

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 87



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteaded area 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 homesteaded patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm 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 Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

Fire Insurance

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

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—1f



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 Peak'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 Peak's Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
June 26, 1918—81

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 24th, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.						
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
4.00	12.15	6.25	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 11.55	11.10	10.15
5.20	1.48	7.25	Hunter River	10.47	10.10	8.40
6.05	2.50	7.58	Emerald Junc.	10.09	9.40	7.40
6.50	3.30	8.24	Kennington	9.27	9.10	6.50
7.20	4.10	8.50	Arr. Summerside	Dep. 9.10	8.45	6.10
8.50	P.M.		Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.35	5.35	
9.48	12.20	2.10	Port Hill	7.40	5.58	
10.37	3.57		O'Leary	6.52	2.35	
11.18	5.07		Alberton	6.05	1.07	
11.55	6.05		Arr. Tignish	Dep. 5.30	12.05	
9.45			Dep. Emerald Junc.	Arr. 7.20		
10.45			Arr. Borden	Dep. 6.20		
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 9.50	5.50	
3.05	6.45		Port Hill	7.40	4.15	
4.15	8.35		Mt. Stewart	8.35	3.17	
4.42	9.12		Morell	8.07	2.17	
5.02	9.42		St. Peters	7.45	2.40	
6.05	11.15		Arr. Souris	Dep. 6.45	1.15	
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Elmira	Arr. 5.25		
7.20						
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.35	3.55	
4.15	8.50		Cardigan	7.37	2.39	
5.04	10.00		Montague	7.13	2.10	
5.25	10.40		Georgetown	Dep. 6.35	1.09	
6.00	11.20					
Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.15	10.05	
4.00	3.30		Vernon River	8.20	8.51	
5.15	5.15		Murray Har.	Dep. 6.20	7.20	
6.45	7.25					

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines)
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent

CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS

OUR LINES
Heny & Baynes Carriages Now Opening
A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.
Harness and Harness Parts, Collars, &c., &c.
Everything that you can possibly require for your horse in great variety.
Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Churns, Page Wire Fence, Lawn Fence and Gates.
We carry in stock now a complete line of Fence for the Farm, for the Field, for the Garden and the Lawn.
PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.
Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

85 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WIRE FENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 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.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Our Own Saint Rose

On August 30 the Church celebrates the feast of America's own Saint, the Virgin Rose of Lima. The child of predestination was marked from her infancy with miraculous gifts and favors. The flowers themselves recognized her as their queen and to do her homage blossomed out of season. The trees bent down their branches to her, and even the insects formed themselves into choirs, while the birds vied with her in celebrating the praises of their common Master. She beautifully makes pray upon the names of her parents when she would sing: "O my Jesus, how beautiful Thou art among the olives and the flowers, and Thou dost not disdain Thy Rose!" She was the daughter of Gaspard Flores and Maria Oliva. In the Bull of canonization, Clement X relates how one day when Rose was very ill the infant Jesus appeared and played with her. He taught her in a manner suitable to her tender age the value and the advantages of suffering. He left her full of joy and endowed her with an heroic love of the Cross. In legend we learn how far the Saint carried out in her rigorous penances the lesson that she had learned from the infant Jesus Himself. When some one exhorted her to courage in the super-human agonies of her last illness, she replied: "All I ask of my Spouse is that He will not cease to burn me with the most scorching heat till I become a ripe fruit that He will deign to cull from this earth for His Heavenly home."

EARLY DEATH.

They tried to assure her that she would go straight to Heaven and her answer well expressed her character. "I have a Spouse. Who will do all that is greatest, and Who possesses all that is rarest, and am I to expect only little things from Him?" When only thirty one years of age, at midnight on the Feast of Saint Bartholomew, in the year 1617, she received her reward and heard the cry: "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh!" Not only in Peru but throughout the whole of the Americas prodigies of conversion and miracles signaled the death of this humble Virgin who had been hitherto very little known. The Sovereign Pontiff in the Bull of canonization, said: "It has been judicially proved that, since the discovery of Peru, no missionary has been known to obtain so universal a moment of repentance." The Liturgy of the Church gives us this beautiful account of her saintly life. "The first flower of sanctity that blossomed in South America, the Virgin Rose, was born of Christian parents at Lima. From her very cradle she gave clear signs of her future holiness. Her baby face appeared one day changed in a wonderful way into the image of a rose, and from this circumstance she was called Rose. Later on the Virgin Mother of God gave her also her own name, bidding her to be called thenceforward Rose of St. Mary. At five years of age she made a vow of perpetual virginity, and when she grew older, fearing her parents would compel her to marry, she secretly cut off her hair which was very beautiful. Her fasts exceeded the strength of human nature. She would pass whole Lent without eating bread, living on five grains of a citron a day.

PENANCE AND SUFFERING.

"She took the habit of the Third Order of St. Dominic and after that redoubled her austerities. Her long and rough hair-shirt was armed with steel points, and day and night she wore under a veil a crown studded in side with sharp nails. Following the arduous example of Saint Catherine of Siena, she wound an iron chain three times round her waist, and made herself a bed of the knotty trunks of trees, filling the vacant spaces between persons in various parts of them with potshards. She built France, by all of whom it was herself a narrow little cell in a distant corner of the garden and there devoted herself to the

contemplation of heavenly things, subduing her feeble body by iron disciplines, fasting and watching. Thus she grew strong in spirit, and continually overcame the devils, spurning and dispelling their deceptions.

"Though she suffered greatly from severe illness, from the iron disciplines, fasting and watching. During fifteen years, she suffered for several hours a day terrible desolation and dryness of spirit, but she bore this suffering worse than death itself, with undaunted courage. After that period, she was given an abundance of heavenly delights, she was honored with visions, and felt her heart melting with seraphic love. Her Angel-Guardian, Saint Catherine of Siena and our Lady used often to appear to her with wonderful familiarity. She was privileged to hear these words from our Lord: "Rose of My Heart, be thou My bride." At length she was happily introduced into the paradise of her Spouse, and being famous for miracles both before and after her death, Pope Clement X solemnly enrolled her among the Holy virgins."

Basilica To The Sacred Heart

More than fifty years ago, says the London Tablet, a saintly French priest, Pere Eymard, founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Sacrament (known in English-speaking countries as the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament) conceived the idea of purchasing the site of the Cenacle at Jerusalem, in order to build upon it a church where there might be perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. It was to be a shrine where prayer would be offered up day and night for the Supreme Pontiff, for the Church, for the pardon and conversion of the world, for the triumph of faith and of love for the Blessed Sacrament.

"The day that we got possession of the Cenacle," Pere Eymard said, "I will go through Europe on foot, staff in hand, begging for money in order to build a magnificent basilica there." His efforts were fruitless—there were too many difficulties in the way. The time was not yet ripe for the fulfilment of his desire. He died in 1808. But fifty years later an event occurred which would have filled his heart with joy had he been living.

On December 9, 1917, after a battle fought and won on the Feast of Our Lady's Immaculate Conception, Jerusalem was surrendered by the Turks to a Christian power. The Holy places, sanctified by the life and death of the Divine Redeemer, passed into British hands, never again, we trust, to come into the possession of those who profess the teaching of Mohammed, or of those who disregard the principles of Christianity.

Strangely enough, more than two years before the capture of Jerusalem from the Turks, the idea of building a basilica to the Sacred Heart in that city was conceived by one who had already been one of the originators of the idea of a basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, two devout Christians in France started the idea of a national basilica to the Sacred Heart, which idea resulted in a national vow and in the erection of the votive basilica of Montmartre. On Whit Sunday, 1915, one of these two persons, whilst hearing the Holy Father's Mass at the Vatican, pledged himself anew for the realization of a world-wide vow to the Sacred Heart. His side with sharp nails. Following the approval of several bishops, to whom he made it known. Later he communicated the idea to the soldier priests of France, to the soldiers at the front, and to other persons in various parts of the world, filling the vacant spaces between them with potshards. She built France, by all of whom it was herself a narrow little cell in a distant corner of the garden and there devoted herself to the

of prayer, celebrated in the chapel of the Monastery of the Visitation at Toulouse, his Grace, the Archbishop of Toulouse recited aloud the formula of the vow. On January 1, 1918, the vow was solemnly renewed by his lordship the Auxiliary Bishop of Toulouse in the Church of St. Sernin, in thanksgiving for the deliverance of Jerusalem.

Such is a brief account of the origin of the vow of the Catholic world to the Sacred Heart, to obtain peace for the world in justice and in charity. I may be called, in short, "the devotion of the vow." The chief end of the devotion is the establishment and the recognition of the reign, social and universal, of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. France by her national basilica of Montmartre, has acknowledged the reign of the Sacred Heart throughout the nation; the Catholic world, by the basilica at Jerusalem, will proclaim the reign of the Sacred Heart over the entire world. In the words of his Grace the Archbishop of Toulouse: "What a glorious achievement! The whole human race, troubled and repentant, turning with confidence towards Calvary, whence, salvation first came."

The object of the vow is to obtain money for the basilica, and for this purpose the smallest offerings will be accepted. The end of the vow is the establishment of the reign of Christ upon this earth; and therefore it is the making of the vow itself which is all important, for it is an act of religion and sacrifice which will draw down the blessing of heaven.

Money is needed for the basilica, but though this is necessary, it is less important than an immense number of associates united around the Heart of Jesus in one same act of faith and of reparation in order to obtain speedy help from God, to put an end to the miseries from which the world is suffering.

Looking Backward

Cardinal Gibbons has this beautiful retrospect of fifty years: "I have lived a long time, and I have lived through a very critical time. Not only have I held office many years, but I have held office during a time of transition, when the old order was changed. I am the last living Father of the Vatican Council. Now, alone upon this earth, I can report what happened within those sacred walls—not by hearsay, nor from books, but from what I actually saw and heard. There are a few Americans living now who can remember the things which I can. I followed Mr. Lincoln's dead body in procession when it was brought to the city; I have seen every President, since his death, and have known most of them personally; I was a crown man and a priest during the Civil War, when it seemed as if our country were to be permanently divided. Very few people now living have seen the country in such distress as I have seen it. But I have lived, thank God, to see it in wonderful prosperity and to behold it grown into one of the great powers of the earth. Younger men may tremble for the future of this country, but I can have nothing but hope when I think what we have already passed through, for I can see no troubles in the future which could equal, much less surpass, those which have afflicted us in bygone days. If only the American people will hold fast to that instrument which has been bequeathed to them as the palladium of their liberties—the Constitution of the United States—and fear and distrust the man who would touch that ark with profane hands, the permanence of our institution is assured."

HALF THE ILLS OF LIFE ARE CAUSED BY

CONSTIPATION.

When the bowels become constipated, the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, etc. Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete and poisonous matter which has collected in the system, give you a free, easy and natural motion of the bowels every day, start the sluggish liver working, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract. Mrs. J. S. Jones, 1234 Ave. C, Calgary, Alta., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for the last two years. I have tried numerous treatments, but have never been relieved by anything until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, which are helping me wonderfully."

Priest Harvesters.

Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame University, Indiana, got out into the harvest fields during one of the hottest spells of weather ever known in northern Indiana, to help save the bumper crops of wheat, rye, oats and hay, raised by Brother Leo, C. S. C., head farmer at Notre Dame.

A coincidence was that the 1918 crop of rye measured just 1918 bushels. One field of oats produced 93 bushels per acre which breaks the record for the territory in which Notre Dame is situated.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Toreman—That machine can do the work of a dozen men. Visitor—Gee, whiz! My wife ought to have married it.

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."

She—How do I know you are not marrying me for my money? He—If it comes to that, how do I know you are not marrying me to reform me?

"What became of that grey-haired you had?" Killed Himself. "Really?" "Yes. Tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in two."

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 25 cts.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

A rounded tablespoon equals one-eighth of a cup or one-fourth of a quarter pound print of butter.

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

PIMPLES AND RUNNING SORES. WOULD HOLD HEAD DOWN FACE WAS SUCH A SIGHT.

Pimples are caused by the blood being out of order. Those festering and running sores appear on the forehead, the nose, the chin and other parts of the body. There is only one way to get rid of this obnoxious skin trouble, and that is by giving the blood a thorough cleansing by the use of that grand old blood purifier Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Victor G. Fry, North Battleford, Sask., writes: "I used Burdock Blood Bitters when I was about 13. I was so bad with pimples and running sores, that when I went down town I would hold my head down when I saw anyone coming, my face was such a sight. I got two bottles and my face began to clear, so I kept on until I had a beautiful complexion. I recommend it to everyone who is in a rundown condition, as it builds up the blood, and when the blood is all the face is clear." Put up by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING

COMPANY, LIMITED"

AT 81 QUEEN STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

A "Fifteenth Article"

Danger to the future peace of the world seems to exist not so much from the ideas of professed pacifists as from the frame of mind of part of the British labor world which, while determined enough to defeat the Huns more or less, continues to cherish the notion that the German laborites and socialists are as honest and well-meaning as they are themselves, and also likely to be able to dominate future German action in international relations.

An American newspaper, the Illinois State Register, hit the nail on the head last week, when it said: "As the war of the rebellion was not considered ended until Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea and until the Union army marched through the capital of the Southern Confederacy; as Germany, in 1870, granted neither mercy nor peace to France until the German troops had arrogantly marched down the boulevards of Paris; as the Huns have struggled over four years, determined to desecrate Paris again; as they have dropped explosives into London and brutally ignored all civilized rules of warfare; as they have sworn to destroy France and crush England; as they have made this a war of conquest and have made neutral territory desolate through fire, pillage and unspeakable outrages upon defenceless women and children; as they have invaded the waters of America, fired upon our shores, destroyed ships of commerce, drowned non-combatants and insulted the United States, there must not and cannot be a final peace until the Allies have conquered and until the perpetrators of these outrages surrender."

As the President's pronouncement last spring regarding peace essentials embraced articles one to fourteen, we present and urge the following as the absolutely necessary Article Fifteen: "Article XV. But there shall be no peace entered into nor proclaimed until the military forces of the so-called Central Power surrender and an Allied army, composed of the soldiers of, and representing the people of France, England, America, Italy and all other Allied powers that have entered this war for the perpetuity of democracy and the safety of mankind, shall march through the streets of Berlin unhindered and unmolested as a convincing, conclusive and necessary proclamation to the world that Prussian militarism has been overthrown and that universal liberty and democracy still live."—Ottawa Journal-Press.

According to London advices of Sept. 3, the British Food Controller has issued an order requiring all canned salmon which henceforth arrives in the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States to be placed at his disposal. No person in the United Kingdom will be permitted to deal in canned salmon from Canada and the United States. The Food Ministry is prepared on certain conditions to purchase canned salmon already paid for by traders in the United Kingdom. All persons, therefore, possessing canned salmon from Canada and the United States are advised to send the food to the Ministry with particulars of any parcels that may be under way.

As the President's pronouncement last spring regarding peace essentials embraced articles one to fourteen, we present and urge the following as the absolutely necessary Article Fifteen: "Article XV. But there shall be no peace entered into nor proclaimed until the military forces of the so-called Central Power surrender and an Allied army, composed of the soldiers of, and representing the people of France, England, America, Italy and all other Allied powers that have entered this war for the perpetuity of democracy and the safety of mankind, shall march through the streets of Berlin unhindered and unmolested as a convincing, conclusive and necessary proclamation to the world that Prussian militarism has been overthrown and that universal liberty and democracy still live."—Ottawa Journal-Press.

According to London advices of Sept. 3, the British Food Controller has issued an order requiring all canned salmon which henceforth arrives in the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States to be placed at his disposal. No person in the United Kingdom will be permitted to deal in canned salmon from Canada and the United States. The Food Ministry is prepared on certain conditions to purchase canned salmon already paid for by traders in the United Kingdom. All persons, therefore, possessing canned salmon from Canada and the United States are advised to send the food to the Ministry with particulars of any parcels that may be under way.

Such is what those British laborites practically ask for who demand negotiations for peace if only German arms will leave France and Belgium. These are

honest enough men, beyond a doubt. They are merely not using their common sense, let alone their sense of justice. The only chance German labor or German decency has of shaking off the Hohenzollern poison lies in the destruction by the defeat of the prestige of the Hohenzollern cult; the only way in which any part of the German people can be gained for the promotion of peace and goodwill in the world is through the preliminary shattering of their false idols.

What all of us now should feel who wish to prevent the possibility that all the suffering the world has endured in these past four years shall not be repeated, and that our gallant boys shall not have uselessly thrown away their brave lives, is that no peace negotiations shall be tolerated until Berlin is in possession of the Allied arms. No doubt should be left in the German or any mind as to the issue of this struggle. This is not vindictiveness, though we have no objection if anyone choose to consider it so; it is simply common sense.

As the war of the rebellion was not considered ended until Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea and until the Union army marched through the capital of the Southern Confederacy; as Germany, in 1870, granted neither mercy nor peace to France until the German troops had arrogantly marched down the boulevards of Paris; as the Huns have struggled over four years, determined to desecrate Paris again; as they have dropped explosives into London and brutally ignored all civilized rules of warfare; as they have sworn to destroy France and crush England; as they have made this a war of conquest and have made neutral territory desolate through fire, pillage and unspeakable outrages upon defenceless women and children; as they have invaded the waters of America, fired upon our shores, destroyed ships of commerce, drowned non-combatants and insulted the United States, there must not and cannot be a final peace until the Allies have conquered and until the perpetrators of these outrages surrender."

As the President's pronouncement last spring regarding peace essentials embraced articles one to fourteen, we present and urge the following as the absolutely necessary Article Fifteen: "Article XV. But there shall be no peace entered into nor proclaimed until the military forces of the so-called Central Power surrender and an Allied army, composed of the soldiers of, and representing the people of France, England, America, Italy and all other Allied powers that have entered this war for the perpetuity of democracy and the safety of mankind, shall march through the streets of Berlin unhindered and unmolested as a convincing, conclusive and necessary proclamation to the world that Prussian militarism has been overthrown and that universal liberty and democracy still live."—Ottawa Journal-Press.

According to London advices of Sept. 3, the British Food Controller has issued an order requiring all canned salmon which henceforth arrives in the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States to be placed at his disposal. No person in the United Kingdom will be permitted to deal in canned salmon from Canada and the United States. The Food Ministry is prepared on certain conditions to purchase canned salmon already paid for by traders in the United Kingdom. All persons, therefore, possessing canned salmon from Canada and the United States are advised to send the food to the Ministry with particulars of any parcels that may be under way.

According to London advices of Sept. 3, the British Food Controller has issued an order requiring all canned salmon which henceforth arrives in the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States to be placed at his disposal. No person in the United Kingdom will be permitted to deal in canned salmon from Canada and the United States. The Food Ministry is prepared on certain conditions to purchase canned salmon already paid for by traders in the United Kingdom. All persons, therefore, possessing canned salmon from Canada and the United States are advised to send the food to the Ministry with particulars of any parcels that may be under way.

According to London advices of Sept. 3, the British Food Controller has issued an order requiring all canned salmon which henceforth arrives in the United Kingdom from Canada and the United States to be placed at his disposal. No person in the United Kingdom will be permitted to deal in canned salmon from Canada and the United States. The Food Ministry is prepared on certain conditions to purchase canned salmon already paid for by traders in the United Kingdom. All persons, therefore, possessing canned salmon from Canada and the United States are advised to send the food to the Ministry with particulars of any parcels that may be under way.

Such is what those British laborites practically ask for who demand negotiations for peace if only German arms will leave France and Belgium. These are

As Seen By Others

General Currie, Premier Borden and others in a position to know have stated that the Canadian forces in France were never in better shape. Their achievements in the recent fighting in the Amiens and Arras sectors bear out these statements. With every division up to strength and strong reinforcements behind them, they are taking an important part in the great Allied victory. They are equal to whatever they are asked to do. The efficiency of the Canadian Corps has been paid a notable tribute by Mr. Charles H. Grasty, the able military correspondent of the New York Times, which will be appreciated by Canadians. In correspondence to the Times Mr. Grasty says of the Canadians: "Canadian exploits must make every North American heart thrill. They are North Americans with four years' experience in war and nobody else quite plays the game up to their glory. They can fight as individuals or in organized units, afoot or on horseback. They are as practical as they are brave. Every man jack of them is in the pink of condition. Troops who travel alongside of them have their work cut out. General Currie seems to carry light railways in his pocket and if the Canadians have to stop anywhere for a day or two, transportation facilities spring up behind them as if by magic. The Germans will go miles out of their way to avoid the 'Canucks.'"

Canadian exploits must make every North American heart thrill. They are North Americans with four years' experience in war and nobody else quite plays the game up to their glory. They can fight as individuals or in organized units, afoot or on horseback. They are as practical as they are brave. Every man jack of them is in the pink of condition. Troops who travel alongside of them have their work cut out. General Currie seems to carry light railways in his pocket and if the Canadians have to stop anywhere for a day or two, transportation facilities spring up behind them as if by magic. The Germans will go miles out of their way to avoid the 'Canucks.'"

Welded Ships

Invention, mothered by necessity, is continually finding new ways of helping the Allies to solve the problems of the war. A few months ago the shipyard workers of Great Britain and the United States were competing for world records in riveting, so that the shipping requirements of the war could be more quickly met. Now, the riveter is giving place to the welder, who is able to do better work in less time. The welding process for the union of ship's plates is practically an established success. The first rivetless steel ship built in British yards was recently launched and given a try-out in which it responded satisfactorily to all the tests. Ships for which orders have been placed in the last few weeks will contain only about three per cent. of the number of rivets previously used. Having satisfied itself with the practicability of the new method, the United States Shipping Board will specify that some thousands of the new vessels to be built on its order shall be partly welded. In addition to the saving in metal and labor that is effected by the substitution of the welding process for the rivets, the great difficulty of the plate maker in getting his plates to match is overcome, there being no rivet holes that have to meet. The plates, in the welded ships, are overlapped as formerly, and are welded on both sides. A tight hull is assured.

Canada's Industrial Achievement.

The magnitude of Canada's industrial activities, as cited by the latest available figures, continues to be a warrant for confidence as to the future. True, production has been abnormally favored by assured markets and removal of competition and of cost considerations; but, on the other hand, it has been abnormally restricted by the absence of hundreds of thousands of men from industry and by difficulties as to raw materials. The slackening in munitions orders and output has been compensated by

Progress of the War

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 4.—(By J. F. B. Livesey, correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition. The first phase of the battle now concluded was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts. On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 8 the Canadian corps, in the center between the Australians and English and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name.

Rescued From Bondage

France, Sept. 4.—In at least one town liberated by the British some French inhabitants, including women, managed to hide themselves in the cellars, and after enduring several days of shell fire, first from the approaching British, then from the retreating Germans, finally were rescued. When British patrols approached the town of Ecourt-St. Quentin three men in civilian clothing emerged to meet them. On the strength of the story they told the British troops rushed in to the town and there found 46 persons, 30 of whom were women, hiding in cellars. They were helped out and came across the battlefield, struggling over shell craters, and occasionally menaced by a hail of indirect machine gun fire from the Germans. It was a strange and pitiful procession. Both men and women had been under the domination of the Germans since Sept. 1914, they had not seen a single Allied soldier since then, for this was the first time that the ground in the locality of their village had been out of the hands of the Germans since the beginning of the war. There were unkempt old Frenchmen, staring at the bare, shell shattered fields and roads alive with troops, and women carrying parcels or limpingly pushing perambulators bearing their few belongings or children across fields where one of the most furious battles of the war had been fought. They were almost delirious with joy as they threaded their way to the rear between long stretches of guns, ambulances, horses and khaki clad soldiers. On the road they passed men who had been wounded or killed. More than one laughed and cried alternately, as they again tried the free soil of France and tried to thank the soldiers who had helped them from their bondage. The three men who had first come out of the town to meet the British, returned today, but the rest becoming frightened by the enemy shell fire, had found shelter in the dugouts up at the front. They were given warm food and advised to remain there for a while.

One man told a story of how when the town was gassed he had searched around until he found a dead German and removed the gas mask taking it back to his mother, who was hiding in a cellar. On September 1, he declared, the entire population was ordered evacuated by the Germans. Some decided that, rather than miss the chance of escape, they would hide and await deliverance. The Germans, anxious to get away themselves, did not take time to search the town thoroughly. The refugees said that since 1914 the food had steadily become worse, until at last it was just enough to keep them alive, but it did not give them sufficient strength to work. It was almost impossible for them to get clothing, and there was nothing whatever they could buy. They had not been allowed to leave their little town since the Germans first swept into it, almost four years ago.

London, Sept. 5.—Nearly half the German army, some 97 divisions, (1,261,000 men) has been mauled, hammered, and battered in the last month and rest, however brief, comes as a Godsend. That it will be brief is clear to anyone who has studied Foch's tactics since July 18. Earlier reports of the complete evacuation of Lens are now said to have been in accurate. The Germans have withdrawn from the western outskirts of the mining town, but there are many machine guns nests among the slag heaps. Haig's troops are advancing cautiously and not attempting to hustle the enemy, which could be done only at needless cost of lives. The Germans are almost out of the Armentieres basin. It is not clear yet to what extent London-

Progress of the War

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 4.—(By J. F. B. Livesey, correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition. The first phase of the battle now concluded was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts. On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 8 the Canadian corps, in the center between the Australians and English and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name.

Rescued From Bondage

France, Sept. 4.—In at least one town liberated by the British some French inhabitants, including women, managed to hide themselves in the cellars, and after enduring several days of shell fire, first from the approaching British, then from the retreating Germans, finally were rescued. When British patrols approached the town of Ecourt-St. Quentin three men in civilian clothing emerged to meet them. On the strength of the story they told the British troops rushed in to the town and there found 46 persons, 30 of whom were women, hiding in cellars. They were helped out and came across the battlefield, struggling over shell craters, and occasionally menaced by a hail of indirect machine gun fire from the Germans. It was a strange and pitiful procession. Both men and women had been under the domination of the Germans since Sept. 1914, they had not seen a single Allied soldier since then, for this was the first time that the ground in the locality of their village had been out of the hands of the Germans since the beginning of the war. There were unkempt old Frenchmen, staring at the bare, shell shattered fields and roads alive with troops, and women carrying parcels or limpingly pushing perambulators bearing their few belongings or children across fields where one of the most furious battles of the war had been fought. They were almost delirious with joy as they threaded their way to the rear between long stretches of guns, ambulances, horses and khaki clad soldiers. On the road they passed men who had been wounded or killed. More than one laughed and cried alternately, as they again tried the free soil of France and tried to thank the soldiers who had helped them from their bondage. The three men who had first come out of the town to meet the British, returned today, but the rest becoming frightened by the enemy shell fire, had found shelter in the dugouts up at the front. They were given warm food and advised to remain there for a while.

One man told a story of how when the town was gassed he had searched around until he found a dead German and removed the gas mask taking it back to his mother, who was hiding in a cellar. On September 1, he declared, the entire population was ordered evacuated by the Germans. Some decided that, rather than miss the chance of escape, they would hide and await deliverance. The Germans, anxious to get away themselves, did not take time to search the town thoroughly. The refugees said that since 1914 the food had steadily become worse, until at last it was just enough to keep them alive, but it did not give them sufficient strength to work. It was almost impossible for them to get clothing, and there was nothing whatever they could buy. They had not been allowed to leave their little town since the Germans first swept into it, almost four years ago.

London, Sept. 5.—Nearly half the German army, some 97 divisions, (1,261,000 men) has been mauled, hammered, and battered in the last month and rest, however brief, comes as a Godsend. That it will be brief is clear to anyone who has studied Foch's tactics since July 18. Earlier reports of the complete evacuation of Lens are now said to have been in accurate. The Germans have withdrawn from the western outskirts of the mining town, but there are many machine guns nests among the slag heaps. Haig's troops are advancing cautiously and not attempting to hustle the enemy, which could be done only at needless cost of lives. The Germans are almost out of the Armentieres basin. It is not clear yet to what extent London-

Progress of the War

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 4.—(By J. F. B. Livesey, correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition. The first phase of the battle now concluded was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts. On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 8 the Canadian corps, in the center between the Australians and English and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name.

Rescued From Bondage

France, Sept. 4.—In at least one town liberated by the British some French inhabitants, including women, managed to hide themselves in the cellars, and after enduring several days of shell fire, first from the approaching British, then from the retreating Germans, finally were rescued. When British patrols approached the town of Ecourt-St. Quentin three men in civilian clothing emerged to meet them. On the strength of the story they told the British troops rushed in to the town and there found 46 persons, 30 of whom were women, hiding in cellars. They were helped out and came across the battlefield, struggling over shell craters, and occasionally menaced by a hail of indirect machine gun fire from the Germans. It was a strange and pitiful procession. Both men and women had been under the domination of the Germans since Sept. 1914, they had not seen a single Allied soldier since then, for this was the first time that the ground in the locality of their village had been out of the hands of the Germans since the beginning of the war. There were unkempt old Frenchmen, staring at the bare, shell shattered fields and roads alive with troops, and women carrying parcels or limpingly pushing perambulators bearing their few belongings or children across fields where one of the most furious battles of the war had been fought. They were almost delirious with joy as they threaded their way to the rear between long stretches of guns, ambulances, horses and khaki clad soldiers. On the road they passed men who had been wounded or killed. More than one laughed and cried alternately, as they again tried the free soil of France and tried to thank the soldiers who had helped them from their bondage. The three men who had first come out of the town to meet the British, returned today, but the rest becoming frightened by the enemy shell fire, had found shelter in the dugouts up at the front. They were given warm food and advised to remain there for a while.

One man told a story of how when the town was gassed he had searched around until he found a dead German and removed the gas mask taking it back to his mother, who was hiding in a cellar. On September 1, he declared, the entire population was ordered evacuated by the Germans. Some decided that, rather than miss the chance of escape, they would hide and await deliverance. The Germans, anxious to get away themselves, did not take time to search the town thoroughly. The refugees said that since 1914 the food had steadily become worse, until at last it was just enough to keep them alive, but it did not give them sufficient strength to work. It was almost impossible for them to get clothing, and there was nothing whatever they could buy. They had not been allowed to leave their little town since the Germans first swept into it, almost four years ago.

London, Sept. 5.—Nearly half the German army, some 97 divisions, (1,261,000 men) has been mauled, hammered, and battered in the last month and rest, however brief, comes as a Godsend. That it will be brief is clear to anyone who has studied Foch's tactics since July 18. Earlier reports of the complete evacuation of Lens are now said to have been in accurate. The Germans have withdrawn from the western outskirts of the mining town, but there are many machine guns nests among the slag heaps. Haig's troops are advancing cautiously and not attempting to hustle the enemy, which could be done only at needless cost of lives. The Germans are almost out of the Armentieres basin. It is not clear yet to what extent London-

Progress of the War

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 4.—(By J. F. B. Livesey, correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition. The first phase of the battle now concluded was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts. On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 8 the Canadian corps, in the center between the Australians and English and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name.

Rescued From Bondage

France, Sept. 4.—In at least one town liberated by the British some French inhabitants, including women, managed to hide themselves in the cellars, and after enduring several days of shell fire, first from the approaching British, then from the retreating Germans, finally were rescued. When British patrols approached the town of Ecourt-St. Quentin three men in civilian clothing emerged to meet them. On the strength of the story they told the British troops rushed in to the town and there found 46 persons, 30 of whom were women, hiding in cellars. They were helped out and came across the battlefield, struggling over shell craters, and occasionally menaced by a hail of indirect machine gun fire from the Germans. It was a strange and pitiful procession. Both men and women had been under the domination of the Germans since Sept. 1914, they had not seen a single Allied soldier since then, for this was the first time that the ground in the locality of their village had been out of the hands of the Germans since the beginning of the war. There were unkempt old Frenchmen, staring at the bare, shell shattered fields and roads alive with troops, and women carrying parcels or limpingly pushing perambulators bearing their few belongings or children across fields where one of the most furious battles of the war had been fought. They were almost delirious with joy as they threaded their way to the rear between long stretches of guns, ambulances, horses and khaki clad soldiers. On the road they passed men who had been wounded or killed. More than one laughed and cried alternately, as they again tried the free soil of France and tried to thank the soldiers who had helped them from their bondage. The three men who had first come out of the town to meet the British, returned today, but the rest becoming frightened by the enemy shell fire, had found shelter in the dugouts up at the front. They were given warm food and advised to remain there for a while.

One man told a story of how when the town was gassed he had searched around until he found a dead German and removed the gas mask taking it back to his mother, who was hiding in a cellar. On September 1, he declared, the entire population was ordered evacuated by the Germans. Some decided that, rather than miss the chance of escape, they would hide and await deliverance. The Germans, anxious to get away themselves, did not take time to search the town thoroughly. The refugees said that since 1914 the food had steadily become worse, until at last it was just enough to keep them alive, but it did not give them sufficient strength to work. It was almost impossible for them to get clothing, and there was nothing whatever they could buy. They had not been allowed to leave their little town since the Germans first swept into it, almost four years ago.

London, Sept. 5.—Nearly half the German army, some 97 divisions, (1,261,000 men) has been mauled, hammered, and battered in the last month and rest, however brief, comes as a Godsend. That it will be brief is clear to anyone who has studied Foch's tactics since July 18. Earlier reports of the complete evacuation of Lens are now said to have been in accurate. The Germans have withdrawn from the western outskirts of the mining town, but there are many machine guns nests among the slag heaps. Haig's troops are advancing cautiously and not attempting to hustle the enemy, which could be done only at needless cost of lives. The Germans are almost out of the Armentieres basin. It is not clear yet to what extent London-

Progress of the War

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 4.—(By J. F. B. Livesey, correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition. The first phase of the battle now concluded was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts. On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 8 the Canadian corps, in the center between the Australians and English and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name.

Rescued From Bondage

France, Sept. 4.—In at least one town liberated by the British some French inhabitants, including women, managed to hide themselves in the cellars, and after enduring several days of shell fire, first from the approaching British, then from the retreating Germans, finally were rescued. When British patrols approached the town of Ecourt-St. Quentin three men in civilian clothing emerged to meet them. On the strength of the story they told the British troops rushed in to the town and there found 46 persons, 30 of whom were women, hiding in cellars. They were helped out and came across the battlefield, struggling over shell craters, and occasionally menaced by a hail of indirect machine gun fire from the Germans. It was a strange and pitiful procession. Both men and women had been under the domination of the Germans since Sept. 1914, they had not seen a single Allied soldier since then, for this was the first time that the ground in the locality of their village had been out of the hands of the Germans since the beginning of the war. There were unkempt old Frenchmen, staring at the bare, shell shattered fields and roads alive with troops, and women carrying parcels or limpingly pushing perambulators bearing their few belongings or children across fields where one of the most furious battles of the war had been fought. They were almost delirious with joy as they threaded their way to the rear between long stretches of guns, ambulances, horses and khaki clad soldiers. On the road they passed men who had been wounded or killed. More than one laughed and cried alternately, as they again tried the free soil of France and tried to thank the soldiers who had helped them from their bondage. The three men who had first come out of the town to meet the British, returned today, but the rest becoming frightened by the enemy shell fire, had found shelter in the dugouts up at the front. They were given warm food and advised to remain there for a while.

One man told a story of how when the town was gassed he had searched around until he found a dead German and removed the gas mask taking it back to his mother, who was hiding in a cellar. On September 1, he declared, the entire population was ordered evacuated by the Germans. Some decided that, rather than miss the chance of escape, they would hide and await deliverance. The Germans, anxious to get away themselves, did not take time to search the town thoroughly. The refugees said that since 1914 the food had steadily become worse, until at last it was just enough to keep them alive, but it did not give them sufficient strength to work. It was almost impossible for them to get clothing, and there was nothing whatever they could buy. They had not been allowed to leave their little town since the Germans first swept into it, almost four years ago.

London, Sept. 5.—Nearly half the German army, some 97 divisions, (1,261,000 men) has been mauled, hammered, and battered in the last month and rest, however brief, comes as a Godsend. That it will be brief is clear to anyone who has studied Foch's tactics since July 18. Earlier reports of the complete evacuation of Lens are now said to have been in accurate. The Germans have withdrawn from the western outskirts of the mining town, but there are many machine guns nests among the slag heaps. Haig's troops are advancing cautiously and not attempting to hustle the enemy, which could be done only at needless cost of lives. The Germans are almost out of the Armentieres basin. It is not clear yet to what extent London-

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd. 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown. August Clearance Sale of Women's Suits and Dresses. Women's Linen, Shantung, Taffeta and Satin Suits. Final Clearance of Smart Serge Suits \$45.00 for \$29. Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$35.00 for \$25.00. Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$45.00 for \$29.00. Ladies' Black and White Check Coats \$9.00 for 6.75. Ladies' Colored Tweed Coats \$16.00 for 12.00. Ladies' Covert Cloth Coat \$24.00 for 18.00. Ladies' Velour Cloth Coat \$35.00 for 25.00. Ladies' White Wash Skirts 1.25.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 2.) To the "South of the Aisne the Americans have made further progress in the region of Villers-Epraves and Revillon."

Washington, Sept. 6.—The United States army transport Mount Vernon formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine yesterday 200 miles from the coast of France while homeward bound, but was able to return to port.

With the Canadian Forces in the field, Sept. 7, via London, Sept. 8.—By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press correspondent.—The line was quiet yesterday except for heavy enemy shelling from the north and west.

The British and French armies continue to cut their way into the German lines on various sections of the lower part of the battle in France. Notwithstanding the bad weather which has caused somewhat of a slackening in the operations, Field Marshal Haig's forces have materially encroached upon Cambrai and St. Quentin, while farther south the French armies are pressing eastward on the old Noyon sector towards La Fere and Loani and northward from Soissons in an auxiliary manoeuvre with the same objectives in view.

London, Sept. 9th.—The Germans have markedly stiffened their resistance against the Allied armies from the region of Arras to Rheims but their efforts to ward off further encroachments into the territory they are holding have failed. All along the front the German big guns are violently in action while machine guns in vast numbers are being used in front of strategic points which the Allies are endeavoring to gain.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Premier Clemenceau has been taking a look at Lille from the heights above Neuve Eglise. Artillery is under steady bombardment. The Germans have moved their artillery to the east side of the Lys and big men are gathering nearer Dancy at the summit of the Messines Ridge.

Local and Other Items

The honorary degree of L. L. D. has been conferred upon Sir Robert Borden by Cambridge University.

Thanksgiving Day this year has been fixed by the Government for Monday, October 14. In selecting Monday the Government has conformed to the practice adopted in recent years.

Complete control of the purchase and sale for export of Canadian wheat has been assumed by the government. Control of method of exporting has also been assumed.

Potatoes sold in the market at Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday last for \$3 per barrel, the lowest price this year. The crop is reported to be a heavy one, and there is little Ontario demand.

Nearly one million men, or half the railroad employees in the United States share in additional wage increases approved by Director General McAdoo for track laborers, watchmen, other maintenance, of way employees, clerks, station agents and other classes of employees drawing relatively low pay.

The sinking of German submarine by a British submarine on patrol is reported by the Central news. The British craft sighted the German and made for her at full speed, firing two torpedoes, both of which took effect. The German U-boat sank within fifteen seconds.

Premier Hearst, of Ontario in a speech marking the formal opening of the "Sailors' Week" Campaign, said, "I am glad to announce that the Ontario Government has consented to a grant of \$100,000 for the relief of British and Canadian sailor's dependents."

In the course of the past month seventy two raids have been made on the German works at Zebrugge, sixty three at Bruges and sixty four at Ostend. In addition an immense number of separate attacks were made on other military works in the Coastal area.

The taking of a fit while searching for a bucket which had dropped down the well of his family home, is believed to have been the cause of the death by drowning of Lauchlin McLeod, of Dominion No. Six Sydney, on Friday afternoon, Mr. McLeod, was 37 years old and single.

Three million dollars over and above ordinary salaries, it is estimated, will be required to meet increases recently granted to post-office employees. In the outside service of the 5647 employees in eastern Canada, 4,990 get a total increase of \$350 each a year including the increase granted in the appropriation of last session. Of 3,005 men in western Canada 2,774 get a total additional grant of \$9,300.

Mr. Henry Dietrich of South Easthope near Stratford, Ont., was fined \$100 and costs for sheltering her brother, Pte. Aram Hartmann, of the Western Ontario battalion, now overseas, a deserter. Although Mrs. Dietrich, supported by her husband and her husband's brother, claimed she did not know he was a deserter she was found guilty on Pte. Hartmann's evidence, he stated that he discussed with her the possibility of his being caught.

A car driven by Mr. Alonzo McIntyre of Harcourt, N. B. was attacked recently by a big black bear. Mr. McIntyre was driving a party of ladies to church and when, between Harcourt and Adamsville the party sighted a bear lying in the bush on the side of the road. When the car approached Bruin sprang out and attacked one of the tires, taking a piece out. The bear got tangled up with the car before it was brought to a stop, but was able to make his escape unhurt. Bears seem to be plentiful throughout that province this year. One was seen crossing the road not four miles from Newcastle and another was seen from a settlement of houses.

Local And Other Items

Three carloads of Stanfield's underwear, 25,000 pairs in all were burned in a railway siding at Truro. The loss was \$40,000.

According to officials of the Department of Lands Forests and Mines of Ontario not a stick of merchantable timber had been burned in the north this summer.

The announcement was made on Sept. 4, that British merchant ship-building completed and entered for service in the month of August amounted to 124,675 gross tons.

Count George F. Von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, giving bad health as the cause for his retirement, according to advices received from London.

Disinfectants are now applied to all mail from prisoners of war in Germany to prevent spread of contagious diseases from Hunland to England, particularly of cholera.

Steps are taken by the government through the Canadian War Trade Board to secure the establishment in Canada of an industry for the manufacture of linen threads and yarns.

A very severe earthquake was registered at the Dominion observatory Ottawa on Saturday afternoon. The officials at the observatory report that the quake is one of the most severe registered in that city in years.

Vilhjalm Stefanson, Arctic explorer, who is in Dawson en route home after five years in the north, will recommend to the Canadian Government plans for the reclamation of the Arctic Islands and the Canadian wilderness on a vast scale.

The schooner G. Donald Duff, 350 tons, belonging to William Duff of Lunenburg, on her way from the Barbadoes to Halifax with a cargo of molasses, lost her rudder in the gale last Friday off the coast of Nova Scotia. She was carried into Liverpool by an American cruiser.

Federal officials estimated that more than 60,000 suspected slackers had been arrested on Sept. 3rd, in New York and nearby cities in the great round-up of draft evaders conducted by 25,000 soldiers, sailors, police and government agents. Most of the prisoners, it was said came from other parts of the country.

At the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal last week, the following barristers were appointed on the Council for Prince Edward Island:—Hon. Vice-President, A. E. Arsenault, Attorney-General, Charlottetown; Vice-President, A. B. Warburton, K. C., Charlottetown. Benchers G. Gaudet, K. C., and J. D. Stewart, K. C., Charlottetown, Council—W. E. Bentley, K. C., C. R. Smallwood, K. C., K. J. Martin, K. D., C. D. Duffy, G. S. Inman, K. C., and D. A. McKinnon, Charlottetown.

Toronto advices state that all the gasoline filling stations throughout Canada of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, the largest oil company in the Dominion, will close on Sunday, commencing September 8, in an endeavour to discourage Sunday motoring. Officials of the company state as they draw their supplies of gasoline and crude oil from its manufacturer in the United States they feel it their duty to give the American Government every assistance in their efforts to conserve the gasoline supply for war purposes.

According to Washington advices of Sept. 4, a delivery of merchant ships by American shipyards in August exceeded all previous records for that country. The Chairman Mr. Hurley of the shipping board was advised by Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Sixty-six ships amounting to 340, 145 deadweight tons were turned out. Shipping board officials said August production of American yards was a world record. The previous monthly record of 295,911 deadweight tons was made by the British yards last June.

Local and Other Items

The capture by the British of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in four weeks is announced by Field Marshal Haig in an order of the day.

An American steamship caught fire at sea came into an Atlantic port with a hold in flames which, had been burning for 60 hours, destroying thousands of pounds of sugar, tobacco and fruit taken on at Porto Rico.

Advice was received Saturday night by Messrs Hyndman & Co., that the Schooner Clifford May was ashore near East Point and likely a total loss. Captain Bain and Crew got safely ashore. The vessel was on her return to Sydney, after having discharged a cargo of coal at New London.

Big catches of herring have been taken on the north side during the past few days, all choice looking fish. Cod have also been plentiful and a few mackerel have also been taken. Large catches of herring have been taken also on the west side of the Island from North Cape to Cambelon, one fisherman alone hauling in fifteen barrels a day.

According to Washington advices Sept. 8, the American transport Mount Vernon homeward bound was torpedoed Sept. 5, 200 miles off the French coast. Thirty-five members of the crew were killed. The steamer succeeded in reaching a French port safely and landed the remainder of the crew, and all passengers among whom was Senator Lewis of Illinois.

Other German prisoners will be brought to the Island this week to be employed like the first batch, in preparing the railway track for the wide gauge. There will be about ninety in the party counting guards. The work of distributing rails along the track between Borden and Summerside and east to Fredericton will be finished this week. The work of ballasting the roadbed on the Souris and Georgetown branches is steadily progressing.

Souris and the eastern part of King's County was visited Friday night by the heaviest wind storm of the season. A storm warning was received on Friday afternoon, that a tropical storm was raging in mid Atlantic slowly working northwards and to warn mariners. The S.S. Enterprise which was in port on receiving the warning remained there all night. The storm raged furiously from 1 p. m. till 4 next morning with torrents of rain. The wind which was at first from southeast whirled round to southwest and west.

According to New York advices, the United fruit steamer Almirante carrying passengers was sunk on the 7th of the Jersey coast, in a collision with a government vessel. The passengers were all reported to have been rescued although it is feared that some of the crew are missing. The Almirante left port Friday bound for West Indies and Central American ports in command of Captain Farquhar Grant who it is understood was saved. The number of her passengers was said to be small. She was a vessel of 5,000 tons gross, built in Belfast, Ireland in 1909.

According to Quebec advices, two heavy freight trains of the C. P. R. met head-on at three o'clock Sunday morning about 1 1/2 miles east of Trenholme and were derailed. The train bound for the east was in charge of Conductor A. R. Couture and engineer E. Bundock, and the train bound for the west in charge of Conductor Mineau. The west bound train was a double-header, brakeman Melroy, who was riding in the engine of the west bound train, in jumping, received a badly lacerated face. The remainder of the crew jumped and escaped with little or no injury. Both engines were badly damaged, as well as a car loaded with ammunition on the double-header and a car loaded with oats on the east bound. Traffic was tied up on the C. P. R. line between St. John and Montreal until night when the tracks were reported clear.

The French Farmers Saved The Day.

The saving farmer is a national asset. Canadian progress today in all lines attest magnificently to the splendid qualities of thrift that have marked the farmers in all the provinces. The total returns from field crops and animal produce have been only possible because of the disposition to make use in an economical way of all the wonderful gifts of Providence in this good land of ours.

The same was abundantly true after 1870 in France when the frugal, thrifty farmers of that fair land made it possible for the Republic to pay off that hated German war indemnity of two billion francs levied against them. The same spirit of national thrift built up France for the extreme test today—a test that is being tried by fire.

Thanks be, French heroism is proving true. The line is holding. The blood of the farmers is flowing equally as well through the veins of France's daughters of the soil, and so the national strength bends but does not break.

Canada is reaping her harvests of increased returns and money is being made as never before. Our farmers are earning the gratitude of all in their splendid efforts of production. That they will carry forward in conserving their surpluses against the future days of darkness and lower prices will be equally praiseworthy. He is well advised who saves his extra dollar until he sees which way the winds of tomorrow will blow. Adversity blows a chill blast where there is no dollar in the savings.

Two new Mogul engines Nos. 32 and 33, for P. E. I. Railway arrived here on Saturday night. Two others of the same class are likely to arrive within a couple of weeks. These are splendid heavy engines, manufactured for government at the Canadian Locomotive Co. Slops at Kingstown Ont. They are the most powerful engines that have been on the Island road, and splendid work may be expected from them.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold, by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1918, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot of Township Number Forty-four, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the Southern side of the road leading from Lower Rollo Bay to Souris West, at the Eastern boundary of a piece of land formerly held by Gabriel Deagle, and now in the possession of Moses Broe, and running thence East along said road seven chains and ninety links; thence according to the magnetic north of 1764 South 28° 30' West Seven chains and seventy-two links; thence South Fifty-six degrees west parallel with the South-eastern boundary of the said piece of land in possession of Moses Broe, and thence along said boundary North 56° East Twenty-three chains and thirty links and North 28° 30' East four chains and thirty links to the place of commencement, having a breadth at right angles of four chains and thirty links and an average length of twenty-nine chains, and containing Twelve acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Second day of August, A. D. 1915, and made between Peter Warner of Souris West, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Truckman, and Josephine Warner, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, and because of default having been made in the interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to A. F. McQuaid, Solicitor, Souris. Dated this Twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1918. HENRY DINOWELL, Mortgagee.

Sept. 11, 1918—41

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Probate Court. In the Matter of the Estate of Isabella McAnlay, late of Annandale, Lot or Township Number Fifty-six, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, Widow, deceased, testate.

To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or any literate person within the said County:

GREETING. WHEREAS James Eneas Mac Donald and Angus David Mac Donald, both of Durell, in King's County aforesaid, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Isabella McAnlay, deceased, have, by their petition now on file, prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and show cause, if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate now on file in the said Court 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 in my Chambers, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the Seventeenth day of October next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and [L. S.] the Seal of the said Court this fifth day of September A. D. 1918.

(Signed) ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate. Sept. 11, 1918—31

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating Main Building, Military Hospital, Charlottetown, P. E. I." will be received until 12 o'clock noon, FRIDAY, September 20, 1918, for the heating operation to main building, Charlottetown Military Hospital. Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, and of the Superintendent of Military Hospital, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein. Each tender must be accompanied 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. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1918, Sept. 11, 1918—21

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Stone at Souris, P. E. I." will be received until 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1918, for the delivery and placing of stone on portions of the seaward side of the Souris Breakwater, King's County, P. E. I. Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tenders obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers at Charlottetown, P. E. I., St. John, N. B., and at Post Office, Souris, P. E. I. Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions contained therein. Each tender must be accompanied 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 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. NOTE—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submits a regular bid. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 26, 1918, Sept. 4, 1918—21

Sept. 11, 1918—41

September 24th-28th, 1918

P. E. Island EXHIBITION!

AT CHARLOTTETOWN

OPEN TO ALL CANADA

Over \$10,000 in Prizes

The Biggest Program of Horse Races Ever Seen on Any Island Track

\$4,100 in Purses

5 Days' Racing 5 TEN CLASSES

:: Special Attractions ::

The Best Acts are Booked to Amuse the Spectators in [Front of Grand Stand.

Live Stock Entries except Poultry, close September 13th. All other Entries close the 17th September.

The Fastest Horses from all over the Provinces Are Coming

The Largest Attendance in the History of Prince Edward Island Exhibitions is anticipated. Make your arrangements early.

For Prize List and all other information write to the Secretary.

Frank R. Heartz President. August 28, 1918—41

G. R. Smallwood Sec'y-Treasurer.

CARTER'S

Feed and Grain Store

We carry large stocks of Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Calf Meal, Corn Meal, Cracked Corn, Rolled Oats, Flour, Graham Flour, Black and White Feed Oats, Pressed Hay, Pressed Straw Feed, Wheat for poultry, Chicken Feed, Scratch Feed, Ground Oyster Shells, Cotton Seed Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Cracked Grain, Milk Mash and Egg Mash for laying hens, Flax Seed, Pure Linseed Meal, Charcoal for poultry, Alfalfa Meal, Bird Seed, Bird Gravel, Ground Poultry Bone, Beef & Bone Scraps, Leg Bands, Wire Hen's Nests, Drinking Fountains, &c., &c., all at

LOWEST PRICES

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Carter & Co., Ltd

Seed Warehouse, Queen Street

Live Stock Breeders.

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various breeds like Ayrshire bull calves, Ayrshire Bulls, Shorthorn Bull, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mary's Part

(Written for The Catholic Bulletin by Rev. P. J. McCabe.)

What joy to think of beauty defied—
A beauty touching earth and heaven's throne:
There is but one whom God thus magnified.
She's heaven's Queen, and yet, she is our own.

The Restitution Of Francoise

(Lucia Marrachi, in The Christian Family.)
It was dusk in the early summer when a young woman could be seen walking along the high-road which led to the small Norman town of C—

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—
That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure.
They say—

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.
the figure which had formerly been so erect.
To think that her place was there among them and that of her own free will, in a moment of folly, she had forfeited the right forever!

ptoms, commanded her never to speak of it again. She acceded sullenly, but the thought never left her mind.

One lovely day in Spring Francoise slipped out of the house unseen and went to the woods to hunt violets. She was in a happy mood and sang at the top of her voice, the sweet, pure notes filling the balmy air with melody.

A man passing by ordered the chauffeur to stop his car and sat listening to the song. Francoise came out of the woods still singing, her hands filled with violets. Her cheeks were flushed, and she looked unusually lovely. The stranger beckoned her to come. She hesitated a moment, and then went up to him.

"My child," he said, "do you realize that you have a beautiful voice. With a face like yours you would make a fortune in Paris. Why do you not go there to study?"
"M'sieur," Francoise hastened to assure him, "you do not know my father. He would not hear of it."

The stranger smiled and handed her a card.
That night Francoise received a sound lecture for having absented herself so long without leave and was sent up stairs supperless to bed. She sat for a while gazing out of the window, too proud to cry and snarling with anger. A spirit of rebellion surged within her. Would her father never realize that she was getting too old to be treated like a child? No? Well, then, she would show him.

At that moment a rash and evil inspiration came to the girl. She hastily scribbled a note, and stifled the promptings of her conscience, opened the window and clambered down the strong ivy trellis which covered the house. She then ran swiftly through the night, headed for the inn of the Chien d'Or.

That was the last her father had seen of her for eight long years. In the heat of anger he had said that she was his child no longer. She had chosen her life, let her abide by her decision. He refused to let any Parisian newspapers enter his home, fearing that he might see his daughter's name mentioned.

Old Father Blanc saw it was useless to renege with his friend, and himself had gone to Paris to bring back the erring lamb.
After a long search he found her. Francoise having tasted of the poisonous fruits of luxury and adulation, was in no mood to return home to an outraged father. In vain Father Blanc stormed. In vain he pointed out to her the inevitable remorse and shame which would be her share and begged her, with tears in his eyes, to return before it was too late. She hardened her heart and remained obdurate, and the old priest returned home sorrowing.

SUMMER COMPLAINT IS DANGEROUS.

The Old and the Young, the Strong and the Weak, are all affected the same.
There is not a summer passes without thousands of people being attacked by Summer Complaint.
The prostration, often verging on collapse—which sometimes accompanies this disease makes it one of the most serious and dangerous we have to contend with during the hot months.

Good Of Company Managers.

There isn't any trouble in the home when there is company in the house. Everything runs smoothly, as a rule, avers the Columbus Dispatch. The children are better behaved, regard for what's mother says about it; father is more patient. There is no quarrelling among the children—when there is company. Everything is cleaner, and more orderly, and voices are lowered, and correct language is used.

Which is to say, wouldn't it be a blessed good thing to have "company manners" in the home all the time. To have the break-just pass off as quietly, to have that little harsh language, to do away with the usual family criticisms—wouldn't it be glorious if we used "company manners" whether there is company present or not.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA

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

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and if healed all up and disappeared altogether.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

A Friend to The Aged.

73 Years Old and Feet Fine.
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills
A Boon to Those Up in Years.
As the years creep on, the heart becomes weak, the circulation poor, and the vitality on the wane. Little sicknesses and ailments seem harder to shake off than formerly, and here and there evidences of a breakdown begin to appear.

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

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

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.
Agents for P. E. Island.
W. J. P. McMillan, M.D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
NEWSON BLOCK
Branch Office, Georgetown.
Money to Loan on Real Estate
Dec 13, 1916-7/1v.
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
Job Printing Done at The Herald Office

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
White Pumps, Sneakers, Oxfords, all kinds
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.
NAME ADDRESS BREED AGE
Geo. Annear Montague Ayrshire bull calves (3 yrs. 8 mos)
Wm. Aitken Lower Montague Ayrshire Bulls (3 yrs. 6 mos)
M. McManus New Haven Shorthorn Bull (5 years)
W. F. Weeks Fredericton " (2 years)
David Reid Victoria Cross " (2 years)
Ramsay Auld West Covehead " " calf
Frank Halliday Eldon 6 Yorkshire Pigs (5 weeks)
Ramsay Auld West Covehead Yorkshire Hog (2 years)
J.A.E. McDonald Little Pond Duroc Jersey Boar (2 years)
" " " 5 " Sows (4 weeks)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Change of Time
Commencing Friday, June 28th, 1918, and until further notice, the Car Ferry Prince Edward Island will be withdrawn from service between Borden and Tormentine, and the S.S. Northumberland will be placed on the Summerside-Prince du Chene route. Trains west will therefore be changed and run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

Near Sighted People
See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows. We are competent to examine and fit your eyes with the proper glasses, and guarantee satisfaction.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
E. W. Taylor
Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler
South Side of Queen Square
CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.

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. The service between Summerside and Pt. du Chene will be discontinued after Saturday, August 17th, 1918.
District Passenger Agent's Office August 10th, 1918.
August 14, 1918.
JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1918
June 28, 1918-31

Flying Machines
A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, nor was
Scott's Emulsion
in summer. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy.
Science did it. All Diseases