

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1919

VOL. XLVII, No. 43

## Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

### Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be chosen by the House.

The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees to be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,

Clerk Legislative Assembly

### MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM

#### On 279 Special Trains. C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,439 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic on Saturday was No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic, and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Megantic with soldiers and dependents arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adriatic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

The process of disembarkment at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

Minard's Liniment will cure Sprains

## The Soul of a Vision

So then—  
My part is ended. Other men,  
And women, too, still play their part,  
With courage resolute and dauntless heart.

My broken comrade—  
Scared by scars that time can not efface,  
Is not the jest of fortune; for his aid  
A nation's mighty forces doth provide.

And those who live—  
To carry on our story down the years,  
Face not their "quiet days" in bitter pain;  
(Forgotten, now they've stilled the nation's fears)  
Dwarfed by the lust of pride and selfish gain.

My Canada—  
Thou fair land for whom great love  
Inspired my youth to ancient sacrifice;  
Grant that our serried ranks in realms above  
May witness thee, worthy of the Price.

## To Pay Debts of Honour

TO the Dead and to the richness of their dying we must give pause, and in humility confess a debt beyond redemption.

Before the altar of their sacrifice, Canada is consecrated to make its dominion worthy. The Torch that illumines Victory so dearly bought, must burn eternally. Each year of peace must record an added lustre to our heritage. But to those who have come back in suffering, Canada owes a debt which money can, in part, repay.

It is a Debt of Honour. Canada was pledged to the end, that the wounded and the sick be adequately cared for, until they were fairly fitted for the competitive existence of civil life.

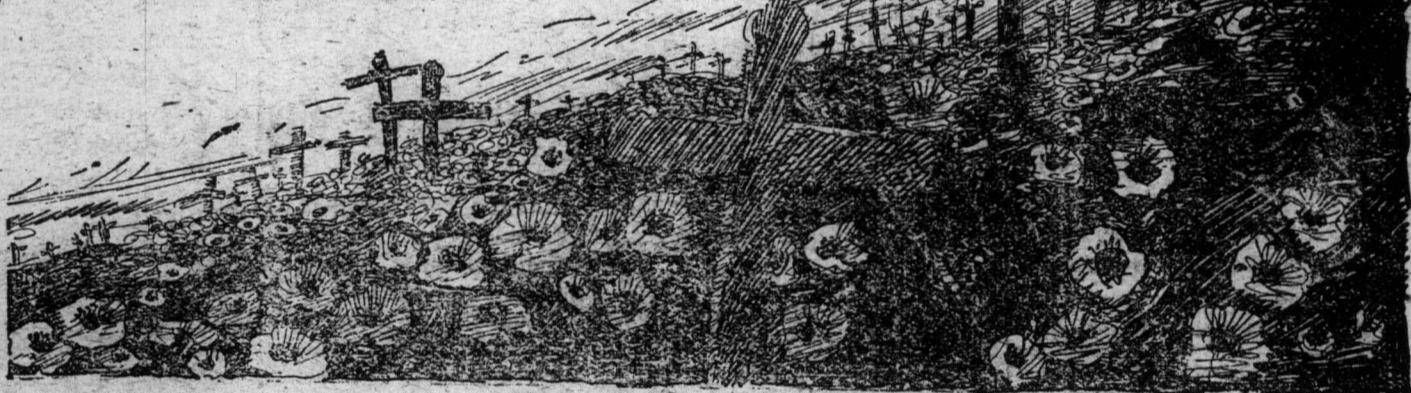
For this purpose, our medical services, and our vocational training schools must be maintained until the need for them is no more.

These, then, are some of the purposes for which the Victory Loan 1919 is being raised. Other purposes are told about in other announcements.

As you read them, the conviction will grow upon you of the absolute necessity for the.

## Victory Loan 1919

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



## Look! Read! Realize.

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!  
We study the business. We know what suits a young man

we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

### Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

### Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... \$1.00 to \$2.00

## MacLELLAN BROS.

## At The Federal Capital.

The two most notable Parliamentary events of the week ending September 27th, were the government caucus, on Thursday the 25th, and the culmination of the debate on Mr. McKenzie's motion, regarding alleged manipulation of soldiers' votes in the election of 1917. The caucus of Thursday was memorable in many respects. It was very largely attended, and was characterized by perfect unanimity and splendid enthusiasm. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, who had been ill for about four weeks, came to the caucus, although still very far from well, in order that he might, before leaving the city to take a necessary rest, lay before his colleagues and supporters a statement of policy, which the government are expected to pursue during the remainder of present parliament. The program presented by the Prime Minister is most comprehensive, and such as should, and must appeal to all citizens of Canada desirous of contributing, in the utmost degree, to the up-building and reconstruction of our country necessitated by the late war. The policy propounded by the Prime Minister was unanimously accepted by all in attendance at the caucus. Later it will be crystallized into a platform, and in due time made public. The reception accorded the Prime Minister on his appearance in the caucus room, after his serious illness, was amazingly enthusiastic and sympathetic. The Prime Minister himself was deeply moved by the devotion and affection manifested towards him by his followers in both houses of parliament. So well satisfied were those assembled with the Prime Minister's declaration of policy, that there was no disposition on the part of the rank and file, to enter into any discussion. They simply asked for some expressions of opinion from other members of the cabinet. In this connection, excellent addresses were delivered by Sir George Foster, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Rowell and others. It is extremely laudable if at any time a ministerial caucus has aroused so much genuine enthusiasm and hearty devotion and loyalty to a leader, as was manifested on this occasion towards the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden. On the day following the caucus, the Prime Minister left the capital for the south, for a long rest, in the hope of completely recuperating his strength and energies, so seriously impaired by his devotion to duty on behalf of Canada. It is the earnest hope of all that before the next session of parliament shall arrive, the Prime Minister shall have completely regained his health and energies, so as to continue to guide the ship of state in this serious and onerous time for Canada.

The other memorable event in the House of Commons, already referred to, namely, the final stage of the discussion of Mr. McKenzie's resolution, attacking the Hon. Mr. Meighen came on Thursday night, or rather the early hours of Friday morning. The debate was resumed at a comparatively early hour on Thursday evening and continued through all the hours of the night, until the division was taken at 2:30 Friday morning. It is safe to state that rarely, if ever, so much excitement attended the last stages of any debate in the House of Commons. After several speakers, on both sides of the house, had taken part in the discussion, Mr. McKenzie, in the leader of the opposition rose, in the exercise of his right, to close the debate. After he had been speaking a short time, he proposed what he declared was the original of the telegram, alleged to have been sent by Mr. Meighen. He flouted it before the House, with a great flourish of trumpets, in the midst of a wild hurrah from his followers. Immediately Mr. Meighen was on his feet, and asked to be shown the document. It was reluctantly passed over to him, and after he had scanned it, he

unhesitatingly declared that it was not written by him, nor signed by him, nor initialed by him. In emphatic terms he declared that the alleged telegram was a forgery. This transferred the enthusiasm and applause from the opposition side of the chamber to the government side, and for some time it was very difficult for Mr. Speaker to maintain even a semblance of order. Mr. Meighen demanded that he be allowed to make a statement. This, Mr. McKenzie refused to permit. According to the rules of the House, no member can interrupt the one who has the floor, without the permission of the Speaker. Mr. McKenzie, evidently feeling the weakness of his position and the untenable ground which he essayed to hold, availed himself of this privilege, and would not allow Mr. Meighen to make any statement. The meaning and intent of these tactics were not lost on the members of the house. It was abundantly evident that Mr. McKenzie and his friends had initiated a regular frame up, and had forged the document they claimed to be the original of the telegram, concerning which the whole discussion took place. Finding that their contemptible tactics were appreciated at their proper value, they availed themselves of whatever advantages the rules of the House afforded them to prevent any refutation of their most reprehensible conduct. It would be difficult to describe what took place in the chamber for the next quarter of an hour, or so. From the government side, demands were loudly made that Mr. Meighen be allowed to make his explanation, while from the opposition side, pandemonium itself would appear to have been let loose, and all manner of unseemly noises were indulged in, in order to prevent any explanation coming from the government side. In this crisis, Mr. Speaker had more than his hands full. He was on his feet most of the time endeavoring to maintain some semblance of order, but he really had a most difficult task. Finally, order was restored sufficiently to have a division called. Mr. Speaker put his motion, and the members were called in. During the interval, awaiting the arrival of members from the lobbies, the scenes in the chamber were quite lively. Snatches of songs from either side of the chamber were indulged in, according as the spirit moved. Finally the division was taken, and the motion of Mr. McKenzie was defeated on a strictly party division. There was not a very large house, as a good many members had gone away, within a day or two previously; but when the division was taken, there was no mistaking where the line was drawn. It was strictly and absolutely government and opposition.

After the motion had been voted down, Hon. Mr. Doherty, who was leading the House, rose and demanded that the alleged telegram produced by Mr. McKenzie should be filed with the Clerk of the House, as it was the property of parliament once it had been made use of and exhibited in the debate. Here again confusion worse confounded broke out. The dread which seized the members of the opposition, at the bare possibility of this forged document becoming a matter of record, drove them almost to madness. About every man on the opposition side of the house was on his feet at the same time, all shouting, gesticulating and protesting that the document had not been tabled, and should not become a matter of record. Hon. Mr. Doherty persevered in his argument that, in his opinion, the telegram had been placed on the table of the House. After a quarter of an hour of most exciting disorder, Mr. Speaker, after consulting the proper authorities, ruled that it was not necessary that the document should be placed in the keeping of the Clerk of the House. Thus ended this debate, initiated from the most contemptible of motives, and after he had scanned it, he

## Suffered from Constipation FOR TWO YEARS.

If the truth were only known you would find that over one-half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition. When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly and then follow the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, etc.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. Mr. A. Roder, Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C., writes—"I desire to express my thanks for what Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills have done for me. I had been suffering from constipation for two years, also had a bad cough and headache. I tried all sorts of cures and remedies, but got no relief until I was advised to try your pills. I got great relief after the first few doses.

Price 25c a visit at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Of late, interest in parliamentary proceedings, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, have been largely transferred from the chamber to the committees. Two very important bills have been referred to special parliamentary committees, for discussion and examination, before being completed in parliament. These refer to the Civil Service Classification and to the amendment of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Each of these bills were referred to a special parliamentary committee of twenty members, and in the committee's consideration of these measures numerous witnesses have been summoned and have given evidence. Members of the different soldiers organizations have appeared before their committee in great numbers and from all parts of the Dominion. Most extraordinary evidence, discussions and orations have played their part before the committee. Whatever may be the decision of the Government relative to this bill, there is no doubt whatever that it was a good thing, as many of the dissatisfied would have had their opportunity to express themselves before the committee. The same may be said of the civil service reclassification bill. Members of all branches of the Civil Service have been before the committee and have given their views, from every possible point of view, relative to what they would desire to have brought about. Of course, it may be readily understood that it would be absolutely out of the question to expect that even a small part of the varied desires and expressions of opinion might be incorporated in the completed legislation.

J. D. STEWART  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.  
OFFICE:  
NEWSON BLOCK  
Charlottetown  
Branch Office, Georgetown.

## PAIN ACROSS KIDNEYS Was So Bad Had To Go To Bed.

Women are the greatest sufferers from weak, sore, lame and aching backs, owing to the continual stooping, bending and lifting so necessary to perform their household duties.

On the first sign of any weakness of the back, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and thus prevent serious kidney troubles which are sure to follow if the back is neglected.

Miss Gladys M. Buckler, Tatamagouche, N.S., writes—"I feel it my duty to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. I suffered for years with a sore back. I was so and I had to take to my bed sometimes with the pain across my kidneys. I went to two different doctors they treated me, but I got very little relief. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised for sore back, so sent for two boxes, and before I had the first one taken I felt a change. I cannot recommend your medicine enough."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Job Printing Done At The Herald

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

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

Whatever hopes might have been entertained that prorogation might take place by Thanksgiving day, were emphatically dissipated by Friday, the 10th instant, when notice of several items of important parliamentary business were tabled by the government; and now it is not at all improbable that the end of the session may not be reached before the 25th. During the week ending the 11th, no great volume of public business passed through the House of Commons, although, from day to day, matters of one kind or another in themselves quite important moved from stage to stage. The report of the special parliamentary committee in connection with the Civil Service Classification Amendment Act, was presented and the bill, including several amendments of more or less importance suggested by the Committee, passed through its final parliamentary stages. The special committee of members of the Commons, having charge of the bill in connection with Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, have been working exceedingly hard for some weeks, and have not yet reported. The committee are now engaged in formulating their report, to be presented to the House. A tremendous volume of evidence was presented to the committee and the consideration and classifying of this involved a great amount of work. What recommendations or changes may be made in connection with this very important measure, of course, are not known until the committee report to the House. Another question that is quite interesting and important, too, was discussed at some considerable length, particularly by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and some other members interested in the milling business of Canada. This is the matter of the sale, particularly for export, of Canada's surplus wheat crop for the present season. The Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, gave a lengthy and lucid explanation of the steps taken by the government to arrange and secure the minimum price which the producers would receive for their surplus wheat. In view of the dislocation of trade and difficulty of financing exports from Canada, all in consequence of the war, it required a great deal of care and attention upon the part of the Government, in order to ensure to Canada the best results in connection with her export trade. As the surplus wheat produced is a very important item of this trade, it was necessary that nothing should be done by which the producer would be at a disadvantage in this connection. After the exposition of the case by the Right Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce, every reasonable man should be satisfied that the necessary precautions have been taken.

ment receiver, there was some doubt as to the possession of the Government. Negotiations looking to this end have been going on between the government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for about a year and a half, and it appears, from information tabled in the House of Commons in connection with a bill to be introduced, that this is a big project, and no doubt will be discussed at very considerable length before the legislation receives the assent of parliament. With the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway System, the Government will then have over 20,700 railway track-mileage. This is the greatest extent of nationally owned railway possessed by any country. The government are not entering upon this addition to their ownership of railways altogether as a matter of choice, but with a view of preventing great financial loss and in the hope of beneficial results in the future, from a consolidation of the different railway lines acquired from time to time. In the first place, it will be remembered that the Canadian Northern Railway was taken over and now forms a portion of the Canadian National Railway System. Then the Grand Trunk Pacific was placed in a receivership and operated by the government. These different moves by the government were most undoubtedly forced upon them in consequence of bad financing and an altogether too speculative manner of building and operating great lines of railway. Millions of money had been borrowed from the government for these different railway projects, and when the time came for paying the interest on these tremendous amounts, the railroads in question were unable to do so, and further, were apparently disposed to hold the government up in the hope of getting still larger subsidies. It was evident a halt must be called, and the result was the absorption by the government of all the roads mentioned, with the exception of the old Grand Trunk itself. Now it turns out that this road is unable to meet its obligations to the government for millions advanced, and the result is that the government takes over the road so as to avoid any further national calamity; not only that, but the taking over of the parent Grand Trunk line will complete the government system and will dispense with very large expenditures for terminal facilities in connection with the roads previously acquired. From the data presented to Parliament, it is evident that for a year and a half or more, the government and the Grand Trunk Company were unable to agree. The company stipulated certain amounts for which they would be willing to sell, while the Government, on the other hand, had made certain positive statements as to what they were willing to pay. It now appears that the government have won out, and have their idea of the bargain equaled by the company. It is not necessary to say anything further for the moment. After the bill has been brought into the House and the discussion has taken place, it will be in order to give some further data regarding this very important legislative measure. One thing must be kept in view, the idea of the national control of railways is not shared by all people in Canada. There is a big section of public opinion, for one reason or another, that does not take kindly to national ownership. It is suspected that this position is not in all cases from suspicion. There is, as all know, in this country a very powerful corporation known as the Canadian

Two Schooners Abandoned At Sea  
New York, Oct. 20.—Crews of two schooners, the Allee M. Moulson, of Newfoundland, and the General Knox, of New York, are being brought to New York, on the steamship Toronto, of the Ellerman-Wilson line, according to a wireless received today from Captain H. W. Smith, of the steamer, by Sanderson & Sons, agents for the Toronto.  
The message said that both crews were picked up in mid-Atlantic after they had abandoned them and took to the small boats.  
The Allee M. Moulson is a British vessel of 197 tons and sailed from Lisbon July 29 for Newfoundland. The General Knox is an American ship of 1,587 tons built in 1881.

Returned Soldier Shot Dead in N.S.  
Springhill, N. S., Oct. 20.—Theodore McKay, a returned soldier, was shot dead; police officer Frederick Brine seriously injured, and Roy B. Ashton, returned soldier, held under arrest, is the summary of the fight and shooting spree in Springhill on Saturday night.  
The fight started when Roy Ashton, who had been ordered to leave along home by policeman Brine, instead of doing so, it is alleged, grappled with the officer, who told him he was then under arrest. Ashton continued the resistance, seeing McKay's approach and knowing that he could do nothing against two men. Brine drew a gun and fired a shot at the ground. It is alleged that the bullet inflicted a slight wound in McKay's leg. The shot failed to deter either McKay or Ashton and they got Brine down and commenced to punch and kick him. Brine again fired and the second shot hit McKay in the breast, causing death. Brine was then in a serious condition and was removed to the hospital and was in precarious state to give evidence before the coroner. His injuries are very serious and it is thought possible that he will not recover. Ashton was placed under arrest Sunday afternoon. The men were all over-looked in the war.

Fire At Howland Road  
Additional particulars of the burning of Mr. George Barbour's barn at Howland Road, show that Mr. Barbour went out Sunday morning as usual to do the milking and attend to the stock. Shortly after this he let the stock out excepting one cow and fifteen young pigs.  
Everything was all right in the lower part of the barn at that time and no one was smoking near it.  
Later between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning fire broke out in the loft, and the building was soon ablaze. The neighbours quickly gathered, and men with buckets rushed out in automobiles from O'Leary. The large crowd on hand succeeded in saving the dwelling house and in removing the machinery from the machinery building, but the latter as well as the barn were burned to the ground. All the contents of the barn including the whole season's crop valued at \$2,000, and the cow and pigs above referred to were destroyed. The barn was about 100 feet long, and the total loss will be between \$3,000 and \$4,000.  
The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. Mr. Barbour, who is a constable as well as a Prohibition Prosecutor, is supposed to have incurred the enmity of certain individuals while discharging his duty, and there is great indignation throughout the neighborhood at the outrage.  
Some years ago, while residing near Alberton, Mr. Barbour was also burned out. At that time, the deed was supposed to be done by parties who also were determined to get revenge for prosecutions carried on against them.  
No doubt a thorough investigation will be made into the distasteful affair of last Sunday. Such lawlessness cannot be too severely dealt with.

Change of Time—P. E. I. Division  
Commencing Monday, October 6th, 1919, Trains will run as follows:—  
WEST:  
Daily except Sundays will leave Charlottetown 6:15 a.m., arrive Summerside 6:02 p.m., Charlottetown 6:35 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12:40 p.m., arrive Summerside 4:35 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2:45 p.m., arrive Summerside 6:05 p.m., Pignish 9:45 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Pignish 5:35 a.m., arrive Summerside 9:00 a.m., Charlottetown 12:40 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 10:40 a.m., arrive Summerside 1:35 p.m., leave Summerside 3:20 p.m., arrive Borden 6:10 p.m., connecting at Emerald with train from Borden and arriving at Charlottetown 6:35 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Summerside 6:45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10:40 a.m. Passengers for Mainland by this train change cars at Emerald Junction, arrive at Borden 8:45 a.m.  
EAST:  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6:50 a.m., arrive Mount Stewart 8:45 a.m., Georgetown 11:30 a.m., Souris 11:25 a.m., returning leave Souris 1:15 p.m., Georgetown 1:00 p.m., Mt. Stewart 4:45 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 6:35 p.m.  
Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 8:15 a.m., Souris 6:55 a.m., Georgetown 6:45 a.m., Mt. Stewart 8:45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10:00 a.m., returning leave Charlottetown 3:05 p.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4:15 p.m., Georgetown 6:00 p.m., Souris 6:05 p.m., Elmira 7:20 p.m.  
SOUTH:  
Daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 6:45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10:45 a.m., returning leave Charlottetown 3:30 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 7:35 p.m.  
Sunday ONLY—Leave Murray Harbor 7:20 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10:05 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 4:00 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 6:45 p.m.  
District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Oct. 8, 1919—2i

FOR SPRING and SUMMER  
Our new Stock is here, ready for your inspection. Many new lines this year, showing the styles that are worn in larger cities.  
BLACK HIGH TOP BOOTS, same as above, made on high or low heels. \$4.95 and up  
GREY KID BOOTS, newest styles. \$7.25  
MEN'S BOOTS  
This year we have many special lines in Brown and Blacks.  
Browns—\$6.50, 7.00, 9.50 | Blacks—\$3.75 to \$8.50  
MISSES', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—We sell the Amherst, Crosby and Classic Lines—the best in Canada.  
We Prepay all Mail Orders  
—TRY US—  
ALLEY & CO. Ltd  
135 QUEEN STREET.

CARTERS  
Feed, Flour & Seed Store  
QUEEN STREET  
WE SELL WE BUY:  
FLOUR OATS  
The Best Brands are:— Black and White Oats  
Robin Hood Island Wheat  
Victory Barley, Buckwheat  
Beaver Timothy Seed  
Gold Medal Flax Seed  
Queen City Early Potatoes  
FEED HAY  
Bran, Middlings, Shorts  
Cracked Oats, Oil Cake  
Feed Flour, Oats  
Bone Meal, Linseed Meal  
Calf Meal, Chick Feed  
Schumacker Feed, Hay  
Crushed Oats, Straw  
Rolled Oats, Cornmeal  
Oat Flour, Cracked Corn  
Poultry Supplies, &c., &c.  
We want 50 Carloads of good Baled HAY.  
Also Baled STRAW  
We want Fifty Thousand Bushels of OATS.  
Write us for prices. State quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd  
WHOLESALE. RETAIL.  
HERRING. HERRING  
We have some good Herring in stock, by Pail, Dozen and Half Barrel.  
If you desire a Half Barrel mail us \$6.25 and add Fifty Cents extra for freight if you do not receive your freight at a Docking Station.  
If Herring are not satisfactory return at once and your money will be refunded. Address

R. F. MADDIGAN  
[CHARLOTTETOWN]  
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

Two Killings in This Week  
Nashua, N.H., were killed on the 14th when their car was struck by a C.P.R. train near Loreto Que.  
By an overwhelming majority, the House on the 16th passed the bill extending for one year war-time immigration restrictions so as to keep out aliens and natives.  
Admiral Lord Jellicoe on his arrival at Servia Eyi Islands was met by a fleet of sailing canoes and welcomed by the native chiefs, in a speech he suggested that Serva would probably be the Pacific Naval base.  
The copy of the German peace treaty signed by King George after the ratification of the instrument by the British Parliament has been received in Paris, the Petit Parisien announced on the 15th.  
The Knights of Columbus held an important meeting Monday night at which matters pertaining to education at St. Dunstan's were thoroughly discussed. The speakers were Rev. G. J. McLellan, His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, Rev. Maurice McDonald, Messrs D. O'M. Raddin, James Eden and others.  
Twenty-seven war vessels were lost by France during the period of hostilities. It showed by an order of the day issued in Paris by Georges Leygues, the Minister of Marine. Citing this number of war craft destroyed, included in the list are three battleships, the Danton, the Gaulois and the Suffren.  
The inhabitants of Cambrai have observed the anniversary of the deliverance of the town from German occupation as a holiday. The mayor in the course of an address, paid a warm tribute to the heroism of the Canadian troops. Lieut. Col. Clark extended thanks on behalf of the British Army.  
There was a small inside market in Charlottetown Tuesday. Up to sixty cents was asked for both butter and eggs. Hay sold at \$1.15, for straw 60 cents a hundred was asked. Bayers were paying 75c for potatoes and 85 cents for oats. Beef by the quarter sold at 16 cents, young pigs \$3.00 and up per pair.  
The remarkable ability of Canadian people to absorb Victory Loans is shown in the savings deposits. The figures for August are just out and they show that the people have in banks' savings accounts, \$1,195, 632,000. This figure is an increase of almost two hundred millions since last August. April since last August Canadians have absorbed the big Victory Loan of 1918.  
Leon Bourgeois, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and French members of the League of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference, has been appointed as representative of France on the Council of the League of Nations. The decree naming M. Bourgeois is the office was signed by President Poincare and M. Clemenceau this morning.  
Naval officers stationed at Newport, R. I., who were decorated by the British Government for their services in the war have been invited to go to Washington at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Capital. It is understood that they will receive their decorations from the Prince in person.  
Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, will be placed on trial before the high court on Thursday, October 23, according to La Journal. Ex-Premier Caillaux, charged with intriguing to bring about a premature and dishonorable peace with Germany has been in custody for a year and a half awaiting trial. Last month he was removed from prison to a hospital because of ill-health. On September 11, the committee of the high court rendered a decision after a prolonged inquiry that he must appear before the court to face the accusation against him.



