

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917

VOL. XLVI., No. 25

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C LYONS & Co

April 26, 1916-17

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW - CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-16



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

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

A homesteader who has exchanged his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. TORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P.E. Island

Check Books

Dedgers

Receipt Books

Note Books of Hand

Posters

Bill Heads

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	
4.00 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	6.40 A.M.	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55 A.M.	11.10 P.M.	10.20 P.M.	8.50 A.M.
5.20 P.M.	1.48 P.M.	7.40 A.M.	Dep. Hunter River	10.46 A.M.	10.10 P.M.	9.40 P.M.	7.45 A.M.
6.05 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	8.13 A.M.	Dep. Emerald Jct.	10.09 A.M.	9.40 P.M.	7.40 P.M.	7.45 A.M.
6.50 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	8.40 A.M.	Dep. Kensington	9.37 A.M.	9.10 P.M.	6.50 P.M.	
7.20 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	9.05 A.M.	Dep. Summerside	9.10 A.M.	8.45 P.M.	6.10 P.M.	
P.M.							
8.50 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	6.40 A.M.	Dep. Summerside	8.50 A.M.	5.35 P.M.		
9.48 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	7.10 A.M.	Dep. Port Hill	7.54 A.M.	3.56 P.M.		
10.37 P.M.	1.57 P.M.	7.40 A.M.	Dep. O'Leary	7.05 A.M.	2.36 P.M.		
11.18 P.M.	2.47 P.M.	8.10 A.M.	Dep. Alberton	6.19 A.M.	1.17 P.M.		
11.55 P.M.	3.40 P.M.	8.40 A.M.	Dep. Tignish	5.45 A.M.	12.15 P.M.		
Tues. and Sat. P.M.							
7.50 P.M.	9.45 P.M.	9.45 A.M.	Dep. Emerald Jct.	9.35 A.M.	7.35 P.M.		
8.40 P.M.	10.35 P.M.	10.20 A.M.	Dep. Cape Traverse	9.00 A.M.	6.45 P.M.		
Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.							
3.20 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 A.M.	Dep. Charlottetown	10.00 A.M.	6.10 P.M.		
4.30 P.M.	8.50 P.M.	8.50 A.M.	Dep. Mount Stewart	8.50 A.M.	4.30 P.M.		
4.57 P.M.	9.27 P.M.	9.27 A.M.	Dep. Morell	8.22 A.M.	3.35 P.M.		
5.17 P.M.	9.57 P.M.	9.57 A.M.	Dep. St. Peter's	8.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.		
6.20 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.	Dep. Souris	7.00 A.M.	1.35 P.M.		
P.M.							
7.35 P.M.			Dep. Elnitra	6.40 A.M.			
P.M.							
4.30 P.M.	9.05 P.M.	9.05 A.M.	Dep. Mt. Stewart	8.50 A.M.	4.10 P.M.		
5.19 P.M.	10.15 P.M.	10.15 A.M.	Dep. Cardigan	7.52 A.M.	2.54 P.M.		
5.40 P.M.	10.55 P.M.	10.55 A.M.	Dep. Montague	7.23 A.M.	2.25 P.M.		
6.15 P.M.	11.35 P.M.	11.35 A.M.	Dep. Georgetown	6.50 A.M.	1.40 P.M.		
Daily Ex. Sat. only. P.M.							
3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	Dep. Charlottetown	10.10 A.M.	9.45 P.M.		
4.25 P.M.	4.55 P.M.	4.55 P.M.	Dep. Vernon River	8.27 A.M.	8.31 P.M.		
5.55 P.M.	7.05 P.M.	7.05 P.M.	Dep. Murray Harbor	6.30 A.M.	7.00 P.M.		

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

Carter's Tested Seeds For 1917

Sold by nearly 200 Reliable Merchants in Prince Edward Island and at our Seed Store, Market Square and Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Carter's Seeds are Tested

At the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, as to growing qualities, purity, etc. We keep on file in our office, reports of the different tests each season, which can be seen when required.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Cannot be sold by merchants or farmers unless it grades either, No. 1, No. 2 or 3, and must be marked so. We have obtained our stocks from the best seed-growing centres of Ontario.

Seed Wheat, Clover, Oats, Barley, Vetches, Buck-wheat, etc.

Our stock of Timothy Seed this year is Island-grown and Imported. We have also a supply of choice Island-grown.

Oats and Wheat

Which we offer at lowest prices. Our aim in the Seed Business

Quality and Value First

Price is a secondary condition.

Poor Seed is Dear Seed

At any price. "BEST-BY TEST" is our MOTTO. Don't buy Seed because it is offered at a low price. It is poor Seed, low grade, and you are paying much more than it is worth. Our 37 years experience in the Seed Business enables us to know where and how to get the

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 38, Phone 70

The World's Debt To the Sisters

It is a remarkable fact that attention to the well-being of the sick, improvements in hospitals and institutions generally and to details of nursing care, have a period of complete and lasting stagnation after the middle of the seventeenth century, or from the close of the Thirty years' War. Neither officials nor physicians took any interest in the elevation of nursing or improving the conditions of hospitals. During the first two-thirds of the eighteenth century nothing was done to bring either construction or nursing to a better state. Solely among the religious orders did nursing remain an interest, and some remnants of technique survive. The result was that, in this period, the general level of nursing fell far below that of earlier periods. The hospitals of cities were like prisons, with bare undecorated walls and dark rooms, small windows where no sun could enter, dismal wards where fifty to one hundred patients were crowded together, deprived of all comforts and even of necessities. In the municipal and state institutions of this period, the beautiful gardens, roomy halls and springs of water of the old cloister hospitals of the Middle Ages were not heard of, still less the comforts of their friendly interior.

—Jacobson (Protestant Historian)

The Cornerstone of Christianity.

"If Christ be not risen from the dead your faith is vain and our preaching is vain." Thus does St. Paul make the Church depend for its life upon the fact of the Resurrection of our Lord from the dead. The cornerstone of Christianity, precious and firm is the triumphant rising of the Redeemer of mankind from the silent recesses of the rock-hewn tomb in the garden where Joseph of Arimathea had piously laid the dead body of the crucified Christ. The miracle of the third day with which the thirty-three years of the life on earth of the Incarnate Son of God was crowned is the triumphant vindication of His teaching that He was God, that He and the Father are One. He shows Himself to be the Lord of Glory in power by His resurrection from the dead. It is the chief witness and basis of our faith. Easter is the feast of hope, but is the feast of faith as well. Faith in the divinity of our Lord which leads us to say to Him with the doubting apostle, "My Lord and My God." Faith in the future life which lifts our thoughts to Heaven, to tell us that He who died and rose again will be waiting to receive us at last beyond the far horizon, in the golden light of the great Resurrection morning, that He will be found watching and waiting for us on the eternal shore. With heartfelt joy we can sing our Alleluias on the Paschal festival. This day, says St. Gregory the Great, snatches us from earth and transports us to the delights of Heaven. We celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus, but we salute also with joy the dawn of our own.

Friars Minor Have Ten Vicariates in China

The Friars Minor hold a high place in the missionary world. In China, especially, results show that the gentle sons of St. Francis are well beloved, and that the pagans easily learn to follow the doctrine they teach. Recent statistics regarding the Order in China state that they have charge of ten vicariates comprising a population of 69,524,000. Of these 221,000 have already joined the fold of the true Church, while 180,865 catechumens are preparing themselves for this grace. The missionaries are 348 in number and have charge of 1,783 churches and chapels. The 16 seminaries total 353 seminarians, while in 39 colleges 1,130 stu-

China's Soil Ready For the Seed

(By an Irish Apostle)

Here is an opinion on China as a mission country which is given very much from our own point of view. Father Joseph O'Leary, it is true, was born in Ireland, but he was a recent visitor to this country and he sees the work to be done, no doubt just as our own young men see it. Of course he voices the old cry of more priests and more chapels. Father O'Leary writes from Kashing, Chekiang: "We are very busy here just now. This is my second year in China, and I am glad to say that I can do almost all the missionary work—hear confessions, teach catechism and preach. I like the people very much and I have great hopes that China may be, in large part, converted before many years. Our Catholics in the midst of pagans are holding their faith firmly. It is a sure sign that the soil is good for the missionary sower. We have many small chapels far away, and we can visit them only once or twice a year, yet even in those distant little chapels the lamp of Faith is burning brightly and Christ's sweet name is known and loved. It is a pity that we have not more priests, as a good many catechumens are coming in. For those new Christians priests are much needed, as they are weak in Faith and must be helped and encouraged. In one village, especially, there are a number of catechumens, and a catechist in instructing them. We have one difficulty, that there is no chapel there. When the day comes for their baptism we will have no place to offer our Mass of thanks to Him Who is blessing our work. We will say the Mass in the private house of some Christian. That is the best we can do. Some day we hope to have a nice, small chapel built in the village; meanwhile we must pray to the Little Babe at Bethlehem to help us to get for Him a home better than the cold stable that He shivered in on the first Christmas night."

The Original "Father O'Flynn."

The original of the famous song was a Father Welsh, a parish priest in Kerry, who was on excellent terms with Mr. Graves, the Protestant Bishop of Limerick, the father of the poet, (Alfred Percival Graves). A recent description of the original appears in "Omniana," by J. F. Fuller: "Father Welsh celebrated early Mass on alternate Sundays at Sneen and Tahilla; he spoke Irish fluently—which was necessary in a parish where not a few peasants in those days spoke no English; and at Petty Sessions he frequently sat on the bench to exhort in the native tongue litigants who sometimes were not averse to giving a 'twist' to their evidence. Generally, too, he had mastered both sides of the case before it came to be tried. He was a large bodied as well as a large-hearted man, and the physical exercise which his sporting pursuits involved was necessary."

"Watch of the Tombs"

There was a unique ceremony recently at the Brompton Oratory in London, England. It is called the "Watch of the Tombs" and was offered for the Belgian soldiers fallen in the war. After solemn benediction a sermon was preached by Pere Henusse, S. J., the celebrated Belgian Jesuit who escaped at the risk of his life and is now an army chaplain. The proceeds of the offertories will be devoted to Cardinal Mercier's works and to the committee which looks after the graves of Belgian soldiers. An immense congregation was present at this "Watch of the Tombs."

Women's Camp at Convent

The National League for women's Service will open its encampment at Loretto Heights academy, conducted near Denver by the Sisters of Loretto on July 2, and will continue in session for two weeks. Arrangements have been made to care for about 200 women, who will take courses in first aid work, dietetics, wireless telegraphy, automobile running and telephony. The camp is to be under military supervision. Part of the academy building will be used, and a number of tents will be erected on the grounds. The Sisters of Loretto have put all the available ground at the academy under cultivation. It was believed that the soldiers from Fort Logan would plant the property, but the sisters have had this done themselves.

FOR "LIVERISHNESS" USE MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

THEY NEVER FAIL TO DO GOOD.

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

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are sold in vials or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Friday, 4.30 p. m. and arrive at Moncton at 12.05 noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

By the same trains and on the same days from Moncton there is a good connection at McGivney for Fredericton, passengers arriving in the Capital City at 9.45 p. m. Returning passengers can leave Fredericton at 6.40 a. m. and arrive in Moncton at 12.05 noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—the quickest time between the two cities, Moncton and Fredericton.

June 20th, 1917.—21

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

He—I only know that I love you.

She—Oh, dear! I thought you knew how to make money, too.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV.

Proprietor of Boxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

My son says he finds his work very absorbing.

That so. What does he do?

Makes blotting paper.

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days Price 25 cents."

Mother—I hear that Harry Smith is the worst boy in school, and I want you to keep as far away from him as possible.

Tommy—I do, ma. He is always at the head of our class.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford says—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50c. a box.

First Young Doctor—I haven't lost a patient since I hung out my shingle.

Second Ditto—I wish I had your luck. All mine got well.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Generosity of French Catholics

The French religious paper "La Croix" has just informed its readers that the subscription started by its directors at the beginning of the war has, after two years and nine months, attained the sum of 1,000,000 francs (\$200,000). This plain fact has its eloquence for two reasons: first, the object of the subscription is to supply the soldier-priests with portable chapels, where, in a small compass, are packed all the articles necessary for celebrating Mass. Each one of these chapels cost 150 francs (\$30,000) and, on an average, from five to six hundred are sent to the front each month. The object of the work is, therefore, purely religious; it has been established to supply the soldiers' spiritual necessities and to extend the reign of God. Its popularity proves that motives such as this one, wholly spiritual and apostolic, find an echo in thousands of souls. Another circumstance to be noted is that as a rule, the readers of "La Croix" belong to the middle class of citizens; they are quiet and devout folk, whose royal generosity often takes us by surprise.

Through Car Service Moncton to Levis, via Edmundston—Good Connection for Fredericton

Summer Time Table Canadian Government Railways

With the summer time table in effect Sunday, June 10th, passengers will be able to leave Moncton 4.00 p. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and travel in through car, via Edmundston, to Levis, arriving there at 10.25 a. m. the following day. Returning the through car will leave Levis Monday, Wednesday and

HAD INDIGESTION. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED.

That grand old remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, has been on the market for over forty years and we claim, without any fear of contradiction, that there is not another medicine on the market today that can compare with it for the cure of all disturbances of the stomach.

Mrs. S. Turpin, Colborne, Ont., writes: "I am writing to say that I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters. For a long period I suffered with indigestion, and nothing I took ever gave me any relief, only for a short time. I bought several bottles of B. B. B. from our druggist, Mr. Griffin, and can honestly say I can eat or drink anything I want without experiencing any bad after-effects. I may say that it is the only medicine I ever got any relief from."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20 1917
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Chief Justice Mathieson.

Honorable John Alexander Mathieson, K. C., Premier and Attorney-General of this Province since 1911, has been elevated to the high and honorable position of Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, in succession to Sir William Wilfrid Sullivan, retired. He was born at Brackley Point on May 19th, 1863, so that he is now 54 years of age, in the prime of life. After passing through the Prince of Wales College and successfully completing his study of the law, he commenced the practice of his profession at Georgetown. In 1900 he entered politics, being elected as one of the Conservative members for the Murray Harbor district. In 1903 he was chosen Leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Legislature. In the general election of 1904 he was returned for the Georgetown district, which he continued to represent up to the time of his elevation to the Bench. On December 2nd, 1911, on the retirement of the Palmer Liberal Government, Hon. Mr. Mathieson became Premier and Attorney-General of the Province, continuing therein until called to the Chief Justiceship. At the Bar, and in the Legislature; in the various positions he has occupied, Hon. Mr. Mathieson has been eminently successful, and has proved himself a man of singular ability and strength. Now, that he has been elevated to the serene atmosphere of the Bench, we have no doubt he will be equally successful as the head of our Provincial Judiciary. We extend our congratulations to his Lordship Chief Justice Mathieson.

From Athens, via Paris, came the news, on the 12th inst., that the fall of Constantine I, King of the Hellenes, had come. In response to the demand of the protecting powers, France, Great Britain and Russia, he abdicated on that date in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander. This climax in the affairs of Greece was brought about through the agency of the French senator, M. Jonnart, who has held posts in several French cabinets, and who arrived at Athens only a day or two previously, on a special mission as the representative of France, Great Britain and Russia. M. Jonnart, had previously visited Salonika and other points, and he lost no time in getting into conference with the Greek premier, Alexander Zaimis. The demands of the powers respecting the abdication of King Constantine also specifically eliminated Crown Prince George as his successor; the crown prince being included among those Greeks in official life who are considered strongly pro-German. Later advices from Athens intimate that no disorders followed King Constantine's departure.

An evidence of the manner in which Canada is preparing to reach out for trade after the war was furnished the other day in the House of Commons. The estimates of the trade and commerce department were under consideration, and after the members had finished the discussion of subsidies to innumerable small steamship lines in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, Sir George Foster told the House of the plans being made for after the war trade expansion. As an instance of what would be done he cited that it was the intention of the department to open up offices in Petrograd and Omsk in Russia, and at a point in Italy. He felt there

should be no delay in regard to these offices, as it was important that the men filling them should get on the ground as speedily as possible, and be in a position to do effective work as soon as the war ends. The minister said he expected that there would be a wonderful development of trade with Russia and Italy after the conclusion of peace, and he wanted to see Canada in a position to take full advantage of it. The votes for the offices referred to passed the House.

Sir Robert Borden moved the second reading of the conscription bill in the House of Commons on Monday, in a brief speech. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved an amendment to the effect that the question be submitted to the people by way of referendum. The amendment is in the following words: "That further consideration of this bill be deferred until the principle thereof has been by means of a referendum submitted to and approved by the electors of Canada." Sir Wilfrid stated he left his followers free to vote as each one wished. It is admitted by the Liberal press that the amendment will be defeated and that the bill will pass.

Progress of the War

London, June 12.—Another advance of the British forces on a front of nearly two miles east and northeast of Messines, and the capture of the village of Gaspard, is reported in the British official communication issued tonight. The communication says: "Our troops gained further ground today east and northeast of Messines on a front of nearly two miles and occupied the village of Gaspard. We also advanced our line slightly early this morning and captured the Spuecher river and three machine guns. The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day northeast of Gouzeaucourt and north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens and Ypres. Our air-planes were active yesterday. Although weather conditions were not favourable much useful work was accomplished. One of our machines is missing."

London, June 13.—Our total capture since the morning of June 7th says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight, "include 7,342 German prisoners among them 145 officers, also 47 guns, 242 machine guns and 60 trench mortars. A German raiding party was driven off with losses early this morning northeast of Lens. Our air-planes continued to carry out useful work yesterday. In the air fighting three German airplanes were brought down and two others were driven out of control."

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, June 13.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press) "The activity on the Canadian front, which is still continuing, is confined to the northern sector in the region of Souchez river. His losses of several strong points during the past few days has stirred the enemy up to vigorous action. Last night he counter-attacked in the hope of recovering the machine gun positions. The attack broke down completely under the Canadian artillery and machine gun fire. The assaulting party retired in the direction of Lens, after sustaining material losses. How costly to the enemy the continuous activity in the Souchez region is has been conclusively established by documentary evidence. The company roll in one of the enemy battalions in the line only two days shows that during those two days twenty-five out of a total strength of 114 were killed or wounded. On the third day seventeen were captured, making a total loss of 42. Other companies and battalions in the area must have lost men in about the same proportion. Some were subjected to gas in perhaps a higher ratio."

London, June 14.—The report from British headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads: "We carried out a successful raid this morning on the Arras

battlefront east of the Monchy-Le-Preux. "Hostile positions of considerable importance on high ground, known as Infantry Hill, the possession of which had been stubbornly contested by the enemy on a number of occasions, were stormed by our troops on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. The whole of our objectives were gained."

Rome, June 14, via London.—"On the Asiago plateau last night the enemy made a surprise attack on the position we recently took on the Moya Origina," says today's war official statement. "The attack failed owing to our vigilance. The enemy then attacked in force and with extreme violence, but the defenders, resisting firmly drove him back in disorder, with heavy loss. "Thessaly: Our cavalry has occupied Trikala. Local incidents which marked the entrance of our troops into Larissa yesterday have not recurred."

London, June 15th.—Field Marshal Haig has another bite into the Hindenburg line and has captured a portion of the famous German position northwest of Bullecourt. The British advance in this region is the first determined effort made since the end of the sanguinary fighting which resulted in the capture of the town of Bullecourt by the British and is in the direction of Hendecourt-Lez-Cagnicourt. The Germans resisted the British stubbornly, but finally yielded after suffering heavy casualties, according to the London war office. In Flanders, the British have extended their gains astride the Wpres-Comines Canal in the direction of Comines and in the region of Messines, toward Warneton, on the Franco-Belgian border. One hundred and fifty prisoners and a number of machine-guns were taken.

London, June 17.—"Portuguese troops have repelled several German raids during June," says the official statement issued here this evening. "We captured a few prisoners last night as a result of a raid north of Gouzeaucourt, South of Ypres-Comines Canal a hostile raiding party, caught in our artillery barrage, failed to reach our trenches." "The hostile artillery was active today south of Croisilles, southwest of Lens and at a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres," says the report from British headquarters in France tonight. "There was great activity in the air yesterday. Seven German airplanes were brought down in air fighting, two of which fell within our lines. Three other enemy machines were driven down out of control. Two of our air-planes are missing."

London, June 16.—The official report from British headquarters tonight reads: "During the day fighting has again taken place in a sector of the Hindenburg line northwest of Bullecourt. "Our troops have made progress and captured further prisoners on the battle front south of Ypres. "The artillery activity on both sides has continued at intervals throughout the day. "Particularly successful work was done by our air-planes yesterday, both in co-operation with our artillery and in reconnaissance work and bombing raids. Many air fights took place in which large numbers of machines were engaged. As a result of the fighting six German planes were brought down, one falling in our lines, and ten other enemy machines were driven down out of control. Our losses were one machine missing."

Paris, June 17.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads: "After a bombardment, carried out last night in the sector of Hurtebise, the Germans attacked north of Monument, a salient in our positions, which they succeeded in penetrating. Driven back after a spirited engagement, the enemy was able to maintain himself only in a small element in our advanced line. "The artillery fighting continued throughout the whole day in this region, as well as in the neighborhood of Cepy and north of Braye-En-Laonnois. "The Germans have been violently bombarding Rheims for several days past. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into the town today, resulting in several casualties among the civilian population."



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thought regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thought in view of securing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk abrics \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted effect, sateen lined, Black, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effect, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, Price \$15.00. Misses shepherd check suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of Gaverdine, large convertible collar, box back, with all around belt, patch pockets, mercer lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality Brown, Navy and Black silk lined, plain flare skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, \$25.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripe silk, belted effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22 At \$22.00 Very attractive suit of soft Taffeta silk, satin lined, shirred back with all around tie belt, trimmed, cold stitching and buttons, large fancy collar, Navy, Copen and Black, extra good value. \$22.00 At \$22.00

A Remarkable Range of Blouses

The new ideas are always here first—If you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us. Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripe, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripe, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of rose or blue, \$3.75. White Silk Waists \$2.25. Georgette Crepe Waists, Maize, Flesh and White \$6.00. Crepe de Chene Waists, in flesh and white, lace trimmed, \$6.00. The very latest American idea in yellow marquette, with large white collar, \$3.50.

When you Choose your New Hat Choose Millinery of Distinction

A woman is more careful about the hat she buys than any part of her attire. She wants a hat that is not only smart and conforms with the fashions of the season, but one also that is becoming and improves her looks. And since you buy a hat to give you most pleasure and satisfaction in wearing why not choose one that will make your friends ask you where you got it and say, "My, what a pretty hat you have on." A becoming, pretty hat brings more pleasure in wearing than the question of service, for when you get a hat that you like, you take more care of it and wear it longer hereby increasing its service to you. We have aimed to provide just such hats. Their costs are no more than you would pay for a hat of ordinary type.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50 Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75 NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY

Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable coats. Some of them are: Brushed-wool in green, rose, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00 Heavy wool sweater, in green, gold, black, copan, shawl collar hite, with stripe, same color as body, \$8.50 Sweaters shown in all sizes, \$6 to 44. Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collar and scarf, \$10.00 Silk and wool sweater in stripe and white, and green and white, \$10.00

Get the New Things When they ARE New

Moore & McLeod, Limited 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean. Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.



Fresh Arrivals in DRESS SILKS

WHITE SILKS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER than they used to be—they have not suffered the immense advances that have been the rule in some lines. Perhaps that's one reason why silks are more popular than ever.

New weaves today:— SHATUNGS, natural undyed, widths, 34 and 36 inches. Prices 65, 75, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.15. Extra heavy shantung suiting, smooth corded finish, for suits or separate coats, 36 in., 2.00. Fancy sport shatungs, large fancy colored, spot on natural ground, very new, 36 inch. Price 1.00 and 1.35. Black shantung, clear, bright, black, 34 inch, 1.25. WASHABLE HABUTAIS. This silk can be washed as easy as a piece of white cotton. In white 75c., 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.65, 36 inch. Black and navy, 36 inch, 1.25. Fancy striped wash silk, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60. Taffetas, Black, 36 inch, 1.75, 2.00, 2.35, 40 inch 2.20. Navy 1.75, 1.85, 1.90, 2.25. Old Rose, Green, Brown and Cream, 36 inches, 1.75. DUCHESS MOUSSELINE, a beautiful bright satin finished silk, very dressy, in dark navy, bright navy, Copenhagen, old rose, maize, ivory and black, 36 inch, 2.00. PALETTE DE CHENE, black dark navy, light navy, Copenhagen, old rose, bottle green, gray tiseda, pink, sky, yellow, mauve, navy and brown, 36 inch, 1.50 per yard. FANCY SILKS, in shots and stripes, for suits, separate blouses or trimming, at 1.80, 2.00, 2.25. NARROW WIDTH SILKS, in nearly all plain colors, and quite a number of fancy, suitable for trimmings and millinery, 19 inch, 75c. to 1.50 per yard. GEORGETTE CREPE, in the following colors: black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, maize, mauve, pink, sky, cream, 40 inches wide, 1.60 yard. NINONS, in the same colors, 1.40 yd. CREPE DE CHENE, navy, black and Copenhagen, 40 inch, 1.50; roga yellow, mauve, cream, 1.80.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until 11:00 on Friday, the 29th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Misconche, 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 Misconche, Muddy Creek and at the office of the Post Office Inspector JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector Charlottetown, May 18th, 1917. May 23, 1917.

SPECIAL NOTICE Canadian Government Railways

Commencing tomorrow Thursday 10th inst., a special passenger train will leave Charlottetown at 6:30 a. m. daily Sunday excepted for Tignish and return. The train will connect with Steamers at Summerside morning and evening, and will leave Summerside for Tignish 9:45 a. m. and returning leave Tignish at 3:00 p. m. This service will remain in force until Summer Time table comes into force on the 21st instant. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 9th, 1917.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916—yly. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

(Continued from Page two)

London, June 18—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "We captured twenty-one prisoners this morning in the course of the enemy's unsuccessful attempt to regain his lost positions on Infantry Hill. Our troops gained ground slightly last night on the Messines battle front, in the direction of Warneton.

Paris, June 18—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "Marked artillery activity was displayed in the region of Laffaux, Pantheon and the sector of Craonne-Chevreaux." In Champagne we carried out this morning a local operation which rendered us masters of a system of German trenches which formed a salient in our lines on a front of about 500 metres between Mont Carnille and Mont Blond. In the course of this action we took 40 prisoners one of them an officer.

Local and Other Items

The steamer Natronco of Toronto was sunk in the Detroit River Monday afternoon, after collision with the passenger steamer Eastern States.

C.P.R. Montreal has loaned the Imperial Munitions Board ten million dollars to assist in meeting its financial requirements for the purchase of munitions in Canada, during next year.

Mr. A. A. McLean, M. P., has been home for a week or more, attending the Supreme Court at Summerside, where he is engaged as Counsel in several important cases.

Train traffic and even highway circulation is suspended through certain sections of Beauce County, P. Q. along the Chaudiere and Gukbert Rivers, since Monday noon, through the excessive high level of the water.

A fire which started early Monday morning in the waterfront district of the town of Sorel, P. Q., destroyed property estimated at \$2,500,000, including the shops of the Canada Steamship Company and a number of small vessels.

The boom of the Braspy Lumber Company of Chaudiere River broke Monday morning through floods and thousands of cords of pulp and lumber wood are afloat on the St. Lawrence. Two persons, a young man and a girl, have been drowned.

Mr. Donald Nicholson, M. P., arrived home Saturday evening on a brief visit. He left on return for Ottawa yesterday morning. His many friends here were pleased to see him and to know that he has quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

It has been made known in New York that all male British subjects, between 18 and 45, now in the United States, are to be compelled to join the British colors. Lists of men available are being compiled.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred by the French Government on Cardinal Lucon, Deputy Mayor of Brugasse and Ch. Arbonneau and Mr. Damas, Editor of whose newspaper continues to appear during the bombardment of Rheims.

A Hague despatch to the London "Daily Mail" quotes a Kiel newspaper as finally admitting the loss of the commerce submarine "Bremer" saying she left Hamburg last August and has not since been heard of. It is added that she carried a large parcel of American securities.

Captain William McEwen, son of Mr. Horace McEwen, ex-Superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway has been appointed Commander of the S. S. "Parvia" of the Cunard Steamship Line. Captain McEwen has been going to sea for some sixteen years and he is exceedingly young to have won the command of a steamship in the Cunard service one of the most particular and famous steamship lines in the world. Captain McEwen was mate on one of the Cunard ships, torpedoed last year. He has been Chief for some time past and now has the highest office in the service. The "Parvia" is now sailing out of English ports.

Local And Other Items.

Last week 725 recruits for the Canadian army were obtained in Boston, chiefly for the 230th Kilties.

Two grain elevators at Thamesville, Ont., were destroyed by fire a few days ago, loss \$20,000. About 1500 bushels of wheat were stored in them.

It is reported from Berne Switzerland that the abdication of King Constantine of Greece has sent the German mark tumbling 67.5 francs for one hundred marks a loss of 44 per cent.

Harold Sidney Harnsworth, first Baron Rothermere and brother of Lord Northcliffe, is understood to have been chosen by the British Government food controller.

An additional \$25,000,000 was loaned by the U. S. government to Great Britain on the 14th. This loan brings the total amount advanced to Great Britain up to \$500,000,000 and the total to the allies up to \$948,000,000.

While milking cows in a pasture on the 14th, at Cape Magdeleine, near Three Rivers P. Q., Wilfrid Vaillancourt, a farmer, was killed by lightning. His body was found hours later when his family went in search of him.

President Wilson has signed a three billion dollar war budget bill which carries appropriations for the new army and other war preparations. It is the largest appropriation measure ever enacted by any government.

The Washington liberty loan has been over-subscribed by many hundreds of millions of dollars. Treasury officials on the 15th estimated that the total of subscriptions would be at least \$2,566,000,000, an over-subscription of twenty-five per cent.

It is reported from Montreal the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., has definitely closed the contract for five thousand freight cars for the Canadian Government Railways, the price agreed upon being understood to be \$12,500,000.

The Montreal Gazette says: "The makers of Canadian cheese are convinced that the price of 2 1/2¢ a pound fixed as the rate to be charged the British buyers is too low. The consumers here and abroad who are asked to pay 30 cents and up think the figure quite steep, which shows that there are two sides to the cost of food question."

From General Sir Julian Eynig, the following reply has been received by the Governor General to his recent message: Your kind cablegram just received is most sincerely appreciated. It was with deepest feelings that I severed my connection with that splendid corps whose record during the last year fills me with pride and admiration.

Five thousand people farewell Col. Guthrie of New Brunswick and the men of his 230th Kilties, at the meeting in Mechanics Hall Boston on the 14th. Col. Scott chief of the Scottish clans of America, presented to Col. Guthrie a silk American flag. The Kilties will march in France flying the Stars and Stripes beside the Union Jack.

It was announced in the British Commons the other day that the Government had decided to release all prisoners taken in the Irish rebellion of Easter Sunday a year ago. In making the announcement Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman in the Commons, said that all Irish prisoners would be released without reservation.

Lord Northcliffe, the coordinating head of all British War Missions in the United States has arrived and has paid an official visit to Secretary of State Lansing. Lord Northcliffe explained that he had been designated by the British War Council as head of all special British Missions with full power to direct their activities, negotiate with American officials and report to various ministers at home.

Local and Other Items

Baron Rhonda, the new food British controller, says his powers include, if necessary, the taking over of the food supplies of the country and the adoption of strong measures to check speculation in the necessities of life. He says that the first thing is to secure a reduction in the price of bread.

Three members of the family of C. L. W. Anderson of Dorchester Mass are dead as the result of a collision between a train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and their automobile at an unguarded crossing at Boston. Anderson attempted to slow down when he saw the train but he was unable to prevent it hitting a passenger car. Anderson's sister son and daughter were killed. Mrs. Anderson was seriously injured and he himself was slightly hurt.

DIED.

MORRISON—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital, on June 13th, Geo. Morrison, aged 67 years.

HACKER—At Falconwood Hospital June 12th, William Arthur Hacker, aged 32 years.

FINLAYSON—At her residence, 181 Hillsboro Street, on Wednesday 13th June, 1917, Agnes Blackwood Bethune, relict of the late Ninian Finlayson, aged 83.

WEST—In this city on June 15, 1917, Martin West aged 85 years.

MACFARLANE—At Marshfield June 14, 1917, Jean Robertson, relict of the late James MacFarlane, aged 76 years.

WAUGHAN—In this City on June 15, inst. Mary beloved wife of the late George Waughan, aged 82 years at her son-in-law's residence George McInnis, 192 Cumberland Street. She leaves to mourn one daughter Mrs. George McInnis.

MALONE—In this City, June 15th John Malone aged 58 years, R. I. P.

McLEOD—At High Bank on May 13th, Mrs. Jessie McLeod, relict of the late John McLeod, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

McKAY—At 87 Francis Street, Waltham Mass, after a lingering illness, William McKay, aged 66 years. Funeral at Cable Head West P. E. I.

The Market Price

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 C LYONS & Co April 26, 1916-tf

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 27th July, 1917, 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 O'Leary 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 Offices of O'Leary Station, Gleswood, Lot 8, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 14th June, 1917. June 20, 1917-31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 3rd August, 1917, 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 Bonshaw, P. E. Island, from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Bonshaw, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 14th June, 1917. June 20, 1917-31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 13th July, 1917, 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 Cape Traverses, P. E. Island. 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 Cape Traverses, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, May 29th, 1917. June 6th, 1917-31

JOB WORK

Executed with neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island. Check Books, Dodgers, Receipt Books. All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office.

Just Received 4 Cars Hay (GOOD-NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY) 1 CAR OF Black Oats

A Limited Quantity of Bran Middlings Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices. Due to Arrive at an early date LARGE SHIPMENT OF Flour, Bran and Feed Wheat. F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd Cor. Great George and Kent Streets June 6, 1917.

Through Car Service Moncton to Levis, via Edmundston - Good Connection for Fredericton

Summer Time Table Canadian Government Railways. With the summer time table in effect Sunday, June 10th, passengers will be able to leave Moncton 4.00 p. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and travel in through car, via Edmundston, to Levis, arriving there at 10.25 a. m. the following day. Returning the through car will leave Levis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 4.30 p. m. and arrive at Moncton at 12.05, noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. By the same trains and on the same days from Moncton there is a good connection at McGivney for Fredericton, passengers arriving in the Capital City at 9.45 p. m. Returning passengers can save Fredericton at 6.40 a. m. and arrive in Moncton at 12.05 noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—the quickest time between the two cities—Moncton and Fredericton. June 20th, 1917.—21

Sealed Tenders

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion. Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. By order, R. C. DESROCHES, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 9, 1917. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. June 20, 1917-21

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 no in a Buying Mood.

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

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

Carter's Tested Seeds For 1917

Sold by nearly 200 Reliable Merchants in Prince Edward Island and at our Seed Store, Market Square and Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Carter's Seeds are Tested

At the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, as to growing qualities, purity, etc. We keep on file in our office, reports of the different tests each season, which can be seen when required.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Cannot be sold by merchants or farmers unless it grades either No. 1, No. 2 or 3, and must be marked so. We have obtained our stocks from the best seed-growing centres of Ontario.

Seed Wheat, Clover, Oats, Barley, Vetches, Buckwheat, etc.

Our stock of Timothy Seed this year is Island-grown and Imported. We have also a supply of choice Island-grown

Oats and Wheat

Which we offer at lowest prices. Our aim in the Seed Business

Has always been to put Quality and Value First

Price is a secondary condition. Poor Seed is Dear Seed

At any price. "BEST BY TEST" is our MOTTO. Don't buy Seed because it is offered at a low price. It is poor Seed, low grade, and you are paying much more than it is worth. Our 37 years experience in the Seed Business enables us to know where and how to get the

Best Seeds Grown

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 38 Phone 70

Advertisement for legal services: A. L. McLean, K. C., Toronto; D. C. McLeod, K. C., W. E. Bentley; W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Generous Patriotism

(St. Paul Catholic Bulletin) "I did not raise my son to be a soldier." By Edwin Markham.

O mothers, will you longer give your sons To feed the awful hunger of the guns? What is the worth of all these battle drums If from the field the loved one never comes? What all these hosannas to the brave If all you share is some forgotten grave?

THE UNSELFISH MOTHER'S ANSWER

God gave my son in trust to me; Christ died for him, and he should be a man for Christ; he is His own, And God's and Man's; not mine alone. He was not mine "to give" He gave Himself that he might help to save. All that a Christian should revere, All that enlightened men hold dear. "To feed the guns," Oh, torpid soul, Awake and see life as a whole. When freedom, honor, justice, right, Were threatened by the despot's might, With heart aflame and soul alight He bravely went for God to fight against base savages whose pride The laws of God and man defied; Who slew the mother and her child; Who maidens pure and sweet defiled. He did not go "to feed the guns," He went to save from ruthless Huns His home and country, and to be a guardian of democracy.

What if he does not come? you say; Ah, well my sky would be more gray, But through the clouds the sun would shine, And vital memories be mine. God's test of manhood is, I know, Not "will he come?" but "Did he go?" My son well knew that he might die, And yet he went with purpose high, To fight for peace and overthrow The plans of Christ's relentless foe. He dreaded not the battlefield; He went to make fierce vandals yield. If he comes not again to me I shall be sad; but not that he Went like a man—a hero true— His part unselfishly to do. My heart will feel exultant pride That for humanity he died. "Forgotten grave." This selfish plea Awakes no deep response in me, For, though his grave I may not see, My boy will ne'er forgotten be. My real son can never die; 'Tis but his body that may lie In foreign land, and I shall keep Remembrance fond forever, deep Within my heart of my true son, Because of triumphs that he won. It matters not where anyone May lie and sleep when work is done.

It matters not where some men live; If my dear son his life must give, Hosannas I will sing for him, Even though my eyes with tears be dim. And when the war is over, when His gallant comrades come again, I'll cheer them as they're marching by, Rejoicing that they did not die. And when his vacant place I see, My heart will bound with joy that he Was mine so long—my fair young son— And cheer for him whose work is done.

Dr. James Hughes. (Greater significance is given to these lines of Dr. Hughes by the fact that his own son was killed in action some time ago, and now lies buried in France.)

The Salvation of Eleanora

(By Caroline D. Swan.)

(Concluded.) "Indeed no one can put back this girl into her own self," said Estlake, in reply to Father Ignatius, "but her nobler qualities can be stimulated. She would gladly rise and spread her wings, given

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. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

the opportunity! And soon she will be doing it!" The sympathetic smile which greeted this and brightened the face of the priest like the flush of dawn, held a foretaste of Roy Estlake's future. Thus Eleanora came to see fortune and fame preparing to strew roses before her. She was vaguely grateful to the critical stranger, who had so opportunely crossed her pathway; but she had no idea of his influence or its scope. She only knew that the best of training was offered her in a great city. She went there at once, leaving Aunt Polly for the nonce to the care of another niece; and in her new interests the Colonel, and even Cecile L'Estrange, were soon almost forgotten.

Her expenses were paid by some musical society. Estlake arranged that through the agency of Father Ignatius, so that his own name did not appear in the matter. Time flew by on wings for the young singer, after this. She developed, on musical lines, in a way that amazed her teachers. She rapidly blossomed out into a vocalist of admitted ability. Opportunities to sing came thick and fast, bringing enough pecuniary gain to pay all expenses of costuming and relieve her worries.

Admirers, too, sundry and various circled about her. She laughingly called them her "swarm of butterflies." But, at times, curiously enough, she seemed to see the calm face of her first friendly critic and to hear his voice, with its quiet mellow tones. One day she summoned courage to ask Father Ignatius about him. "Mr. Estlake, the lawyer," inquired the priest. "He is in Europe now; staying a while in Florence at last account."

Her quick imagination pictured his enjoyment of life at the artistic and musical "heart of Italy." Yet at last the day came when he found himself again on American soil and in the city where his charming portegee was giving a series of recitals. He mingled unobtrusively with the audience, hearing her praise everywhere. It was an utter surprise, the change in her. Nor was this change the mere development of her powers; it was the ripening that comes with wider experience of life. His heart sank, as he studied her. "Strange enough," he said to himself, "and most unreasonable!" For was not this precisely what he and Father Ignatius had been laboring for—this lofty blossoming of gifted womanhood? How little of the bad remained! How little alas, of its bewitching immaturity!

Meeting her personally a few days later, the impression deepened. She talked graciously of art and music, with an easy self-possession which he could but admire. He felt how quietly she was holding him at a distance—the exact distance at which a stranger should be kept. Why should that irritate him? But he grew impatient of it and began to attack the barrier.

Yet the power which he usually won over men and women failed him with Eleanora. She liked him, saw his effort at a glance, enjoyed wielding her own power, also—as any woman would—but he made no progress. Nay, why should she want to make any? None the less somehow he was baffled and hurt.

To do her justice, Eleanora did not understand him—did not even

try to. But the onlookers saw more and gossip began. It soon flew to Elton village.

So one day a letter arrived from Madame Cecile L'Estrange, who had kept in touch with the girl more or less all this time, and from out its rose-scented platitudes sprang this needle-thrust: "I hear, by the way that you are doing your prettiest—and that is no little my darling—to captivate the moneyed lawyer from Paris, M. Roy Estlake. Don't fail to land him, Norah dear! He has unlimited means, they say—just what you need for a splendid success. I am told he is infatuated with you."

Nora read this in high wrath—the just reaction of conscious innocence. So this easy friendliness had been misconstrued. For Eleanora, despite her enlarged knowledge of the world, was even yet no match for Cecile L'Estrange. That lady's insinuations—whose maliciousness she more than half suspected—began to collar her bearing toward Roy Estlake. He worried and puzzled over her increasing coolness; something had happened he knew not what.

"What is it my dear Signora?" he inquired one day, when she turned away with a touch of petulant haughtiness.

She coloured in slight confusion. How could she answer that quiet question? The demand of those earnest eyes? She would try—so kept silent.

"Have I offended?" he spoke very softly—"Am I to blame?" The flippant answer she sought died on her tongue. Truthfulness lay strong within her.

"No," she said frankly. "I am."

"But why?" he demanded with a smile. For the first time the idea of some outer influence upon her came to him. But, though learning nothing, she treated him more graciously thereafter.

Yet he saw something standing between them, and the graciousness was not natural—it was far too elaborate. His worry got to be actual pain. Then he consulted Father Ignatius. The latter smiled.

"Women are kittle cattle," the Scotch say. I cannot answer for Miss Lenora, in these days." Soon however, he grew more grave.

"You are deeply concerned in her attitude?"

"Yes," replied Estlake, frankly. "I would gladly make her my wife."

"In that case, let me tell you something. She has a chance to join a fine company and reach a more critical public. The offer which is more than fine in a money way, will take her away from us altogether. If I were anxious about her before, it is a thousand times worse now!"

"It is not settled, then?"

"No, she has until Easter to decide."

After a silence, he added, "I wish you well, my son! And the Lord has all hearts in his keeping."

Meantime, Eleanora had done some thinking. One quiet day brought welcome opportunity. The white mist of ocean had drifted inland, closing about her window like a drawn veil. Into her wrath at the gossip from Elton a softer impulse fell—a dim suspicion, pale as the film outside, that the silliness might hold some form of truth. Yet she set aside the thought. Attentions, compliments, flattery, and the like, why it all amounted to nothing. It was just ahead on the wine! Mr. Estlake was a man of the world, had seen beauties in Paris and Vienna—continuing heart whole, if she were any judge—strange that he should ask her friendship, even! Yet she knew his look had more than once brought the blush to her cheek.

"My nerves were to blame and my own vanity," she said to herself, eager to explain it away. "He studies me as a new specimen—as any critic would!"

Despite her great popularity, Eleanora remained humble and modest as a snowdrop. "But what if it were true?" The darling thought nearly took her breath away. "I do like him."

she admitted, "but not enough for that."

The Easter came on hurrying wings—the time that must see her decision. Tears sprang to her eyes as she thought of bidding adieu to St. Joseph's, the dear old church of her childhood, to Father Ignatius, whose kindly old hand had been over her so long, and to all the sheltered life of love she must leave behind. Would this be her last Easter—

Had Pneumonia

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

A cough is an early symptom of pneumonia. It is at first frequent and hacking, and is accompanied with a little tough, colorless expectoration, which soon, however, becomes more copious and of a rusty red color, the lungs become congested and the bronchial tubes filled with phlegm making it hard for the sufferer to breathe. Males are more commonly attacked than females, and a previous attack seems to give a special liability to another.

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I shall never be without it in the house as it is a very valuable medicine." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by THE T. MILLBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

not of nearness to God, He would never forsake her!—but the last amid known and familiar ways? Her departure would be a finality this time. She would never again "sing the old songs," home and tenderness would be things of the past.

The day of days found her still in gentle mood, soft as the pearly snowflakes which came sitting down. And Father Ignatius was still praying; his pleading soared, unceasingly. Christ and His blessed Mother must guide Eleanora! She has flown out of his ken. And her salvation must be of her own free choice.

The lover felt her altered mood. He knew it was now or never! He must make the plunge. It looked hopeless; yet was it not the great day of the world's hope and joy? He took his heart in his hands—pouring out its passion in full tide as never before.

She was about to make some conventional reply. Then she stopped and looked at him. The glance told more than he had said. The haggard earnestness of his face brought a revelation. He had suffered, was suffering! It was real—an intense thing, not to trifle with.

"Eleanora!" He would have tried another appeal, but his voice broke.

It came to her in a sudden wave of feeling—that nothing on earth could compare with the joy of taking this man's life into her keeping and making it brimful of happiness, so full that a roseleaf would bring overflow! And a home with, love in it—why, that was music!

She smiled up into the pained face—and the smile was a caress—knowing that her career was ended, but that her sacrifice held new bliss of measureless reward.

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