

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 87



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, 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 Wellington Station, P.E. Island from 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information will be published in the next issue of the "Herald".

Contract may be made by the Postmaster General, or by any person authorized by him in that behalf.

Office of Wellington Station and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHELAN,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, Aug. 7th 1916.
Aug. 9th, 1916-3.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The application must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section elsewhere in the homestead.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW! CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 321.

June 30, 1915.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hand

Letter Heads

Receipt Books

Posters

Tickets

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT AUGUST 14th, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.

P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
8.45	11.50	7.30
9.00	1.15	8.30
9.45	2.06	9.02
9.57	2.49	9.27
10.00	3.30	9.50
10.38		
11.15		

Tues. & Sat.

Mon. Wed. & Fri.

Tues. & Sat.

8.55

9.30

3.00

4.10

4.36

4.57

6.00

7.10

8.50

10.00

10.30

11.10

8.10

9.50

4.25

5.55

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

Dep.	Ar.	Dep.	Ar.
Charlottetown	Ar.	Summerside	Ar.
Hunter River	"	Port Hill	"
Emerald Jct.	"	O'Leary	"
Keppington	"	Alberton	"
Summerside	Dep.	Tignish	Dep.

Trains Inward, Read Up.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
11.40	10.15	10.20	9.03
10.36	9.20	9.59	8.43
9.27	8.23	8.00	7.00
8.00	7.00	6.15	5.30
5.45	5.08	4.50	4.50

Tues. & Sat.

P.M.

8.05

7.02

6.33

6.11

5.10

4.00

7.00

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7.02

6.33

6.11

5.10

4.00

Carter's Tested Seeds FOR 1916

- Number 1 Mammoth Clover
- Number 1 Alsike Clover
- Number 1 Early Red Clover
- White Clover and Alfalfa
- The highest grades in Timothy Seed
- Island-Grown and Imported Seed
- Choice Imported and Island Grown Wheat

Oats, Barley, Peas, Vetches, Corn

Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Turnip Mangel, Beet, Carrot, etc.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds

Our Seeds are New and Fresh, Tested as to Purity and Germination
Buy Carter's Guaranteed No. 1 Seeds and you are safe

Write us for samples and prices

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Seedsman to the People of P. E. Island

P.O. Drawer 38.

Phone 70

Centenary of Innocent III

The present year is rich in which, as is commonly held by theologians, is infused into it by only proper that that Innocent God at the moment of concept-III, a "Pope of peace," who died in 1216, should be celebrated as any one else and it certainly with due solemnity. With this innocent of any personal crime, object in view the Roman com- to deprive it directly of the medium in which alone it can invite Catholics to call to mind live, is to kill it directly, just as Innocent III, one of the most illustrious successors of St. Peter, a Pontiff to whom Our Lord was pleased to grant, as he had previously granted to St. Leo III, direct killing of the innocent and great triumphs of Christian peace. Leo XIII had a special affection for Innocent III, and erected a magnificent monument to him in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, but the memorial which especially reminds us of Innocent is kept in the old Papal chapel of the Scala Santa called the "Sancta Sanctorum." This is the sacred image of the Divine Saviour which has been for centuries an object of veneration on the part of the Supreme Pontiffs and the Roman people. From head to foot, with the exception of the face, it is covered with a magnificent decoration of silver offered to the great Prince of Peace, Our Lord, by Innocent III. It was before this image that at the celebration of Mass every day the holy Pontiff asked for peace for the world in those moving words: "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem." Formerly "Misere nobis" was simply said. Rightly, then, was Sunday, July 16, which in the history of the Church is a memorable day for the triumph of the Cross of Christ over the crescent of Mahomet, set apart as a day of pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Scala Santa with prayers for the purpose of obtaining from Our Lord pardon for the sins of the world and the benefit of universal peace.

The Right to Life.

To directly kill the innocent is never lawful. In other words, it is never lawful to kill the innocent when the death is intended in itself, or when it is inflicted as a means to the attaining of some other object, says the doctrine of "Visitation." Such an act is expressly forbidden by God: "The innocent and just person thou shalt not put to death." Reason teaches us the same truth: for if ever it were lawful to directly kill the innocent, it would be of great advantage to the commonwealth. But even to save the State, an innocent man's life must not be taken directly, for the State exists that good may lead honorable and peaceful lives; the State is for the good citizens, not the good citizens for the State. Not even the good of the State, then, makes it right to take an innocent man's life and if that does not justify the act, nothing does. The death of the innocent may be permitted, not intended, when it follows from some action lawful in itself which also produces an equally immediate and good effect and when this counterbalances the evil effect. This is but the application of the principle of a double effect. The general of an army who orders the bombardment of a beleaguered town knows that his order cannot be executed without killing perhaps many innocent non-combatants, yet the action is not unlawful. Casual homicide, which was the consequence of doing some dangerous action, as furious driving in a frequented street, is imputable to the agent, if he adverted to the probable danger of killing some one. If such probable danger did not exist, or was not adverted to casual homicide will not be imputable in conscience, although if the action be forbidden by law, even on other grounds than the chance of its causing another's death and some one is killed by it, the law generally punishes it as manslaughter. Catholic teaching on the much-discussed subject of abortion is in brief as follows: It is never lawful then to directly procure abortion. For the unborn in the early stage of development is a human being, with a human soul, which, as is commonly held by theologians, is infused into it by God at the moment of conception; it has as much right to live in 1216, should be celebrated as any one else and it certainly with due solemnity. With this innocent of any personal crime, object in view the Roman com- to deprive it directly of the medium in which alone it can invite Catholics to call to mind live, is to kill it directly, just as Innocent III, one of the most illustrious successors of St. Peter, a Pontiff to whom Our Lord was pleased to grant, as he had previously granted to St. Leo III, direct killing of the innocent and great triumphs of Christian peace. Leo XIII had a special affection for Innocent III, and erected a magnificent monument to him in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, but the memorial which especially reminds us of Innocent is kept in the old Papal chapel of the Scala Santa called the "Sancta Sanctorum." This is the sacred image of the Divine Saviour which has been for centuries an object of veneration on the part of the Supreme Pontiffs and the Roman people. From head to foot, with the exception of the face, it is covered with a magnificent decoration of silver offered to the great Prince of Peace, Our Lord, by Innocent III. It was before this image that at the celebration of Mass every day the holy Pontiff asked for peace for the world in those moving words: "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem." Formerly "Misere nobis" was simply said. Rightly, then, was Sunday, July 16, which in the history of the Church is a memorable day for the triumph of the Cross of Christ over the crescent of Mahomet, set apart as a day of pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Scala Santa with prayers for the purpose of obtaining from Our Lord pardon for the sins of the world and the benefit of universal peace.

It used to be argued that such operations were lawful if the mother's life could not otherwise be saved, because the child might be considered a materially unjust assailant of its mother's life and so be lawfully killed; or because when there is a conflict of rights the stronger right should prevail. However, in no sense can it be said that a child is an unjust assailant of its mother's life; it is where nature placed it, through no fault of its own and it has a right to be there and be born. If either is an unjust assailant of the other's life, it is the mother, who voluntarily undertook the obligations of motherhood. In the same way, when the stronger of two conflicting rights prevails, this is due to the fault of the other party and such fault is out of question in this case. The doctrine is now theologially certain after the repeated declarations of the Holy See, that no operation which tends directly to the destruction of the life of the unborn is lawful.

Life does not begin at birth, but precedes it; prenatal life is truly life. That which is conceived, is; being, it lives as essentially as a full-grown man in the prime of life. Being human it is a creature of God, has an immortal soul with the image of the Maker stamped thereon. And the veto of God: "Thou shalt not kill," protests that life, or it has no meaning at all.

The psychological moment of incipient life, the instant marked by the infusion of soul into body, may furnish a problem of speculation for the savant; but even when scientific doubts and doubt begins, the law of God fails not to protect. No man who doubts seriously that the act he is about to perform is a crime, and is free to act or not to act, is anything but a criminal if he goes ahead notwithstanding and does the deed. If I send a bullet into a man's head doubting whether or not he is dead, I commit murder by that act, and it matters not at all in point of fact whether said person were really dead or not before I made sure. In the matter, therefore, which concerns us here, doubt will not make killing justifiable. The law is: when in doubt do not act.

This applies with equal force to the agent who does the deed, to those who advise, encourage, urge or co-operate in any way therein, as well as to those who having authority to prevent, neglect to use it. The stain of blood is on the soul of every person to whom any degree of lawful then to directly procure abortion. For the unborn in the early stage of development is a human being, with a human soul, which, as is commonly held by theologians, is infused into it by God at the moment of conception; it has as much right to live in 1216, should be celebrated as any one else and it certainly with due solemnity. With this innocent of any personal crime, object in view the Roman com- to deprive it directly of the medium in which alone it can invite Catholics to call to mind live, is to kill it directly, just as Innocent III, one of the most illustrious successors of St. Peter, a Pontiff to whom Our Lord was pleased to grant, as he had previously granted to St. Leo III, direct killing of the innocent and great triumphs of Christian peace. Leo XIII had a special affection for Innocent III, and erected a magnificent monument to him in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, but the memorial which especially reminds us of Innocent is kept in the old Papal chapel of the Scala Santa called the "Sancta Sanctorum." This is the sacred image of the Divine Saviour which has been for centuries an object of veneration on the part of the Supreme Pontiffs and the Roman people. From head to foot, with the exception of the face, it is covered with a magnificent decoration of silver offered to the great Prince of Peace, Our Lord, by Innocent III. It was before this image that at the celebration of Mass every day the holy Pontiff asked for peace for the world in those moving words: "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem." Formerly "Misere nobis" was simply said. Rightly, then, was Sunday, July 16, which in the history of the Church is a memorable day for the triumph of the Cross of Christ over the crescent of Mahomet, set apart as a day of pilgrimage to the sanctuary of the Scala Santa with prayers for the purpose of obtaining from Our Lord pardon for the sins of the world and the benefit of universal peace.

Was Troubled With CONSTIPATION FOR OVER FIVE YEARS.

Unless one has a free action of the bowels, at least once a day, constipation is sure to ensue, then in the wake of constipation comes sick headache, bilious headaches, jaundice, piles, and many forms of liver complaint.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, thus making them active and regular, and removing the constipation and all its allied troubles.

Mr. Phil G. Robichaud, Pokenouch, N.B., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for over five years, and I feel it my duty to let you know that your Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills have cured me. I only used three vials, and I can faithfully say that they have saved me from a large doctor's bill."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or five vials for \$1.00; for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Mrs. Rankin—When it comes to resourcefulness, you can't beat Mrs. Amley.

Mrs. Phyle—What do you mean?

Mrs. Rankin—When she wants to scrub her front porch she fastens a couple of brushes on the feet of her little boy Willie and lets him prowl. He is roller-skating in the soapuds.

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 Price 25 and 50 cts.

"My husband is so strong that he can lift two tremendous iron balls in each hand at once. Can your husband do that?"

"No, but he's lifted the mortgage from the farm since we were married."

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.

The bravest of the brave are the Catholic priests of France who are fighting in the trenches. When this war is over, remakes the Brooklyn Eagle, France will hear nothing more of religious quarrelling.

The best portions of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love.—Wordsworth.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Hostess (at party)—Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?

Willie (who has asked for a second piece)—No, ma'am.

"Well, do you think that she'd like you to have two pieces here?"

"Oh," confidently, "she wouldn't care. This isn't her pie."

A Sluggish Liver CAUSES LOTS OF TROUBLE.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising, such as constipation, severe headaches, bilious headaches, sick headaches, jaundice, sick stomach, etc.

Mrs. J. Shelworth, 227 Albemarle St., Halifax, N.S., writes: "I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using your Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver. When my liver got bad I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills I have not been bothered with the headaches any more."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are, without a doubt, the best liver regulator on the market to-day. Twenty-five years of reputation should surely prove this. Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, 5 vials for \$1.00; for sale at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1916
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES MCISAAC
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Agricultural Instruction

The allotments to the different Provinces under The Agricultural Instruction Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1913, have been made for the year ending March 31st, 1917. It will be remembered that by the terms of this Act ten million dollars spread over a period of two years was to be divided between the nine Provinces of the Dominion, according to population, for the encouragement of education in agriculture and domestic science. In the initiatory year, 1913-14, \$700,000 was to be divided. Each year the amount was to be increased by \$100,000 until 1917-18, when the grants under this arrangement will have reached a total of \$1,100,000, at which they are to remain until 1932, when the ten million dollars will have been exhausted. The sums received by the different Provinces for the year ending March 31st next will be as follows:

Prince Edward Island	\$30,443.75
Nova Scotia	74,859.28
New Brunswick	59,209.60
Quebec	243,212.23
Ontario	301,158.45
Manitoba	70,767.21
Saskatchewan	74,869.76
Alberta	61,747.22
British Columbia	63,732.50

By the aid of these grants agricultural education and domestic science knowledge has been greatly benefited and extended all over the country. School buildings have been erected,

tended and increased in number, experienced teachers of a high class have been engaged. District Representative and county agents expenses have been met, demonstrations in all branches of agriculture and short courses have been liberally arranged, agricultural instruction in both public and high schools has been extensively promoted, much useful literature has been circulated, veterinary science has been benefited, knowledge and practice of domestic science extended, manual training received an impetus, competitions of many varieties helped and initiated and school and home gardening greatly developed. In short the beneficial influence of the Act is making itself felt in every direction that agriculture and home making take.

Big Span Collapsed.

With everything running smoothly, engineers, brigades and spectators congratulating each other that within a very short time St. Lawrence river would be spanned by one of the most magnificent bridges in the world, something miscarried and the well laid and carefully thought-out plans of the foremost engineers of the country in which they had placed their professional reputations, were suddenly ruthlessly thwarted Monday morning and the massive centre span weighing 5,100 tons swayed to one side, wavered for an instant, then diving end foremost, in an instant disappeared leaving scarcely a ripple on the water and carried with it about fourteen men, nine of whom have yet to be accounted for. The span was towed out from Sillery Cove about eight o'clock Monday morning, safely lifted on pontoons and started on its upward journey. Everything pointed to a successful enterprise, when suddenly at a height of about fifteen feet, with a ripping noise from one of the girders holding the span at its northern corner, it dropped

into the stream at one end. The remaining jacks held the mass of steel for a few seconds, while frantic efforts were made to get a chain rope around the tottering beam. With reports like shells exploding the remaining supports snapped and the span fell with a mighty splash into the river, and disappeared in the 200 feet of the channel. A number of men were on the span and they were seen to jump into the stream. Most of them were picked up by boats rushed thither; but nine seem yet to be unaccounted for.

The central span, which weighed over 5,000 tons and was 640 feet long—these dimensions being equal to those of a good sized cargo steamer—had been constructed on pontoons at Sillery Cove, three miles east of the Bridge site, and was towed into a position immediately under the gap, left in the anchor arms of the structure, by nine tugs. Chains with links thirty inches in diameter, and girders were then attached to the span and work on pulling it into its place in the bridge by eight thousand hydraulic jacks was commenced. It was announced the elevation of the span would continue for some time, as the jacks could only raise the mass of steel at a few feet per hour and the distance from the floor of the bridge upon which the hoisting apparatus rested and the water level was 150 feet. If the span had been successfully placed in position it would have been bolted to the girders and the engineers could then have completed the bridge. The work it was estimated would occupy them until next spring.

The principal dimensions of the bridge are: Length from shore to shore, 3239 feet; width between anchor buttresses, 1,800 feet; length of central span, 640 feet; height of central span above the river 150 feet; width of railway tracks carried, two; street car tracks, two; roads, two. The steel used in the bridge weighed 180,000,000 pounds and cost \$11,000,000, the main pier masonry costing \$1,500,000.

Navigation will not be interfered with by the collapse of the bridge span, as the channel is not blocked by it. No attempt at completing the bridge can be made this year.

Figures given out on the 7th by the British Board of trade for the month of August show that imports during the month were increased by £6,716,000, while the exports were increased by £15,218,000. The principal increases in imports were cotton, \$3,000,000; and oil, seeds and fats, £2,250,000. The export increases were made up principally of manufactured articles. Of these cotton textiles increased \$3,000,000; iron and steel, £2,500,000; and coal, \$1,500,000.

Alexandre F. Ribot the French minister of finance, announced on the 8th that the appropriations committee of the chamber of deputies would introduce a law on the 12th authorizing a new national loan. M. Ribot, explaining to the appropriations committee of the chamber the requirements for the last quarter of 1916, amounting to 8,347,000,000 francs, said the totals for the different periods of the war were: Five months of 1914, 7,000,000,000 francs; 1915, 22,000,000,000 francs; 1916, 32,000,000,000 francs. The finance minister said there was considerable difference between the sums appropriated and payments made because of delays in the delivery of orders. The finance minister informed the committee confidentially in regard to the payments which France must make abroad, and upon the arrangements made with the British treasury and the Bank of England to maintain sterling exchange.

Progress of the War.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 5, via London.—Despite their determined counter-attacks yesterday, when they advanced in waves, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of this chosen strategic point, the Germans had to yield Fallemont Farm this morning. The British had closed around it in the darkness, and dawn found the survivors of the garrison raked with machine gun fire. In the hopeless situation plastered with mud after a night of cold and heavy rain, and having gone two days without sleep, they put up the white flag.

Meanwhile a British battalion, finding little opposition, on its own initiative, pressed on through the mud and the small craters and gained the edges of Leuz Wood, which carried them past Ginchy where the Germans are fortified amid the ruins with nests of machine guns. The British gain since Sunday is more than a mile in depth. The Irish troops of the new army, enlisted through the efforts of Mr. John Redmond and other Nationalist leaders, distinguished themselves by taking Guillemont. They rounded up numerous prisoners in dugouts, and swept forward toward their objective with characteristic dash. As a result of two days' work the British, in case they decide to make no further advance this year, command all the ridge of battle front from Thiepval south except around Ginchy. This means, as one British officer said, that "the Germans would have to dance to our tune" through the winter.

Paris, via London, Sept. 6.—Further French gains are reported in the official statement issued by the war office tonight, these being entirely south of the Somme, where the greater part of the village of Berny was captured, as well as the northern portion of Vermandovillers.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The French troops have captured the village of Ommeicourt, Hospital Farm, and the village of Ypres, part of Maricourt Wood, and progressed in other regions north of the Somme, according to the official communication issued by the war office tonight. South of the Somme a furious battle raged throughout the day. The French captured a line of German trenches and repulsed all counter-attacks. The prisoners captured since Sept. 3 number 6,550, and the cannon 36.

Rome, Sept. 6, via London.—An official statement issued today by the Italian war office says: "On the whole front bad weather prevails. The first snow already has fallen in the mountains. The enemy activity yesterday was reduced to some artillery actions which were vigorously answered by our batteries. On the Upper Rio Felizio, in the Valley of Boite, our troops extended their occupation on the western slopes of the Punta Del Forame. In Albania, on Monday, a column composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery made another raid on the right bank of the Voyussa, in the region north of Aviona. Our troops after debouching from the Ciflik-Idris bridgehead, stormed and destroyed the enemy's positions between Samar and Frankuta. At the same time an Italian aerial squadron bombarded Fieri, headquarters of the enemy command. In the evening our column returned undisturbed to the left bank of the river, bringing some Austrian prisoners. One of our aeroplanes failed to return."

London, Sept. 7.—According to definite information reaching Berné, Switzerland, from Germany, says a despatch to the wireless press. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, upon being questioned, at the August meeting of the federal council as to why he yielded to the demands of the United States regarding the unrestricted torpedoing of ships on the high seas, replied emphatically that the value of the submarine was exaggerated by the adherents of wholesale torpedoing. The chancellor said that insistence on an unrestricted submarine warfare would cause war between Germany and the

United States, and that the results of unlimited torpedoing would not justify such a policy. Elaborating this point the chancellor is quoted as saying that Germany could not effectively blockade England, nor cut off England's food supplies.

Paris, via London, Sept. 8.—The French troops have made further progress in the village of Vermandovillers, south of the Somme, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The communication says: "South of the Somme isolated engagements enabled us to advance in the village of Vermandovillers, where we captured about fifty prisoners. The artillery struggle continues actively on the whole of the Somme front. On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans launched this morning several attacks against the positions we captured in the Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois region. The enemy, who had succeeded in setting his foot in one of the trenches, was soon ejected by a brisk counter-attack in the course of which we took a hundred prisoners and many machine guns. "Southeast of Thiaumont we advanced with the aid of a grenade attack. In the Thiaumont sector and on the Fort De Vaux road there was a violent cannonade. In the Forest De Parry an enemy attack on one of our works was repulsed. Elsewhere on the front there was the usual cannonading. "Aviation: During yesterday, on the Somme front, two enemy aviators were brought down in Epeneaucourt region, and another, compelled to descend after a fight near our lines, was destroyed by artillery fire. Three other enemy machines appeared to be seriously injured, the observer of one being killed by machine gun fire. "It is confirmed that on the 15th instant Lieutenant Guynere brought down his fifteenth enemy aeroplane in the region of Ablaincourt."

London, Sept. 8.—The British official communication issued this evening says: "The main feature of today's operations was an intense artillery bombardment by both sides. The general situation is unchanged. The Irish regiments which took part in the capture of Guillemont on Sunday behaved with the greatest dash and gallantry, and took no small share in the success gained that day. "This afternoon we successfully exploded a mine near Railroad Wood, south of the Ypres-Roulers railway. "Yesterday artillery fire was directed by one of our aeroplanes on a hostile machine, which landed behind its own lines. The machine was set on fire and destroyed. Ten of the enemy's aeroplanes were bombarded with good effect. There were many aerial combats, and one enemy machine was forced down."

London, Sept. 8 1916.—Roumania, which entered the European war less than two weeks ago, is now the scene of a great battle between Russo-Roumanian forces and armies of the Central Powers. The southern part of Dobrudja, or eastern Roumania, has become a fighting ground and the opposing armies are engaged from the Black Sea to the Danube along the front of about 70 miles. Bulgarian and Turkish troops, advancing along the Black Sea coast, have occupied Baljik and two other seaports. Sofia reports, and the fortress of Dobrich, or Bazurjik, 50 miles southeast of Bucharest has been taken by a combined Bulgarian-German force. The armies of the Central Powers have not yet crossed the Danube, all reports agree. The Roumanians continue their offensive in Eastern Transylvania, and also have occupied the important town of Orsova, on the Danube, above the Iron Gate. Advancing from Csik Szereda, in Transylvania, north of Kronstadt, the Roumanians are driving westward, and Vienna admits the withdrawal of Austrian forces before the attack against Hargitta. The Russians, on the northern end of their line near Riga, have commenced a new undertaking and have crossed the Dvina, north of Dvinsk. Repeated efforts by the Germans to dislodge them, Petrograd declares, have been unsuccessful. In Eastern Galicia the Austro-Germans are fighting desperately to hold back the Russians advancing on Halicz,

southeast of Lemberg. Petrograd says the Austro-German forces have fallen back to the western bank of the Ginita Lips, while Vienna asserts that the troops of the Central Powers are holding their own in the fighting that is going on. Russian attacks against German positions on the Zlota Lips, southeast of Brzezany, failed with heavy losses. Berlin reports. On the Somme front, in France, the violent bombardment continues along almost the entire line. The only infantry engagements have taken place south of the river. The French report a further advance for their troops in the village of Vermandovillers. In the Berny-En-Santerre and Chaulnes sectors, where the fighting was particularly vicious both the Germans and the French record successes for their armies in the repulse of attacks. There has been no infantry action on the front in Greek Macedonia, but the artillery duels have continued along the Struma and in the region of Lake Doiran.

Paris, Sept. 9.—"Prisoners taken by French troops alone north and south of the Somme since September 3 amount to 7,700 men including about 100 officers. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) intense artillery fighting continues in the region of Fleury, Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois. Towards two o'clock the Germans attacked the position which we captured on Sept. 6 in Vaux-Chapitre Wood. "Our curtain of fire broke up all the enemy's attempts. The night was comparatively calm on the remainder of the front. "Although there was a high wind last night one of our aerial squadrons dropped 24 bombs on railway stations at Estain and Contain, and on military establishments at Rombach."

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—Russian torpedo boats, it is reported, bombarded the Roumanian port of Baljik on the Black Sea and sank 21 barges, in which the Bulgarians who had occupied the seaport were shipping bread. A despatch to Reuters' Telegraph Company from Petrograd says: "Russian cavalry has occupied several points on the Bulgarian Roumanian frontier. "According to evidence received by the Russian commission of inquiry into Germany's methods of warfare, columns of Russian prisoners in Germany uniforms were marched to the rear on the Franco-German front with the purpose of deceiving French air scouts who, taking them for German reserves, frequently dropped bombs on them."

Bucharest, via London, Sept. 9.—The Bulgarians have been driven from Bazardjik, or Dobric, in Southern Roumania, by Russian and Roumanian troops, says the official communication issued by the Roumanian war office yesterday. In Northern Transylvania the Roumanians have occupied Olah Toplitza and five other towns. The statement follows: "Northern and western fronts: After a sharp action we occupied Olah Toplitza (42 miles northwest of Osik Szereda), San Milai, Deine (three miles east of Osik Szereda) Giurbiurgien and Senniclan. An enemy attack south of Mehadia, (15 miles north of Orsova, on the Danube) was repulsed. "Southern front: Russian and Roumanian troops drove the Bulgarians from Bazardjik (Dobric) and Dobesai."

London, Sept. 10.—In an attack along a front of about three and a half miles the British succeeded in occupying the whole of Ginchy and the territory between that village and Lueze Wood, according to the announcement from general headquarters last night, several other gains are also recorded. The text of the statement reads: "We attacked this afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards, extending from High Wood to Lueze Wood. As a result the whole of Ginchy village is now in our hands, after severe fighting, and the ground between that village and Lueze Wood was captured. "East of High Wood we advanced three hundred yards on a front of five hundred yards. Numerous prisoners were taken and the enemy's casualties were very heavy. Northeast of Pozieres we gained a further six hundred yards of German trench. (Continued on page three.)

There's a Really Wonderful Array on Newest Linen Ready in the Daylight Linen Dep't Here

We specially invite all visitors to Charlottetown, and to Prince Edward Island, to inspect the lovely things that are shown in such splendid assortment in the "daylight linen store." We have just been fortunate in getting an enormous shipment of new things that we thought would be out of the market till after the war. We're so pleased over these that we want you to see them—needn't buy unless you feel like it—see them anyway.

Shamrock Linens—Sold Here Exclusively

Hemstitched Bed Spreads \$3.25
 Just received a shipment of hemstitched and embroidered bed spreads in pretty designs. These cannot be replaced at any price, size 90 x 100, while they last at \$3.25 and \$3.75 each.

72 x 72 inch Table Cloths \$2.00
 Damask table cloths made from a good strong, fine even thread, free from dressing, a splendid cloth for everyday wear in pretty floral and scroll designs, full size 72 x 72 inches at \$2.00 each.

Shamrock Pillow Cases
 All pure linen hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases in many pretty designs and range in price from \$2.50 up to \$5.00 pair. Also initial hemstitched and embroidered cases in all initials at \$3.75 pair.

72 x 90 inch Table Cloths \$2.50
 Damask table cloths, made from a good strong fine even thread, the same as above, 72 x 90 inches, in most beautiful designs at \$2.50 each.

Lunch Napkins 65c. to 75c.
 Lunch Napkins, made from all pure linen, fine and evenly woven, hemstitched all round, in many pretty designs. This is some of the famous Shamrock linen that has given such good satisfaction at 65c. and 75c. each.

Shamrock Napkins.
 A splendid lot of famous Shamrock table Napkins, all pure linen and will wash and iron well, in two designs. Poppy and Fleur de Lis, size 20 x 20 inch, regular worth \$4.75 each, while they last at \$3.75 doz.

"Everyday" Linen Napkins \$2.00
 20 dozens of splendid everyday Napkins in a good weight, strong and durable in many pretty floral designs, size 20 x 20 inches. This is a good size for everyday wear; they are hemmed ready for use at the old price, \$2.00 dozen.

22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inch Linen Napkins \$2.25
 15 dozen hemmed Napkins ready for the table, made from good strong durable yarns, free from dressing, will wash and iron easy, size 22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inches at \$2.25 doz.

Damask Border Towels
 Damask border hemstitched, all pure linen towels in many pretty designs. All good durable towels, range in price from 75c. each to \$1.00 each.

Guest Towels 60c. Initialed
 Initial guest towels in all initials, made from good all pure linen huck, hemstitched at both ends with a pretty damask border at 60c. each.


MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED
 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

Mail Contract
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, 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 Tignish, P. E. Island, from the 1st of January 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 Tignish and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
 Post Office Inspector Office,
 Charlottetown, Aug 7th 1916,
 Aug. 9th 1916-31.

McLEOD & BENTLEY
 Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
 Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Stylish Shoes for Stout Women



Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends. By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. to Size 2 1/2 to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50.

ALLEY & CO.
 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Continued from page 1
 es and captured sixty prisoners inflicting heavy casualties enemy who was caught in artillery fire while making counter attack. "Our attack on Vimy Ridge, opposite St. There was reciprocal activity in the neighborhood Calonne and Ginchy and between La Bassee Camp Neuve Chappelle. "In the afternoon many air fights took place. A number of our planes bombed another aerodrome, two hangars shed being destroyed. Our machines is missing."

London, Sept. 12.—Respectively offensive to the north of the Somme river in France. The forces have again smashed German lines, captured the line and other trenches and about 1,500 prisoners.

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—A report for the Russians over the troops in Persia is reported today's war office statement. The region of the Sakki town of Banna has been occupied by Russian forces following battle in which the Turks defeated.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

From the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1916-1917.

By instructions of the Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of and potatoes will be made of the coming winter and spring Canadian farmers. The sale for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 4 and white oats (about 4 and barley (about 5 lbs.) and peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in sacks of about 3 lbs. will be carried from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm Ottawa supplying only the vines of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent from mail.

Only one sample of grain of one of potatoes can be sent each farm. As the supply of is limited, farmers are advised apply early. Requests received after the end of December probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

J. H. GRISDA
 Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

The United States Act

Efforts in the United States to expand the regular army at meeting with any great success. The necessary laws have been enacted by Congress but the do not come forward. A serious life under the normal conditions has little attraction for average American, nor, for matter, does it appeal to the citizen of any democratic community. Neither is the element of calling upon the militia for service along Mexican border answering to expectations. The young men without dependents like it enough for a while, but the experiences and an adventure the men who have to leave families or to sacrifice position in the business world regard an imposition. They do not why this burden should be upon them when other citizens are exempt. At the same time it is noticeable that when war is in sight the American ready enough. More of them in the Canadian army they volunteered to serve their country since their troops ordered to the southern front. There would be many more of them enlisted here if not for the operation neutrality laws. The truth is a democracy, and especially well-fed democracy, we consent to waste time in idleness and almost wholly life that is a soldier's lot. A comparatively few be found to do it but the to keep a standing army size does not appeal to the

Continued from page two)

es and captured sixty prisoners, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy who was caught by our artillery fire while massing for a counter attack. "Our artillery bombarded the enemy's trenches on Vimy Ridge, opposite Sonchez. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the neighborhood of Calonne and Ginchy and between La Basse Canal and Neuve Chappelle. "Friday afternoon many air fights occurred. A number of our aeroplanes bombed another enemy aerodrome, two hangars and a shed being destroyed. One of our machines is missing."

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Local and Other Items.

It was announced on Sunday last that a two week's mission will open in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday October 22nd.

The second domestic Canadian war loan is now offered to the public. The loan opened yesterday and full particulars thereof will be found in this day's Herald.

The Canadian National Exhibition closed at Toronto last Saturday night with a total attendance during the two weeks of \$10,000, the second largest attendance in 1913 totaling a little over a million.

Mr. Augustus McAulay and his niece Miss Malone, of Boston, were among the passengers making the round trip on the steamer Halifax which arrived here yesterday afternoon and left on return at midnight.

At Vernon B. C. a few days ago tunnelling under their main kitchen and out to the backyard of the house nearest to the wire fence enclosure of their internment camp, a number of prisoners made their escape from imprisonment. The occupants of the house is now in the provincial jail awaiting trial for aiding and abetting in the escape of the prisoners.

The Stores Department of the P. E. Island Railway was badly gutted by fire about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The firemen responded to the call quickly, and it was due to their prompt action that the fire was confined to the eastern section of the building. Just what the extent of the damage is can hardly be determined yet, or the origin of the fire is not definitely known.

Commander John Casement of the British Navy, a distant relative of Roger Casement, who recently was hanged in London for high treason, arrived at Halifax the other day from Bermuda on his way to London under orders of the British Admiralty. Early in the European war he commanded the British cruiser Highflyer which destroyed the German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, off the west coast of Africa. It is said he is returning to England to be promoted by King George.

An arrangement has been made to send 10,000 natives of South Africa to France for dock laborers. The natives will be recruited voluntarily and will be organized into five battalions of two thousand men each, under military discipline with trusted officers. Each battalion will have a chaplain and its own medical officers, while a fully equipped hospital will be provided for the contingent. The scheme was the result of a request made by the natives to be allowed to assist in Europe as they had done in German Southwest Africa and German East Africa.

Sunday last was observed as Cemetery Sunday, by the congregation of St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The Catholic societies of the parish marched to the Cathedral about 2.30 p.m. Here his Lordship the Bishop officiated at short services for the dead, assisted by the priests of the Cathedral. At 3 o'clock the societies reform ed in procession at the Cathedral and proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. The rear of the procession was drawn up by the Bishop and clergy in carriages. Arriving at the cemetery, the clergy assumed seats, arranged for them, at the Calvary group in the centre of the cemetery. After an appropriate hymn by the choir, the Litany for the dead was recited by his Lordship. Then another hymn was sung by the choir. This was followed by the sermon of the occasion by Rev. Leo Herrell. It was an excellent discourse on the doctrine of Purgatory and the Communion of Saints. A number of other hymns followed and the The huge locomotive fell over on her side, but the ponderous tender remained squarely on the rails. Cars of lime, nails and general merchandise were smashed up and thrown against the station which was saved from destruction by an iron signal pole which took the brunt of the attack.

Italian War Finances

Highly pleasing and satisfactory is the position of Italian finances under the strain of war. On the old peace basis, Italy had a national debt nearly as large as Britain's without half the wealth per capita to sustain it. The Italians are thrifty, like their Latin cousins, the French, and a few hundred million lire loomed large in the national budget. The Tripolitan war deemed to have pretty well emptied Italy's war purse, having cost about two hundred million dollars, or about a billion lire. But in common with her Allies, Italy did not know her own capacity, and the severe strain of nearly fifteen months' war has not worked the financial hardships expected by many at the outset. Every country at war enjoys a temporary and fictitious prosperity through high prices and big war business. Foodstuffs are high, judging by the cheap Italian scale, the bank deposits of the people gain steadily. At the end of March the total savings deposits amounted to 2,727,977,130 lire, or about \$550,000,000, exclusive of post office and commercial deposits, an increase of 55,000,000 lire in one month. Money in Italy is cheap and plentiful at present, and war issues are readily taken up. The treasury report of the cost of the war up to the end of June shows relatively moderate expense. Where Britain is spending at a rate of nine billion dollars a year, France at about seven billions, and Russia six billions, Italy's expenses in fourteen months of war amounted to two billions. The armed neutrality that Italy maintained during the first ten months of the war cost \$45,000,000 a month, and at this rate the maintenance of mere neutrality right up to now would have cost more than a billion dollars. So Italy is paying out, in hostilities in a fairly big scale, nearly twice what neutrality would have cost. The increasing of taxation in Italy has to be carefully placed, for Italy has a large poor population. But the national revenue has been increased by about sixty billion dollars a year, which is quite sufficient, up to the present, to provide for the interest on the new war debt. If the war ends within another year, Italy will have come out of the financial ordeal with colors flying.

Railway Smash-up

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 10.—One of the worst wrecks in the recent history of the C. G. R. took place at 6 p.m. Sunday on the main line of the Moncton St. John subdivision at Boundary Creek, a point about thirteen miles west of Moncton, where freight extra No. 448, engine 448, eastbound, in charge of Conductor E. J. Moore, Engineer Augustine Larroque, collided with the rear end of freight extra No. 111. Conductor Alex. Stronach, Engineer Patrick O'Leary, also eastbound, upsetting the 448 in the ditch, smashing the van of extra 111 to kindling wood, derailling and smashing many cars of both trains and hurling others against the station with such violence that the building was moved about a foot, and Agent H. L. Belyea and wife were thrown out of their beds. Extra 111 had stopped on the main line to clean the fire of the locomotive and had barely gotten under way again when the collision occurred exactly in front of the station. By almost a miracle no one was killed or even seriously injured in the smash, although the crew of extra No. 111 were in their van at the time and the engine crew of extra 448 stuck to their overturned locomotive. At 7.45 a wrecking crew under command of Foreman Harvey Kelly arrived from Moncton, and at 8.35 in the afternoon trains were again passing the wreck. No. 15 westbound C. P. R. being the first train through. Locomotive 448 is a Pacific type passenger engine, one of the largest of her class in Canada, and she ploughed through the freight cars like matchwood. The huge locomotive fell over on her side, but the ponderous tender remained squarely on the rails. Cars of lime, nails and general merchandise were smashed up and thrown against the station which was saved from destruction by an iron signal pole which took the brunt of the attack.

A Call to Save.

One of the most difficult tasks in life is to induce improvident people to become forehanded. Improvidence is not the madness of a moment, but rather a habit and one that is most difficult to eradicate. People of the butterfly sort who spend all as they pass along, are not likely to change their way of doing things until stern necessity forces them to it. And then it is not they who have changed, but their circumstances. Again and again the leaders of thought in the Dominion have urged thrift as the one means by which the Dominion may come through the titanic struggle in which it is engaged with credit to itself. Governments are setting an example in reduced expenditures on public works that can be left over and the turning of every effort in the direction of furthering the war cause of the Allies. Many individuals have followed this good lead and are planning their affairs so that they today are saving what they before spent. But there are still many others who are continuing a thoughtless, butterfly existence and jeopardizing the future for the whole nation. National thrift after all, is merely a condition which comes as a result of the individual thrift of the people who make up the nation. One-half the people may be thrifty, but with the other half extravagant there can be no satisfactory result from a national viewpoint. Again the call has come from Finance Minister White to the people to practise thrift—to save, save, save. Men in such positions as the finance minister are able to see further than the average individual, and when the call to save comes from them it is the part of wisdom to heed. The war is not over by any means and the good years we are having because of and in spite of it are not going to last forever. A day is sure to come when every resource we can possibly bring to our hand will be needed to keep us going as a nation, and it is for that day we should be working now.

Mr. Martin's Letter

To the Editor of the Herald:— Sir, I was astonished to read in your report of the Conservative Convention the statement that I seconded a motion to make the nomination of McLean and Nicholson unanimous. It is not correct. I did not do so; because the balloting was unfair; because the constitution was changed in order to allow a whole army of officials to vote and throw me down, and because I could not vote for a man who, like one of the candidates, abused and vilified me when I was in the chair where he knew I could not contradict him. Yours, etc., ALEX. MARTIN, Valleyfield, Sept. 9, 1916. [We had no desire to give anything but a correct report of the Convention. At the rear of the hall, we distinctly heard the mover of the motion. We did not hear the seconder; but were afterwards told it was Mr. Martin. We made our statement in good faith.—Ed. H.]

DIED.

WILLIAMS—In this city, on the 8th inst., Janie, relict of the late Thomas Williams, aged 72 years. CLARK—At the P. E. I. Hospital, of appendicitis, on Sept. 10th, Joseph H. Clark. TWEDDY—At the P. E. Island Hospital, on Monday, the 11th September, Cephas Tweddy, of Vernon River, at the age of 56 years. GILLIS—At Orwell Cove, Sept. 11th, Catherine, wife of Capt. John Gillis. GILLIS—At Sydney, Sept. 12th, Mrs. Joseph J. Gillis, formerly of Charlottetown, aged 51 years. The remains will be brought to Charlottetown Thursday evening for interment. Funeral Friday.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter (.034 to 0.00), Eggs per doz. (.030 to 0.00), Fowls each (.050 to 0.80), Chickens per pair (.085 to 1.00), Flour (per cwt.) (.000 to 0.00), Beef (small) (.010 to 0.14), Beef (quarter) (.008 to 0.00), Mutton per lb. (.012 to 0.09), Pork (.012 to 0.19), Potatoes (new) (.040 to 0.00), Hay per 100 lbs. (.060 to 0.65), Black Oats new (.045 to 0.00), Hides (per lb.) (.000 to 0.16), Calf Skins (.022 to 0.00), Sheep Pelts (.075 to 0.80), Oatmeal (per cwt.) (.000 to 0.00), Turnips (.012 to 0.15), Turkeys (per lb.) (.020 to 0.00), Pressed Hay (.140 to 17.00), Straw (.040 to 0.00), Ducks per pair (.155 to 1.80), Lamb Pelts (.040 to 0.50)

WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931. PAYABLE AT PAR AT OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA. INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. ISSUE PRICE 97½ A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917. THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows: 10 per cent on application; 30 " " 10th October, 1916; 30 " " 15th November, 1916; 27½ " " 15th December, 1916. The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts. This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada. Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars. In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment. Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts. When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application. Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks. The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000. The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria. The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank. Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance. The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges. Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer. Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE NOTICE OF SALE. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of the 1st October, 1916, for the purchase of the DOG-FISH FERTILIZER to be produced at the Dog-Fish Reduction Works at Capre, N. S., and Clark's Harbour, N. S., during the season of 1916. The total quantity that will be produced is estimated at between 150 and 200 tons of 2,000 pounds. No particular form is necessary for use in tendering, but envelopes should be distinctly marked across the face, "Tenders for Dog-Fish Fertilizer." The bids for fertilizer will be put up in bags of 100 pounds each, and a charge of 15 cents will be made for each bag, additional to the price paid for the fertilizer. Consistent with the price offered, tenders from bona fide agriculturists will receive first consideration; if the right is reserved, however, to reject any or all tenders. Tenders from non residents of the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, will not be considered, and guarantee must be given that the fertilizer will not be disposed of or used outside of these provinces. Tenders should state the quantity required in bags, and the minimum quantity acceptable at the price offered, and from which point it is desired shipment should be made. The price offered should be on the basis of 50 mesh per 100 pounds. Terms of sale are cash within ten (10) days of acceptance of tender for specific quantities, all charges for transportation from wharves to be borne by the purchaser. Failure to remit within the time specified will result in the cancellation of tender without further notice, and the allotment being directed to the next highest tender, or such other as may be in order. Remittances should be made payable at par to the Department of the Naval Service at Ottawa. Bank cheques will not be accepted unless certified. G. J. DESHAIRTS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, August 29, 1916. Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. Sept. 6th, 1916-21. W. J. P. McMillan, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

The Prince Edward Island EXHIBITION! AND HORSE RACES AT CHARLOTTETOWN Sept. 26 to 29, 1916 Open to all Canada OVER \$10,000 IN EXHIBITION PRIZES Live Stock entries, except poultry, close 15th September. All other entries close 19th September. Three days Horse Racing, \$3,000 in purses. Special attractions in front of the Grand Stand. Nearest Station Agents will give particulars of rates. For Prize List and all information write the Secretary. FRANK R. HEARTZ, C. R. SMALLWOOD, President, Sec'y Treas. Sept. 6th, 1916-31. The Live Stock Breeders Association STALLION ENROLLMENT Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

ay on en Here Edward assortment g an en- market till ce them— usively \$2.00 \$2.50 ade from a ad, free from for everyday roll designs, oo each. ade from a d, the same most beau inen as pure linen, ook linens, qualities in Ivy, Greek t. Rose, etc. match, rang- 4.00, 4.50, inen ask for cloths in made from These are fect satisfac- inches and 1.10, 1.35, yard. der ed, all pure ety designs. nge in price 60c. all initials, linen huck, ith a pretty OD! wn does Women does not built hich are bound se their shape? f the "AUNT IZE" boots de a host of idea in shoes- ces give extra k, top, and rt of the foot, smaller than ch you have d it necessary elf with. CO.

The Lifted Hat.

(ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.)

At dawn, along a lonely streak,
Thro' winds and whirling snow,
Unto his toil with hurrying feet,
I watched a poor man go.

If They Would

(Concluded)
Why don't you ask your parents some day if they won't take the pledge?
They did take it a year ago, I went to Father Martin. He's awful good to me. If it wasn't for him, I'm afraid I'd run away.

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 can't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and the itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and the itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

Months passed slowly. Every condition of the will was observed with strict exactitude. Anthony Farrell entertained royally and was similarly entertained. He moved among the most select of the social set with unaffected ease and grace.

At last the year was ended, and he was free. Then instead of two hours daily he spent at least four among his friends, as he loved to call them. He found a home less palatial, but suited to his purpose. He entertained, but always with the endeavor to interest others in the work to which all his energy and wealth were devoted.

Anthony Farrell lay dying. His parting thoughts rested for an instant on the good he had achieved, and a smile of pleasure lighted his pallid features. He seemed to catch a faint glimpse of the reward prepared for him and for a moment intense joy suffused the countenance.

And then the end came. Anthony Farrell had passed from earth into eternity. He had given his earthly inheritance for one immeasurably greater and more enjoyable, for one that is eternal. He had done what a vast number of others could do—if they would.

—REV. P. J. SLOAN, in The Magnificat.
Killed in Action.
Rev. Nizier M. Boiletti, S. S. formerly prefect of the junior division at St. Charles College, near Baltimore, Md., has been killed at the front somewhere in France.

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

GOT DIARRHOEA FROM DRINKING BAD WATER.

People moving from one place to another are very subject to diarrhoea on account of the change of water, change of climate, change of diet, etc., and what at first appears to be but a slight looseness of the bowels should never be neglected or some serious bowel complaint will be sure to follow.

St. Isidore, P.Q. Aug. 18, 1894.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribed it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Money, remarks The Toledo Blade, isn't everything, as anyone who has read the scant comment following the death of the richest woman in the world may have observed.

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."

Job Seeker (entering office unannounced)—Is there an opening here for me?
Chief Clerk—Yes, sir, right behind you.

God has given us tongues that we might say something pleasant to our fellow men.—Heine.
Her Parents—You must understand, sir, that I want my daughter to have as good a home after marriage as before.

Was Troubled With Stomach and Liver
FOR SEVEN YEARS, MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HER.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.

Be Careful OF YOUR EYES.

Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you.

By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing. If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER...OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.

VOL-PEEK
MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS.
PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it. What has been needed is a mender like VOL-PEEK.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

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.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco TRY HICKEY'S TWIST

Hickey's Famous Twist has every quality claimed or possessed by other chewing tobaccos, with a score of individual points of merit that has made it the best selling chewing tobacco sold on this Island.

HICKEY'S TWIST is the favorite of all experienced chewers. Try it and you will find the reason why.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111. C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916—1f

NEW SERIES Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, Sept. 16, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week.

Synopsis of Canadian West Land Regulations

Any person who in the sale of land, or any male over 18 years of age, has homesteaded a quarter section of Dominion land in Saskatchewan or Alberta, must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district.

ACT NOW! CALL DeLOIS BR...
Water Street, Phone...
June 30, 1915—3m

JOB WO...

Executed with Neat Despatch at the Office Charlottetown P. E. I.

Check Books Dodgers Note Books Letter Heads Receipt Books Posters Tickets

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office