

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 21

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



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 after earning homesteaded tract and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A holder of far obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect May 1st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.30	6.00	8.00	10.30
4.50	7.00	6.48	8.55
5.40	7.30	6.05	7.55
6.05	7.45	5.50	7.30
6.55	8.20	5.00	6.20
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Hunter River			
Dep. Emerald Jet. Arr. Emerald Jet.			
Dep. Borden Arr. Borden			
Dep. Summerside Arr. Port Hill			
Dep. O'Leary Arr. Alberton			
Dep. Tignish Arr. Tignish			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Mount Stewart			
Dep. Morell Arr. St. Peter's			
Dep. Souris Arr. Souris			
Dep. Elmira Arr. Elmira			
Dep. Mt. Stewart Arr. Cardigan			
Dep. Montague Arr. Georgetown			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Vernon River			
Dep. Murray Harbor Arr. Murray Harbor			

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

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.

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers good service, splendid values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in profit.

We offer many snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

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

L. J. REDDIN.

Jan. 1917.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

The Month of Mary

One of the oldest practices in the Catholic Church is the devotion to the Mother of God. Throughout the history of the race motherhood has ever been the center of honor and respect. The great legacy left by Christ to the Church was His Mother. Speaking from the throne of the cross. He said to the whole human family, in the person of St. John, "Behold thy mother." This testament of the dying Saviour was the precious heirloom which the Church has preserved jealously and fearlessly throughout the ages. Devotion to Mary began with the Apostles themselves.

Like a vigorous tree it grew space and unfolded many branches and fruits of sanctity. Every nation, nay, countless societies have vied with one another in giving forth some new form of devotion towards the great Mother of God. The ages have arisen and, in vast harmony, have called her blessed.

When great saints were in distress they went to Mary. When countless sinners were threatened with eternal perdition they called upon Mary. When the Church herself was overrun by enemies from without and renegades from within, the great Pope Gregory VII, the immortal Hildebrand, humbly prostrated himself and called upon Mary for protection. Painters and poets, sculptors and musicians, artists of every grade have touched the summit of individual perfection by presenting the world with the glories of Mary.

The power of this wondrous Mother has been shown in every age of the Church. Shrines innumerable from Guadalupe to Lourdes attested the efficacy of her intercession. Devoted societies of men and of woman have organized themselves under the banner of her name. Every church sings her praises, every church invokes her name. Truly, from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof great is her name among all peoples.

The month of May, Spring's harbinger to the splendors of the year, has been set apart as a fitting time for intensified devotion towards the Mother of our Lord. Every Catholic, to whom religion is a serious matter, fans into brighter glow the flames of love toward the great Mother of God during this time. The badge of this love is the holy rosary. To practice the recital of this sacred chaplet is to become a link in that vast chain which reaches from earth to the thrones of Mary in Heaven. The month of May should be a time in which the love for Mary and her Divine Son is stirred to actions and conduct conformable to the Divine Model.

The Grumbler

Among the bad habits, that of grumbling holds high rank as a destroyer of happiness in the home, or anywhere else that it exhibits itself. There are times when protest is right and necessary—a duty, in fact—but there is every difference between honest and disapproval or protest and the constant whining against anything and everything.

There are some people who are never done fault-finding. Every thing goes wrong with him. According to their ideas, they are victims, whereas those who are the wronged are they who are compelled to put up with such peace-kickers.

The habit is a childish one, and when grown men and women show signs of it the balanced individual attributes the fault to defective early training, or to too intensive cultivation of personal feelings, likes, dislikes, etc.

It would be a kindness to the grumbler to let him or her realize that selfishness lies at the root of the trouble. Unselfish people are rarely grumblers. They are too engrossed in wholesome, helpful thoughts and deeds to be everlastingly whining over personal woes, real or imaginary.

In one family the father makes Sunday morning a dark time for wife and children until he goes

The Month of Mary

off to Mass. Nothing is just right. His linen isn't stiff enough or it is too stiff: the children have tampered with his brushes; "that cub," meaning the eldest son, on the verge of manhood, has borrowed his tie without asking for it, helpless Mary hung up his coat so that it creased; even the baby is an object of wrath for leaving his toys strewn on the floor or where papa can stumble over them.

As for the mother of the family all the crimes of omission and commission in her housekeeping are rehearsed, particularly as breakfast is served. Every dish gives an opportunity to bewail waste, high prices bad management, etc. At last faultlessly attired and with the assistance of the entire family, the grumbler departs, his last word being a denunciation of a job in the stairway that banged his hat.

A bad husband and a father? No, indeed. He is a model that his pastor holds up to other men for his propriety, provision for his family and other merits that he undoubtedly possesses.

The pastor never sees him in the grumbling role, and his family are too loyal to complain of him. In truth, they would warmly resent a suggestion that he is not perfect, for despite the grumbling, they love him dearly, and the very fact that young John would borrow his tie without asking leave shows a strong bond between father and son. "Papa is a darling except when he grumbles," is his girl's estimate of his character.

But not in every family is the bond strong enough to withstand the strain of the grumbling habit. When this happens to be the case home is only a place to stay in when no escape from it is possible. If the mother is a grumbler, then indeed does misery fill the home. There is no respite for the children, and their father seeks refuge in club or saloon from the cheerless place that should be the dearest on earth.

When the people realize, or are made to realize, the havoc wrought by what so many regard as a minor fault they will strive to overcome the grumbling habit.

The Niece Girl

There is a girl who comes often to see me, and reaches my idea of what a nice girl should be. When she comes in she brings such a wealth of sunshine with her that any depression I may feel is at once dispelled.

This friend of mine is not a pretty girl at all, but she is such a sunny girl. Her eyes are always smiling; not the foolish, forced smile one often sees and recognizes for its worth, but a smile borne on a sweet temper and a kindly charitable feeling for all the world. She has the rare gift of being a woman of wit, and can tell a story to such good effect that all trials are for the time being forgotten.

Then she is good-natured, and is always looking about her for some kind action that she may perform. She will arrange your hair for a party, offer for your use any article of apparel that you may not have, and that she fortunately possesses.

She loves to see her girl friends looking well, and the prettier they look the more she is pleased.

She is not jealous, nor curious, nor deceitful. She will introduce you to any male friend she may have without thought of the green-eyed monster. All men come to her with their troubles; her brothers trust her implicitly, and look to her to patch up their quarrels for them.

It is my nice girl who denies herself some little luxury to buy a few flowers for a sick friend; it is she who willingly and gladly gives up her own pleasure to bring sunshine to others. She is no martyr; indeed, she does not seem at all to comprehend what her sweet disposition does for others. Nothing puts her out, and she never allows her passion to master her. In the home she is a blessing; she brightens its machinery with the sunshine of good temper. No one can be an

Pain in Shoulders

PAIN IN HEAD LIVER BOTHERED HER.

Miss A. Windsor, Peterboro, Ont., writes:—"I have been sick for about four years with pains in my head and pains in my shoulders which I always thought were caused by working outdoors in the sun on the farm.

People told me that it was my liver bothering me, so I bought three vials of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and found that they were doing me good. I continued taking them until now I am well and strong. I am very thankful to you for my recovery."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a specific for all troubles arising from a morbid state of the liver, so keep it active by the use of these easy-acting, non-irritating little pills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

object lesson. There is the opportunity to bring into play the finer qualities of your own character, and to prove that you are possessed of kindness, charity and consideration. The unfortunate who would treat harshly the aged or the infirm is comparable only to him who would mistreat an infant. The extremes of life demand thoughtfulness and tenderness. The helpless condition of the infant appeal to our love and protectio; the full years of the aged demand our respect and reverence. A second-year hero who would slight the one or the other.

Economy At Vatican.

The heavy drain on the Vatican finances made by the war activities carried on under the direction of our Holy Father has necessitated the reduction of the Vatican household to almost one-half of its population. Those remaining have been placed upon war rations, to which the Holy Father also has been obliged to subject his own table.

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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

"I haven't paid a penny for repairs on my machine in all the ten months I've had it!" said the motorist.

"So the man who repaired it told me!" said a friend in corroboration!

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Mrs. Pepper I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the first act.

Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES WAS TROUBLED WITH INDIGESTION

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw debilitated feeling in it.

It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion if you will only use that old and well-known remedy Burdock Blood Bitters, which will regulate the stomach so that you may eat what you wish without any ill after effects.

Mrs. Wm. C. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters; it is worth its weight in gold. I was troubled with indigestion, and was so bad I could not keep anything on my stomach. A friend advised me to try B.B.B. which I did, and I never felt better in my life."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., for over 40 years. You do not experiment when you buy it.

Old Age

An exchange remarks: "It is very natural to smile on what is lovely and strong and frown on the reverse without even observing that we do so. It often follows, with the young especially, that as they look on the furrowed face, the dim eyes and trembling hands, the tottering, uncertain steps of an old man or woman, they seem to forget that in that warm and battered prison house are a heart and soul which yearn for recognition, for kindness in word and deed, and for a little love, with an intensity that youth in its fullness does not know."

Old Age

Respect and consideration for others impose a duty upon all. With regard to the aged it is almost a crime for younger persons to be lacking in those qualities towards the old. The glow and strength of youth may be yours today but do not forget that those whom you now slight were once in the full enjoyment of youthful vigor and the exuberance of love. For them the delights of the soul have succeeded the joys of material existence. They think more deeply, feel more keenly, are subject to the effects of love and hatred more intensely. Externally they may manifest but little emotion at joy or sorrow; inwardly, however, they experience those emotions shorn of the passing effervescence of youth.

Old Age

If you are blessed by the presence of an aged person in your family, thank God for it. You have before you an ever-present

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22 1918
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
 COMPANY, LIMITED"
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

**Please Send in Your
 Subscription Money.**

At The Federal Capital

The Budget Debate has been disposed of in the House of Commons. It lasted from the 30th of April to the 8th of May. From every point of view, the Canadian budget for the present fiscal year was the most remarkable in the history of the country. It called for far greater expenditure than any previous budget. It dealt with war conditions more strenuous than hitherto had existed and imposed very much heavier taxes upon the Canadian people than have previously been asked for. All this will be readily understood by anyone who gives the slightest thought to the strenuous and arduous conditions through which we are passing. The Budget speech was delivered by the Honourable A. K. McLean, acting Minister of Finance, in the place of Honourable Sir Thomas White who is absent on sick leave. The Budget Speech was, in itself, a model deliverance. It was not more than an hour in length, it was presented with good voice and in clear cut terms. Generally speaking, figures are not the most interesting matter for a public address, but Hon. Mr. McLean had his figures so marshalled that they did not sound monotonous; and on the whole he deserved, as he received, very general congratulations for the Budget speech of 1918. It would be altogether unreasonable to endeavor to present any comprehensive report of the figures of the Budget speech. No attempt at this will be made in this correspondence. All that is attempted is a brief outline of the most salient figures of the financial statement. A few of the more important phases of the Budget are presented as briefly as possible. In the first place, the result of last year's financial operations; next, the enormous amount of money required for war purposes; then, something about the increased taxation; and finally, a word about Canada's public debt.

As a matter of fact, the financial presentation may be divided into two parts: the Civil Budget and the War Budget. By the Civil Budget is meant the revenue and expenditure for the Civil or ordinary business of the country, and by the War Budget is understood the money required for exclusively war purposes in addition to that required for the ordinary business of the country. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, the revenue for ordinary purposes amounted to \$258,000,000, and the expenditure amounted to \$203,000,000, leaving a balance of \$55,000,000 which is applied on the payment of war expenditure. The war expenditure for the year 1917-18 was \$345,000,000, and the total four-year's war expenditure up to March 31st, 1918, was \$878,000,000. The public debt of Canada, which before the war was about \$336,000,000, had reached on March 31st, 1918, the sum of \$1,200,000,000. So much for the fiscal year closed on March 31st, 1918. For the present fiscal year, the civil expenditure is estimated at \$230,000,000 and the war expenditure at \$425,000,000; in addition to this, an expenditure of \$325,000,000 is estimated for financing in part our export trade with

Great Britain. This makes the total of money required for the year on which we have entered \$980,000,000, so that it can be very truthfully said that the Budget recently presented by Hon. Mr. McLean was not by far the greatest ever presented to a Canadian Parliament.

Now, how is the money to be found to meet these enormous expenditures? The revenue, expected to be collected by the Government from all sources is placed at \$270,000,000 and the advances by Great Britain to pay for maintenance of Canadian troops overseas is estimated at \$300,000,000. In addition to these, there is a yet unexpended balance of the money raised by the Victory Loan which, on March 31st, 1918, amounted to \$130,000,000. These combined amount to \$700,000,000. When all this is summed up, there still remains to be raised, to be provided for by loans in Canada and elsewhere if possible, \$280,000,000. These are the figures in general outline discussed by the Budget. But this is not all the money that the Government of Canada will require for expenditure during the present fiscal year. A very large amount will be required for railway equipment, and in addition to this, there is no doubt that several millions will require to be provided for the final buying out of the Canadian Northern Railway. Large additions in taxation of various kinds are outlined in the Budget, but generally speaking, the increase of taxation is levied upon those who can best afford it. The wealth and luxuries of the country have additional taxation laid upon them, and it is expected that from the increased taxation in this direction over last year, \$40,000,000 will be raised. These are astounding figures, and there is no doubt at all that the presentation of this a few years ago, or anything approaching them, would have caused consternation or even panic. But, under the conditions which we find ourselves and the absolute necessity of providing for the proper maintenance of Canada's part in the war, there is scarcely a murmur of dissent. Some little criticism here and there, indicating minor changes that might produce as good or better results, by a somewhat different system of taxation is heard, but on the whole it is wonderful the unanimity and even cheerfulness by which the Budget has been received.

The Budget debate on the whole was very moderate and produced no great excitement in the House of Commons. No Minister spoke in the debate except the Acting Minister of Finance, and on the Opposition side the Leader did not speak, nor any front-bencher except Lemieux and McKenzie. One feature of the debate which rendered it extremely monotonous was the manner of discussion; if it could be so called, by the rank and file on the Opposition benches. One after another rose and delivered a prepared essay, written perhaps by himself or someone else, not improbably prepared before the session and outside of Parliament altogether, and bearing on nearly every question that could well be imagined, excepting the Budget. These essays were read to the House, although it is contrary to the rules for Members to read their speeches. But they were fairly memorized and perhaps it would not be so easy to prove positively that they were reading them. In any case it will be readily understood how extremely monotonous such debating necessarily is. Such proceeding does not deserve to be dignified by the name of debate. It is the privilege of every Member to have something to say on the Budget, and no one can reasonably undertake to tell another what he should say or how he should say it. There were a few happy departures from the man-

ner of procedure and a few excellent speeches were made. Among those, probably the foremost was the speech of Dr. Michael Clark, formerly a Liberal and still a free-trader, but elected as a Unionist and a strong supporter of the Union Government and war measures, and indeed of all other Government measures. Very likely Dr. Clark has given positive evidence that his support of the Government war legislation is not for effect. He has given three sons to the army and some of them have suffered severely, too. He is extremely well-informed, has an excellent voice, and is ready at repartee and in every way is excellently equipped as a debater. His rising is always hailed with a generous applause on the Government side. His best points in the debate were made against Mr. McKenzie of North Cape Breton and Mr. Lemieux, and he acquitted himself in a masterful manner, and to the entire satisfaction of his friends on the Government side. Referring to Mr. Lemieux, it should perhaps have previously been stated that he had delivered himself in a very extreme and partisan manner just before Dr. Clark took him in hand. It came about in this way. Mr. Hoeken of Toronto had delivered himself and, to his credit, it must be said, very mildly indeed, but he may have had methods in his mildness. He discussed a subject that he was morally certain, at every other one present should be, would arouse resentment on the part of Mr. Lemieux. Mr. Hoeken was so very mild and careful in his discourse that scarcely any exception could be taken to him. But of course he was discussing a subject not agreeable to the people of Quebec, and consequently, Mr. Lemieux could not let it pass. One would almost say that the Toronto Member had laid a trap for his aggressive opponent of Maisonneuve, and that the latter had completely fallen into the trap. In any event, Mr. Lemieux's resentment was extremely bitter. As a matter of fact, the fat was in the fire, and it was right after this set-to that Dr. Clark came on the scene. Someone has said that this cannonading between Ontario and Quebec is not intended to be of any great injury to the worthy combatants themselves, but that it is, like the long-range guns used by the Germans, to do duty away off in the interior. Still in the face of all this, there are those who say that the end of the war will see Ontario and Quebec quite united. Perhaps so.

Prince Edward Island was not altogether neglected in the Budget debate. Mr. McIsaac took occasion to present the Island's claims for consideration. The presentation was moderate and identically well received, and his discourse was very deliberate and much slower than is his wont. He was evidently impressed with the idea that he was speaking in the presence of a critical audience. If this was his reason for the great deliberation manifested in his first speech in the House of Commons his determination was well taken, and the probabilities are that he has laid good foundation for his standing in future debate in the House.

Referring to the manner of conducting the Budget debate by Members of the opposition, it should be said that for the most part of the essays, already referred to, were in the French language, and this was an additional reason why that fashion of debate was still more monotonous and tiresome to those who were not familiar with the language. One after another of those gentlemen rose in his place with remarkable regularity and precision and went on to give the product of his own, or someone else's meditations. Of course, the particular thing in view was the placing of the whole business on the pages of Hansard, for future use and reference. This being secured, it matters not that the jubinations received from the Members present, no attention

whatever. The last speaker in the Budget debate was Mr. Lafortune, on the Opposition side. Mr. Lafortune is a sturdy, swarthy, middle-aged French Canadian, a lawyer by profession quite witty, too, and perhaps entertaining for those who could understand him and would have the time to listen to him. He addressed the House in French and aroused considerable merriment among his own people. He evidently addressed himself to about every subject under the sun except the one immediately under discussion. Always when he is seeking the floor of the House he pleads that he is to occupy but twenty minutes of time, and an idea of the fidelity to which he adheres to his resolve is given by pointing out that, in the last Parliament, he was the last speaker on the motion for the second reading of the Military Service Bill. Time was very precious, and one would be expected to be as brief as possible; he claimed his twenty minutes, he recognized and held the floor for six hours. This time, he again asked for his twenty minutes, but from past experience the Members of the house were quite prepared for a discussion of several hours. It need scarcely be said that when he, or anyone else, addressed the House in a similar line of debate, the result is the House quickly empties itself and the speaker has the great satisfaction of having himself as his principal auditor. However, on this occasion, Mr. Lafortune was not quite so bad as last time; his twenty minutes extended to only two hours, so he disarmed a very great amount of the resentment that was accounted against him for his former extraordinary conduct.

Quite a little breeze was stirred up in the House on the morning of the 8th. When the orders of the day were called by Mr. Speaker, Sir Sam Hughes rose to make certain inquiries. It is permissible to rise at this stage to a question of privilege, but no discussion is allowed, or anything approaching a speech is permitted by the rules. But Sir Sam seems to have a notion that he is a rule unto himself, and that he is not particularly bound by any fixed rules governing the conduct of public business in the House of Commons. This is evidently Sir Sam's weakness and his doubt was the cause of his fall from his official position in the Government. On this occasion, Mr. Speaker, after allowing him all the latitude that could be expected, called him to order. The General did not seem disposed to obey and finally after several calls to order, Mr. Speaker was obliged to threaten to name him and have the penalties of the House enforced against him. Matters seemed at considerable tension. Finally the Prime Minister intervened and the white dove of peace once more hovered over the scene.

The Federal Parliament has been invaded, not by the Hun, however, but by a tremendous army of farmers, mostly from Ontario and Quebec. They came to interview the Prime Minister and his colleagues relative to the taking away of the men from the farms for military service. Of course, no one will deny that some hardships must be expected in consequence of the strong call to the colors, but when all is said, the paramount question stands: "The condition of the front requires men, more men, and still more men. That is the answer the farmers received from the Prime Minister in the last analysis. The Prime Minister and his colleagues and everybody else feels the hardship and the inconvenience that is to be suffered by the farmer, and at this particular time the taking of the able-bodied men from their vocations. But should the Hun break through and the Allied armies fail, what good would our farms and crops or anything else be, the things that we look upon as necessary for our sustenance and maintenance, too, of the boys at the front? Let the Germans once triumph and all is lost! The farmers constitute a formidable delegation without count. They fill the hotels and the streets—would more than fill the House of Commons twice over. Everywhere you go you fall in with them, and there is much visible evidence that a large addition has been made temporarily to the population of Ottawa. They have had their interview with the Prime Minister, and now return to their homes.

Closing Of St. Dunstan's University

The Commencement Exercises of St. Dunstan's University, held on Wednesday afternoon, May 15, were successfully carried out. The valedictory, and prize essay as usual were of high literary merit, the address by the Rector was eloquent and forceful, and the musical numbers were rendered very creditably.

An impressive feature of the occasion was the reading of the Address to the Graduates written by the late Dr. Conroy. This was referred to by His Lordship the Bishop "as a message from beyond the tomb," and the large audience were deeply affected as Dr. MacMillan delivered the message to the students.

Among the visitors in attendance were His Honor Lieutenant Governor, Macdonald, His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Sir Charles Dalton, wearing the uniform of his Knightly rank, Mr. A. B. Warburton, K. C., Mr. James Paton, M. P., and other leading citizens. Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Grand River, Rev. Father Bourdault, Rev. I. R. A. Macdonald, Rev. Alexander McAnulty, Rev. Dr. McEllan, Rev. Father McInlyre and other members of the clergy. The ladies were represented in large numbers.

The platform had the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes displayed on either side, and six vacant chairs bearing the names of the absent graduates who had donned the khaki, were each draped with the colours which these young men had gone forth to defend.

His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, in addressing words of congratulation to the Rector and students, commented on the fact that this would have been a banner year for the institution only for the war. The fact that so many of the students promptly enlisted is a manifestation of their patriotism and indicates that the teaching of St. Dunstan's is of the best. The university trains them not only in languages, science and mathematics, but it prepares them for becoming splendid types of citizens, and one of the essentials of true citizenship is patriotism. At the beginning of the year 192 enrolled, but the attendance had been cut down to 80 before the close. In spite of this the year on the whole was quite successful.

New Alumni President.

Congratulations will be extended throughout the city and province to Mr. D. O'M. Reddin upon his appointment as a Governor of St. Dunstan's University in succession to the late lamented Dr. Conroy. At a meeting of the Alumni Association of St. Dunstan's University, held at the close of the Commencement Exercises on Wednesday last, Mr. D. O'M. Reddin was elected President of the Association, and a Governor of the University, as successor to the late Dr. Conroy. Mr. Reddin is a St. Dunstan's graduate, first entering the institution as a day student in 1874, and later as a boarder in 1876, remaining five years. He has been on the Alumni Executive for several years. The honor of being chosen successor to Dr. Conroy was entirely unexpected, and indicates how highly Mr. Reddin is regarded by the Alumni. There are two Governors of St. Dunstan's College, Mr. Reddin's colleague being Hon. Sir Charles Dalton.

There will be no further campaigns for the Canadian Patriotic Fund after the end of the present fiscal year, that is to say, after March 31st, 1918. This was the decision reached at the meeting of the National Executive of the fund, when the whole situation was fully discussed. The attendance from all parts of the country was representative, the Governor-General presiding.

Progress of the War

London, May 17.—Still another day has passed without the Germans renewing their offensive in Flanders or Picardy. Nowhere have the infantry operations by either side of these battlefronts or for that matter, in any part of the numerous theatres of the war, risen in importance above patrol engagements. North of Kemmel, where the Germans on Tuesday, gained a footing on Hill 44, one of the bloodiest sectors on the western front, the lost vantage points have been retrieved through the persistent counter-attacks of the French who succeeded in expelling the enemy from the shell holes along the slopes to which he had been tenaciously holding. Not alone were the Germans forced to recede, but the French advanced their line and also took prisoners.

Likewise south of Hailes, in the Amiens region, the French have taken another bite into the German line and successfully ward off a German counter-attack launched in an endeavor to recapture the lost ground. The Germans in these manoeuvres suffered heavy casualties and also lost men and prisoners. Throughout Wednesday, the British were left severely alone by the German Infantry. Although the enemy is keeping his infantry to their trenches, he continues to use his artillery vigorously against salient positions held by the British and French all along the front, especially against Field Marshal Haig's forces south of Albert and against the French north of Kemmel. The French north of Montdidier and along the curve in the battlefield between Montdidier and the Noyon also have been under an intensive fire from the German guns.

The meeting between the German and Austrian emperors at German grand headquarters seemingly has been productive of a strengthening of the relations between Germany and the Dual Monarchy which it had been reported unofficially, were somewhat strained. After parting, Emperor William and Emperor Charles exchanged messages of felicitation over the accord arrived at in the discussions and expressive of deep mutual friendship. It is asserted that the emperors not only reached an agreement on the solution of the question of eastern border states that they also selected monarchs for Lithuania, Courland, Estonia, and Poland.

London, May 18.—The lull continues. Though short, sharp bursts of fire at various points occur at frequent intervals, they are not the big storm itself but merely signs that it is brewing. Flanders and the Plains of Picardy are heavy with mud. Every other day showers sweep over the battlefield and swell the brooks and rivers between the belligerents. There is a general belief that Ludendorff has timed his blow for the beginning of next week when the moon will be in the same phase as it was in March 21. Every ounce of German strength will be put into the next thrust. On land on sea and in the air the enemy will strive desperately to crush the British defenses. The daring British attacks on the Belgian coast are almost certain to bring German naval action. Not since early in March has a German airplane appeared over the district around London. When the great thrust is launched Britain expects that Germany will use everything—her bombing airplanes, her U-boats and destroyers, and possibly her high seas fleet. Next week the moon will be in the right place for nocturnal activity. It will furnish enough light for the movement of troops and aerial attacks.

Ludendorff will attempt to spring surprises in the initial stages of the offensive and depend upon the weight of his forces to follow up any early advantages he may gain. Germany is well supplied with young officers who are able to set upon their own initiative and upon them will fall the tactical direction of the coming thrust. If the next blow comes in Flanders or at Amiens, it is not likely that there will be any preliminary bombardment, because neither side is deeply entrenched, it is probable that the enemy will hurl over a lot of gas shells, followed by a rain of high explosives. Last night

he used a lot of gas shells around Dickenbusch Lakes south of Ypres and in the fighting upon the front before Amiens but the infantry has remained in the trenches. According to the German press reports the recent Emperor's conference resulted in the pooling of German and Austrian military resources. What really happened was that Emperor Charles agreed to Ludendorff's demand that Austria strike against Italy. The German militarists dictate Austrian policy today with the same authority that they handle affairs at home.

Among the rugged peaks of the Asiago Plateau, east of the Branta River, the Italian front has again flamed up into violent action. The aggressive has been taken by the Italians however, and the Austro-German forces, instead of launching their long expected assault on the Italian lines, have been compelled to fight hard to maintain the positions where they have stood since last November. The fighting seems to have centered on the comparatively short section of the battle line between Monte Salone and Monte Pertice. These two heights about three miles apart, rise to an altitude of about five thousand feet, while between them there is a sort of "saddle" on which the Teuton forces have taken up strong positions. The fact that the Italian armies have taken the initiative in the fighting would seem to indicate that they have sought to carry the fight to the enemy in such a way as to break up any arrangement for the launching of a strong Teutonic assault. This has many precedents in the present war, a strong offensive at a threatened point being considered the best defense under certain circumstances. Nowhere have the Italian lines been reached by attacking parties of Austrians.

London, May 19.—The surest sign of the imminence of a German attack can be found in the activity of the enemy's aviators. The fine weather of the last two days has brought them out in flocks and from all parts of the battle zone come reports of aerial fights. Both sides have been making many nocturnal raids both near the lines and in the back areas. Abortive raids on Paris are a part of the enemy's scheme to demoralize communications behind the line and force the French to withdraw their airplanes for the protection of the capital. Today's report shows that there have been artillery duels at many points. The frequency with which the enemy's guns bombard the line between Arras and Albert confirms the belief that the German strategy includes a drive toward Doullens, one of the five key centers on the British front. Foremost in Ludendorff's scheme is undoubtedly the capture of Amiens. That he will make a frontal attack on either seems unlikely. It is possible that the northern push will consist of two drives, one north and one south of that ghost-like town. One blow will be aimed at the junction of the Belgian and British lines and the other at the union of the British and French forces.

Similarly the southern front may see attacks both north and south of Amiens. Regarding the defenses at Ypres the military critic of the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes: "Ypres is being most obstinately and valiantly defended by the enemy. General Plumer doesn't entertain any idea of voluntary retreat or of relinquishing the town, the retention of which, according to the unanimous opinion of all neutral military experts, is a tactical and even a strategic mistake, and of this fact the English General is probably aware." For the English army, however, Ypres unlike any other town, in its name alone means everything. Its loss would have an extraordinary effect all over the world and these places which have not realized that English defeats have taken place would realize it then. "The question, therefore, of the most unyielding defense of Ypres has become a question of prestige and the town will be held with true British stubbornness, even though it costs thousands of lives.

The fortifications of the town and its immediate neighborhood show that General Plumer is quite decided on this point. Numerous rows of concrete fire trenches lie one behind the other in full view of our observers at Hill 80. "Everywhere along the whole front, trenches constructed for previous battles have fallen in. Here, however, in the neighborhood of Ypres, they have been carefully preserved, cemented, and fitted with all that modern technique could suggest. But behind them lies Ypres—once a flourishing city, but now only a heap of ruins—but a heap where every foot of ground means a fortification. [The English have understood the art of fitting numerous solidly built vault-like cellars of the town with machine guns and mine throwers and providing them with loopholes, thus making a rebuff of every single cellar. "It would serve no real purpose, if our high command were to launch our brave troops against these devices simply in order to announce the taking of Ypres a few days sooner. An enemy in a position between our wings always has been crushed and finally squeezed out.

London, May 19.—Trench raids are becoming increasingly frequent on the western front. Last night the British made an attack on Ville-Sur-Ancres, northwest of Morlan-court recapturing that place. They succeeded in taking a number of prisoners and machine guns as well as strengthening their front line positions. There were raids northwest of Albert and in the vicinity of Hamel on the British sector. Every patrol sent out succeeded in taking prisoners and collecting valuable information. In the Lunéviller sector the Germans tried to make a strong silent attack on the American positions southwest of Breneuil. The attempt was a complete failure and the enemy was routed with heavy losses. The Americans fought hand to hand with the Germans, using hand grenades, rifles, revolvers and trench knives and after ten minutes of terrific fighting the enemy was forced to give up his ambitious enterprise and beat a hasty retreat. This increased activity of the patrolling portends the beginning of the long expected German offensive. The Primary object of Patrols is to collect valuable information about what the enemy is doing. Prisoners captured are quizzed about the extent of preparations, the movement of divisions and the rumors in the enemy camp. Along with the increase in raiding parties has come a marked decline in the severity of the artillery fire of the enemy. The Hun evidently has the stage set for his next effort and is only awaiting fair weather. Indications point to a renewal of the offensive some time this week. The moon will be in the same place at the end of this week that it was at the beginning of the March 21st push. Evidently this is what Ludendorff is waiting for. He will then be practically assured of favorable weather for a fortnight and to carry on a successful attack on the scale planned by the German general staff required most favorable weather conditions.

London, May 20.—The stage is set for the third act of the great drama. All the characters in the mammoth production have rehearsed their parts. The first and second act had late winter for a background; the third is set with a "robust" bright with orchard blossoms and green hills and trees. Nature heals wounds quickly at this season, even No Man's Land lacks the sinister appearance which it has during the winter months. In many respects Ludendorff is like the master of a gigantic, three-ring, open-air circus. He has already snapped his whip and the aerial performers have begun their daring deed. No circus audience has ever witnessed such thrilling feats, no acrobats had ever risked their lives in such a care-free way as these rival aviators are doing today over thousands of square miles of northern France.

London, May 21.—The village of Ville-sur-Ancres north of Morlan-court, on the Amiens front has been recaptured by the British, and Australian troops making a successful raid during the night, in which they took 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns, according to Field Marshal Haig's report. The casualties on the British side were light.

Local And Other Items

The Dominion Parliament is expected to prorogue tomorrow (Thursday) May 23.

Major General Maurice has accepted an offer to become the Military correspondent of The Daily Chronicle. The Chronicle has of late shown signs of lessening allegiance to Lloyd George.

A debate on the divorce question has taken place in Parliament, in the course of which Sir Robert Borden expressed the hope that divorces might soon be referred to judicial instead of legislative tribunals. The same view, in somewhat stronger terms, was expressed by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, of Queen's, Shelburne.

Mr. Charles E. McDonald, who has officially performed the duties of sessional clerk at Ottawa since 1911 has been transferred from the House of Commons staff to the customs service at the new port of Borden. Ottawa is sorry to lose him, but is proud of his advancement.

The airplane mail services between Washington and New York has gone into operation with carrier planes starting from both cities. Skilled military aviators, detailed specially for the service, took the first consignment in large training machines capable of transporting from 300 to 600 pounds of mail matter.

As a result of Delhi conferences the Provincial Governments have held meetings, unanimously reaffirming the resolution of loyalty and promising every possible aid. The government of India has already decided to immediately recruit over half a million men and organize central provincial publicity bureaus.

A serious fire occurred on Sunday destroying four barns, a dwelling house and six horses on the farm of Mr. Joseph H. McPherson, Hunter River, two miles from the Malpeque road. The fire originated in a heap of manure near one of the barns while the farmer and his family were at dinner. All the contents of the barns, including 600 bushels of oats, were destroyed, but fortunately the machinery was out at the time. The loss is estimated at over \$2,000 and is only partly covered by insurance.

The Canada Food Board, in a statement just issued reminds the public that the clause providing for seizure and forfeiture of holdings of flour and sugar in excess of the quantities prescribed by the Board came into effect at midnight May 15. After that time flour and sugar in each of the quantities prescribed in the food board's orders of April 25 and April 26 may be seized and forfeited. In addition any person holding excess quantities of either flour or sugar is liable to a fine of not less than \$100.

The ordination to the Holy Priesthood of George F. Bradley took place in Montreal Thursday morning. Father Bradley is a native of Kelly's Cross parish and a brother of Rev. Austin Bradley of St. Boniface College, Winnipeg. He has also two sisters in the Notre Dame Order. Sister St. Francis of the Mother House, Montreal and Sister Mary Austin of St. Joseph's Convent, Kelly. Father Bradley's many friends in this Province extend to him congratulations and best wishes in his new field of labor.

Commenting on the proclamation by Lord French, the Dublin Freeman's Journal is quoted in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Dublin as saying: "Conscription is to be launched in Ireland under the cover of revelations connected with an alleged German plot. That appears to be the meaning of this rather strange proclamation which is Chief Secretary Short's first word to the Irish prophets. Of course, it is not impossible that a few foolish men in Ireland may have been interested in a conspiracy to invoke German aid, as the convenanters threatened to invoke it in 1914, but the Irish people have never been pro-German and notwithstanding all the provocation received from the English Government, they are not pro-German today."

Local and Other Items

Mr. McIsaac, M. P., is expected home from Ottawa on Monday next.

Four enemy airplanes were brought down on Saturday night's raid over Eastern England, says an official communication.

Having concluded his work at Washington for the present, Sir Thomas White left New York on Wednesday, May 13 for Toronto. It is understood that the Minister expects to be in Ottawa this week.

William B. Rogers died suddenly. Deceased has been postmaster of Toronto since 1908, a keen business man and was instrumental in the formation of the Penny Bank.

One of the most severe electrical storms for some years passed over Georgetown and immediate vicinity on May 18. Several people in Georgetown received shocks but fortunately none were severely injured.

The Canadian egg market is from three to four cents higher than the American, because of the fact the British Commission buying eggs for overseas has been instructed to purchase outside of the American market.

Reva Adolphus M. McIntyre and Alphonus McAdam of Selkirk are visiting Charlottetown. Both these young priests were ordained in Toronto May 12, and are home on a brief visit to their parents. On Sunday morning Rev. Father McIntyre celebrated his first High Mass in his native parish church, and on the next Sunday Rev. Father McAdam will sing his first High Mass in the same edifice.

It is announced that the Canada Food Board has completed arrangements with the Henry Ford and Sons Company, Inc., to continue to furnish tractors at cost for the use of Canadian farmers. Farmers who wish to secure tractors should place their order with the provincial department of agriculture and until further notice such orders will be handled in the same way as formerly.

The body of Richard W. Poole, son of Mr. W. L. Poole of Montague was brought over from Halifax on Saturday evening accompanied by his father, Mr. G. D. Wright conveyed the body from the railway depot as far as Vernon Bridge where the party was met by undertaker McKinnon of Montague, and taken to the late home of the deceased. A party of five, including one soldier, came over from Halifax with the body. The floral tributes were numerous and very beautiful.

An amendment to the M. S. A. comes into effect on June first, ordering that all men must carry their military permits. According to the amendment, any man whom the police sees fit to stop after June 1, and who is unable to produce papers showing that he had complied with the military regulations or that he is a married man or is over the age of 34, can be placed under arrest, charged as a defaulter under the Military Service Act.

His Lordship Bishop O'Leary administered the sacrament of Confirmation in St. Dunstan's Cathedral Sunday afternoon. The church was crowded. The Sacrament was given to one hundred and twenty-two candidates, the choir taking a prominent part. A sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Hughes. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary also addressed the children. Both speakers gave the children good practical advice.

In the House of Commons, Hammar Greenwood drew attention to statements in the Canadian Press. First that the Colonial Office was responsible for the creation of the order of the British Empire and 2nd that the Colonial Secretary had repeatedly pressed upon Sir Robert Borden to submit lists of recommendations. He was told that it would be left to the Premiers of the Dominion whether civilians shall receive the new Order of the Empire. Their decision will be final. They may put forward as many or as few names as they please.

Local and Other Items

The swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantary, has been completed, affording direct railway communication from Cairo towards Palestine.

Germany was successfully raided at Cologne by British airmen and much damage done. Two hundred and forty people were killed half a dozen of them being soldiers. Cologne is a city of some 350,000 inhabitants and is situated south of Vimeles within the German border, east of Belgium.

Supplies of sugar in wholesalers hands are limited. Otherwise trade in this line is moderately active. Complaints of the wholesale grocers and jobbing houses throughout the East that they cannot obtain sufficient supplies of canned goods to provide the trade are answered by large packing concerns in California with the statement that they are unable to meet the demand of both the United States War and Navy Department in addition to the regular trade.

Mr. Charles O'Neill Conroy, K. C. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Catholic Cadet Corps of Newfoundland, has been honored by King George with the rank of officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, the new order given for special services in connection with war work. Mr. Conroy is Territorial Deputy and Master of the Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, for the District of Newfoundland, and is known to Charlottetown Knights.

J. S. Consul Pierce and his two boys Ralph and William, returned Saturday night from a very enjoyable trip through the Kensington, Malpeque and New London sections. They were the guests of Mr. J. T. Pendergast, Mr. Boyne, merchant tailor of Kensington, very kindly placed his motor car at the disposal of Mr. Pierce. In this car, a Ford, Mr. Boyne motored all the way from Denver, Colorado, to Prince Edward Island last year, some three thousand miles. Mr. Pierce says that farming operations in the sections visited are now well advanced and the country is looking splendid. He had the pleasure of visiting some lobster factories and sampling some of the delicious crustaceans.

Shortly after noon on Sunday last fire was discovered in a barrack of hay on the premises of Mr. Ernest Penny, of Murray Harbor. The wind being fairly brisk the fire made rapid headway and soon the adjoining barn was in flames. The machine house was also destroyed together with several pieces of farm machinery. About four tons of hay were burnt besides a horse, some wheat and oats. Mr. Penny's loss is a serious one, there being only a small amount of insurance on the buildings. At one time it looked as though several other buildings would be destroyed as fire was carried by the high wind to Mr. W. D. Irving's and set his barn on fire, as also was Mr. Stewart's. The neighbors gathered in haste and their timely assistance prevented the fire from reaching the dwelling house close by.

In order that the public might be fully informed as to the regulations governing the amount of flour and sugar that may be kept on hand in private homes, Mr. C. H. B. Longworth sent the following telegram to the Canada Food Board at Ottawa: "Can grocer sell one barrel of flour to one person in town or village and what quantity sugar? Reply, Sgd. C. H. B. Longworth, Chairman." The following reply was received yesterday: "Grocer should not sell more of sugar or flour than person within two miles from grocer would require for fifteen days. Persons buying more would be violating orders of Board. Sgd. J. Parker, Solicitor." The Food Board regulations provides that persons living 2 to 5 miles of a grocer may keep on hand enough flour and sugar to last 30 days; from five to ten miles, a supply for 60 days and from ten miles upward for 120 days. It is evident that the onus rests with the householder, not the grocer. A person might buy the minimum quantity from each of several grocers, but if the quantity found in his possession exceeds that allowed by the regulation, he is liable to a penalty.

Provincial Exhibition 1918

A meeting of business men was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, May 15 to consider the advisability of providing ways and means for holding an Exhibition here this year. There was a good attendance, presided over by Mr. S. A. Macdonald. Mr. Frank Heartz, Mr. James Paton, M. L. A., and Mr. S. R. Smallwood, represented the Directors of Exhibition.

In course of an address to the meeting, Mr. Frank Heartz said they were all familiar with the fact that at the last session of the Legislature the grant for the Exhibition had been cut off. He had many conferences with the leaders of the Government and they were in favor of giving a grant to one central exhibition, but their supporters, on the other hand, would not consent to this and have other fairs cut off, hence no grant was given to any. He had offered to take a small amount, but even this the Government would not agree to. He said the Association was not desirous of making money. They have only been paying the shareholders about three per cent annually and some years not that. Since the association was formed, the average dividend would be about two per cent. There was a little surplus left over last year to pay three per cent. The Directors, for the good of Charlottetown, were desirous of having an Exhibition held, provided that sufficient encouragement was given. Last year they received \$5000 from the Dominion Government, and \$500 from the City Council, but all of this was paid out in prizes. For a number of years it had been the custom to pay out prizes all the grants received from the Governments and the City Council. Last year \$19,000 was paid out altogether, for horse races, wages, etc. A large amount of that money was derived from gate receipts. Mr. Heartz estimated that the Exhibition would financially benefit Charlottetown to the extent of between seventy-five and eighty thousand dollars. It would benefit not only the merchants but hotel and lodging house keepers and others. Even the owners of autos made from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars last year. This year there would be no Exhibition in Halifax and St. John. In 1917 three thousand people came from the Mainland; this year it was expected there would be from five to six thousand. Mr. Heartz said that the Directors planned to give \$4500 in prizes this year. The Dominion Live Stock Commission which gave \$3000 in 1917 would give this year \$1875. The City Council has promised \$500. He would ask the citizens to raise \$1200 and the Exhibition Association would contribute what was necessary to make up the balance. That would probably be \$15000.

At the close of an informal discussion a resolution was passed approving of the proposal that an Exhibition be held at Charlottetown in the coming autumn; and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. A subscription was at once opened. There is no doubt that the money required will be raised.

Lloyd George's Triumph

Even his opponents admit the completeness of Premier Lloyd George's triumph. The best that those who accept it with bad grace can do is to harp upon the Premier's failure to discuss phases of the military situation which obviously should not be discussed and which bear no relation to the issue raised by General Maurice. As for the General the result leaves him a sorry figure, but not much sorer a figure than Mr. Asquith, who allowed himself to be drawn into the controversy. Mr. Asquith protests that he had no intention of forcing one of those votes of confidence upon which the fate of Ministers hangs, but that is what he did, and he got very much the worst of it. Just what effect this episode may have upon the policies of Great Britain cannot safely be prophesied. Here in the United States the natural reaction is an increasing love for Lloyd George, because of the enemies he has made. Although we cannot glory in a "cocoon" press, there is more than a sufficiency here of news papers "wring in the head," and we have also "cocoon" complainers not unlike those barking at Lloyd George's heels. So it is that the present discomfiture of the English originals is enjoyed by all persons in America who have followed the antics of American imitators. David Lloyd George may not be perfect, but he has proved himself a great democrat and a great leader of democracy. While there is no reason to believe that the cause of democracy would be surrendered under any other Ministry which Great Britain might form at this time, none other could stand more staunchly for that cause, and any other Premier would have a long way to go before he could enjoy the same measure of confidence among Americans that Lloyd George now enjoys.—New York Herald.

DIED.

AITKEN—At Charlottetown, on Sunday morning, May 19th, after a short illness, Charles Aitken, late of Bay Fort, in his 88th year.

STEWART—At Charlottetown, on May 14, 1918, Pearl, beloved daughter of Colonel D. and Mrs. Stewart.

BURKE—At Lower Montague, on Friday, May 10th, Adelaide, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Burke, aged 14 years.

FANNING—In this city, on May 13, 1918, John Fanning, aged 80 years. R. I. P.

STEELE—In Jamaica Plain, Mass., on May 11, John D. beloved husband of Eta Steele (nee Canning).

FEDERAL ELECTION.

Held November 19th, 1917.

Electoral District of King's, P. E. I. SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT Legal Expenses of James McIsaac.

To L. O. Lodge, Fortune Bridge, Rent of Hall.....\$4.00 A. F. McQUAID, Legal Agent for James McIsaac. -Souris, P. E. I., April 30, 1918.

seen. It is also of course, a question whether he would accept, even if offered. Dr. Beland has been out of touch with Canadian politics for the past four years and might not care to suddenly plunge into the vortex again, particularly as an opponent of his former colleagues. However no one doubts that in view of what he has seen and suffered he will be strongly in favor of conscription and of any policy which will meet the waging of the war to the utmost against the Huns. With the daily growing evidence of a changed sentiment in Quebec, the problem of French-Canadian representation promises to right itself. Sir Robert and his colleagues have no desire to penalize Quebec, and would be only too glad to have a French-Canadian representation in the cabinet. If Dr. Beland were offered a portfolio and were willing to enter, it would help solve the difficulty, as he has already a seat in the house as member for Beauce, where he was given an acclamation, the unionists not opposing him.

Lloyd George's Triumph

Even his opponents admit the completeness of Premier Lloyd George's triumph. The best that those who accept it with bad grace can do is to harp upon the Premier's failure to discuss phases of the military situation which obviously should not be discussed and which bear no relation to the issue raised by General Maurice. As for the General the result leaves him a sorry figure, but not much sorer a figure than Mr. Asquith, who allowed himself to be drawn into the controversy. Mr. Asquith protests that he had no intention of forcing one of those votes of confidence upon which the fate of Ministers hangs, but that is what he did, and he got very much the worst of it. Just what effect this episode may have upon the policies of Great Britain cannot safely be prophesied. Here in the United States the natural reaction is an increasing love for Lloyd George, because of the enemies he has made. Although we cannot glory in a "cocoon" press, there is more than a sufficiency here of news papers "wring in the head," and we have also "cocoon" complainers not unlike those barking at Lloyd George's heels. So it is that the present discomfiture of the English originals is enjoyed by all persons in America who have followed the antics of American imitators. David Lloyd George may not be perfect, but he has proved himself a great democrat and a great leader of democracy. While there is no reason to believe that the cause of democracy would be surrendered under any other Ministry which Great Britain might form at this time, none other could stand more staunchly for that cause, and any other Premier would have a long way to go before he could enjoy the same measure of confidence among Americans that Lloyd George now enjoys.—New York Herald.

CARTER'S Tested Seeds!

1918. Arriving Daily. 1918. Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded SEED OATS

Heavy, re-cleaned and graded Island grown Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo, Black Tartarian, Old Island, Black, Choice Imported Banner.

Clover and Timothy Seed High grade Nos. 1 and 2 quality, our celebrated Queen, Mammoth, Rose, Alsike, Early Red and White Dutch. Alsike and White (mixed) special for pastures.

Nos. One and Two Grades Timothy Seed; also fancy No. 1 Seed and good No. 2.

Carloads of Vetches, Field Peas, Fodder Corn 2 and 6-rowed Barley, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Spring Rye, etc., all at the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail, at our Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, and by nearly two hundred merchants in P. E. Island. (See list in Seed Catalogue)

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd. Seedsmen to the People of P. E. I.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

We want to show you the Best Overcoat \$15

You Want a New Overcoat. You have been planning to get one for weeks now, and of course you want to get the Best Overcoat that your money will buy.

You will be helped to the best \$15.00 Overcoat—in his big men's store of ours.

Here are the specifications: FUR COLLAR OVERCOAT.....\$15.00

Men's Black Beaver Cloth Overcoat, made in a 50-inch Double Breast Style, with barrel buttons and loops. The fur collar is of 1-piece Black Persian Lamb warm quilted lining, 2 outside pockets, and a feature about this coat is the heavy knitted wristlets. All sizes. Price.....\$15.00

Have you seen our range of \$15.00 Winter Overcoats? You will say here the best you ever saw. As many have said they are big values for little money. They are made from a good heavy English Tweed, full lined, double breast style, convertible collar that will button up closely round the neck. These coats have a good appearance and will supply the very best in winter comfort. They come in fancy browns, grey and mixed tweeds. Length 50 inches. Breast 36-44. Price.....\$15.00

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.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDER, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 14th June, 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 Vernon River, P. E. Island, from the 1st July 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 Vernon River, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ottawa, 20th April, 1918. May 8, 1918-31

Good Old Major

Everywhere that Bobbie goes There old Major is. He knows Just how far the little feet May be trusted down the street...

The Immemorial Part.

(Mary Synon, in Extension Magazine.)

On every other day in November the town had been so bleak and dull that Isabel Carling, looking down upon it from the shabby little house that topped one of its few and wandering streets, had been wont to shudder in dread of its soul-sleeping dreariness.

For in her hand she held the key to the world outside, the money to give her those years at the Art Institute which she so firmly believed would equip her in the struggle for the fame she believed her birthright.

Had it not been for that faith she would have rebelled long since against the town of her birth; but the power it gave her to live within herself had softened her life until she had realized that, for success, she needed a training that nothing but skill could give her.

They had laughed, she remembered, at her attempts to find the way out. Father Kenon alone, struggling himself in the little mission parish, gave her the slightest encouragement in her endeavours.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it...

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

eyed girl of his Sunday-school classes, he might have given her heed more attentively; but in a parish stretched over a half-dozen rough mining towns, he had but little time for the consideration of such embryonic problems as Isabel's.

He had not laughed at her efforts, however, as others of the town, she remembered now with a bitterness that persisted for all her joy, had laughed. Her trials at the thousand and one contests advertised in those periodicals over which she had pored in the liberty, had become a town joke.

For the twentieth time she scanned the piece of paper that was paying the thoroughfare. There was something animate to her in its message, and she regarded it as a prisoner might look on a freezing hand.

As she watched her mother the girl realized for the first time how much of the dreariness of the town Margaret Carling had absorbed in the years she had spent in it. With her artist's gift of visualization Isabel recalled the mother of her childhood different, cheerful, even merry, as bright from the weary woman who was coming homeward, as sunshine was from clouding dusk.

"You don't know what I have!" she cried, running to open the gate for Margaret, her face glowing with delight that transformed its usual sullen power. "You'll never guess!" Then to the puzzled wonder in her mother's sagging face she made explanation.

"What does it mean?" Her mother's tone, colourless as her old gray dress, overcast the girl's triumph for an instant. "Mean?" she repeated, then with a return of her unaccustomed exuberance flung her arms around the faded woman.

"One thousand dollars?" Margaret Carling studied the cheque unbelievably. Oh, Isabel, is it real? It's not a joke? And it's yours?"

"Yes, it's that." She gave it back to the girl, who danced up the path beside her, and flung open the door of the run-down house for her entrance.

"Then I can tell you what I believe I should say, I believe that you should send Terry to college with that money."

SUFFERED WITH HACKING COUGH COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

The constant hacking cough that sticks to you in spite of everything you have done to relieve it, is a source of danger. The longer the cough stays, the more serious menace it is to your health.

It is easy to check a cough at the outset with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. If you have let it run though, it takes a while longer to cure, but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it even then after other remedies have failed.

Mr. J. Henry Landry, South River, Burgess, N.S., writes: "I received such great benefit from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup that I cannot help expressing my thanks. I suffered with a hacking cough for over a month, and could not sleep at night. I used many kinds of remedies, but they didn't do me any good, until I used Dr. Wood's, and found great relief right from the start. I only used two bottles, and was completely cured. I will never be without it as long as I live."

There are a number of substitutes on the market for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so when you ask for it see that it is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c., and that it bears the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Terry's just—just ordinary. "That's it. You're not. You will get along somehow. You've won one prize. You may win another."

"But I can't wait. Don't you see that this is the time for me to study? I won't be able to go on if I keep waiting. Something'll die in me. It's almost dead already. This came just in time to save it. Oh, don't you understand? Can't you see that this is my chance that I've won all by myself for myself? It isn't fair to ask me to give it up for Terry. It isn't just."

"Have you ever thought of what Terry will be if he stays here?"

But he can go to work in Chicago. Boys can always get work.

"At what?" "Oh, at something."

(To be Continued)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA

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

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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Edith—How does Fred make love? Marie—Well, I should define it as unskilled labour.

Dizzy and Faint Spells Are Warnings of Heart Trouble That Should Be Heeded.

These feelings of weakness, those dizzy spells and "all gone" sinking sensations, which come over some people from time to time are warnings that must not go unheeded. They indicate an extremely weakened condition of the heart and a disordered state of the nerves.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE: NEWBORN BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown B.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown P. E. Island, Dec 13, 1916-7lv.

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."

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.

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.

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. J. McLean, K.C., J. J. McDonald, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown P. E. Island, Dec 13, 1916-7lv.

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 Any 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.

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 103th took along 20,000 figs with them.

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

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler

South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Change of Time

Effective 1st of May, changes as follows will be made in the time of trains:

Train will leave Borden at 6.20 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.20, Summerside 9.00, Charlottetown 10.30 a. m.

Train will leave Borden 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.40 p. m., Summerside 7.25 p. m., and Charlottetown 5.00 p. m.

Train will leave Charlottetown 3.30 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.40 p. m., Borden 6.55 p. m., Summerside 7.25 p. m.

Train will leave Summerside 4.10 p. m., arrive Emerald 5.30 p. m., Borden 6.55 p. m., Charlottetown 5.00 p. m.

All other trains are unchanged. May 1, 1918-31

D. C. McLeod K.C. - W. R. Bentley, K.C. McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers