

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 44



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 a British or neutral country, may apply to the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Details—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homestead may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. 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 Agency'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 over sight 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.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd August, 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, 5th June, 1918.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect September 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.10	6.15	7.15	10.30
4.23	7.15	6.10	9.00
5.02	7.45	5.35	8.00
5.58	8.45	4.30	6.30
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Hunter River			
Dep. Borden Arr. Emerald Junction			
Dep. Kensington Arr. Summerside			
Dep. Summerside Arr. Port Hill			
Dep. O'Leary Arr. Alberton			
Dep. Tignish Arr. Souris			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Mount Stewart			
Dep. Mount Stewart Arr. Cardigan			
Dep. Montague Arr. Georgetown			
Dep. Charlottetown Arr. Vernon River			
Dep. Murray Har. Arr. Murray Har.			

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted.

H. H. McLENNAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager
Moncton, N. B.

W. T. RUGGAN,
District Passenger Agent,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE FENCE

OUR LINES

Heny & Baynes Carriages Now Opening

A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.

Harness and Harness Parts, Collars, &c., &c

Everything that you can possibly require for your horse in great variety.

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Churns, Page Wire Fence, Lawn Fence and Gates.

We carry in stock now a complete line of Fence for the Farm, for the Field, for the Garden and the Lawn.

PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.

Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

GRANT & KENNEDY CARRIAGES

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 and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.

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

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd
CHARLOTTETOWN.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd August, 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. 1 from Peake's Station.

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, 22nd June, 1918

Benjamin Franklin Was The Father of Day-Light Saving Plan

The daylight saving idea is almost as old as the United States, and our country can rightly claim the credit or all the advantages which may accrue from it, as well as receive the blame for all the disadvantages which may follow in the wake of its inauguration. Benjamin Franklin first conceived the idea.

On an early morning walk along the streets in London in 1784 the thought first came to him, and in passing it along to the world at large he said:

"In a walk through the Strand and Fleet street one morning at 7 o'clock I observed there was not one shop open, although it had been daylight and the sun up above three hours, the inhabitants of London choosing voluntarily to live by candle light and sleep by sunshine; and yet often complaining a little absurdly of the duty on candles and the high price of tallow."

Soon thereafter, in the Journal to Paris, he published an article, later appearing among his essays under the title "An Economical Project," which further elaborated the advantages of daylight saving; namely, of "Turning the clock forward an hour" so that everybody would live one hour longer by daylight and one hour less by artificial light.

In 1915 Germany first adopted the plan to speed up the war production and to benefit by the tremendous saving in fuel consumption.

France and England and all other European countries except Russia followed the example of Germany in this respect. Since its adoption in Europe, the United States, Canada and Mexico have been out of harmony, so far as time was concerned, with European countries, to their loss not only in business, for the stock exchanges of London and Paris under the new plan were closed before the exchanges of New York or Boston were open, but also as regards the tremendous savings possible in light bills, which, it is estimated, annually will run from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in the United States alone.

The adoption of a law making the plan effective in this country recalls the fact that this is the first time that the clock has been tampered with since this country came into being. The last time the thirteen original colonies took liberties with the hands of the clock was 24 years prior to the Declaration of Independence, when the New Style calendar was introduced in England.

The report of the sumnerian committee appointed by the British Parliament in September, 1916, to inquire into the social and economic results of the time act shows that the extra hour of daylight was generally used for the purpose of outdoor recreation and pursuits, and, in particular, for the cultivation of home gardening.

The athletic clubs reported that the cricketers, bowlers, golfers and tennis players took full advantage of the extra hour of light, and swimming pools and playgrounds were utilized to full capacity.

Baltimore Sun.

Power Of Money.

It is convenient to have money. We all see many ways in which we would like to use it. But when we have money we are all apt to wish it just a little more. Who is to say what is the exact amount it is right that we should possess? Wishes, tastes, desires, differ. We ourselves do not know what our limit should be. With too much money one is likely to become conceited, lose sympathy and be hard hearted and more than likely regardless of the means he takes to add to his store. If he has too little he may be envious of others, tempted to dishonesty, or there may be real suffering for need of what money can buy. No one, not even the man in a prison cell, can live in any degree of comfort without money. It is necessary to life.

Yet there are many things of greater value than money, things that money cannot buy, that are necessary to our welfare. Undue love of money is a poison in the soul, eating out what is of most worth. We may pay too high a price for its acquisition. We should judge our desire for money by our purpose, our motive in wanting it. Money is a power for good or evil, as we choose to use it.

—Milwaukee Journal.

The White Man's Grave.

Sierre Leone has been well named the "White Man's Grave." Some conception of mission work in the African bush may be gathered from the account of one of the two men connected with the station. It is a plain statement without embroidery of any kind, though striking conclusions might be drawn to point the moral.

"We go out on alternate days on our visitations of the villages," writes the head of the station. "No white man could go every day. Motor cars, bicycles, horses or even the hammock so common in Freetown are all useless here. To work in our mission you must be a good walker and a good swimmer. Even during the dry seasons there is only one of our towns that can be visited on foot. To visit the others we have to cross sometimes two or three swamps. On an average, during a three hours' walk, we have to walk from a quarter to three-quarters of an hour through mud and water waist-high.

During the rainy season several of our towns are inaccessible and to visit the others we swim

Reading And Thinking.

Reading is not thinking. The function of the printed word is to provide information and present ideas. It puts sand on the greasy wheels of the intelligence. It cannot supply the steam. A man who wishes to advance must furnish his own motive power.

A great many people sit down with a newspaper or a book as they would to a game of solitaire, to pass away the time. They do not aid digestion or after a good day's work? There is certainly no harm in it. The harm comes from confusing the two ideas of thought and recreation; from deceiving themselves into the belief that their minds are at work because they are

conscious of not being asleep. That confusion gives them a false sense of superiority. It develops instead of dissipating mental laziness. They sit comfortably in the train without realizing that not a wheel has turned, and when they get out they are exactly on the spot they started from. If they would look out of the windows at the world they would at least gain the healthy knowledge that "they are standing still."

It is not that people seldom remember what they read. They fairly clutter up their minds with facts. But no matter how many separate fragments of information one has he cannot make a pattern from them unless he will put forth the effort necessary to combine them. Anybody can collect a thousand bits of colored stone, but it takes an artist to make a real mosaic of them.

The fact is, of course, as nearly all the philosophers from Plato to Peter Dume have noted, thinking is hard labor. It brings out the sweat. As Emerson remarked, we blench from it, and withdraw from side to side. It is real work to dig a trench, but it is harder still to cut a new channel in the brain for an idea.

So people will go on fooling themselves over phrases when they might better be out lying on their backs looking at the trees or the stars, or, still better, wrestling vigorously with those phrases, to get, so far as they can, the truth out of them.

They Call It Home

In the middle Atlantic, about half-way on a straight line between Cape Town and Montevideo, there was heaved up in remote times by volcanic action a huge rock, the little island of Tristan da Cunha, bleak and barren, the vortex of fierce storms, the center of almost incessant rains, always enveloped by cloud, and shunned by ships and yet for the last hundred years inhabited by a strange race made up of English, Dutch, Irish, Italians, Americans, cast ashore from time to time in shipwreck, or driven there by weariness of the busy world awing on fish and spoils of the wrecks that strew the coast.

These people, now about eighty in number, men, women and children, suffer hardships and deprivations almost inconceivable to residents of favored lands.

Having no useful timber, their huts are unmortared piles of rough stones, thatched with grass.

The isle is so infested with rats from wrecked ships that any grain planted is eaten in the ground; and the only source of flour is passing vessels, which may be intercepted only by rowing many miles to sea.

There is no government of any sort, no school, no church.

The island has no future; the people have no prospect but of autombment there.

One would suppose that the unfortunate, intelligent, industrious, thrifty and temperate, as they are described to be, would gladly leave their rude huts, their terrible hardships, their barren fields, their pitiable poverty and hopelessness, to rejoin the comfortable world.

But no!

The British government has renewed its offer to remove them and their few possessions from the bleak island to any British soil they may choose and to give them means to start life anew. Not one will consent to go. There on the bleak island are their homes, and there they will stay. Maybe, after all, one lot in life is not much better or worse than another, so far as real happiness goes; but there are some things that seem very necessary to us, and that little corner of God's creation we call home is one of them.

—Christian Herald.

American Army Camp A Beauty Spot In The Philippines

To those who have once visited Baguio, it will seem no exaggeration to say that no other part of the Philippines presents so great a charm. The delicious climate, the landscapes which have few parallels in the extreme Orient, the picturesque and variegated character of its inhabitants: all these circumstances taken together make of Baguio a paradise for tourists. Entirely true are the words Mgr. Harty, former Archbishop of Manila, spoke about Baguio: "It is a gift of heaven for the Philippine Islands!"

Most of the public utilities common to the large cities of the civilized world are to be found at Baguio, comprising electric light plants, water and sewer system, telephonic communications, market, hospital, ice plant and even a lot of cinemas of which the childish Igorots are very fond. Of course the American engineers did not forget to pay a special attention to athletic and sporting fields and there is no lack of

ECZEMA SPREAD OVER ENTIRE BODY.

No rest night or day for those afflicted with that terrible skin disease, eczema, or, as it is often called, salt rheum. With its unbearable burning, itching, torturing day and night, relief is gladly welcomed.

It is a blessing that there is such a reliable remedy as Burdock Blood Bitters to relieve the sufferer from the continual torture and who can get no relief from their misery.

Apply it externally and it takes out the fire and itch and aids in the healing process. Take it internally and it purifies the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

Mr. Andrew Bowen, Highland Grove, Ont., writes:—"I must say that Burdock Blood Bitters is a wonderful preparation. I had a very bad case of eczema which spread almost over my entire body. I tried doctors, home treatments and many other patent medicines, but with no results. A friend advised me to try B.B.B., and after taking five bottles, I am thankful to say they cured me completely."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. M. M. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

"Biggin's small boy uttered his masterpiece the other evening in the presence of a large company."

"What was it?"

"He said, 'Father, where do you get all the funny things you tell people I say?'"

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.

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

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

"William," snapped the dear lady, viciously, "didn't I hear the clock strike two as you came in?"

"You did, my dear. It started to strike ten, but I stopped it to keep it from waking you up."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Change in Time Table

Commencing Monday August 19th, 1918, the Car Ferry, Prince Edward Island, will resume service between Borden and Tormentine, and the time table will be the same as was in effect when she was withdrawn, giving two return trips to the Mainland daily. The service between Summerside and Pt. du Chene will be discontinued after Saturday, August 17th, 1918.

District Passenger Agent's Office
August 10th, 1918.
August 18, 1918.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
 COMPANY, LIMITED"
 AT 51 QUEEN STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

**Please Send in Your
 Subscription Money.**

The Victory Loan

The campaign in favor of Canada's great Victory Loan opened on Monday last and is now in full swing, all over the Dominion. Hon. Sir William T. White, Finance Minister of Canada, earnestly expects that all classes of people, throughout the country, will do everything possible to make this great national undertaking an unqualified success. The Minister of Finance specially requests the representatives of the people, Members of Parliament, to interest and exert themselves by way of explaining the nature and object of the Loan, and demonstrating the attractiveness and pecuniary advantages of this investment. With these ends in view, I desire briefly to lay before our people what I regard as their duty and responsibility, viz., co-operation, as far as possible, in making this undertaking, so vital in its consequences to the nation a pre-eminent success.

In the first place, this Victory Loan is for the purpose of procuring the money necessary to finance Canada's operations in the great world war. If there were no other reasons advanced, this of itself should appeal, on patriotic grounds, to all loyal Canadians. The titanic conflict that has been waged on the planes of France and Flanders, for the past four years and more, has been, so far as the Allies are concerned, a supreme effort for the preservation of liberty, against tyranny and oppression. In this terrible and sanguinary struggle, Canada's sons have done their part nobly and well. The Canadian troops are now admitted by all to be the best soldiers engaged in this world war. They offered their lives that we might be free, and thousands of them have made the supreme sacrifice, in the consummation of this noble purpose. The victory is now about won, and we should not be unfaithful to the trust reposed in us, and not ungrateful to our noble patriot brothers, who gave their lives in this sacred cause, and now sleep in Flanders Fields. Bullets and dollars are most essential elements in the winning of war. The bullets have done their duty and worsted the foe; now is the turn of the dollars, to meet the enormous war expenditures. We are the beneficiaries of the exertions, the sufferings, and sacrifices of our noble soldiers, alive and dead; and now comes our turn to do our share, by furnishing to the Government the necessary money to enable them to meet, without embarrassment, all war obligations.

Although these patriotic motives, of themselves, should be quite sufficient to persuade the Canadian people to place at the disposal of the Government, as great a portion of their financial resources as is absolutely possible; yet the money is not asked of us as a free gift. On the contrary this Loan places at our disposal a manner of investment more attractive and beneficial than can now be found anywhere else. The interest is ample, and the security, the whole Dominion of Canada, is the best in the world. The money loaned will be invested in Canada, and in the course of business will find its way back to those who provided it. The interest, too, will be

paid to Canadians in Canada both principle and interest will be paid in Canadian gold, if required. What investment can offer inducements equal to this? This terrible war has brought Canada to the notice of the whole world more emphatically than could have been accomplished by any other means. Not only from the military point of view, as furnishing the best soldiers in the world; but also from a financial view point Canada has achieved fame and renown. Prior to the war our country was wont to go abroad when requiring to borrow money. Now she finances her own loans; thus placing her on a basis of stability, equal to that of the Mother Country and France, whose fame and credit have been built up and established as a consequence of their ability to furnish to their respective governments the money necessary for all public purposes.

The amount asked for by the Finance Minister is a half-billion dollars, five hundred million, and there is not the slightest doubt, in view of the success of past loans, that this figure will not only be reached; but will be greatly over subscribed. A most important feature of the loan is that the bonds are issued in denominations sufficiently low for small investors to pour in their savings. In this way the Loan will be spread all over the country and will be held by all classes of citizens. It will be the peoples Loan, and thus the people will become specially interested in Canada's financial success. By investing in this Victory Loan, the people of Canada are lending the money, through the government, to themselves. The bonds are exempt from taxation. In view of these facts, thus briefly stated, there does not seem to be any good reason why the Victory Loan 1918, should not be the greatest of Canada's successes, whether in the domain of war or finance. That this pre-eminent success may be realized to the fullest possible extent is the sincere wish and earnest desire of Yours Faithfully,
 JAMES McISAAC

In this issue will be found President Wilson's reply to the third German note, relative to peace proposals and conditions for entering on an armistice. There are a number of observations that could be made regarding this correspondence, between the President and the Germans; but for the present we refrain from any lengthened remarks. President Wilson as stated in his reply, submitted the correspondence to the Allied governments and reminded the Germans that any armistice would have to be in accordance with conditions submitted by the Leaders of the armies of the Allies. That looks like safe ground; as Marshal Foch, General Haig and General Persing are not very likely to propose any bed of roses for the Germans. Later, when the case develops and the propositions of the Military Leaders become known, we will likely review the situation at some length. In the meantime it is most satisfactory to know that the Allied forces are carrying on and that the foe is driven further and further back.

**NEVER TROUBLED
 WITH CONSTIPATION
 SINCE TAKING
 MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.**

Too often one is liable to dismiss constipation as a trifle. It is not. When you allow your bowels to become clogged up, there issues a stream of polluted waste into the blood, instead of it being carried off by nature's channels, the bowels, and when this waste matter gets into the blood it causes headaches, jaundice, piles, liver complaints, sour stomach and many other troubles.
 By taking Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills you will find that the bowels will be kept regular in their action, the poisoning of the blood and general weakening of the system is rectified, and the entire body is restored to normal condition.
 Miss Edna Zimmerman, Bedford, Ont., writes:—I have used your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation, and have never found myself troubled since. I am very glad to have found something to cure me, and will always tell everyone about them who is troubled in the same way as I was.
 Price 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Subscribers Attention

As this is the season of the year when the bulk of Herald Subscriptions are usually paid, it is most proper that we should call the attention of our friends to the conditions with which the newspaper business is confronted. Probably no business has been harder hit by the onerous conditions consequent upon the war than that of the newspapers. The prices of everything pertaining to the business have advanced out of all proportion. The price of news-print paper has increased a hundred per cent; news-ink has increased over fifty per cent in price; type has gone up out of sight, and fuel, lighting, wages and etc, have soared away up. The consequence of these onerous conditions has been that a large number of papers, all over Canada, as well as elsewhere, have ceased publication, and nearly all of those remaining have increased their subscription prices, in order to preserve their existence. The Herald has not yet decided to increase its Subscription price; but may eventually be obliged to do so. The increase will not be made, however, unless our Subscribers force our hand. Statements of subscription accounts will be in the hands of our Subscribers within the first week in November. Of course those of our friends who remit regularly every year, need no statement of account. It is not unreasonable to expect that the subscribers be paid by the first of December. Up to that date no increase will be made in the subscription price. Now Dear Subscriber, the matter rests with you. Will you be so kind as to send in your subscription, within the next month and thus enable us to continue publishing the 'Herald' at the present rate?

**President Wilson's Reply
 To Germans**

Washington, Oct. 24.—The text of President Wilson's reply to the latest German note follows:—
 "The Secretary of State makes public the following:
 "From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States:
 "Department of State,
 "Oct. 24, 1918.

"Sirs:—
 "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German Government, and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:
 "Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the addresses, of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.
 "He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to

make renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. Transmitted to Allies.
 "The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.
 Doubtful of Gov't. Change.
 "The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the twentieth of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached.
 "It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.
 Kaiser's Power Unimpaired.
 "It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired, that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.
 "If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.
 "Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.
 (Signed) "Robert Lansing,"
 "Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States."

**Appalling Marine
 Tragedy**

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 26.—The worst marine tragedy in the history of the Pacific coast occurred last night when the Canadian Pacific steamer Princess Sophia, Thursday morning crashed on Vanderbilt reef, Lynn Canal, was hammered by a terrific gale and driven across the jagged reef and lost with all hands. Two hundred and sixty-eight passengers aboard the steamer when she piled up were dashed to almost instant death. The first news of

the disaster was received here late this afternoon, having been flashed out from the United States wireless station at Juneau, Alaska, and was picked up by the Canadian government wireless service here. There were no survivors the wireless message stated. Everything possible was done to aid the passengers, who on the vessel breaking up were hurled into the water, whipped up by the Alaskan gale. Vessels which were standing by were powerless to render aid. The ship apparently was hurled right across the reef. The text of the wireless message reads: Princess Sophia drove across reef last night. No survivors, seventy-five in crew, 268 passengers, everything possible was done. Terrible weather prevailed. Later wireless advices from the U. S. S. Cedar, standing by the scene of the stranding Princess Sophia said: "U. S. S. Cedar, via steamer Burnside—Cedar standing by at 7 p. m., 24th, but impossible to get near vessel on account of northerly gales and heavy sea. Two hundred and seventy passengers lost, Cedar got within 400 yards yesterday morning, but anchors would not hold and sea drove her away. Last night Sophia told us they were sinking. Cedar made full speed to her through the blinding snowstorm, but could not find her. Last heard from Sophia was at five o'clock. No survivors so far as known. Cedar returned to the scene of wreck early this morning, forced to anchor till daylight. At 8.30 the Burnside reported only forecast showing. No signs of wreckage or life. Cedar found body of one woman and four boats upturned on Lincoln Island. No sign of life.

**CANADA,
 Province of Prince Edward
 Island.**

In the Probate Court.
 Estate of
 John G. Graham, late of Casperaux, in Kings County, in the said Province, Farmer, deceased, testate.
 To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or literate person within the said County:

GREETING.
 WHEREAS William McLure of Murray Harbour North in Kings County aforesaid, farmer, and William N. McKay of the same place, farmer, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said John G. Graham deceased have by their Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate should not be closed:
 You are therefore required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Probate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province on Friday the twenty-second day of November next (A. D. 1918) at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1918.
 (Signed)
 AENEAS A. MACDONALD,
 Judge of Probate
 Oct. 23 1918 41.



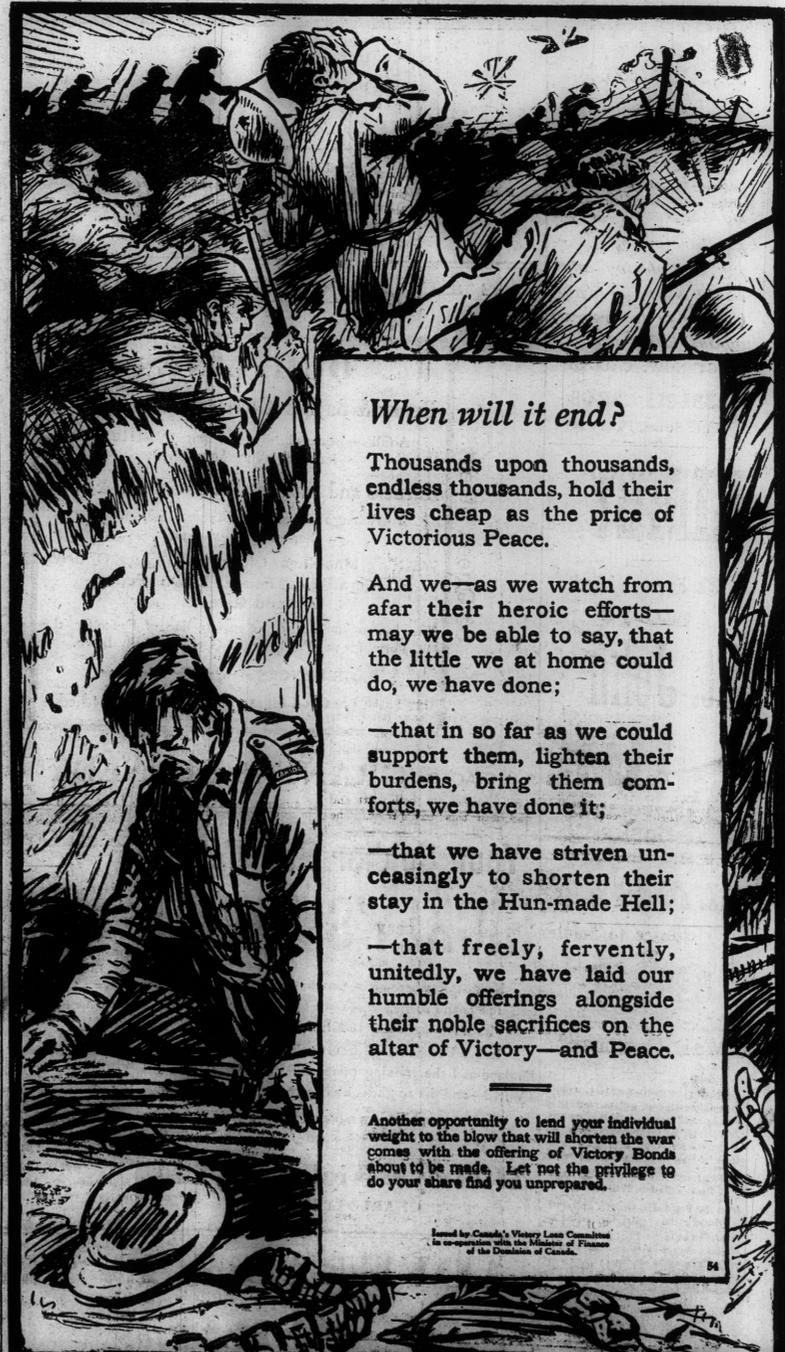
**The New Coats, Suits
 and Dresses in every
 desirable model**

Whether the coat is to be of the long or short model, whether trimmed with fur or with large collar and belt, whether the suit is to be of average length or a long coated model with the long, narrow skirt, whether the dress is to be of satin, serge or other material and will show various manners of trimming to bring out the silhouette effect, you may be sure of finding any style desired in our very extensive collection.

From information at hand, we believe we serve the best interests of our customers by advising early choice.

New Fall Coats.....\$18.00 to \$85.00
 New Fall Suits.....\$25.00 to \$50.00

**MOORE & McLEOD
 Limited
 Charlottetown**



When will it end?

Thousands upon thousands, endless thousands, hold their lives cheap as the price of Victorious Peace.

And we—as we watch from afar their heroic efforts—may we be able to say, that the little we at home could do, we have done;

—that in so far as we could support them, lighten their burdens, bring them comforts, we have done it;

—that we have striven unceasingly to shorten their stay in the Hun-made Hell;

—that freely, fervently, unitedly, we have laid our humble offerings alongside their noble sacrifices on the altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual weight to the blow that will shorten the war comes with the offering of Victory Bonds about to be made. Let not the privilege to do your share find you unprepared.

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

Local and Other Items

Latest accounts from the war front indicate that the Allies are constantly gaining ground, and capturing enemy prisoners.

Sir Robert Borden bought the first Victory Loan bond issued in Ottawa, Ottawa's subscriptions totalled in the first day \$2,202,500.

Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons stated that harmony existed between the United States and the other associated governments as regarded war aims.

Montreal Gazette: While messages that may bring peace are being exchanged, action to maintain and strengthen the fighting forces goes steadily on, and must go on till there is a clear surrender by the chief enemy.

While attending the funeral of his wife at St. Romuald, Oct. 24, Alexander Hamel was arrested by detectives on the charge of embezzlement. He had been hunted for several weeks, and the police finally landed him when attempted to follow his wife's body to the grave.

Ottawa advises state; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has notified the Government that as long as he is Lieut. Governor of Quebec he will renounce his pension as judge. He was entitled to a retiring allowance of two-thirds of his salary which was \$10,000 a year. Sir Charles also got \$5,000 a year as Deputy Governor.

Regina advises state; Snow fell at several points in Saskatchewan and incoming trains showed evidence that winter has come. On Wednesday of last week four inches fell between Chamberlain and Craik, while Gown, Strassburg and other towns in Central Saskatchewan received a share.

The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city. Allied troops were entering the city, according to a despatch received by the Belgian Legation Washington, Oct. 24, found the interior walls of the historic structure broken down and chimneys added to meet the needs of the workmen. The principal damage to the city itself was inflicted in the neighborhood of the station and Marechale.

WAS WEAK ALL RUN DOWN FROM HEART AND NERVES.

Mrs. Percy G. McLaughlin, Lawrence Station, N.B., writes: "I am writing to tell you that I have used Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and find since I commenced to use them that I feel altogether a different woman. I was weak and run down from my heart and nerves, and was recommended to try your pills by Mr. James H. Scott who has taken them and says they were not for them he could not live. When I finish the box I am now taking I will be completely cured. I wish to thank you for putting up such a wonderful medicine, and I will gladly recommend it to one and all. To all those who suffer in any way from their heart or nerves, Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will come as a great boon. They strengthen and stimulate the weak heart to pump pure, rich, red blood to all parts of the body, strengthen the shattered nerves, and bring a feeling of contentment over the whole body. Price 50c. a box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The J. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

Notice to Soldiers on Harvest Leave. Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS. It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT TO DEPOT BATTALIONS and who have thereafter leave of absence from the Military Authorities. Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 to 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or on expiration of exemption granted. All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities MUST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence. DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

Progress of the War

London Oct. 25.—On several of the most important sectors in France, from the region of Valenciennes to the east of Le Cateau north of Laon, between the Oise and the Serre rivers, and on the front from the Meuse river to the vicinity of Grand Pre, battles of a sanguinary character are being fought. In those the British, French and American troops everywhere are making progress against the stubbornly resisting Germans. In Belgium the Allied forces, owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy, and the flooded condition of the lowlands, have not yet been able to come in full fighting contact with the Germans, but doubtless a few days more will see them again hard after their quarry and driving him farther toward his own frontier.

South of Valenciennes the British Third and Fourth Armies, with which Americans are co-operating, have continued successfully to press onward with Mons and Maubeuge their objectives. Valenciennes is gradually being enveloped, and soon is destined to be pinched out of the fighting line by turning movements from the north and south in the manner generally adopted in the present day tactics when it is more desirable to envelope a strong position than to waste life and limb in reaching the objective by a frontal attack. The Germans in this region continue to use numerous machine guns to retard the advance of Field Marshal Haig's men, and the artillery of both sides is violently active. British aviators are materially aiding the offensive by dropping bombs behind the line or flying low and cutting troop formations to pieces with machine gun fire.

South of the Oise River the French are making sharp thrusts against the enemy with the intention of clearing out the entire triangle between Flavigny and Mont-Cornet, and taking all the railroad lines within this region and also blotting out the salient that still exists there. The Germans are strongly counter attacking on all the fronts of attack, but the French have warded off their efforts to regain lost territory and have gained ground south of Mont-Cornet, one of the principal railway junctions in this region. North of Grand Pre, and north of Verdun, in the sector lying between the Meuse River and north of the Argonne Forest, the Americans have cut further, and deeply, into the enemy's line, despite the continued extremely heavy use of machine guns and artillery by the Germans. American aviators are dropping bombs behind the enemy lines, while enemy airmen are returning the compliment by bombing towns inside the American front.

London, Oct. 26.—The British third and fourth armies continue to occupy the center of the stage in the struggle to clear the Germans out of France. The attacks by Byng and Rawlinson southeast of Valenciennes are proceeding highly successfully and encourage the hope that the enemy will be forced to make wide retirements both north and south of this battle-front. The

loss of artillery reported by Field Marshal Haig today is more serious to the enemy than his loss of men. The shortage of guns, the lack of munitions and the exhaustion of men all help to explain the quickness with which the Germans surrender now when they see the situation is hopeless.

It is understood that low morale is not general in the enemy's ranks. The Prussians and Bavarians still fight as well as ever. The oldest and youngest soldiers resist stubbornly, but those who have seen years of fighting, who are sick of the war and its horrors, and who think only of peace seek safety quickly. The day when the German soldier considered it an honor to give his life for his fatherland has passed.

London, Oct. 27.—The important city of Aleppo was occupied by British Cavalry and armored cars Saturday morning, says a British official statement issued today on operations in Syria and Palestine. The statement reads: "Our advanced cavalry and armored cars occupied Aleppo on the morning of October 26, after overcoming slight opposition."

Aleppo is a city of Asiatic Turkey, in north Syria, and has a population of 210,000. It is situated on the River Koik in a fine plain, sixty miles southeast of Alexandretta, which is its port, and 195 miles north-northeast of Damascus. It has a circumference of about seven miles and consists of the old town and numerous suburbs. Its appearance at a distance is striking, and the houses are well built of stone. On a hill stands the citadel, and at the foot of the governor's palace. Previous to 1822 Aleppo contained about 100 mosques, but in that year an earthquake laid the greater part of them in ruins, and destroyed nearly the whole city. The aqueduct built by the Romans is the oldest monument of the town. Among the chief attractions of Aleppo are its gardens in which the pistachio nut is extensively cultivated. Formerly the city was the centre of a great export and import trade, and its manufactures, consisting of cotton, shawls, silks, gold and silver lace, etc. were very valuable, but the earthquake already mentioned and various causes have combined to greatly lessen its prosperity. It still has a trade, however, in wool, cotton silk, wax, skins, soap, tobacco, etc., and imports a certain quantity of European manufactures. Aleppo was a place of considerable importance in remote times. By the Greeks and Romans it was called Beroea. It was conquered by the Arabs in 638 and its original name, Chalybon, was turned into Haleb, whence the Italian form, Aleppo. Of its population about 25,000 are Christians. The language generally spoken is Arabic. Aleppo was a battleground of the Saracens, Crusaders and Turks during the Crusades.

London, Oct. 27.—The Germans launched heavy counter-attacks against the British south of Valenciennes today but were repulsed with losses. Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight. The statement reads: "A hostile counter-attack preceded by a heavy bombardment was carried out this morning against our line in the neighborhood of Englefontain; the enemy was repulsed, and many dead. Our positions were maintained intact. Another counter-attack was launched in the afternoon against our positions in the neighborhood of Artois; this was also repulsed with heavy losses. We captured a few prisoners. There were patrol actions on different parts of the front."

Paris, Oct. 27.—A marked advance by the French troops in the sector between the Oise and Serre rivers is recorded in the official communication issued by the war office tonight. Numerous villages have been captured and at certain points the advance amounted to about five miles. The statement reads: "The enemy, pressed hard by our advanced guards continues his retreat between the Oise and the Serre on a front of more than twenty five kilometers (about fifteen and a half miles). Our advance at certain points exceeded eight kilometers in the course of the day. On our left we occupied Boesperies, Proix and Macquigny, and pushed our advanced elements as far as the outskirts of Guise. Further south our troops are drawing near the road between Guise and Marie, having attained the general line of Bertaignemont Wood, Landifay-Bertaignemont west of Fanoocny, Monceau-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Creey, we took numerous prisoners and captured considerable material."

London, Oct. 28.—While both Germany and Austria are seeking to secure a cessation of hostilities and Turkey also is reported to be favorably disposed toward peace, the Entente Allied troops on the battlefronts are giving no heed to peace proposals, but are continuing without mercy to drive their foes before them. And in all the battle zones the Allies are meeting with marked success. In France the German battle line is slowly disintegrating under the violence of the Allied offensive; in Northern Italy the Austro-Hungarians are being forced back by the British, French and Italians with heavy losses in men killed, wounded or

Since Oct. 24 the number of prisoners taken by the first army has reached 3,700. "In the body taken by this army in the same period were twenty cannon and several hundred machine guns. On the Serre front the tenth army in close liaison with the first, have energetically pressed the enemy northward. Our troops have occupied Crey-Sur-Sarre and have gone considerably beyond that point. West of Chateau-Portien the fighting in the last two days has likewise compelled the enemy to abandon part of his Hunting position, which he had still held between Herpy and Recourvaux. Our units are keeping in close contact and are continuing their progress."

Paris, Oct. 28.—Still further progress has been made by the French north west of Guise and they have moved forward to the east of the Peron River beyond the Pargly Wood, the war office announces tonight. The German forces holding the Serre Oise front are in retreat and the whole German line between Chateau Portien and the Argonne is in danger of being turned.

London, Oct. 29.—The British troops, overcoming stiff resistance, advanced their line south of Valenciennes, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters tonight.

Commencing Friday, June 28, 1918, and until further notice, the Car Ferry Prince Edward Island will be withdrawn from service between Bruden and Tormentine, and the S.S. Northumberland will be placed on the Summerside-Pr. 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 11.10 a. m. Leave Tignish 5.30 p. m., arrive Summerside 7.35 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., 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, Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 3, 1918.

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 2, from Peak's Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peak's Station, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 12, 1918-21

Change of Time

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 1 from Cherry Valley, 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 Cherry Valley, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 12, 1918-21

Mail Contract

MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 10th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 1 from Cherry Valley, 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 Cherry Valley, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 12, 1918-21

LIME! We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PRICES 111 C. LYONS & Co.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS The proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the Victory Loan 1918 \$300,000,000. 5 1/2% Gold Bonds Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows: 5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923 15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933 Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria. Bonds may be registered as principal or as principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices. Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank. Principal and Interest payable in Gold Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest Income Return 5 1/2% per Annum Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada. Payment to be made as follows: 10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919; 30% December 6th, 1919; 20% February 6th, 1919; 11.16% March 6th, 1919. The last payment of 81.16% covers 80% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5 1/2% from November 1st to due date of the respective instalments. A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest. Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum. This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allow the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000. Conversion Privileges Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted as 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues. Payments All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Cashiers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscription and issue receipts. Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows: If paid in full or before Nov. 16th, 1918, per without interest, or 100%; If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, (\$80.48 per \$100.) If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, (\$70.30 per \$100.) If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, (\$51.04 per \$100.) If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, (\$31.16 per \$100.) Denomination and Registration Bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupons attached to one bond will be due on May 1st, 1919. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000. Payment of Interest A full half year's interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919. Form of Bond and Delivery Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full. Bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made. Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber. Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full. Form of Bonds Interchangeable Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, if at all times, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General. Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Cashier, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank. Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918. Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun 143

DIED. McCALLUM—At his late residence at Brackley Point on Tuesday, Oct. 29th Jas McCallum aged 81 years. CROCKEN—At Summerfield Oct 28, 1918, Bernard E. Crocken, aged 80. R.I.P. McDONALD—At Blooming Point North, on Oct 23rd, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Charles O. McDonald, aged 80 years. May her soul rest in peace. WALSH—At Summerville, Mass., October 6th, Mrs. Ellen Walsh in her 79th year. R. I. P. SAVIDANT—At Rustico, Oct. 27, Jacob Savidant, aged 81 years. R. I. P. STRAIGHT—At Victoria on Tuesday October 22, Thomas Straight aged 89. LARGE—At Hunter River, Oct. 28th, 1918, Mrs. Wm. Large Sr., aged 80. The Market Prices. Butter 0.47 to 0.50 Eggs, per doz. 0.48 to 0.50 Fowls each 1.00 to 1.30 Chickens per pair 0.85 to 1.25 Flour (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00 Beef (small) 0.10 to 0.16 Beef (quarter) 0.08 to 0.11 Mutton per lb. 0.11 to 0.00 Pork 0.20 to 0.22 Potatoes 0.60 to 0.65 Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.80 to 0.85 Black Oats 0.80 to 0.85 Hides (per lb.) 0.16 to 0.00 Calf Skins (per lb.) 0.35 to 0.00 Sheep Pelts 1.25 to 1.50 Oatmeal (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00 Turnips 0.00 to 0.20 Turkeys (per lb.) 0.25 to 0.30 Pressed Hay 0.60 to 0.60 Ducks per pair 1.55 to 2.00 LOWEST PRICES WHOLESALE and RETAIL Carter & Co., Ltd Seed Warehouse, Queen Street Advertise in The Herald

Be Sweethearts Now As Then

Alas! that vows should broken be. And hearts disdainful grow. That love should from the cottage flee.

How A Girl Bookkeeper Won The Cross Of Honor

The most signal honor France can bestow has been conferred upon little Marcelle Semmer for her heroism in the war.

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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

shower upon her. She got the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and some time later the War Cross.

At last, however, the strain of bombardment and work, aided by her grief at the death of her soldier brother-in-law, proved too much for her strength and she was persuaded to go to Paris.

While she was helping a seventeenth she was caught by a detachment of Germans, who dragged her and the French soldier before the local commander.

Amy Does Her Part.

Ever since that little silken flag had been put up in the window—the service flag with its two blue stars in the center.

“How trying Amy is lately,” remarked father, coming home tired and dispirited. It was the first of the month and a pile of bills awaited him on the desk.

In her room Amy read hers. On a little folded sheet she found a special message from Jack. It read.

WIFE'S GOLD

Husband's Bronchitis

CURED BY DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Many people on the first sign of the slight cold or cough neglect it, thinking, perhaps, it will disappear in a day or two.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHERIA We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best.

Teacher—Name the five zones. Pupil—Temperate, intemper-ate, war, postal, and o.”

Public Notice Notice is hereby given that under the Imperial Army Act, a soldier of the Regular Forces can not be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt.

Notice is hereby given that the inhabitants resident within this district suffer soldiers of the Permanent Force or Canadian Expeditionary Force to contract debts, they do so at their own risk.

Job Printing Done at The Herald Office

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

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.

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

Summer Footwear

Wear something light and easy on hot days. We carry a full stock for every member of the family.

For Women White Boots (leather or rubber soles) \$2.65 a pair and up White Pumps, Sneekers, Oxfords, all kinds

For Men Canvas Shoes, Sneekers, Low Shoes, for any wear

For Misses & Children Sandals, Slippers, Pumps, White Canvas Boots and Pumps

TRY HERE ALLEY & CO.

Live Stock Breeders.

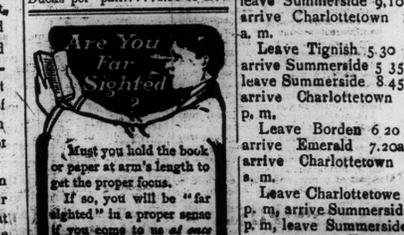
List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various livestock including Ayrshire bull calves, Yorkshire Hogs, and Duror Jersey Boar.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Market Prices Change of Time

Table with columns: Market Prices (Butter, Eggs, Fowls, etc.) and Change of Time (Commencing Friday, June 28th, 1918, etc.).



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.

E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, and Jeweler South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter.