agreement would be reached by which both parties could solidly unite for the purpose of assisting in every way the measures necessary to the winning of the war.

Ottawa, June 20.—Hon. Mr. Crothers was received with government applause on rising to continue the debate in the House of Commons today on the military service act. He declared as it required very little to show the justification of the bill. Canada has determined to go into the war and to stay in it until it was won, (hear, hear). Now more men were needed to support the soldiers at the front. It was admitted that more men could not be secured under the voluntarily system. The time had come when in order to fill the gaps and answer the call of our men fighting in the trenches we must have compulsory service and this principle was the only question now at issue before parliament. Canada he said has gone into the war whole-heartedly with the united and whole-hearted support of the people. When the government declared for war there might have been a demand for a referendum or election. That would have been the time for such a demand but no such demand was thought of, and Mr. Crothers quoted from the speeches of Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the special session of parliament in 1914 to emphasize his point. On that occasion every member had pledged himself and his constituents to do everything possible to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. "We pledged the men who went to the front that we would stand by them so long as the war lasted. We entered into a covenant with every man who enlisted that if they would take the position involving the greatest sacrifice possible, if they would go to the front and risk their lives for the freedom of this country we would supply the equipment and the munitions and send him assistance as it might be necessary so long as the war lasted." Didn't we give him a promise and a covenant that we would do that? What we proposed now? That we abandon the men who have gone to the front, that we should desert the men who have risked their lives for our freedom.

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with the exception of a salient situated 400 metres northeast of this farm, where enemy groups are still maintaining themselves. "The artillery action remains very lively in this region. Between Hurbise and Craonne our first lines were quite violently bombarded. "In Champagne the advance made this morning by our troops northeast of Mont Carnillet was accomplished under particularly brilliant conditions. A German attempt to recapture positions which we had taken from them on the 18th between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond was repulsed by our grenadiers, who taking the offensive in their turn pursued, the enemy detachments into their own trenches which they captured. We made also an advance of 300 metres in depth of an extent of 600 metres. About 100 Germans dead remained on the ground.

London, June 22.—The War Office communication tonight says: "A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night east of Epehy. The enemy left several of their dead on our wire entanglements, and a few wounded Germans were made prisoners. "An enemy attempt to capture one of our posts near the Guillemont Farm, in the neighborhood, also failed. "Work in conjunction with our artillery was continued by our airplanes yesterday, and despite the bad weather good results were obtained. In air fighting one German airplane was brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

London, June 24.—"Hostile raids were attempted this morning southeast of Gravelle and southeast of Armentieres," says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. "In each case the enemy troops were caught under our fire and failed to reach our trenches. The enemy's artillery was active today in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood, north of Scarpe, and in the neighborhood of Messines."

Petrograd, June 24.—Lively scouting operations between the Russian and Austrian lines in Galicia are reported in today's war office statement, which follows: "In Galicia, in the region of Grakoyev, an enemy scouting party attempted to gain information of our position, but was dispersed by one of our patrols. The commander of the party, Lieut. Luracey, assembled his men and by means of bayonet fighting and the use of hand grenades they succeeded in breaking through and returning to their trenches without the loss of a man. Lieut. Luracey received several serious wounds. On the remainder of the front and on the Rumanian front there were fusillades."

Rome, June 24, via London.—The official statement issued by the war office today says: "On the Upper Riodi and in the Cordevele valley early yesterday morning the enemy, after intense artillery preparation, attacked advanced posts on Mount Settass. The attack was promptly stopped and a counter-attack quickly drove back the enemy with considerable losses."

Paris, June 21.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "In the course of the day fighting was continued to our advantage east of Vauxaillon. A counter-attack by our troops in a trench section occupied by the enemy in the sector of Moisy Farm gave important results. At this hour we have retaken all of our positions

President of the Executive Council and of the several offices held by him, and also the resignation of his colleagues as members of the said Council. On the recommendation of the retiring President of the Council the Lieut. Governor was pleased to call upon the Honourable Aubin E. Arseneault to form a new administration, which was accordingly done and approved by His Honour, the Lieut. Governor. The personnel of the newly appointed Executive is as follows: Hon. Aubin E. Arseneault, President of Council and Attorney-General. Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Prov. Secy-Treas. and Commissioner of Agriculture. Hon. James A. McNeill, Commissioner of Public Works. Hon. Charles Dalton, Hon. Murdoch Kennedy, Hon. S. R. Jenkins, Hon. H. D. McEwan and Hon. Leonard Wood, without portfolio. There is still one vacancy to be filled. During the meeting the members present took the opportunity of congratulating their former premier on his elevation to the office of Chief Justice, expressing their regret at the severance of their pleasant relations as colleagues, and wishing him a happy, successful and prosperous career in the high and honourable position to which he had been called.

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President of the Executive Council and of the several offices held by him, and also the resignation of his colleagues as members of the said Council. On the recommendation of the retiring President of the Council the Lieut. Governor was pleased to call upon the Honourable Aubin E. Arseneault to form a new administration, which was accordingly done and approved by His Honour, the Lieut. Governor. The personnel of the newly appointed Executive is as follows: Hon. Aubin E. Arseneault, President of Council and Attorney-General. Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Prov. Secy-Treas. and Commissioner of Agriculture. Hon. James A. McNeill, Commissioner of Public Works. Hon. Charles Dalton, Hon. Murdoch Kennedy, Hon. S. R. Jenkins, Hon. H. D. McEwan and Hon. Leonard Wood, without portfolio. There is still one vacancy to be filled. During the meeting the members present took the opportunity of congratulating their former premier on his elevation to the office of Chief Justice, expressing their regret at the severance of their pleasant relations as colleagues, and wishing him a happy, successful and prosperous career in the high and honourable position to which he had been called.

London, June 22.—The War Office communication tonight says: "A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night east of Epehy. The enemy left several of their dead on our wire entanglements, and a few wounded Germans were made prisoners. "An enemy attempt to capture one of our posts near the Guillemont Farm, in the neighborhood, also failed. "Work in conjunction with our artillery was continued by our airplanes yesterday, and despite the bad weather good results were obtained. In air fighting one German airplane was brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

London, June 24.—"Hostile raids were attempted this morning southeast of Gravelle and southeast of Armentieres," says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. "In each case the enemy troops were caught under our fire and failed to reach our trenches. The enemy's artillery was active today in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood, north of Scarpe, and in the neighborhood of Messines."

Petrograd, June 24.—Lively scouting operations between the Russian and Austrian lines in Galicia are reported in today's war office statement, which follows: "In Galicia, in the region of Grakoyev, an enemy scouting party attempted to gain information of our position, but was dispersed by one of our patrols. The commander of the party, Lieut. Luracey, assembled his men and by means of bayonet fighting and the use of hand grenades they succeeded in breaking through and returning to their trenches without the loss of a man. Lieut. Luracey received several serious wounds. On the remainder of the front and on the Rumanian front there were fusillades."

Rome, June 24, via London.—The official statement issued by the war office today says: "On the Upper Riodi and in the Cordevele valley early yesterday morning the enemy, after intense artillery preparation, attacked advanced posts on Mount Settass. The attack was promptly stopped and a counter-attack quickly drove back the enemy with considerable losses."

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Local and Other Items

Hon. Mr. Sevigny, has declared himself strongly in favor of the Conscription Bill.

It is reported from Athens that the Greek cabinet has resigned and that Venizelos has been asked to form a new ministry.

Dr. Michael Clark, stalwart Liberal, made a very strong speech in the House of Commons in favor of conscription and against a referendum.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons on the 21st that orders had been issued that all enemy aliens should cease to be members of any British order of chivalry to which they belonged before the war.

Premier Arsenault received a warm welcome on Sunday from his constituents at Mount Carmel on his visit to that thriving locality and was the recipient of an address appropriate to the occasion.

Herbert Hoover, the United States food administrator, declares that with proper regulation the price of flour should not have been over \$9 a barrel and that \$50,000,000 a month is being taken by middlemen and speculators who ought to be eliminated.

The feast of St. Alaisius, Patron Saint of the League of the Cross, was appropriately celebrated by that Society, in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last. The members approached Holy Communion at an early Mass, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, they assembled in the Cathedral when an excellent and appropriate sermon on the life of St. Alaisius was preached by His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary. The services concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A fatal accident occurred near Alberton Railway station on Wednesday morning last about six-twenty, after the arrival of the train, on her way from Tignish to Charlottetown. A flying shunt was made of a car from the switch to the main line. The car was loaded with mackerel and was being brought up from the wharf. Joseph Murphy a young man of 27, started to cross the track. He was struck by the car and instantly killed his body being about a hundred yards away, and did not notice the car coming. The deceased was the son of John Murphy and besides his parents he leaves several brothers and sisters to mourn. R. I. P.

A particularly sad and sudden death occurred on Tuesday 19th inst. at Merry River when Mr. John T. Lowe, Junior, passed away. He left home at 7.30 a.m. and went to the river for a load of mud. Returning about an hour afterwards with his load and seated on his wagon, while passing through the village about a quarter of a mile from his home, he fell dead, the body falling to the road. He was in his usual health apparently up to the moment of his death. Heart failure was supposed to have been the cause. He was 37 years of age and was a son of Mr. John Lowe, Senior. He leaves to mourn his wife and three children besides his father and mother, two brothers and four sisters. He was a prominent and successful farmer and for some time past was an agent of the Massey Harris Company. He was a man of excellent character, a good neighbor and a kind and loving husband and father. To the bereaved family the Herald tenders deepest sympathy.

ARTHUR NEWBERRY, JOHN ANDERSON, L. B. McMILLAN, H. H. SHAW, F. KEOUGHAN, and all the other officials of the building. Hon. Mr. Mathieson made a fitting reply, expressing his regret at parting with the officials. He declared that during his regime he had the full support and co-operation of the whole staff and commended them for their diligence and close application to the duties of their offices. He expressed regret that the circumstances of the province did not permit of giving such remuneration to all as is necessary at the present time and expressed the hope that financial conditions of the province would before long permit of an improvement in this regard.

SEALING TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 30th August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No 1 from East Baitie, P. E. Island, from the 1st October 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 this Baitie, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, June 23, 1917. June 27, 1917-31

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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 a Buying Mood.

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

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse

- 1000 bags Bran, best quality
300 bags Middlings
400 bags Cracked Corn
250 bags Cornmeal
600 bags Oilcake
Meal (old process). Several cars
Good Hay
1500 bushels Feed Oats
Cracked Grain, &c. &c.
Lowest Prices
Wholesale and Retail

Carter & Co. Ltd.

Queen Street Warehouse

Just Received

4 Cars Hay

(GOOD NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY)

1 CAR OF Black Oats

A Limited Quantity of Bran Middlings Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal

All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Due to Arrive at an early date

LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Flour, Bran and Feed Wheat.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

Cor. Great George and Kent Streets

Through Car Service Moncton to Levis, via Edmundston - Good Connection for Fredericton

Summer Time Table Canada Government Railways

With the summer time table in effect Sunday, June 10th, passengers will be able to leave Moncton 4.00 p. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and travel in through car, via Edmundston, to Levis, arriving there at 10.25 a. m. the following day. Returning the through car will leave Levis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 4.30 p. m. and arrive at Moncton at 12.05, noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

By the same trains and on the same days from Moncton there is a good connection at McGivney for Fredericton, passengers arriving in the Capital City at 9.45 p. m. Returning passengers can leave Fredericton at 6.40 a. m. and arrive in Moncton at 12.05 noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—the quickest time between the two cities, Moncton and Fredericton. June 20th, 1917.—21



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order, R. C. DESROCHES, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. June 20, 1917.—21

The Fatal Admission

"He's a failure!" said his neighbor. But he wasn't one, you bet! For he started on to labor As he'd never labored yet; And he did his daily duty with a grim, determined smile— For a fellow's not a failure who keeps busy all the while.

"The Rose of Yesterday"

No wonder that Brenda's heart was stirred as she walked along the path to the beach. This was the most delightful holiday she had ever had, and this village clustered on the strip of land between the mountains and the ocean seemed to her the fairest place on earth.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

love she had felt for no one since her mother had died five years before. That there was some mystery about her she could not fail to note, but made no effort to force her confidence. Often it seemed that the wall of reserve would be broken down, but by a supreme effort she would regain her self-control.

It was the hour of sunset, the mountain ridge was like a line of gold, and overhead the soft clouds still lingered in the cloud-masses, but on the mountain side the mists were gathering, veiling in their folds alike bleak rock and living green.

"Did I frighten you? I did not mean to. I am sorry. But you were so lost in thought that you did not notice my coming. Oh, are you a Catholic?"

"I am, thanks be to God," replied Brenda, rising, for there was no mistaking the dismay in the other's tone, even if she failed to note how quickly the hand had been drawn back at the touch of the Rosary.

"Do not be offended," pleaded Miss Fortescue. "I have felt so drawn to you in these days, and desirous of your friendship. I have never had much to do with Catholics, but I always had an idea they were ignorant and superstitious. Now, I know you are not the first; have we not talked on books for many days, and, young as you are, you are well read. But it seems to me this," she touched the Rosary, "is certainly superstitious. What can you want with a string of beads to say prayers on; surely the heart can go out to God without that?"

Then Brenda, seeing that the other was in earnest, sat down again, and explained clearly and simply the mysteries, joyful, sorrowful and glorious, and the recital of the rosary blends vocal and mental prayer. Then, gathering courage, she spoke of the Blessed Mother of God, given to us as Mother also, by those dear words on Calvary; of the love that fails not when earthly affections fail, making childhood purer and more blessed, strengthening the heart when temptations gather, giving courage and help when the fight is hard and bitter, and throwing its gentle light on the valley of the shadow.

her tone, "had I but a faith like that to lean on, in the hour of darkness and despair, even this bitterness might have been sweet, and a ray of hope might have shone where all is now darkness. You are young; you do not realize how cruel life can be, how bitter the cup that must be drunk to the very dregs. In vain we seek to avoid sorrow; it steals upon us and blots out our hopes and aspirations as yonder mists had blotted out the hills."

"Look higher," cried Brenda, her voice vibrant with emotion; over the earth the shadows may rest, but see the glory of the stars," and she pointed to where in the horizon the evening star gleamed in fitful splendor. A long, low cry broke from the other's lips, and ere Brenda could stop her she had gone.

Day after day passed, and she had made no sign, and in a short time now all opportunity would be gone. In vain Brenda haunted the beach; the slender, black-robed figure never appeared, and it was with a sinking heart she turned homeward on her last evening. Tomorrow she would be back in the city, and she longed to see her friend once more before leaving, yet she could not bring herself to break the silence first. When she entered the cottage where she was staying, a note was handed to her, and her heart bounded with joy, for, though she had never seen it before, she felt sure the delicate characteristic writing must be that of Miss Fortescue. She was not mistaken, and though it was but a short note asking her to call at "Rose Cottage" that evening, she felt that all would come right. As she paused at the gate she noted the fragrance of the roses, whose abundance gave the tiny cottage its name, and she lingered along the path, her hostess came to greet her.

"I feared I behaved very badly that evening and since; but you must pardon me, dear; I was more moved than I care to confess, and though I have been trying to shut my heart against what you said I find I cannot. Let us sit here on the veranda, I want to tell you about myself, and I prefer the friendly darkness."

"If you would rather not," began Brenda.

"Ah, but I must, only very briefly though. I have eaten out my heart in silence too long. The profession you aspire to was mine. My voice was marvelous, so every one said, and a golden future lay before me. I loved! I was loved; all life was fair; then the mists fell, and all was blotted out. I listened to the malicious gossip of one I deemed a friend, listened and believed, and quarreled with Leonard. He left in anger, and I never saw him again, for he went to Western America and died there. I was miserable when he went away and grew careless. One night, on leaving the concert hall, I contracted a cold, and, neglecting it, became seriously ill. My recovery was slow, and then the blow fell—my voice was gone; all my dreams of triumphs faded as utterly as my dreams of love. I was persuaded to try a milder climate than that of Europe and came out to Australia some twelve years ago. Since then I have drifted from city to city, until I found this haven of peace. I am still a young woman, but hope is dead; for me life has nothing but weariness. I have had my day, though it was short enough, and you know how the poet says: 'Each morn a thou'and roses brings, you say. Yes, but where leaves the rose of yesterday?'

"The rose of yesterday, how truly that describes my hopes, myself." "Do you not think," said Brenda, striving to find some means to bring comfort to this stricken heart, "that your past is too bitterly sad? A good and learned friend of mine told me once to read two chapters of the 'Imitation' for every verse of this."

"Maybe you are right, but I love the bitterness, at least I did, but since you spoke that evening I have been thinking of what you said. A mother's love, that I have never known, and when you spoke of Mary, our Mother; of help and strength, and comfort, my heart cried out in its loneliness for all you had and I lacked. Your holiday is up soon. Tomorrow! Well, at least you will write to me and tell me more of this beautiful faith that seems the branch of healing for every Marah. It is strange for a Christian to say, but I've never known

BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

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

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

Bronchitis should never be neglected. If it is some serious lung trouble will undoubtedly follow.

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

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

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by THE T. M. MANNING CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

God as you seem to know Him, and yet if I could know and love—"

"Ah, pray to the Sacred Heart of our Dear Lord; He will help you. He will guide. See, I'll give you this Rosary; it was my mother's. I will teach you how to say it and then say it every day, call every day on Him Who has said, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are burdened.'"

It was some six weeks later that Brenda, on opening the usual weekly letter from her friend by the sea, found only a few words written on the sheet—"I was received into the Church today, and I know now. With God nothing is impossible, and bud and blossom may return even to the rose of yesterday."

"A letter in a strange hand from the South Coast," said Brenda one day, less than a month after; "I wonder has anything happened to Rosemary?"

The smile faded as she read the note from the good priest she had known down here. Miss Fortescue was dead, and Mother Church had but gathered her into her arms to lay her in those of death. She sent Brenda a last message; with dimming eyes the girl read the faint uncertain characters—"Our Dear Mother, Queen of the Rosary; a place at her feet for the 'rose of yesterday.'"—Austrian Messenger.

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

Hobo—Just a dime, please, mister. Me pal's stranded two miles up in de air in his airyplane, an' ain't got gasoline 't come down.

BEWARE OF WORMS. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Mrs. Housekeep—You don't mean to tell me that you were ever a poet! Weary Willie—Yes inum, when I was younger. That was how my 'feet first went astray.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER. Do you always stutter like that? asked the doctor examining the recruit. N-no, sir, was the reply. "Only w-w-when I t-talk."

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

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

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices. INVICTUS. About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines. TODAY We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago. TRY US. ALLEY & CO. Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE. Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean. Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves, HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

FOR 1917 We have a nice assortment of the following lines: Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp, Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap, Cuff links in both plain and engraved, Collar studs with short and long posts, Chains with and without, Pendants and Locketts, Gents' chains in a variety of styles, also fobs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Clocks and Watches, Eyeglasses, Spectacles. In our work Dept. we clean and repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Barometers, Musical Boxes, Size and fit lenses, Stones to Rings, ect etc. E. W. TAYLOR JEWELER.....OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

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 worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unglutiate leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast. If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book. R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. C. CHARLOTTETOWN. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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. All Druggists