

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 29



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

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

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

Fire Insurance

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

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—14

Mail Contract

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

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

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, June 19, 1918.

June 19, 1918—31

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 24th, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.						
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
4.00	1.15	6.25	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 11.55	11.10	10.15
5.20	1.48	7.25	Hunter River	10.47	10.10	8.40
6.05	2.50	7.58	Emerald Junc.	10.09	9.40	7.40
6.50	3.30	8.24	Kensington	9.37	9.10	6.50
7.20	4.10	8.56	Arr. Summerside	Dep. 9.10	8.45	6.10
8.50	P.M.		Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.35	5.35	
9.48	2.10		Port Hill	7.40	3.56	
10.37	3.57		O'Leary	6.52	2.35	
11.18	5.07		Alberton	6.05	1.07	
11.55	6.05		Arr. Tignish	Dep. 5.30	12.05	
9.45	P.M.		Dep. Emerald Junc.	Arr. 7.20		
10.45	10.45		Arr. Borden	Dep. 6.20		
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 9.50	5.50	
3.05	6.45		Mt. Stewart	8.35	4.15	
4.15	8.35		Carleton Place	8.07	3.17	
4.42	9.12		St. Peter's	7.45	2.40	
5.02	9.42		Arr. Souris	Dep. 6.45	1.15	
6.05	11.15					
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Elmira	Arr. 5.25		
7.20	7.20					
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.35	3.55	
4.15	8.50		Carleton Place	7.37	2.39	
5.04	10.00		Montague	7.13	2.10	
5.25	10.40		Georgetown	Dep. 6.35	1.00	
6.00	11.20					
Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.		Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. only		
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.		
4.00	3.30	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.15	10.05		
5.15	5.15	Vernon River	8.20	8.51		
6.45	7.25	Murray Har.	Dep. 6.20	7.20		

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines) Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS

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

WIRE FENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

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

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

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

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd
CHARLOTTETOWN.

ADVERTISE IN THE

HERALD

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, June 19, 1918.

June 19, 1918—31

Her Mother's Mirror

Some years ago Mary Mildred Moore entered a Catholic academy as a boarder. Endowed by nature with a good constitution and pleasant features, she had always been considered a beautiful child. Through the vigilance and piety of her mother, however, Mary Mildred never discovered this fact until she was sixteen years of age. At home she had been assistant housekeeper and learned the art of domestic economy under the loving supervision of a sensible Catholic mother. Was there ever a girl proud of the shapely hands that washed the dishes three times a day? Or vain about her looks when her face was covered with healthy perspiration as she stood at the wash-tub or scrubbed the floor on her knees? And both of these exercises were emphasized in the course of calisthenics in Mary Mildred's home.

Besides being blessed with sensible parents, Mary Mildred had the good fortune of being reared in a thoroughly Catholic atmosphere. When she was two years old she had already learned to bless herself and to kiss the Holy Mary, and by means of the Crucifix and the holy pictures that adorned the walls of her home, she was taught the chief mysteries of her religion, and imbued with a spirit of faith before she arrived at the use of reason. As she was born in a non-Catholic community, Mary Mildred had not the advantage of a parochial school education, but her mother sought to supply this defect by her vigilance, her percept, and especially by her example, until she could send her children to a convent school.

Mary Mildred's departure for the academy was a source of great joy to her mother. In her simple piety this good woman not only felt confident the good Sisters would keep her child from all evil influences, but would make of her a valiant woman that would rival the one depicted in the Sacred Scriptures. At the academy Mary Mildred soon discovered, to her surprise, that the discipline was milder than in her home, that the good Sisters could be imposed upon far easier than her mother, that only a few of the girls were imbued with a spirit of faith and that some of them had no religion whatever.

Having survived her spell of homesickness and become acquainted with the good Sisters and her companions, Mary Mildred felt at home in the academy, and soon began to grow plump as a squab and to bloom like an American beauty. But only after her companions publicly admired her looks and enumerated her charms did Mary Mildred consider her beauty as her own, and not as a natural gift of God. Desirous, therefore, of admiring herself at her leisure she begged her mother to send her a tiny pocket mirror in her Christmas box.

In due time Mary Mildred received a large box filled with various useful articles. In the middle of the box she found three small boxes, each securely tied and inscribed in her mother's handwriting. On the first she read: "This will show you what you seem to be." Hastily she opened it and to her disgust found that it contained a mirror twice the size of her hand. After putting in silence for a few moments, Mary Mildred took up the mirror and leisurely admired herself as reflected on its surface. Reassured she now took up the second box. On it her mother had written: "This will show you what you will be." In vain Mary Mildred tried to guess what it might contain. Upon opening it and removing the wrapping paper she held an ivory paper weight in her hands that had been carved artistically into a miniature skull and cross bones. This symbol of death gave her so severe a shock that she wept bitterly, and prayed to our Lady to protect her from the vanities of the world.

And finally, drying her tears, she took up the third box in a spirit of resignation and read: "This will show you what you ought to be." With a sigh and

some misgivings, Mary Mildred opened it and to her delight found a little statue of our Lady. This she hugged and kissed with childish delight. When she eventually recovered her senses, Mary Mildred realized that her dear mother had discovered her evil tendency and made use of those means to teach her a salutary lesson. On her knees she thanked God for having given her so good a mother, and resolved to keep this Christmas present constantly before her eyes. Later on she had reason to thank God for having preserved her from the vanity and flattery of a foolish world, which she first encountered within the hallowed precincts of convent walls.

—Rev. P. Gaisermann.

Martyrs of Patience

"Martyrs of Patience" is a term which may be applied to women whose lives are made miserable by base and cruel husbands, says The Echo. Unfortunately there are many women—and they are not found alone among the working classes—whose cup of bitterness is filled to overflowing by the men who promise to love and protect them throughout their lives. A great measure of Christian fortitude indeed, is required of a woman whose husband not only neglects, but also abuses her. Yet there are those who endure such suffering, without murmur or complaint, hoping almost against hope that sometime, perhaps, the man will realize his grievous wrong and mend his evil ways. Such women are heroes in the full sense of the word. The sacrifices that such women make are not always in vain, however, and occasionally, at least, they are rewarded in unexpected ways.

A parish priest relates an experience that he had some years ago. The priest was called to the bedside of a dying man, who had lost his faith in God and led a wretched life. "Father," the man said, "you were surely surprised to have me send for you. I must tell you that God placed an angel at my side, who has wrought this great change in me. The angel is my wife."

"Thank God," the priest replied, "that you have listened to her advice."

"She did not advise me, Father," the man continued. "Years ago I had forbidden her to speak of religion to me. I threatened to abuse her if she did. We are married thirty years now, and during most of that time I abused her shamefully. But she never complained. I realize now how miserable I made her existence. How bravely she bore it all! She never told a soul about my conduct, said nothing of my treatment of her. She was ever kind to me in spite of the misery that I caused her, but I know now that her heart must have been broken."

"That is the reason why I sent for you. Her example has convinced me of the value of a religion such as hers. I never fully realized the enormity of my wrongs until now. I can't atone for them, but I hope to make my peace with God."

Small wonder that such a woman soon loses the bloom of youth that her face reveals the sorrow which she is compelled to endure. Her life is devoid of all happiness, and the future is dismal and dark.

These women then, are martyrs of patience. The world knows nothing of their sufferings, but theirs is the consolation that must come to those who suffer in silence in the hope of accomplishing some great spiritual good. They are modern St. Elizabeths!

Many Noble Tertiaries

Pope Pious IX loved to call himself a son of St. Francis, says the Catholic Herald. In 1867, when he was in the greatest anguish, he said one day, having given his last money toward some charitable work: "Poor Pius IX has nothing left, but he complains not for he has not forgotten that he is a tertiary of St. Francis."

Leo XIII also belonged to the Franciscan family, and strained all his efforts to restore society to the following of Christ through the Third order of St. Francis. Our Holy Father, Benedict XV, is also a member, and a great majority of the College of Cardinals has always been members of the Third Order, and many of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States likewise wear the humble livery of the Poor Man of Assisi.

Of the late Archbishop Spalding, a tertiary, it is said that every night on retiring he kissed the scapular of the Third Order—such was his love for St. Francis and his institution. And Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee after being invested with the garb of the same order, rose up before the assembled congregation and paid a beautiful tribute to St. Francis and his order of penance. To the Third Order also be longed the great poets Dante Tasso and Petrarch. Christopher Columbus was a follower of St. Francis, as were Vasco de Gama the navigator; Palestrina and Gounod, princes of musical art Galvani, the discoverer; Volta the physicist and electrical pioneer after whom is named the measure of electrical pressure, i.e., "volt"; Galileo, the scientist, and the painters and sculptors, Cimabue, Giotto, Michaelangelo, Raphael, Murillo and Leonardo da Vinci; Raymond Lullus, the Spanish philosopher; Sir Thomas More, the great chancellor of England; Lope de Vega and Calderon, the authors; Garcia Moron, the martyrpresident of Ecuador, and Frederic Ozanam, the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

These are only a few of the many and yet what an illustrious array do they present—men of science, of art and literature; and greater than all, men of piety, compared with whom all the leaders of modern letters and science appear as pygmies.

It would be difficult to enumerate the number of crowned heads who have worn the habit of St. Francis, from the Spanish Queen Isabella and Queen Catherine of England, down to Dom Pedro, the late president of Brazil. Pre-eminent among the royal tertiaries are St. Louis, King of France; St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal; St. Ferdinand, King of Spain. Besides the following saints and holy persons were tertiaries: St. Ignatius Loyola, St. Alphonsus Liguori, St. Francis de Sales, St. John Baptist de La Salle, St. Philip Neri, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Vincent de Paul, Dom Bosco, Father Olier, etc.

The Third Order has brought forth no less than thirty-five saints and forty-nine blessed, Joan of Arc and the Cure of Ars. Thus the Seraphic Order, which has in the past given to the world so many children who are now crowned with glory, still continues to produce saints.

—Exchange

HALF THE ILLS OF LIFE ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION.

When the bowels become constipated, the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, etc.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxative Pills. They will clear away all the effete and poisonous matter which has collected in the system, give you a free, easy and natural motion of the bowels every day, start the sluggish liver working, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract.

Mrs. Jos. Labrec, Louise Apts., Calgary, Alta., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for the last two years. I have tried numerous treatments but have never been relieved by anything until I used Milburn's Laxative Pills, which are helping me wonderfully."

Milburn's Laxative Pills are 25c a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

many a bad scar on our fortunes where he had to prod us up to the mark.

Time is cheap, and we are apt to think we can flinch it as we will. But it is always ourselves we rob, not time.

May be you can waste your own time by being late in keeping engagements and feel that the loss, if any, is your own affair. But it is also the affair of the man you keep waiting. You waste his time, too. If your time is worthless, may be his is not. He may conclude that his time is worth more to him than you are.

In many cases it may not matter much. But one never knows until afterward whether it matters or not. And through false politeness we are usually assured that it does not matter even when it does.

Only the idle and careless, whose time is of least value, can afford to waste it by looseness in keeping engagements.

It may be hard to acquire the fixed habit of always being on time, but it can be done, and it is worth while to do it.

—Christian Herald

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."

"What are you reading?"
"A tale of buried treasure."
"Wasting your time on fiction?"
"No this is expert advice on how to plant potatoes."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

"Are you going to take any summer boarders this year?" asked a neighbor.
"Not unless they work in disguise as farm-hands," replied Farmer Corntossel.

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.

"What makes you think that Mrs. Pilkins is quarrelsome?"
"Well I heard Pilkins say that he was going to Petrograd to get rested up."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

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

Pimples are caused by the blood being out of order. Those festering and running sores appear on the forehead, the nose, the chin and other parts of the body.

There is only one way to get rid of this obnoxious skin trouble, and that is by giving the blood a thorough cleansing by the use of that grand old blood purifier Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Victor G. Fry, North Battleford, Sask., writes: "I used Burdock Blood Bitters when I was about 18. I was so bad with pimples and running sores, that when I went down town I would hold my head down when I saw anyone coming, my face was such a sight. I got two bottles and my face began to clear, so I kept on until I had a beautiful complexion."

I recommend it to everyone who is in a rundown condition, as it builds up the blood, and when the blood is all that is clear."

Put up by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Hard to Cheat Father Time

A young Kentuckian had lost a big fortune by being 20 minutes late in keeping a business engagement.

The cheerless old fellow with the scythe always gets all that is coming to him: And there is

The Herald

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

British Aerial Superiority

The great world war now in progress has brought into play many hitherto unheard of methods of conflict. As a matter of fact the greater part of the fighting has been according to plans and movements formerly little known in warfare. For years at a time, the forces of the contending nations have faced each other in trenches, very short distances apart. There has been comparatively little open fighting, such as we had been accustomed to read of in all previous wars. There has been, as already said, the trench warfare, then the submarine warfare, and the aerial warfare. It has been a war on land, on sea, under sea and in the air. In none of these new methods of warfare has such marvellous advancement been made as in the fighting in the air. At the beginning of the war travel in the air had made but slight progress. This was especially true of Great Britain. The Germans had much the advantage in this peculiar phase of warfare, for some time after the titanic struggle had commenced, but the Allies soon caught up to their enemies in this respect, and have by this time, far surpassed them. There is no doubt at all that now superiority in the air, clean cut and unquestionable, rests not only with the Allies, but especially with the British flying men. Periods there have been during the progress of the conflict when it seemed a very slight supply of additional strength to one side or the other might tie up the balance temporarily, but that cannot be said now. British air-men are supreme. Not only have the King's flyers recently maintained a decided superiority in the intense air fighting, but the work of British bombing squadrons has far exceeded that of the enemy in vigor and result. If we turn to the main spectacular field of aeroplane operation, we will find that the British have grounded hostile pilots until the greater part of the battles have occurred east of the German lines. In many engagements staged from day to day, when the weather permitted, great numbers of hostile machines have been destroyed. One British aviator alone, has sent 25 crashing to the earth in the last few months and others of his comrades are not far behind him. In the first of this year, fighting that has steadily grown in its connection with the work of bombing squadrons, and in this the British have reached farther and farther into the German back areas in search of military objectives. There has been no let up; day and night squadrons of the British planes have maintained an almost endless bombing of enemy positions, and their accuracy in bombardment is testified to in photographs of destructive hits. Not only have railroads, air-dromes, and other vital objectives been effectively bombed, but the loss of life among German troops in concentration camps has been exceedingly heavy. Captured documents bear testimony to this and prisoners admit it. The British have constantly conducted their raids from an exceedingly low plane, not unfrequently descending to within 50 ft. of the ground to loose bombs. The Germans, on the other hand, very

seldom venture below 10,000 ft. because of the dread of the British anti-air craft defences, which have reached a state of perfection never before achieved. The difference in the accuracy of the two services in bomb dropping thus has an obvious explanation. The straight shooting British bombing is exemplified by the work of one man, who attacking two trains near Hermonis a few days ago. He secured a direct hit on the first train and then blew up the track in front of it, descending on another train, nearby, he knocked tow trucks off the track with explosives. Having thus stalled the trains, he proceeded to wreck them with his machine gun. He opened a fire with this gun on several other trains shortly afterwards with good results. All this will afford evidence of the marvellous progress that has been made in aerial warfare by the Allies, and especially by Great Britain, during this tremendous struggle.

Dominions To Be Consulted

The governments of the British dominions will have a voice in determining the terms of peace according to Mr. Lloyd George. The prime minister made this statement in a speech at a dinner given in honor of the Canadian editors who are visiting England, at which Lord Beaverbrook was host. "This is a war in which we engaged the empire," said the premier, "when we had no time to consult the dominions as to policy and it is perfectly true that the policy which we adopted to protect small nations in Europe was a policy which we embarked upon without any consultation with the dominions. But you approved of it. Henceforth you have the right to be consulted as to the policy beforehand, and this is the change which has been effected as a result of the war. "The contributions which you have made to enforce these treaties have given undeniable right to a voice in fashioning the policy which may commit you, and for that reason an imperial war cabinet is a reality. "Another point in which you must have a voice is the settlement of the conditions of peace. We have discussed war aims and the conditions under which we are prepared to make peace at the war cabinet. We arrived at an agreement on the subject last year with the representatives of the dominions, and we shall reconsider the same problems in the light of events which have occurred since—and we shall consider the whole of these problems, I have no doubt, in the course of the next few weeks. "Canada and Australia and New Zealand, yes—and Newfoundland—they have all contributed their share of sacrifice and they are entitled to an equal voice with the representatives of these islands—will determine the conditions under which we are prepared to make peace. Unless I am mistaken, we are pretty well in agreement upon them.

"There must be no haggard-mugger peace. It must be a real peace. We are not waging war for the sake of killing or of being killed, but for the sake of establishing a just and durable peace for the world. You cannot make peace unless it is both just and likely to endure. "We in this country who have lost hundreds of thousands and have had millions maimed, and slain, whose casualties have amounted to scores of thousands—and Australia too has played her share in these things—are not making these sacrifices in order to establish a fraud on this earth, and anything less than a real peace will be defrauding, not this generation, but the next generation; it will be defrauding humanity. "Germany has waged three wars, and each time she has added through these wars to

her strength, to her power, to her guidance, to her influence, and each successive war she has waged has inevitably encouraged her on to the next. If she had had one check you would not have had this war. If this war succeeds in adding one square yard to her territory, of adding one cubic to her stature, of adding a single iota to her strength, it will simply raise their idea of militarism, for which the world is being sacrificed at the present moment. "The god of brute force must this time forever be broken, and burnt in its own furnace."

Voluntary Rationing Plan.

Keen rivalry exists among the provincial committees of the Canada Food Board, that are vying with one another in drafting provincial voluntary food regulations for the homes. Following out the policy which has proved so effective in Great Britain of decentralizing food control, the chairman of the Canada Food Board has delegated to each provincial committee the task of submitting for approval definite and concrete schemes of voluntary food rationing for the homes, that will conform intimately with local conditions. It is obvious that those who, as members of a provincial committee, are daily in touch with consumers in their province, and know the particular food needs and possibilities, are best fitted to suggest plans of voluntary rationing that will most effectively achieve the object of conserving food and creating surpluses for export overseas, as well as that of providing wholesome and seasonable food for provincial consumption.

It is manifestly difficult for the central Canada Food Board to designate lines of action that will comprehend all local conditions, for each province has its own special conditions which a general order might disturb. Because of the widespread demand on the part of consumers that they be told what they should eat and what they should not eat, and what distinctive foods should be consumed and what left alone, the new policy of endowing provincial committees with more discretionary authority has been instituted. Happily it has been received throughout Canada with every evidence of satisfaction and each provincial committee is exhibiting a praiseworthy pride in drafting regulations that will measure up to the splendid spirit of self-sacrifice and self-denial of the consumers.

Especially are the women of the different provinces keenly interested in the results of the new policy, because it has been due to their insistence that the new regime has been brought into being. And the food ideals of the women of Canada are those that will dictate the provincial voluntary rationing regulations. The aim appears to be that while the general orders of the Canada Food Board are considered excellent, yet each province desires to put itself under more rigid food discipline in conformity to its particular conditions.

How well the new policy will work out will depend upon the energy and enthusiasm of each provincial committee and the local committees at each point, which may be immeasurably helped by suggestions and constructive criticism from the consumers. It will be interesting to compare the food regulations of the different provinces when the committees shall have completed their work, and there will then be afforded an opportunity of estimating how one province exceeds another in its determination to make food control an effective engine of war.

It is the duty of the consumers in each province to see that the standard set up is in keeping with the spirit of Canada pledged to fight this war to a finish.

Record that is a Promise

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the most powerful financial institutions upon this continent, has been issuing a series of papers dealing with the war reconstruction plans of various countries. In its latest print it deals with Canada, and it is highly pleasing to note that such experienced observers do not contain the blue-ruin, pessimistic feelings with which some of our wailing Jeremiahs view the future prospects of this country. "Noting the remarkable changes wrought by the war in the financial and industrial structure of the Dominion, and the methods that Canadians are adopting to increase their economic advantages, particularly in foreign trade, the circular declares that the record of the past is a promise for the future and continues thus:

"Here is a country that has crowded into a few years an experience usually timed by decades and generations. Under ordinary circumstances the transition from agriculture to industrialism, from the subjugation of nature to the thorough development of her resources, from separation to nationalism, from colonialism to internationalism, is a matter of steady growth, of conscious striving along carefully drawn lines, or of an accommodation to circumstances enforced by the irresistible workings of economic laws. The most enthusiastic Canadian does not maintain that anything like a complete transformation has taken place in the economic life of his country, but it is submitted that the necessities of the world struggle have forced changes in the relative importance of varied activities, and that if suggestions available in contained are judiciously availed of and the actual accomplishments sustained and broadened, Canada will move forward to a new and unassailable position among the manufacturing and trading nations of the world.

"Her (Canada's) hopes for the future are measured by the proportion between what she has done and what it was thought she was capable of doing less than four years ago. Canada's record is a summary of her promise."

If anyone four years ago had predicted that Canada, then borrowing in the markets of the world at the rate of one million dollars a day, could actually be transformed in the face of war from a debtor into a creditor nation, that her people should be able to lend more than \$770,000,000 to their own Government and provide credits for Great Britain as well, and that her trade should be expanded by over one billion dollars, all within four years, he would have mostly been regarded as a proponent of an asylum for lunatics. Yet all these things have come to pass and are now accepted almost without comment by our people. Surely then, as the Guaranty Trust Company of New York submits, such a record is an assurance for the future. The same men who in 1914 saw only financial chaos and ruin before us, are now picturing a dire future of debt and commercial and financial stagnation, but when Canadians look back across the brilliant achievements of four years past, when they contemplate what pluck and perseverance and enterprise have accomplished for the country since August 1914, it is their right and duty to face what is to some confident and unafraid. —Ottawa Journal Press.

Newfoundland's conscription law, which went into effect six weeks ago, has operated so effectively that now the Newfoundland regiment is recruited to full war strength. It is not expected that a second draft call will be made until autumn at the close of the season for fishing. Newfoundland's vital industry. Women have replaced men on the farms, but as this is not possible on the fishing boats the man power for military service is limited.

Editorial Notes

According to the most recent order of the Canada Food Board all licensed dealers in selling for private consumption up to July 15th shall sell one pound of substitutes with every nine pounds of standard wheat flour. On and after July 1, the law was that all householders baking for private consumption as well as bakers, etc., must use in making bakery products one pound of substitute to every four pound of wheat. Where there are violations of the law heavy fines are to be imposed.

A Canadian section has been formed at the British General headquarters in France. The section is branch of and responsible to the British ministry of the overseas forces in London. The new department is an outcome of a desire on the part of Canada to maintain as complete control as possible of her own forces. Sir Edward Kemp has for some time been negotiating with the Imperial authorities and has succeeded in establishing the principle that the Canadian authorities should have complete control of all matters relating to the organization and administration of the Canadian overseas forces, with exception of those which directly affect military operations.

The Lord Mayor of London on Friday evening tendered a banquet at the Mansion House to the premiers of the Dominions. The distinguished gathering included Hon. A. J. Balfour, foreign secretary; Vice Admiral Lord Jellicoe, Viscount Milner and Lieut-General Smuts of South Africa. Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, said the Dominions were determined that this war must be fought to a finish and he would return to Canada confident that Great Britain was still imbued with unconquerable resolve and that the Allies would attain victory without which no enduring peace was possible. "The Dominion I represent said Sir Robert will not be satisfied with any inconclusive or indecisive peace. Germany half defeated, would be Germany victorious." "This is the grounded opinion that made the success of the Union Government in the recent general election decisive."

Canada and Australia

While Canada has done well in the matter of war loans yet when population and wealth are considered her contribution to the Empire's war chest has been small in comparison with that of Australia. The Australians, with a population of 4,500,000, have taken up six war loans aggregating more than \$720,000,000, or an average of \$160 for every man, woman and child in the country. The Australian loans paid four and one-half per cent. The Canadian loans paid a much more remunerative investment, yet with 7,750,000 people Canada subscribed to but \$767,000,000 or considerably less than \$100 each. And the Canadian loan paid on an average of five and one-half per cent.

From this showing it is evident that the people of the Australian commonwealth have achieved far more than Canada's they have raised more per capita and at less cost to the state.

Canada, says an exchange, is much richer than Australia. There is much more money in the hands of the people of this country. Australia has been isolated by war conditions, so that her products have not found a ready market as those of Canada have. For instance, 60,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat were held up at ports of that country for over a year for lack of shipping facilities. Canada's financial efforts in the war have been lauded, but how much more should Australia's achievements be commended.

Canada has prospered as a result of the war as no other nation, but the United States has done. If Australia has raised \$720,000,000, Canada should be able to raise \$1,500,000,000. This autumn the Dominion Government may want \$500,000,000 in the way of war loans from the people. The Canadian people can do at least as well as the Australians. —St. John Standard.

Progress of the War

London, July 10.—Seldom do German military manoeuvres wait on political developments, but such seems to be the case today. The resignation of Von Kuehlmann and the rumored elevation of Admiral Von Hintze, the ultra jingo, to the foreign secretaryship are indicative of a lively political battle in which the extremists gained the day. Simultaneously comes signs of German activity in France after a pause lasting a month. Von Kuehlmann made his famous speech just at the close of the Austrian disaster and a week after General Mangin stopped the German push for Compiègne. Count Von Hertling may follow Von Kuehlmann into retirement. The majority and minority Socialists who refused recently to vote war credits and the Reichstag majority that a year ago decided on a moderate course now face another test and it is of interest to the Allies to know whether they will stand up and fight the Pan-Germans and militarists—Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Von Tirpitz & Co.

For the moment, the eyes of the allied world are turned away from the battle front in France, where the Germans are believed to be preparing for a resumption of their offensive against the positions held by the soldiers of the entente nations. The most active area in the various theatres of the war is in Albania, where the French and Italians are continuing their successes against the Austrians. While it is not expected that far reaching results will be brought about by the offensive in this section of the world, the movement has in it possibilities which seem interesting. The rapid progress made by the French and Italians, the probability that the Austro-Bulgarian line to the east past Lake Ochrida may be outflanked, and the possibility that an offensive may be launched along the Saloniki front tend to give the events in Albania some importance at a time when the main battle area is quiet.

There have been indications recently that an offensive might be begun in Macedonia, if for no other reason than to draw Austrian and possibly German troops from France and Italy. It is reported that the Bulgarians are war-weary and that an Italian blow along the north front of Saloniki might bring about notable military and political results. The Teutonic allies in Macedonia have been heavily attacking the entente lines, but have been driven back.

London, July 11.—Virtually all of western Siberia is in control of the Czechoslovaks, according to a Reuter despatch from Peking, dated July 10. The despatch states that the Bolsheviks have been overthrown in the whole region from Tobolsk, east of the Urals, to Zimpalantinsk, 750 miles to the south-east, near the Chinese frontier. The trans-Siberian railway is under Czechoslovak control from Tselibinsk, in the Ural Mountains at the junction of the branches of the road which lead to south and north Russia, to Krasnoyarsk, 1,300 miles to the east. The report confirms earlier despatches to the effect that the Bolsheviks at Irkutsk have been defeated by the Czechoslovaks.

There has been some reason for believing that when the Germans resume their offensive on the western front they will attempt to break through between the Marne and Aisne in a dash straight for Paris. For this reason, operations which the French have successfully carried out assume importance. South of Corey the German line extends slightly to the westward, but it curves sharply eastward just before it reaches the Clignon river, northwest of Chateau Thierry. From the Clignon southward to the Marne, American forces have been improving their positions in recent days and now have a strong line of positions running northward from Hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, to the village of Torcy.

London, July 12.—Striking the Germans on a front that has been quiet for the past six weeks, the French have once more broken

through the enemy defences and advanced their lines. This new blow at the enemy was launched between Castel and Mailly-Raineval, on the Picardy front, south-east of Amiens, where there has been but little fighting since the French, by a local attack, pushed the Germans out of Seneca Wood late in May. The attack was along a front approximately three miles. It swept the Germans back out of the village of Castel and the Anchin Farm about a mile to the south and cleared out a number of strong enemy positions. The French penetrated the German lines to a depth of more than a mile. The American attack on Cantigny, some time ago, advanced the line materially at that point, while the Australians and Americans on July 4 and 6 cut deeply into the German lines at Hamel and Villers-Bretonneux south of the Somme. The French attack was launched at a point between positions of the Americans, at Cantigny, and the Australians, further north.

The French lines south of the Castel have been parallel to and westward of the Aisne river. The success gained there carries the French up to the hills to the west of the river and into positions which appear to dominate the villages of Morisel, on the west bank and Moreuil on the east bank of the river. If the attack should continue successfully the French may be able to press the foe back across the Aisne and thus have an admirable position to the south-east of Amiens. Between the Marne and the Aisne, the French have continued their offensive operations. It was reported that the village of Long Point, south of Corey, the capture of which was reported on Thursday, has been taken by General Petain's men who have also made progress north of Corey, at the Chavigny Farm. East of Favorelles according to the French official statement, the allied liners have been advanced, this marking a southerly extension of the fighting line, which has heretofore not been unusually active further south than Lon Point.

On the British front there has been spirited fighting, according to the German official communication, which indicates that from Ypres around the Lys salient and down in the Picardy sector as far as Albert there have been scattered attacks made by the British. Local engagements have been fought in the region of Rheims, but they have not been of great importance. The French and Italians fighting in Albania carried their lines steadily northward. The town of Berat, the most important point in southern Albania, has fallen into allied hands. It is reported that large quantities of Austrian supplies stored at Berat were destroyed by the retreating Austrians. Official reports would appear to show that the advance of the French and Italians is reaching further and further east in the mountains and toward the rear of the Bulgarian positions around Monastir.

Paris, July 12.—French troops attacked over a front of approximately three miles between Castel and north of Mailly-Raineval (in the Picardy sector) this morning, according to the war office statement issued tonight. The village of Castel, the Anchin Farm and a number of strong German positions were taken and 500 prisoners were captured. The attack penetrated the German lines to a depth of more than a mile. The text of the statement reads: "Our troops this morning launched a brilliant attack on a front of five kilometers between Castel and north of Mailly-Raineval. All our objectives were reached and we have occupied the village of Castel, the Anchin Farm and a number of strongly fortified enemy positions. French troops have penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of two kilometers and have taken more than 500 prisoners."

Eastern Theatre, July 11.—Near Varamia a detachment of Bulgarian assault troops which had succeeded in gaining a momentary foothold upon Serbian positions were immediately driven out. In Albania our troops continue to progress. On the right bank of the Devoli River we have occupied the heights of Kavan. Upon the left bank of the river we have cleared the whole moun-

tainous region between the Devoli and the Tomerica with the exception of the heights which dominate the confluence of those streams where the enemy continues his resistance.

London, July 12.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads: "A raid attempted by the enemy this morning in the neighborhood of Buequoy, southwest of Arras, was driven off with loss to the enemy." Except for some hostile artillery activity in the Hinges sector and at other points, there is nothing further to report from the British front.

London, July 12.—Despite heavy showers in the last few days the Germans seem about ready to open their great summer battle—their most powerful and determined blow in the 1918 campaign. Ludendorff wants to score a knockout and a quick decision. France is likely to feel the full weight of the great German army which has undergone complete reorganization during the last month. Where will the blow fall? It seems a safe guess to select Paris as the German objective. If this guess proves correct then there is likely to be a resumption of activities south of Montdidier and possibly east of Rheims. That Ludendorff will select a sector unassailed hitherto in this campaign seems probable, which would place the chief attack somewhere between Rheims and Verdun, with possible subsidiary drives between Montdidier and the Marne.

London, July 15.—The Germans have crossed the Marne at several places in their offensive; begun this morning, according to advice received here. The main attack, it is added seems to be in the Champagne the advice to this effect have come to the Central News. Advice received here regarding the German offensive state that the attack began on a front of 30 miles between Chateau Thierry and Bigny, southwest of Rheims. The Germans also attacked east of Rheims between Prunay and Malson Deuchpaine on a front of 25 miles. The German attack in the new offensive began in the region of Yaux after a bombardment with gas and high explosive shells, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company advices from Paris. The American artillery replied with a barrage fire. There was also a heavy bombardment in the region of Jaulgonne on the Marne. Reports up to three o'clock this afternoon, the Exchange advices state, show the situation to be held in hand. The immediate objective of the Germans it is considered here, probably is to detach Rheims by capturing the hills which would protect their right flank on further advance southward.

Paris, July 15.—A new offensive by the Germans was begun last night in the region between Rheims and the Argonne on the front between Chateau Thierry and the de Massiges. The Germans attacked this morning, the war office announces. The French are meeting the shock of the enemy attack with energy and the battle continues. The struggle is proceeding on a front of about eighty kilometers approximately 50 miles. The Germans followed their most recent tactics of beginning an offensive. There was a brief artillery preparation of greatest violence and then came the advance of assault troops. There seems however to have been a new feature in this attack. Great paval guns have been brought up behind the enemy line and towns and cities far behind the actual battle area were taken under bombardment. The violence of this cannonade is evidenced by the fact that the city of Chateau Thierry was west of five of great projectiles during the night. The apparent purpose of the Germans attacking along the line from Chateau Thierry east along the Marne over the rolling hills to Rheims and thence eastward to Massiges, was similar to that in the great attack along the Aisne late in May. They evidently hoped to find the allies less well prepared in this sector than elsewhere. In spite of the repulse of the Germans before Rheims, early in June, it may be that the allied line eastward from Chateau Thierry had been more thinly held than that from Chateau Thierry north to the Aisne and thence through the Picardy sector to Ypres.

Local And Other Items

It is stated from Ottawa that Prince Arthur of Connaught expects to tour Canada and inspect the various training centres on his return from Japan.

The Federal Government, after careful consideration, it is reported, has decided that the bonds of the next Victory Loan shall, like those of all previous issues, be free of all Dominion taxation.

The council of state of Hayti, acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new Haitian constitution has unanimously voted declaration of war upon Germany, demanded by the President of the Republic.

It is reported from London that John R. Clines, Labor member of Parliament for Manchester, has been appointed British Food Controller in succession to the late Lord Rhonda. Clines is 40 years of age and was elected to the House of Commons in 1906.

Alex Bernier, a lawyer, was arrested in the police court, at Winnipeg, on Saturday last, by the Military Police for remarking that the Military Service Act was no good. Bernier was defending an Austrian who was under prosecution by the Dominion Police.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that prevention of threatened shortage of harvest labor in the western wheat belt and the probable saving of every acre of crop has been announced by the Federal Employment Service. Wheat cutting is now in progress and reports received by the Employment Service indicate that no shortage in any point has actually occurred.

A woman passenger on the C. P. R. from Halifax had a narrow escape from death at Anagnone on Saturday afternoon. The train does not stop there, and evidently the passenger wanted to get off at Anagnone, so she jumped from the train as it reached the station. Her dress caught on some obstruction and she was dragged about one hundred feet over the sleepers and catwalks. The train was quickly brought to a stop, and the woman was assisted into the stationmaster's house. She received a severe cut on her foot, and a dressmaker will be required to furnish a new costume.

On the occasion of the celebration, in London, by King George and Queen Mary of the 25th anniversary of their marriage, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium were in attendance. They made the trip across from one country to the other in aeroplanes, escorted by seaplanes. The royal couple travelled in separate planes, each operated by Belgium army aviators. The royal visitors returned to Belgium on the following day through France by the same means which they used in crossing the channel in the first place, through the air. The return passage, it is reported, was effected in 30 minutes. The royal couple declare themselves as delighted with the experience of their aerial voyage.

The electric storm, which passed over this province last Thursday afternoon, was extremely severe in some sections. The rainfall was very heavy, and hailstones of considerable size came down here and there. At Bradalbane 37 panes of glass were broken in windows of the railway station and at Emerald 16 panes were broken. The agent at Emerald reports that he had to shovel the hail off the station platform. Windows in nearly all the residences of the villages mentioned were broken. Reports of slight damage to window glass, here and there, in other sections of the west are at hand. It does not seem that any very serious destruction occurred in connection with the storm. A Government patrol boat, which came into this port Thursday evening, reports that, when some distance up the Straits, she was caught in the hail storm, a remarkable feature of which was that the hailstones were mixed with potato bugs, which actually covered the steamer's deck.

No Strikes During War

Ottawa, July 11—A report of the committee of the privy council dealing with the prevalence of strikes during the war time and the measures for their prevention, the adoption of which the government will urge upon both employers and workmen states: The committee of the privy council have had before them a report, dated 9th July 1918, from the Minister of Labor, representing that industrial unrest during the past few months has become more general than formerly, thus causing serious interruption in some lines of war work, and indications are that it will become widespread still more unless successful efforts be made to check it. The unrest has many causes among which are the shortage of labor, rapid advance in the cost of many necessities of life, employers refusing their workmen the right to organize or to meet them in joint conference to discuss requests for improved conditions or to negotiate adjustments of differences; and in others from too hasty action on the part of working men in ignoring the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in adopting drastic measures before exhausting every reasonable effort to reach a satisfactory settlement.

Wages alleged to be inadequate together with length of the work day said to be too long, are among other frequent causes of such unrest. The minister realizing the necessity of steady work and close and sympathetic co-operation between employers and employees to secure the maximum results from war efforts, is of the opinion that the government should forthwith adopt such means as may seem practicable for the prevention of such interruption during the continuance of the war, whether caused by lockouts or strikes, and the establishment of such co-operation, while at the same time striving to ensure the workmen adequate compensation for their labor and reasonable safeguards for their health and safety, and to employees fair and reasonable treatment.

The minister recommends a long list of principles and policies and urge their adoption upon both employers and workmen for the period of the war. They include that there should be no strike or lockout during the war. That all employees have the right to organize. The employer should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours. That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation. That in establishments where the union shop exists by an agreement the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained. That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work and should not be allotted tasks inappropriate to their strength. That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement, the basic day, it shall so continue.

Trade After War

London, July 14—An economic association of twenty-four nations comprising the Entente Allies already in existence, declared Lord Robert Cecil, British under-secretary of state for foreign affairs and minister of blockade, in a comprehensive statement regarding the world's trade after the war which was issued today. Whether Germany eventually shall be admitted to this economic association, declared the British minister, will be determined by the test established by President Wilson, when the president said on December 4 that if the German people should still, after the war was over, "continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of the nations or to free economic intercourse. Lord Robert described this statement by the president as a definition of the qualifications for membership in the association of nations, and added: "To these declarations we give our warmest assent."

War To Go On.

London, July 12—Debate on the general political situation was opened in the Reichstag on Thursday by Imperial Chancellor Von Hertling, who discussed the retirement of Dr. Richard Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, the foreign policy of the government and the economic problems which had arisen because of recent developments in the east. According to a German official wireless message received here the imperial chancellor said: "I maintain the standpoint of the peace note of Pope Benedict. The pacific spirit which inspired this reply has also inspired me. At the time, however, I added, that this spirit must not give our enemies free conduct for an interminable continuation of the war."

"What have we lived to see, however. While for years there can have been no doubt whatever of our willingness to hold out our hand toward an honorable peace, we have heard until these last few days inciting speeches delivered by enemy statesmen. President Wilson wants war until we are destroyed, and what Mr. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has said must really drive the flush of anger to the cheeks of every German. 'We feel for the honor of our fatherland, and we cannot allow ourselves to be constantly and openly insulted in this manner, and behind these insults the desire for our destruction exists, we must endure together with our faithful nation. 'I am also convinced—I know it—that in the widest circle of our nation the same serious feeling exists everywhere. As long as the desire for our destruction exists we must hold out and we will hold out, with confidence in our troops, in our army administration and our magnificent nation, which bears so wonderfully these difficult times with their great privations and continuous sacrifices."

"In the direction of our policy nothing will be changed. In spite of these hostile statements by these statesmen any serious efforts or a paving of the way to peace were to show themselves anywhere, then quite certainly, we would not adopt a negative attitude from the very beginning, but we would examine these seriously meant—I say expressly serious—efforts immediately with scrupulous care. 'Naturally it is not sufficient when some agent or other approaches us and asks us, 'I can bring about peace negotiations, then and there.' But it is necessary for the appointed representatives of the enemy powers, duly authorized by the government, to give us to understand that discussions are possible, discussions which for the time being naturally will be within a limited circle. 'I also can tell you that this standing is not merely my own standpoint, but that it is shared emphatically by the chief of the army administration. The chief of the administration also does not conduct war for the sake of war, but has said to me that as soon as a serious desire for peace manifests itself on the other side we must follow it up."

"Regarding the East, we stand on the basis of the peace of Brest-Litovsk and we wish to see this peace carried out in a loyal manner. 'They are still under the depressing influence of a terrible crime in Moscow. The murder of our ambassador there was an act in violation of international law than which a worse could never cry to Heaven. 'All indications point to the fact that the accused deed was instigated by the Entente Allies in order to involve us in a fresh war with the present Russian government—a state of things which we are most anxious to avoid. 'We will not commit ourselves to any political counter-current, but are giving careful attention to the course Russia is steering."

After expropriating door handles, window latches, pots and pans and copper and brass utensils for munition purposes, the German military authorities have turned their attention to public buildings with copper roofs. Among the scores of places being stripped are the famous Brandenburg gate, Prince Albrecht's palace, a dozen churches and synagogues, and several museums, some of the best known hotels, restaurants, department stores and houses are being forced to give up their copper roofs.

The Conquest of the Air

The arrival in England from the continent by aeroplane of the King and Queen of Belgium is a dramatic signal of present development in the employment of the aeroplane. The experimental stage in this development is being rapidly left behind when the lives of royalty are entrusted to such a flight.

The last four years has sent forward the conquest of the air by leaps and bounds. It is hardly any time since the first crossing of the Channel by aeroplane was heralded. For the purpose of the war they have been crossing constantly. Now, a trans-Atlantic flight is being contemplated for this summer.

The war so far has utilized all the progress made in flying. But with the conclusion of the war the aeroplane will be turned to civil use. Already aerial mail services are being undertaken. The construction of machines capable of carrying many tons of bombs for war purposes foreshadows the feasibility of passenger carrying. Already passenger service is looked upon as almost here by some enthusiasts. The editor of the magazine The Aeroplane has gone so far as to frame a time table for a British Empire air route. The time he sets for trips from London to distant points is as follows: to Newfoundland or Cairo, one day; to Ottawa, two days; to Winnipeg or Calcutta, two and a half days; to Vancouver, three days; to Hong Kong or Cape Town, three and a half days; to Sydney, five days; to Auckland, N. Z., six days.—Ottawa Journal Press.

DIED.

WATTS—At Sackville, N. B., on Saturday, July 6th, Agnes Watts, wife of the late J. A. Watts, of Sackville, N. B., and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Robertson, of Charlottetown.

KICKHAM—At Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., in the 75th year of her age, Susanna Leonard, widow of the late Hon. Lawrence Kickham, of Souris West.—R. I. P.

CREEHAN—At the home of her mother, Mrs. Frank Creehan, in this city, Winnifred Creehan, aged 25 years. May her soul rest in peace.

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

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The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter (0.40 to 0.45), Eggs (0.41 to 0.42), Fowls (1.00 to 1.10), Chickens (0.85 to 1.25), Flour (0.00 to 0.00), Beef (0.10 to 0.16), Mutton (0.08 to 0.11), Pork (0.11 to 0.00), Potatoes (1.00 to 1.00), Hay (0.80 to 0.90), Black Oats (1.95 to 1.00), Hides (0.10 to 0.11), Calf Skins (0.00 to 0.25), Sheep Pelts (0.00 to 0.00), Oatmeal (0.00 to 0.00), Turnips (0.00 to 0.20), Turkeys (0.25 to 0.30), Pressed Hay (20.00 to 20.00), Straw (0.60 to 0.60), Ducks (1.55 to 2.00).

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Friday the Ninth day of August, A. D. 1918, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, all that tract, piece and parcel of land lying and being on Township Number Forty Nine in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by the Lake Road on the east by Martin Kaughan's land, on the south by John Larkin's land, and on the west by Piquid Road, containing five acres of land, a little more or less being part of the land formerly owned by Michael J. Curran. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1908, made between John Curran of Avondale, Lot 49, Farmer, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured by the said mortgage. For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown. ALEXANDER MARTIN, Mortgagee. July 10, 1918.—4i

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Ladies Gowns made of strong white cotton, Kimona sleeves, finished round neck with torchon lace, slip-over style. Sizes 58-60. Price..... 65c. Here is another gown of white cotton has a deep yoke in front composed of embroidery and lace insertion, finished with a lace edging to match and drawn with a colored silk ribbon. Sizes 58-60. Price..... 85c. Gown of fine Cotton slip-over kimona style embroidered round neck and sleeve with a neat scalop has a very pretty front worked in eyelid and solid embroidery sizes 58-60..... 1.50 Another Gown with a "V" shaped yoke of Swiss embroidery, drawn with ribbon. A short set-in sleeve of embroidery to match yoke. These garments are all strongly made and neatly finished sizes 58-60 Price..... 1.75 Another Gown of fine nainsook, has a deep yoke of Swiss embroidery, very pretty design forming an empire effect, this gown is sleeveless giving a new, pretty and cool effect to the garment. Sizes 58-60 Price..... 2.25 Other prices and styles 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 2.95, 3.00. Button front, long sleeve gowns 1.25, 1.45, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 1.95, and 2.25. All sizes. Corset Covers Corset Cover made of strong white cotton, edged round neck and sleeves with torchon lace and insertion. Sizes 34 to 42 Price..... 20c. Another line of corset covers made of strong white cotton, has a four inch yoke back and front of torchon lace, finished at the waist with a pep'um. Sizes 36, 38, 40. Price..... 45c. Still another corset cover of much finer button, very strongly made and neatly finished, the yoke in front is composed of a muslin embroidery and lace of a very pretty design and drawn with satin ribbon Price..... 75c. Here is something different of fine nainsook, the yoke in front has four embroidered medallions joined with three rows of lace insertion, edged round neck and arms with lace to match and drawn with a silk ribbon, 34 to 42. Price 1.15. Other prices \$1.25 \$1.35 \$1.50. Envelope Chemise in Fine Assortment Envelope chemise of fine cotton, has a deep yoke of all-over embroidered, edged with lace and drawn with colored wash ribbon making a very pretty Empire effect sizes 36 to 42. Price..... \$1.25 Another line of envelope chemise made of strong white cotton, finished round neck with a small embroidered scallop, it also has a pretty spray worked in solid design. All sizes. Price..... 1.50 Other prices 1.75, 1.95, 2.25 2.75. * Ladies & Childrens Summerwear in Many Styles Ladies Vest, short and no sleeve Prices 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, up to 1.00 Silk Vests, short and no sleeves. Prices 2.25, 2.50, 3.50. Ladies knee length drawers, both styles 36, 38, 40, xos. Prices 45c, 55c, 60c, 75c, 80c and 95c. Ladies Knitted combinations, short and no sleeve. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and xos. Prices 50c, 55c, 75c, 80c, 95c to 1.50. Childrens vests, short and no sleeve. Prices 20c, 25c, up to 40 according to size. Childrens drawers cotton and knitted Price 38c, 40c, 50c, according to size. Children's white cotton underskirts Sizes 2 to 4. Price 58c, 6 to 12 years 68c. Length 30, 32, 34. Price 85c. Childrens white cotton gowns, short sleeves, slip over style, lace trimmed. Size 2 to 10. Price 60c, 12 to 19 years. Price 75c

The Nations Prayer

Out from the depths where the people see Death without hindrance nor pause. Cometh the cry, our country's plea: "Save, thou, O God, our cause. Lo, where our brothers by myriads fall. Crushed out of liberty when What is their crime? That they they cherish all Their inborn freedom as men. "Standeth to aid them and never to yield The crest of our nation's youth, Justice their breastplate and Faith their shield, Vested and girded with Truth. "What shall avail them their feet climb To the speedy Gospel of Peace? The Sword of the Spirit, the sublime, Whose edge is the soul's release. "From the mad subservience of rule outworn, From the thrall of a base belief That hearts must be wrested and heartstrings torn For the few who thrive on their grief. "Shouldst thou not aid us to comfort their death And hearken their desolate call. When all that we seek is Thy Kingdom on earth, And Thy multiplied reign over all? "See in our manifold councils today, We bury past feud and we find Man to man, aim with aim, brothers loyal for aye, In the union of all humankind. "Then how anst Thou turn from our cohorts when we Seek only from Thee for the light To straighten a course that forever shall be The ultimate triumph of right. "So surely wilt Thou through our armies descend, As our hope is throughout and within Our deep trust in Thee as our spirits we bend To receive Thy assurance to win." —Americus.

The Old Portager

I first met the old portager "Somewhere in France," behind the lines of the Canadians. It was a cold, dark night, and a thick fog had settled down over everything; not a light could be seen from hut or house, as every window was darkened from the ever baleful eye of the Zeppelin. I was accompanying the chaplain of the battalion on a visit to a wounded soldier who was billeted down in the village, and we had not gone very far on our way when the priest stopped suddenly and caught me by the arm. I came to attention and we both stood there in the darkness, peering through the fog towards where I knew a group of trees stood. Something white was coming along the road towards us; it seemed like a small white cloud rising from the ground as it advanced. It was an eerie thing with its cold darkness, and a strange fear came over me as I thought of gas. But the chaplain, who was more experienced than I in the ways of gas, dispelled my fears. And then I smiled quietly in the darkness, as I heard a low voice coming from behind the white cloud say: "There now, hold up your heads, go easy there and keep to the road." The priest chuckled audibly and whispered, "It's Jim Murray and his mules." As we drew nearer two mules yoked to a large transport wagon emerged from the white cloud. The driver was Jim Murray, known among the Canadians as the portager. I could not see him very well as he sat on his load of provisions, but the priest introduced us. Then we let the mules pass and continued on our way. A few days later I met the old portager again, he was a medium-sized man with iron gray hair and mustache, a small wrinkled brown face and a pair of merry gray eyes that twinkled when he spoke. I liked him

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. The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear. "I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. I. K. WASH, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

immediately and began to chat with him. "Why do they call you the portager?" I asked. His eyes twinkled and then he explained that in Canada all the supplies for the lumber camps are brought from the nearest railway station, or depot, camp, on large sleds drawn by a team of horses. The driver of one of these teams is called a portager. "I've portaged for over thirty years," he said, "and I've had some pretty long portages in my time. They've been times when I'd leave the camp early in the morning, before the sun was up, travel all day, only stopping long enough to feed on the side of the road where the snow would not be deep, and we would reach the depot camp late in the afternoon. We would load up there, pass the night and then start early in the morning on the return trip, arriving late in the evening at the lumber camp when the cookee would be settin' the table. The oil lamps that hung from the rafters would be lit and the big square wood stove that stood in the middle of the floor would be red and trembling from the heat inside. "I've made many portages in the woods of Canada. Often they were wet, nearly always they were cold, but always there was that great silence of the forest, and the sweet breath of the woods. I've traveled often for twenty miles and have seen nothing but the great tall trees on either side of the road, with now and then a deer gliding across the portage, or a rabbit hopping along on the snow. In the evening the stars would come out in the dark blue far above, and often the moon lit up the white road through the inter-lacing shadows of the trees. "I've portaged to camps where men worked whose sons are here; there is a young lieutenant with us, Mr. Callaghan, in charge of No 8 Platoon, B Company and a fine young fellow he is. I know him well and his father, too, for I've portaged for his father since the winter of 1902. I never worked for a finer man than old Dan Callahan. When the word goes round that Dan Callahan is going to begin operations for the winter, there is never any trouble about getting a crew. "Why did you enlist?" I asked. "Surely you have passed, the age limit?" He looked at me quickly and his eyes twinkled. "My age is down in the book as forty-four," he said and he went on to tell me how he came to enlist. "In the fall of 1914, we began operations on the ox-bow, far away in the northern part of New Brunswick, but many of the young men that had been with us the year before were missing. They had exchanged the axe and red mackinaw for rifle and khaki tunic. We were short-handed when we began, and we became more and more short-handed as the winter went on. I never saw the men so eager for the papers as they were that winter. I would be sitting down by the stove, after my day's trip, when the lads would come crowdin' in from their work, covered with snow and bearing with them the fresh odors of spruce and pine. They would rush towards me, every one calling out for a paper. There was hardly a week passed that some one did not ask for

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder. ALL DRUGGISTS

his time say goodbye to his old campmates, and take his seat beside me in the early morning and drive all day till we came to Charlo, a little settlement where the depot camp was built. Then he would say goodbye to me and leave for the nearest recruiting office. "The cut that year was very small—the smallest that Dan ever had—although there were many other camps whose crews were as large as ours that did not cut so much as we did. All the camps lost men that winter. "The following summer I met Pete Mullin in a hotel at Harcourt. He had been boss of the depot camp for the past seven or eight years—used to look after the stores there. He told me he had enlisted in this battalion, and asked me to come along. I thought of it for two or three days, then I went in and signed on, too. They said over here that I was too old for the firing line, but they let me do the transport work, and this is somewhat in my line, although here most of the transporting is done at night, and it is noisier than the woods. Besides, one never can tell at what time a shell may come seeking a resting place." He ceased speaking, and from the distance came the sound of the guns. He seemed to be thinking, so I waited. "I often have a chance to do other work," he said. Sometimes in the morning after I come back, sometimes in the evening before I leave. "He did not say what the other work was, but I surmised. After this war is over there will be many who will remember gratefully Jim Murray and his mules. Some time after that I met the old portager coming from the stable where he had been to feed the mules. It was late in the afternoon and I knew that soon he would be starting out with his team. We walked along together, and as we passed the huts where some of his battalion were billeted, I noticed little groups of Canadian lads standing along the road. Some were talking and laughing, others were quiet or low-toned, while others were tightening straps of an equipment which did not seem to need tightening. These were lads of a new draft who had lately come to the battalion and they were "going in" that night for the first time. And as we walked along, from away in the distance came the sound of guns—there had been heavy bombardment of late. And up in the trees the birds sang sweetly as though all the world were at peace. I did not sleep much that night, for the air was filled with the noise of the bombardment. It was a beautiful night—the stars were clear; the heavens seemed intensely peaceful. And as I walked up and down the little path, behind the little village church, I thought of the old portager and his Canadian lads, and I thought especially of the boys who were in the trenches for the first time. Early the following morning, when the transport work was over and the old portager and his mules should have gone to rest, I saw a strange procession coming towards me. It was Jim Murray's mules and transport wagon. There was nobody on the driver's seat, but two Canadian privates were kneeling down in the wagon and the old driver was running along by the side, holding the reins. As they drew nearer I noticed a wounded officer lying on straw on the floor of the wagon. The portager was looking up from time to time, and I could hear him speaking to the officer: "There now, me lad—sir, we'll have you there in no time and then you'll be all right." Then he spoke to the mules: "Go easy there now, and keep to the road!" The old portager continued to bring down the lightly wounded, but I was called away and it was some weeks before I saw him again. Now and then, however, I heard good reports of the work he was doing after hours. One day he had picked up along the way, eight slightly wounded, he brought them into the little village where he was billeted. One or two had bandaged hands, others were wounded in the legs or arms, but they were all singing. "On the Rocky Road to Dublin," and those who had two sound feet or one sound foot were beating time on the bottom of Jim Murray's transport wagon. (To be Continued)

SUMMER COMPLAINT IS DANGEROUS.

The Old and the Young, the Strong and the Weak, are all affected the same. There is not a summer passes without thousands of people being attacked by Summer Complaint. The prostration, often verging on collapse—which sometimes accompanies this disease makes it one of the most serious and dangerous we have to contend with during the hot months. Very few people escape an attack of summer complaint. It may be slight, or it may be severe, but nearly everyone is liable to it. You cannot tell, when it seizes you, how it may end. Let it go for a day or two only, and see how weak and prostrate it will leave you. There is only one safe way to cure it, and that is by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has been on the market for the past 72 years, and has been proved and tried. You do not see permanent when you buy it. Do not accept a substitute or imitation, as many of these may be positively dangerous to your health. Insist on having Dr. Fowler's. It does not leave the bowels constipated. Mrs. T. Haggerty, Algoma Mills, Ont., writes: "I must recommend your Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. When my little boy was a year and two months old he had a bad attack of summer complaint. I got the doctor and he gave him some medicine, and said if that wouldn't do him good he could do no more for him. I wrote to my aunt and told her I was going to lose my little boy. She sent me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I only gave him four doses when he was completely cured. It certainly saved my child's life. Price 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Big Wind

"The big wind," a name given in Ireland to a terrible windstorm which began on the night of January 6, 1839, in Limerick, Galway and Athlone hundreds of houses were blown down, and hundreds more were burned by the wind spreading the fires of those blown down. Dublin suffered severely. No Irishman knows this storm by any other name than "the big wind" "The night of the big wind" forms an era; things date from it; such and such a thing happened "before the big wind, when I was a boy" or it happened "a twelvemonth after the big wind, when your Uncle Dennis was but a lad." The use of the name seems a sort of survival of oral tradition as opposed to written history.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA

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

Will you kindly place this cigar in my mouth and light it for me?

"Great Caesar, man! Are you too lazy to lift your arm?" "No, I promised my wife I wouldn't put another cigar in my mouth for six months."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

A Friend to the Aged. 73 Years Old and Feels Fine. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills A Boon to Those Up in Years.

As the years creep on, the heart becomes weak, the circulation poor, and the vitality on the wane. Little sicknesses and ailments seem harder to shake off than formerly, and here and there evidences of a breakdown begin to appear. Those who wish to maintain their health and vigor and retain their energy unimpaired should use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Mr. E. Beeson, Swift Creek, B.C., writes: "I had a weak heart, and was advised by my neighbor to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I got two boxes and took them regularly, and felt I was getting better. I sent for two more, and now I can go out and saw wood and get water without feeling tired and weak. I am now 73 years old and feel fine. I can highly recommend your pills to anyone who has a weak heart, for they are a good remedy." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast. This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast. If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe. Book.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND. A. A. McLean, K. C. W. W. Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. Dec 13, 1916 -7/1v. J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSOM BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. Dec 13, 1916 -7/1v.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES This year we have stocked up with many new lines of medium priced Footwear: MEN'S BOOTS \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 EACH LINE EXTRA VALUE. WOMEN'S BOOTS Many lines of Women's bought at the old prices, and selling at the old prices. See our lines at \$3.75, \$3.95, and \$4.50 LET US SHOW YOU. ALLEY & CO. AGENTS FOR Queen Quality and Amherst Shoes.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale NAME ADDRESS BREED MALES Dan. G. McCormack Launcheon York 1 (2 yrs. old) Dan. G. McCormack Launcheon " 1 (4 mos. old) Dan. A. McNeill Village Green " 1 (2 yrs. old) J. Leslie Poole Lower Montague " 1 (5 mos. old) Joseph Carmichael Peake's Sta., R.R. 2 " 1 (1 year old) Col. G. Crockett York " 1 (2 year old) G. W. Wood Hazelbrook Berk 1 (4 yrs. old) A. P. Ings Pownal, Lot 49 " 1 (1 year old) Jos. L. Cameron Ellis River " 1 (3 yrs. old) C. B. Clay Bridgetown, Shrop. lams, 10 rams and 7 ewes John Howlett, Annandale " 7 rams A.A. Farquharson, 259 Queen St., Ch'town, for Island Stock Breeding Company Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs Leicesters—1 ram lamb DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Change of Time Commencing Friday, June 28th, 1918, and until further notice, the Car Ferry Prince Edward Island will be with drawn from service between Borden and Tormentine, and the S.S. Northumberland will be placed on the Summerside-P. du Chene route. Trains west will therefore be changed and run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows: Leave Charlottetown 6.25 a. m., arrive Summerside 8.50 a. m., leave Summerside 12.20 p. m., arrive Tignish 6.05 p. m. Leave Charlottetown 4.00 p. m., arrive Summerside 7.20 p. m., leave Summerside 8.50 p. m., arrive Tignish 11.55 p. m. Leave Tignish 5.30 a. m., arrive Summerside 8.35 a. m., leave Summerside 9.10 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 11.55 a. m. Leave Tignish 12.05 p. m., arrive Summerside 5.35 p. m., leave Summerside 8.45 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 11.10 p. m. Leave Borden 6.20 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.15 a. m. Leave Charlottetown 12.15 p. m., arrive Summerside 4.10 p. m., leave Summerside 6.10 p. m., arrive Emerald Jct. 7.20 p. m., leave Emerald Jct. 9.45 p. m., on arrival of night train from Summerside and arrive Borden 10.45 p. m. Trains between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Charlottetown will continue to run as at present. District Passenger Agent's Office, Ch'town, P. E. I. July 3, 1918 li.

Are You Far Sighted? Must you hold the book or paper at arm's length to get the proper focus. If so, you will be "far sighted" in a proper sense if you come to us at once for a remedy. Near Sighted People See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows: We are competent to examine and fit your eyes with the proper glasses, and guarantee satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly filled. E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I. Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 3 from Murray Harbor, P. E. Island, from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Murray Harbor, Amby, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, 22nd June, 1918. May 29, 1918-81. Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Murray Harbor, P. E. Island, from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Murray Harbor, Amby, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, 14th June, 1918. June 19, 1918-81.