

The Herald

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Dr. Beland Speaks

Dr. H. S. Beland, M. P., recently returned, after three years imprisonment in Germany, addressed fifty thousand people at the Toronto Exhibition on Thursday last. On his arrival in Toronto on Thursday morning, and prior to his public address, he was interviewed, and, among other things, gave expression to the following war opinions:

"I believe it was unwise on the part of certain men in certain of the Allied countries to make public declarations tending to establish a will to exterminate Germany. I have no doubt that the German people are tired of the war. A feature of the war not realized here is that the German people are not militaristic as a people. A half million men rule the entire nation. Two things have kept the Germans convinced that they are fighting a defensive war, the offer of peace by the Kaiser in December, 1916, and the peace resolution of the Reichstag passed July 17th, 1917. During the interview, Dr. Beland said he intended to take his seat in the House of Commons again, and added smilingly, "but I don't know just yet on what side of the House I may sit."

Judging by the thoughts to which the Dr. gave expression, in the course of his address to the immense crowd at the exhibition, the war has made a strong and lasting impression on him. He first dwelt upon the early stages of Germany's ruthless invasion of Belgium and utter disregard for international law. The entry of the United States into the struggle he regarded as the decisive feature. The array of nations on the side of the Allies appeared to him not only invincible but irresistible. He laid down four vital forces as being necessary to win the war. They were the financial, the economic, the military and moral forces of every allied nation. "The economic force is more important than is generally realized," he said. "It is the one force which must remain after the war. It will be essential to rebuild what has been destroyed. The moral force is that which has joined all the allied countries by a common inspiration and common aim. The country which in Dr. Beland's mind exemplifies the greatest moral force is the United States, a country made up of heterogeneous elements, yet strong in a moral sense. "This moral force, I think, is not at its full strength, because of the dissent in the constituent elements of the country," declared Dr. Beland. "I regret to say that there is a dissonance based more on misunderstanding than on ill will, on the one side or the other. Tolerance I take to be the first public virtue. Tolerance consists in the willingness to sacrifice a share of one's opinion for the common good, and it is the duty of the governments and the governed that the four forces I speak of should be kept up to a full degree of efficiency. That is a great problem. The task of public men in this country is a very onerous one indeed. "The German people when they started the war," said Dr. Beland, "went into it as into a picnic. They thought it would be short and profitable. They would have victory and money and new territory. Now they have gradually commenced to realize that that is

an impossibility. It seems to me that we have reached a decisive turn in the war. Victory is now in sight within a reasonable period. For this victory Canada has contributed its share. I have been at liberty to learn of her heroic deeds even in Germany, where I heard special mention of the bravery of the Canadian troops."

Dr. Beland expressed the hope that the dissenting elements of Canada would cease attacking each other; that they would discuss public questions in a reasonable manner. "When the war is over I hope that Canada will emerge happier and stronger thereby, that it will be a country in which men of all parties will unite in moral, intellectual and economic development."

Germany's Lost Colonies

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has travelled all over the colonial possessions of Great Britain. He knows how they are governed and the conditions of the native races under British rule. It is only a few years ago that he took occasion while in London to express his strong approval of the British system of colonial government, and at the same time to urge the people of the British Isles to seek a better understanding of the life and problems of the British citizens in the outposts of the Empire. He has also been in German colonies and has first hand knowledge of the nature of German rule. It is with regard to the interests of the people affected, then, that, writing in the Kansas City Star, Colonel Roosevelt says:

"We must stand by Great Britain precisely as we stand by our other Allies—in the first place, by waging the war with all our strength, and in the next place by seeing that the peace is of a kind which justifies them for all the sacrifices they have made. One item in making peace ought to be insistence that Britain keep every colony she has conquered from Germany both in the South Seas and in Africa."

Colonel Roosevelt knows that the British and the German ideals in colonial government are in direct opposition, that under British rule the native populations are free, that British government is maintained for the benefit of the governed and that they will be permitted to govern themselves just as soon as they are able. And he knows that German colonial government is for the benefit of Germany, that the German system is one of exploitation of the governed, her principal interest in overseas possessions being a military one. Britain's Empire is large enough, and her interest in seeing that Germany does not get back the colonies which British troops have taken from her, apart from her concern for the welfare of natives of those colonies, is primarily in protecting her possessions from the menace that Germany would establish, if she could, in African and Asiatic strongholds. But on the point of the interest of the native populations alone, the Allies of Britain are not prepared to see the colonies go back to Germany. There is an idea in Germany that at a peace conference she will have a chance to bargain for the return of her lost possessions. It is an idea that might as well be abandoned. Whatever disposition is made of the colonies Britain has wrested from Germany, it will be decided on by the Allies themselves. The New York Times says in this connection: "Germany will not be consulted. The notion that Germany should sit at a table and bargain for her lost colonies with Belgium and Northern France and Poland is not to be entertained."—Ottawa Journal Press.

First-hand Information.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, M. P., Editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, is one of the Canadian editors who have just returned from overseas, where they had visited England, France and Belgium. The newspaper men during the last couple of months have had every possible opportunity of seeing and studying, at first hand, what is done by the Allied Statesmen, on whose shoulders rests the successful prosecution of the war. Regarding Mr. Richardson, it has to be said that he has been a lifelong, outspoken Liberal; but is now supporting the Union Government. His opinion in reference to Premier Borden's extended stay in England, is surely of more value than that of the disgruntled small-fry who from time to time, have been exhibiting in print their ignorance and bad temper. Mr. Richardson has, among other things, this to say: "I wish to say that while I hold no brief for the Dominion's Prime Minister, observation on the spot, combined with first-hand information, absolutely convinces me, as it has, I am persuaded, convinced every member of our press party, that his prolonged stay was in the vital interests of the great cause that Canada, in common with the Empire, has so earnestly at heart, viz, the prosecution of the war to a successful and a permanent conclusion. There are influential, if interested, English interests ever in awkward existence represented by Lansdowne and his associates, constantly advocating peace by negotiation which the best and overwhelming thought of all the Allies regards as fatal to the real cause and the issue. "With all their stolidity and stubbornness the British are an impressive people and pay great heed to the views of their leading men, no matter what those views may be. Borden interpreted the situation clearly, he intuitively scented the danger, and as head of the Canadian government he remained at the post in the heart of the Empire and upon every occasion, public and private, exerted his great influence—and let me assure my Canadian fellow-countrymen that that influence is enormous—with the British war authorities, colonial and home, to buttress the view that there must and can be but one ending to the war. In that way Borden rendered magnificent and invaluable service not only to Canada, but to the Empire."

This is our greatest victory," the phrase occurs in a message which Lieut. General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps in France, has sent to Canada's Prime Minister in response to a telegram of congratulation. Sir Arthur Currie's message reads: "Your kind message of congratulations is greatly appreciated by myself and the forces under my command. To the splendid discipline and leadership, the indomitable courage and morale throughout the fighting force, and to the co-operation of all services under the marked efficiency of all the staff, to this our greatest victory is undoubtedly due. With such a combination I am confident that we shall be able in the future to accomplish even greater things towards the attainment of those principles for which we are fighting and the establishment of a firm and lasting peace."

Another world's record has been made at a Belfast ship-building yard, by the completion of a standard ship in five working days after the launching of the vessel. The boat took the ways on August 29 and the work of putting in the machinery was started the same day. Steam was gotten up on the 29th, trials were completed on the 27th and she was handed over to the owners next morning.

Progress of the War

With the British Forces in France, Aug. 27—(Evening)—A portion of the Hindenburg line northwest of Fontaine-Les-Croisilles, southeast of Arras, was captured today by the British troops and mopped up. The town of Maircourt and the ground to the east of it are in British hands. Trones Station and the wood and ground to the east was captured by the British and the town of Moulin De Fargy also was taken.

London, Aug. 27—The Anglo-French line from Picardy north now runs through Roys, Liancourt and Hallu to the east of Harleville, to Compiere, which is in German hands; Tomariourt and Fiers, both of which are in British hands. The British have not captured Guillemont, but have reached the outskirts of Vaux-Vracourt, which is still German. The line then runs to the western outskirts of Ecourt St. Mein, to Croisilles, which is German, and to Chery and Gavrelle, both of which are British.

London, Aug. 27—Canadian troops made notable advances south of the Scarpe river today, according to Field Marshal Haig's report, occupying Chery, Vis-en-Artois and the Bois Du Sart and taking many prisoners. Scottish battalions also made excellent progress. The statement reads: "This morning our troops operating astride the Scarpe, again attacked. Overcoming the resistance of the enemy in his old front line defenses held prior to his offensive of March 21, the Canadians penetrated deeply into the German positions between the Sensee and Scarpe rivers and captured Chery, Vis-en-Artois and Bois Du Sart, with many prisoners. "On the right of the Canadians, Scottish troops crossed the Sensee and Seized Fontaine-Les-Croisilles, establishing themselves on the slopes of the spur south of the village and taking several hundred prisoners."

The Germans continue in retreat everywhere between Arras and the Soissons sector under the violent attacks by the Allied troops. As yet there seems to be no slackening in the offensive that is steadily reclaiming numerous French towns and villages and territory that long has been in the hands of the enemy. Indeed, instead of halting his men for a breathing spell, Marshal Foch seems to be pushing them forward with greater impetus. And at present the retreating enemy shows no indications of turning and offering more of a battle than he recently has been giving with his machine gunners and infantry units that are acting as rear-guard to aid in covering the eastward retrograde movement. Already outflanking the old Hindenburg line on the north Field Marshal Haig's forces gradually are cutting their way eastward both north and south of the Scarpe and putting down strong counter-offensive actions, although on several sectors they have had to cede ground temporarily.

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 28—(Reuter's Ltd.)—Hard fighting continued today. Canadian troops delivered another attack in the course of the morning on a fan-like front of about five miles evenly flanking the Arras-Cambrai road. This fighting is carrying them into the main artery of the Hindenburg line. With the Canadian Army in the Field, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 28—(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press correspondent)—The Canadian force is fighting on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe river, approximately from Gavrelle to Croisilles, but in this undertaking it is co-operating with the British division. The division has deservedly attained pre-eminence in the role of the British army north of the Scarpe river. Today it captured Gavrelle and advanced generally.

Paris, Aug. 28—In a swift advance today covering more than six miles at certain points, the French troops south of the Somme recaptured forty villages, larger village and several hundred prisoners. South of Bapaume the war office announced tonight. The left bank of the Somme has been reached between Cizancourt and Neule, as well as the west

bank of the Canal Du Nord between Neule and Noyon, over the greater part of its course. American troops in the region of Juvigny repulsed numerous German counter-attacks and broke up an enemy attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches. The statement says: "The enemy under our vigorous thrusts retreated precipitately on a front of about thirty kilometres. We have gained the heights on the left bank of the shore from Cizancourt to the region east of Neule."

London, Aug. 29—The most important point along the wide battlefield in the west is still east of Arras where the Scots and Canadians continue to make progress despite the fact that Ludendorff has thrown in some fresh troops. Along the Arras-Douai railway a fierce battle is being fought. The Australians are working eastward astride the Somme, keeping well in step with the French, who have moved northward following the shifting of some troops from the Somme to the Scarpe. Rawlinson's Fourth and Byng's Third and First Armies are now fighting along a thirty-mile front.

London, Aug. 29—The occupation by the British of Bapaume was officially announced tonight in Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters. Field Marshal Haig reports that along the whole front from Bapaume southwards the Germans have been forced to retreat with great loss in prisoners guns and material. The British have reached the west bank of the Somme, opposite Brie and Peronne.

Vladivostok, Aug. 26, Monday. (Reuter's)—The enemy in considerable numbers attacked desperately along the Ussuri front last Saturday. All the Allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upwards of 300 of the enemy were killed. The Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. They captured two armored trains and several field guns. According to a wounded Czech the Japanese, infuriated by finding mutilated comrades on the battlefield, charged and routed the enemy in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire. The Japanese report that the Allied troops are advancing steadily.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, Aug. 28—(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press correspondent)—Some little disappointment was felt in the Canadian Corps in respect to the early public reports of the second battle of Amiens, in which the corps took a leading part. As these specified British and French troops as being engaged, but failing to mention specifically the colonials, early reports of the battle filed in these despatches, a few hours after it opened, were held up nearly two days, and during that period the people of Canada must have been in ignorance that their army was carrying out triumphantly the most brilliant of its feats. One reason for this was military necessity, it being desirable that the enemy should be kept as long as possible in ignorance of the fact that it was the Canadian Corps who had pierced the centre before Amiens.

London, Aug. 30—"East and northeast of Bapaume our operations are proceeding satisfactorily, in spite of increased hostile resistance," says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight. "Hard fighting occurred on the greater part of this front, and a number of counter-attacks were made by the enemy." The statement continues: "Our troops entered Riencourt-Les-Bapaume and Bancourt, where they have been actively engaged with the enemy throughout the day. They captured Frontcourt and Vaux-Vracourt, taking a number of prisoners, and have reached the western outskirts of Beugny. At Ecourt-St. Mein the enemy is still maintaining an obstinate defence, closely pressed by our troops, which have taken a number of prisoners in this locality. The enemy defenses between Hendeourt and Haucourt have been captured, together with the larger village and several hundred prisoners. South of Bapaume our troops have maintained vigorous pressure upon the enemy and

have gained ground. We have made progress east and northeast of Clercy, and in this sector have taken 800 prisoners. In the Lys sector the enemy is continuing his withdrawal, closely followed by our troops. Bailleul is again in our possession."

There has been no abatement in the strength of the offensive the British, French and American troops are throwing against the German armies from Arras to the region of Soissons. And as yet there is no indication that it is the purpose of the seemingly demoralized enemy to turn about and face their aggressors or to offer more resistance for the present than through the activities of strong rearguards. Not alone have the Allied troops all over the battlefield from Arras to Soissons gained further important terrain, but to the north the British have advanced their line materially in the famous Lys sector—and apparently without much effort on the part of the foe to restrain them. Of greater significance than any of the other victories achieved in Friday's fighting is the gain of the French, with whom Americans are brigaded in this general sector, north of Soissons.

London, Sept. 1—Mont Kemmel the famous stronghold southwest of Ypres, which was the scene of terrific fighting during the German offensive in Flanders late in April, has been captured by the British, according to advices from the front. Mount St. Quentin, a mile and a half north of Peronne, has been taken by Field Marshal Haig's men. French troops made a small advance on the Ailette River and in that neighborhood occupying the southern outskirts of the wood, 500 yards southwest of Coye Le Chateau. In the Lys salient the British hold La Coutré and Lestrem and are west of Doulen at Noolboom. Field Marshal Haig's forces also have progressed a mile and a half east of Bailleul. British troops have taken Mont De Lile and Kemmel Hill. The British troops which captured Mont St. Quentin are now moving in the direction of Bassau.

London, Sept. 1—Twelve hundred German Mutineers have joined forces with an armed peasant body and attacked the German forces in the region of Dymers, according to a Russian wireless despatch received here today from Moscow.

Vladivostok, Sept. 1—By the Associated Press.—Entente allied forces and Czech Slovak troops have attacked the Bolshevik red guard on the Ussuri river front and have driven the enemy back for a distance of fifteen miles. Prisoners were taken and booty was captured by the Allied forces.

Amsterdam, August 31—A remarkable demonstration is reported to have taken place in Berlin. The report was spread that the military authorities had decided to raise military age limit. This began the trouble in the poorer quarters, particularly in the Moabit district, for in this district of Berlin, which might be called the Tower Hamlets or Bermandsey of London, there had circulated the report that the upper classes would be released from service. Reports of the decision were received with anger and dismay, the crowds, mostly women and old men, assembled in the streets and noisily discussed the matter under the eye of the police. However, the crowds melted away and the people returned to their homes or went to cafes. But at the latter place the pictures of the Kaiser, Crown Prince Hindenburg and Ludendorff were taken from the walls and thrown from the windows into the street. For some minutes there was a rain of pictures of Germany's military great ones poured from Berlin's private and public houses. Outdoor people gave vent to their feelings by trampling the pictures under foot, and some who lingered rather too long were arrested. (Continued on page 3.)

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Women's Linen, Shantung, Taffeta and Satin Suits

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Final Clearance of Smart Serge Suits \$29

Table listing suit prices: Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$35.00 for... \$25.00, Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$45.00 for... 29.00, Ladies' Black and White Check Coats \$9.00 for... 6.75, Ladies' Colored Tweed Coats \$16.00 for... 12.00, Ladies' Covert Cloth Coat \$24.00 for... 18.00, Ladies' Velour Cloth Coat \$35.00 for... 25.00, Ladies' White Wash Skirts... 1.25

August 7, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 2.) For an hour the street cleaners were busy sweeping the tatters of thousands of gandy oleographs, a spectacle enjoyed by onlookers from many windows in Berlin.

New York Sept. 3.—Last advices from the front report that Haig's forces have literally smashed the German front from Arras to Peronne over a front of thirty miles. The southern portion of the famous Drocourt-Queant Switch Line, which has been heralded as the impregnable bulwark of German defense in the north, has given way under the violence of the British onslaught over its entire front from the Scarpe river to Queant a distance of ten miles and Monday night saw the Canadian and English troops who carried out the manoeuvre, hard after the defeated enemy some three miles to the eastward. Thousands of prisoners have been taken from the strongly resisting enemy who at last accounts was fighting violently as he gave ground toward Canal Nord. By this victory seemingly is ended the maintenance of the Hindenburg line to the south of which the British are gradually approaching.

Over its entire front, already thoroughly outfanked on the north, and with the French well upon the southern base, military necessity apparently will require that Germans relinquish the Hindenburg fortification and resign their front from Flanders to Rheims, to avoid disaster at the hands of their now swiftly moving antagonists. Already roads to Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin are thoroughly invested by the British and the French armies, while north of Soissons the French and Americans are in a position of vantage from which to carry out turning movements which will outflank Laon and the Chemin Des Dames and the Aisne situation of the enemy, viewed from the war maps, is most perilous. There has yet been added to the troubles of the German high command the situation fast developing in Flanders, in the region around Ypres, where the Germans are daily being forced out of positions by the British and American troops. All over this sector, steady progress is being made eastward in the blotting out of the salient that has long existed there.

London Sept. 1.—Southern portion of famous Drocourt-Queant Switch line gives way under violent attack by Canadian and English troops from Scarpe River to Queant, distance of virtually ten miles—boys from Dominion pursuing the enemy. Thousands of prisoners and many more villages captured—Hindenburg line menace is no more and Germans will have to make new alignments to save their armies—Americans do good work in attacks in Flanders. Over a front of thirty miles from the region of Arras to Peronne Field Marshal Haig's forces have literally smashed the German front. The southern portion of the famous Drocourt-Queant switch line which had been heralded as the impregnable bulwark of the German defence in the north has given way under the violence of the British attack over its entire front from the Scarpe river to Queant, a distance of virtually ten miles, and Monday night saw the Canadian and English troops who carried out the manoeuvre, hard after the defeated enemy some three miles to the eastward. Thousands of prisoners have been taken from the strongly resisting enemy, who at last accounts was fighting violently as he gave ground toward the Canal Du Nord. By this victory seemingly is ended the menace of the Hindenburg line to the south, of which the British are gradually approaching over its entire front. Already thoroughly outfanked on the north and with the French well upon its southern base, military necessity apparently will require that the Germans relinquish the Hindenburg fortifications and resign their front from Flanders to Rheims in order to avert disaster at the hands of their now swiftly moving antagonists.

How Canadians Prepared

How the Canadians were quietly training for the recent offensives at Amiens and Arras, while the Germans were attacking, was told by J. H. Woods, editor of the Calgary Herald, chairman of the party of Canadian newspapermen who returned home on Aug. 28th, after a tour of Great Britain to inspect the British war factories, the Grand Fleet and the front. "As proof of the confidence of the Canadians," Mr. Woods said, "they were rehearsing their crack troops back of the lines, while the enemy was still advancing. From the beginning of June until early in July, the Canadian generals were training their best regiments at the rear for the counter-attack. Famous fighting units were taken from the front while the British were still attacking. By the middle of July these soldiers had been trained to the top notch in the latest war tactics and were held back like hounds on a leash, grumbling and wondering why the world to go for the enemy did not come. When Gen. Currie gave the order the Canadians went for the Huns with a dash and fighting spirit that swept the enemy aside like chaff before the wind."

Further information received at Ottawa emphasizes the brilliancy of the Canadians fighting during this month. According to advices received Ypres, the Somme, Vimy, Passchendaele and other seared and scarred fields where Canadians have fought will lose none of their lustre, but there are features linked with the Canadian's part in the British offensive that undoubtedly make it noteworthy and significant in the annals of the war to date. It is stated, the battle so far has been the most successful the Canadians have fought from the standpoint that in no previous engagement has an advance been so bold and rapid and in none has the factor of surprise been so successfully applied. A summary of the Canadian operations states that the war has not seen before such an extensive co-operation of all the modern arms of tanks, aeroplanes of all types, the different weapons of artillery and infantry employed at one time. It has been the greatest triumph for and the best complement to the organization/staffs concerned. It is noted that for the first time the Canadians and Australians are fighting side by side and proving to be splendid comrades in arms.

It was only a few days before the attack was launched that the Canadians, who were in a sector of the front in the north, received orders to move. Under cover of darkness the divisions were brought southward. During the day they rested and kept under cover in woods and villages some distance behind the front. The move was wonderfully executed when the number of trains necessary to move a division are considered and the tons of supplies of all kinds to meet the multifarious needs of a division in one day. The Canadian fighting troops were assembled on the night of August 7th. That night every officer and man received his rations at the usual time and mail was delivered and despatched. The complex problem of administration and organization were carried out perfectly. As an evidence of the rapidity of advance it is stated that twenty minutes after the attack commenced the first batch of prisoners, numbering several hundred, were being escorted to the Canadian Corps cage. One hour and forty minutes after the attack commenced field guns had dashed forward and were in action three miles beyond the German front line. By this time half a dozen villages had been captured. Among the notable places that fell soon after the show opened were Hangard Wood and the village of Hangard. It was here that the French beat off several counter-attacks and held the Germans in their advance on Amiens. The wood was the nearest point to the city. At Marcelcave some batteries of heavy howitzers were found idle, their crews having evidently retired a few hours before to nearby dugouts to rest. They were found asleep and among them were a

Local and Other Items

The end of the first day saw all our objectives taken on schedule time which meant an advance of 14,000 yards, a total of 6,000 prisoners and over 100 field guns and heavy quantities of booty, hundreds of machine guns and with a total of Hun dead running into four figures. By night of the second day another 4,000 yards had been reclaimed. On the third day the Canadians advanced another 4,000 yards and by the fourth day had increased the number of prisoners to 8,143. In one village captured, the Canadians captured a well-stocked canteen containing a quantity of Canadian and American canned fruit, wines, cigars, cigarettes, etc. In the building adjoining was a shoe-maker's shop with a boot on the last and the tools just as they had been left on the bench.

The U. S. Congress has enacted the man-power bill bringing within the army draft all male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, and sent it to President Wilson for his signature.

The Canadian troops destined for service in Siberia will, it is understood, be mobilized at either Vancouver or Victoria. The choice between the cities has not been made, nor has the date of mobilization been set.

Reports so far received at Ottawa indicate, it is understood, that in the neighborhood of 10,000 men took advantage of the proclamation granting an amnesty to deserters and defaulters under the Military Service Act. These men have reported for service and will escape punishment for their failing to do so before.

William D. Hayward the "uncrowned King of the Industrial Workers of the World" and fourteen of his chief aides in the conspiracy to overturn the American war programme, were sentenced to twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, by Federal Judge K. M. Landis, at Chicago, on Aug. 30.

The Metropolitan police of London, famous throughout the world for its efficiency, discipline and devotion to duty, struck at midnight Sunday. According to the Press Association they demanded wages, recognition of the union and reinstatement of a discharged man who has been active in union affairs.

The C. N. R. crop report covering territory served by its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the week ending August 24, shows out of 214 places reporting 108 cutting wheat, 11 oats and 20 barley. A number of points report cutting delayed on account of rain. Twenty-six agents report the crop in their sections as considerably improved over previous estimates.

A total registration of considerably in excess of 5,000,000, including several hundred thousand men trained in agriculture but at present otherwise engaged, is the showing of the interior report of the Registration Board which, under the direction of Senator Robertson, took a manpower registration of Canada on Saturday, June 22. P. E. Island has 25,395 males and 28,294 females.

Ottawa advices state that a discovery that will prove of untold value to the Allies, has been made thirty miles north of Maple Creek in an immense deposit of potash sodium sulphate and epsom salts. The deposit was discovered in the dried up bed of an old lake, and the work of getting it out will amount to practically nothing. Professor McLaren, of the Saskatchewan university, has examined the minerals and pronounced them perfect. While expert engineers have estimated the deposit at seventy million tons.

Winnipeg advices of August 27th, contained this information: "Wheat cutting in Manitoba is in full swing and the crop outlook in the central part of the state gives promise of a considerably greater yield than has been expected," said J. D. McGregor, of the Canada Food Board, in an interview today. He had just returned from a trip in the western part of the province. "The rains during the filling season not only increased the yield of wheat," continued Mr. McGregor "but improved the quality of the grain as well. From Township 12, north, the crop is good, and from there south through the central part of the province it is even better. There has been sufficient labor so far, but more men will be needed from now on."

H. Tom, proprietor of the Paris Cafe, 15 Notre Dame St. Quebec City, has been ordered to close his restaurant for a period of seven days, commencing August 31st, for manufacturing and retailing ice cream contrary to the Order of the Canada Food Board.

A German submarine disguised with canvas funnel and stack as a destroyer recently shelled a passenger steamer bound for South America, 50 miles off the Virginia coast, raining shrapnel on her decks for two hours, according to a story brought to a Canadian port Saturday night by passengers arriving on a British steamer.

Local and Other Items

The latest war news is the best yet; the Germans have abandoned all the principal points along the whole line. The Hindenburg line has been broken; Arras, Peronne and Lens have been taken by the Allies, and the way is opened to Douai and Cambrai. In these great victories the brave Canadians have taken an important part.

The U. S. Congress has enacted the man-power bill bringing within the army draft all male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, and sent it to President Wilson for his signature.

The Canadian troops destined for service in Siberia will, it is understood, be mobilized at either Vancouver or Victoria. The choice between the cities has not been made, nor has the date of mobilization been set.

Reports so far received at Ottawa indicate, it is understood, that in the neighborhood of 10,000 men took advantage of the proclamation granting an amnesty to deserters and defaulters under the Military Service Act. These men have reported for service and will escape punishment for their failing to do so before.

William D. Hayward the "uncrowned King of the Industrial Workers of the World" and fourteen of his chief aides in the conspiracy to overturn the American war programme, were sentenced to twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, by Federal Judge K. M. Landis, at Chicago, on Aug. 30.

The Metropolitan police of London, famous throughout the world for its efficiency, discipline and devotion to duty, struck at midnight Sunday. According to the Press Association they demanded wages, recognition of the union and reinstatement of a discharged man who has been active in union affairs.

The C. N. R. crop report covering territory served by its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the week ending August 24, shows out of 214 places reporting 108 cutting wheat, 11 oats and 20 barley. A number of points report cutting delayed on account of rain. Twenty-six agents report the crop in their sections as considerably improved over previous estimates.

A total registration of considerably in excess of 5,000,000, including several hundred thousand men trained in agriculture but at present otherwise engaged, is the showing of the interior report of the Registration Board which, under the direction of Senator Robertson, took a manpower registration of Canada on Saturday, June 22. P. E. Island has 25,395 males and 28,294 females.

Ottawa advices state that a discovery that will prove of untold value to the Allies, has been made thirty miles north of Maple Creek in an immense deposit of potash sodium sulphate and epsom salts. The deposit was discovered in the dried up bed of an old lake, and the work of getting it out will amount to practically nothing. Professor McLaren, of the Saskatchewan university, has examined the minerals and pronounced them perfect. While expert engineers have estimated the deposit at seventy million tons.

Winnipeg advices of August 27th, contained this information: "Wheat cutting in Manitoba is in full swing and the crop outlook in the central part of the state gives promise of a considerably greater yield than has been expected," said J. D. McGregor, of the Canada Food Board, in an interview today. He had just returned from a trip in the western part of the province. "The rains during the filling season not only increased the yield of wheat," continued Mr. McGregor "but improved the quality of the grain as well. From Township 12, north, the crop is good, and from there south through the central part of the province it is even better. There has been sufficient labor so far, but more men will be needed from now on."

H. Tom, proprietor of the Paris Cafe, 15 Notre Dame St. Quebec City, has been ordered to close his restaurant for a period of seven days, commencing August 31st, for manufacturing and retailing ice cream contrary to the Order of the Canada Food Board.

A German submarine disguised with canvas funnel and stack as a destroyer recently shelled a passenger steamer bound for South America, 50 miles off the Virginia coast, raining shrapnel on her decks for two hours, according to a story brought to a Canadian port Saturday night by passengers arriving on a British steamer.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold, by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Wednesday, the Second day of October, 1918, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Forty-four, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the Southern side of the road leading from Lower Rollo Bay to Souris West, at the Eastern boundary of a piece of land formerly held by Gabriel Deagle, and now in the possession of Moses Broe, and running thence East along said road seven chains and ninety links; thence according to the magnetic north of 1764 South 28°30' West Seven chains and seventy-two links; thence South Fifty-six degrees west parallel with the South-eastern boundary of the said piece of land in possession of Moses Broe to the Gulf Shore; thence Northwestwardly along said shore to the aforesaid Southern boundary of land in possession of Moses Broe, and thence along said boundary North 56° East Twenty-three chains and thirty links and North 28°30' East four chains and thirty links to the place of commencement, having a breadth at right angles of four chains and thirty links and an average length of twenty-nine chains, and containing Twelve acres of land, a little more or less.

The above Sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Second day of August, A. D. 1915, and made between Peter Warner of Souris West, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Truckman, and Josephine Warner, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, and because of default having been made in the interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to A. F. McQuaid, Solicitor, Souris. Dated this Twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1918. HENRY DINGWELL, Mortgagee.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th September, 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. 6 from Cardigan, 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 Cardigan, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Ottawa, August 26, 1918. Sept. 4, 1918—21

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th September, 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. 6 from Cardigan, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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September 24th-28th, 1918

P. E. Island EXHIBITION!

AT CHARLOTTETOWN

OPEN TO ALL CANADA

Over \$10,000 in Prizes

The Biggest Program of Horse Races Ever Seen on Any Island Track

\$4,100 in Purses

5 Days' Racing 5

TEN CLASSES

Special Attractions

The Best Acts are Booked to Amuse the Spectators in Front of Grand Stand.

Live Stock Entries except Poultry, close September 13th.

All other Entries close the 17th September.

The Fastest Horses from all over the Provinces Are Coming

The Largest Attendance in the History of Prince Edward Island Exhibitions is anticipated. Make your arrangements early.

For Prize List and all other information write to the Secretary.

Frank R. Heartz President.

G. R. Smallwood Sec'y-Treasurer.

August 28, 1918—41

Department of Agriculture, July 52th, 1918.

Field Crop Competition.

The competition in fields of standing grain which has been carried on by the Department of Agriculture for a past number of years, is to be conducted again for this season on a system similar to last year. Since the inauguration of this Competition the improvement in the grain crops of the Province has been remarkable. The objects of such work can be enumerated as follows:— To stimulate an interest in the production of pure, clean seed of the best varieties of our farm crops, to encourage and assist those who are engaged in growing seed grain, to show the value of seed selection and the proper cultivation of the soil, and to direct the attention of the general farming public to the value of clean seed and better methods of cultivation.

The acceptance of all the objects is becoming more general as the work becomes more established. With the increase of entries and a better fulfilment of the objects, the trade for seed grain has grown, both within and beyond the provincial limits.

As a means of insuring a reliable stand of grain, the grower must keep in touch with the treatment of the seed and the soil, and it is encouraging to note that with each year a greater number of competitors are showing an interest in the selection of seed; the purity of the variety; the treatment of seed for smut; and the detailed work that must be undertaken to insure the highest degree of efficiency.

COMPETITIONS

Three competitions are held in each County, in each of which the following cash prizes are offered:—

Table with 15 columns representing different crop categories and their respective prize amounts.

West Prince shall include the First Electoral District and Lots 7 and 8. East Prince shall include the Fourth and Fifth Electoral District and Lot 18. Middle Prince shall include the remainder of Prince County.

West Queen's shall include the First Electoral District and Lot 13. Middle Queen's shall include that part of Queen's County lying north and west of the Hillsborough River, not included in West Queen's. South Queen's shall include that part of Queen's County lying south and east of the Hillsborough River.

East King's shall include Lots 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 55 and 56. South King's shall include Lots 59, 61, 63, 64 and Georgetown Royalty. West King's shall include the remainder of King's County.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 1. A field of oats shall consist of at least five acres; of wheat at least three acres, and of barley at least two acres.
2. An entry fee of one dollar will be charged, if only one kind of grain is entered, and an additional fee of fifty cents for each additional kind of grain.
3. The entry fee must be sent in with the entry.
4. Entries should be made to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, or to J. Leslie Tennant, District Representative, Summerside, and should arrive not later than August 20th.
5. No field will be judged unless the entry fee is paid before the time of judging.
6. Members of the Banner Oat Club should have all fields from which grain for seed will be sold properly inspected while standing.
7. Members of the C.S.G.A. are requested to enter a field in the competition.
8. Competitors should give the Department at least one week's notice when the fields will be ready to cut.
9. Members of the Banner Oat Club and the Canadian Seed Growers Association are asked to notify the Department of the amount of grain they wish inspected in the fields.

CARTER'S

Feed and Grain Store

We carry large stocks of

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

LOWEST PRICES

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Carter & Co., Ltd

Seed Warehouse, Queen Street

Live Stock Breeders.

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various livestock for sale including calves, bulls, and pigs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Excelsior

Written for the Catholic Bulletin by Dr. James Henderson. When everything is peaceable and everything is right. When the world is not a-frowning and your neighbor's acting white.

There seems a pile of pleasure just in trying to exist. When the world is bright and cheerful and Your cares are all dismissed. 'Tis a grimmy sort of comfort when we snicker at some pain

Her Face

(Mary Catherine Crowley, in The Ave Maria.)

"You will be glad to know, dear Aunt," Ida's pen ran on, "that more than a year ago Jack began to go regularly to Mass on Sundays, and now sometimes I go with him. It came about through the picture of his mother that you gave him. When we settled in our own little home, Jack chose as a place for the photograph the centre table, in the living-room. It was always before him when he came home in the evenings; and from seeing it he began to speak of her,—of what she used to do, how she brought up her children, and so forth. I suppose the frequent recurrence to those old days and the recalling of his mother's teaching was like her voice urging him; for after a while he began to go to church. And, then, one day when he returned he told me he had attended to what he called his 'Easter duty.' No doubt you will understand.

"That is all, except—oh, yes! Jack wanted to have the baby christened; but I must admit, I put off the matter from week to week. One afternoon, however, a terrific thunderstorm came up over the city. The lightning struck and burned a house not far from ours, and I thought we should not escape with our lives. As I moved about the sitting-room wondering which corner would be the safest place to sit with baby, I happened to glance at the picture of Jack's mother. No doubt I imagined it, but she seemed to look at me reproachfully. Well, then and there I made up my mind. When Jack came home that night I told him I would have the baby ready so that he may have the baptism the next day. And it was done. Mary Ann, the Irish nurse, going with him. So I am afraid Mary Ann is the godmother; for in spite of all the delay, there was not time to ask you.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes buncches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGowan, Woodstock, Ont.

Italian People Charm

Travellers in Italy have frequently dwelt upon the sterling qualities of the people as shown in their piety, their love of art and literature, and their strict adherence to the essentials of faith in spite of frequent lapses in non-essential matters. The traveller who tells of plain fishermen reciting their Dante and Torquato Tasso vouches for the living union between the people and their art and literature. Now comes a chaplain, to whom the Italian people seem ever so strange, but who needs must admire the basic religious convictions and the piety of the Italian peasants.

A British chaplain, writing from the Italian front to the London Tablet, thinks that "Italy is rather a nice place," though not then seen at its best. He then proceeds to give the following observations on the people:

"Up in these parts the peasant folk are very religious—from every little barn of a farmhouse one hears grandfathers and grandies chanting away at the family rosary as night gets in—many of them rush into Mass from the neighboring fields every morning at the sound of my church bell, and positively demoralized me in the early days by the audible fervour of their prayers. The women and children are miraculously industrious from rise to set of sun—but the lord of creation proves his manhood by a more than average daily dose of 'dolce far niente.'"

"There is something of the democratic and cultured Athenians about these Italian soldiers and farmers and road menders—not in the extremely leisureed way in which they tackle a job, nor in the dense growth of their moustaches, nor in the 'brassard' which they all wear on their arms (implying as it does that they are—heaven knows why—indispensable) but rather in their love of an argument. They simply curl me up with laughter to see them at it—hands, eyes, nose lips, all co-ordinating in a positively miraculous focus of eloquence, and the contemptuous disdain they can throw into their voices and the way they round off a rolling period with a gurgling and a spit right across the road! Demosthenes couldn't have polished Aeschines off more sublimely!

"They have, I fear, a painful habit of cutting short these little affairs with a pocketknife stab in the 'basso ventre'; but in a highly emotional and sensitive people one must expect this, and the poor boy I saw yesterday (with a protruding intestine) just as he was about to receive the anaesthetic felt no bitterness against the dealer of the blow below the belt. 'Ognuno deve morir' (every-one must die), he said, in a rather touching access of self-piety, and when I asked him to make

BUILD UP In spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help.

an act of contrition with the second half of 'Our Father' (which they all say in Latin in Italy), the way he threw his whole palpitating soul into 'Sicut et nos dimittimus made me feel very humble. He is still alive, but in a bad way."

The influence of religion on the lives of these "highly emotional and sensitive people" has been most marked. Visitors to Italian cities may tell a different tale, but in the country, where good influence are not so readily counteracted by evil ones, the wholesome workings of the Faith on the lives and habits of the people are as evident as they are in Spain.

The Last Day of Last of The Signers

Come to the window old man. Come and look your last upon this beautiful earth. The day is dying, the year is dying, you are dying; so light, and lead and life mingle in one common death as they shall mingle in one resurrection.

Clad in a dark morning gown that reveals the outline of his tall form, now bent with age, once so beautiful in its erect manhood, rises a man from his chair, which is covered with pillows, and totters to the window, spreading forth his thin white hands. Did you ever see an old man's face that combines all the sweetness of childhood with the vigor of mature intellect? Snow white hair, in waving flakes, around a high open brow, eyes that gleam with clear light; a mouth moulded in an expression of benignity, almost divine!

It is the 14th of November, 1832; the hour is sunset and the man Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last of the Signers. Ninety-five years of age, a weak and trembling old man, he has summoned all his strength, and gone along the carpeted chamber, to the window, his dark gown contrasted with the purple curtains. He is the last! Of the noble 56 who, in the Revolution stood forth undismayed by the axe or the gibbet, their mission the freedom of an age, the salvation of a country, he alone remains. One by one the pillars have crumbled from the roof of the temple, and now the last, a trembling column, glows in the sunlight as it is about to sink in to the night of the grave there is a glorious hope. His memory will live, not only in the presence of God but on the tongues and in the hearts of millions. The band in which he counts one can never be forgotten. The last? As the venerable man stands before us the declining day imparts a warm flush to his face and surrounds his brow with a halo of light. His lips move without sound; he is recalling the scenes of the Declaration; he is murmuring the names of his brothers in the good work.

All gone but him! Upon the woods, dyed with the rainbow of the closing year; upon the stream, darkened by masses of shadows; upon the home peeping out from among the leaves falls mellowing the last light of the declining day. He will never see the sun rise again. He feels that the silver cord is slowly, gently loosening; he knows the golden bowl is crumbling at the fountain's brink. But death comes on him as a sleep, as a pleasant dream, as a kiss from beloved lips. He feels that the land of his birth has become a mighty people and thanks God that he was permitted to behold its blossoms of hope ripen into full life. In the recess near the window you behold an altar of prayer; above it, glowing in the fading light, the image of Jesus seems smiling, even in agony, around that death chamber. The old man turns aside from the window. Tottoring on, he kneels beside the altar, his long dark robe drooping over the floor. He reaches forth his white hands, he raises his eyes to the face of the Crucified. There, in the sanctity of an old man's last prayer, we will leave him. There, where, amid the deepening shadows, glows the image of the Saviour; there, where the light falls over the mild face, the waving hair and the tranquil eyes of the aged patriarch!

—George Lippard.

MOTHER AND CHILD VERY LOW WITH DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is one of the worst forms of bowel complaint. It comes on suddenly, the pains in the bowels become intense, the discharges occur with great rapidity, and are very often accompanied by blood, and the action on the system so weakening that its termination often proves fatal.

When the bowels get loosened up in this way, and you wish to check the unnatural discharges without bringing on constipation, there is only one remedy to use, and that is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mr. W. J. Metcalfe, Tofield, Alta., writes: "I wish to state that we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry with good results. I can say that it can't be beat. It saved my wife and little boy last summer, when they were very low with dysentery. We always have a bottle of it in the house, and would not be without it if it cost five dollars a bottle."

"Dr. Fowler's" is not an experiment but a tried and proven remedy that has been used in Canada for the past 72 years. There are many cheap imitations and substitutes of this sterling remedy on the market. Beware of them and accept only the original when you get it, as these cheap no-name, no-reputation, so-called strawberry compounds may be dangerous to your health. The genuine is put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35c.

Keep On Laughing

It has been suggested in this country that the press and platform confine themselves to serious things; that anything with a smile in it be banished as not in keeping with the carnage and privation of War. It is also pointed out Paderewski has ceased to play his beloved instrument because of the suffering and despair in his native Poland. Harry Lauder, whose son, serving in a Scotch regiment, gave his life for Britain, has stopped making people laugh and now is preaching to them. One day when Lincoln's cabinet met the President asked one of the members if he had read Nasby's latest. Mr. Stanton— austere, stern, dignified—took the President to task, saying he ought to be thinking of sterner things.

Agitated Old Man—Quick! My daughter is drowning. Save her and she shall be your wife. Blase Person—Wait till a wave rolls her over; I want to see her face.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA

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

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

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.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Heart Palpitated, Had Dizzy Spells. Could Not Work For 3 Months. Palpitation of the heart is one of the most common of all heart troubles, and many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, become weak, worn, and miserable, have weak and dizzy spells, their nerves become unstrung and they cannot sleep.

Whenever there is any weakness of the heart, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will strengthen it, and build up a strong healthy system. Mrs. Walter Grieve, Apsey, Ont., writes: "I had been run down and doctors told me I was anemic, but did not help me with their medicines. I could not sleep nights, my heart palpitated so, and I could not eat. I used to have such dizzy spells I would have to go to bed. I was not able to do my work for eight months. A cousin of mine had taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and told me what they had done for her. I took eight boxes of them, and now I am able to help every day with the work. I am so thankful to tell others what they have done for me, so that they may try this great and wonderful remedy. I hope this may prove good to some one who is suffering the way I did." Price 50c. Ask all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island. W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. Physician & Surgeon 105 Kent Street. J. D. Stewart Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. NEWSON SLOGK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown N. Money to Loan on Real Estate Dec 13, 1916-7/17. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. Job Printing Done at The Herald Office

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) \$3.65 a pair and up White Pumps, Sneakers, Oxfords, all kinds. For Men Canvas Shoes, Sneakers, 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. NAME ADDRESS BREED AGE Geo. Anheer Montague Ayrshire bull calves (3 yrs, 8 mos) Wm. Aitken Lower Montague Ayrshire Bulls (3 yrs, 6 mos) M. McManus New Haven Shorthorn Bull (5 years) W. F. Weeks Fredericton " " (2 years) David Reid Victoria Cross " " (2 years) Ramsay Auld West Covehead " " calf Frank Halliday Eldon 6 Yorkshire Pigs (5 weeks) Ramsay Auld West Covehead Yorkshire Hog (2 years) J.A.E. McDonald Little Pond Duroc Jersey Boar (2 years) 5 " Sows (4 weeks)

Are You Far Sighted? Must you hold the book or paper at arm's length to get the proper focus. If so, you will be "far sighted" in a proper sense if you come to us at once for a remedy.

Change of Time Commencing Friday, June 28th, 1918, and until further notice, the Car Ferry Prince Edward Island will be withdrawn from service between Borden and Tormentine, and the S.S. Northumberland will be placed on the Summerside-Pt. 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 5.35 p.m., leave Summerside 8.45 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 11.10 p.m. Leave Borden 6.20 a.m., arrive Emerald 7.20 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.15 a.m. Leave Charlottetown 12.15 p.m., arrive Summerside 4.10 p.m., leave Summerside 6.10 p.m., arrive Emerald Jct. 7.20 p.m., leave Emerald Jct. 9.45 p.m., on arrival of night train from Summerside and arrive Borden 10.45 p.m. Trains between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Charlottetown will continue to run as at present. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 3, 1918.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 5th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Cherry Valley, P. E. Island from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Cherry Valley, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WEBER, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 3, 1918. June 29, 1916-21. 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 14, 1918.