

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 50



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, who has at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may be considered a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency of Sub-Agency for "homestead." Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homestead may be secured on a quarter-section as a pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent, and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent in certain conditions. A settler after obtaining a homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency's Office (but no Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward		Down.		ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.		Trains Inward Read Up	
Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55	11.10	10.20	8.50
5.20	1.48	7.40	" Hunter River	10.46	10.10	8.50	7.45
6.05	2.50	8.13	" Emerald Jct.	10.09	9.40	7.40	7.45
6.50	3.30	8.40	" Kensington	9.37	9.10	6.50	7.45
7.20	4.10	9.05	Arr. Summerside	9.10	8.45	6.10	7.45
8.50	12.20	Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.50	5.35			
9.48	2.10	" Port Hill	" 7.54	3.56			
10.37	3.57	" O'Leary	" 7.05	2.36			
11.18	5.07	" Alberton	" 6.19	1.17			
11.55	6.05	Arr. Tignish	Dep. 5.45	12.15			
		Tues. and Thurs. P.M.	Tues. and Thurs. P.M.	Tues. and Thurs. P.M.			
7.50	9.45	9.45	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr. 9.35	7.35		
8.40	10.35	10.35	Arr. Cape Traverse	9.00	6.45		
		Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.			
3.20	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.00	6.10			
4.30	8.50	" Mount Stewart	" 8.50	4.30			
4.57	9.27	" Morell	" 8.22	3.35			
5.17	9.57	" St. Peter's	" 8.00	3.00			
6.20	11.30	Arr. Souris	Dep. 7.00	1.35			
		P.M.	Arr. Elmira	Dep. 5.40			
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		
4.30	9.05	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.50	4.10			
5.19	10.55	" Cardigan	" 7.53	2.54			
5.40	11.35	" Montague	" 7.38	2.25			
6.15	11.55	Arr. Georgetown	Dep. 6.50	1.40			
		Sat. only P.M.	Daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. A.M.	Sat. only P.M.			
3.10	8.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.10	9.45			
4.25	9.55	" Vernon River	" 8.27	8.31			
5.55	11.30	Arr. Murray Harbor	Dep. 6.30	7.00			

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

## Catholic Church Architecture

(By Mr. John T. Comes.)

At the parish meeting of St. Luke's Church held in the K. C. hall in St. Paul, Monday evening, November 5, Mr. John T. Comes, the eminent architect, of Pittsburgh, delivered the following address on "Catholic Architecture". It is a great privilege to be back here in St. Paul where I spent a great portion of my life, and it is a much greater privilege to have been selected to design a Catholic church in one of the finest cities in the city of my youth. No greater honor can come to an architect than to plan and build a worthy church to house a pious congregation and to be the sanctuary of the Most High. My present position reminds me of a medieval custom when the craftsman wandered into foreign lands to educate and perfect himself in his chosen craft, and after the "wanderlust" was satisfied, came back home to produce a work which should be his masterpiece, entitling him to become an independent worker or master and a full-fledged member of his particular craft guild. I, too, have wandered far since leaving St. Paul in 1893 in search of beauty and inspiration for my chosen work and like the craftsman of old I come to lay the fruits of my study and experience before you—the people of my former home, of whom I cherish a pleasant memory.

I sincerely appreciate the honor and responsibility that has come to me, and in the sketches submitted to your committee and the Most Rev. Archbishop, part of which I hope to illustrate this evening, I have endeavored to solve your church building problem from every point of view: viz. of design, construction, practicality, and economy. Whether or not I have succeeded is for those in authority to judge.

Before showing the picture of your church, let us briefly examine what a true Catholic church building should be, so that we may all be in harmony as far as the principles are concerned at least. First of all, a Catholic church is not simply a meeting house or auditorium for the congregation of the faithful; it is that to be sure, but it is much more than that. It is nothing less than the dwelling place of God on earth in the holy tabernacle of the altar. It is more than the ark of the covenant of the Old Law which was merely a figure or type. It is the house of God himself, a palace of the King of Kings, where he holds daily receptions to all who come to Him and acknowledge Him as Master. In the noble purpose lies the reason and justification for the expenditure of time and money on the art and architecture of a Catholic church.

The key to the meaning of the intensely interesting history of Catholic art and architecture lies therefore in its holy purpose and the devotion Catholics have for their faith. No wonder that the ancient world was ransacked for precious stones, marbles, gold and jewels, and artists were called from distant lands to fittingly adorn the temples of such a high destiny. You know that the Old World is covered with a white robe of churches, monuments of Catholic faith and sacrifice, tributes of the creature to the Creator, and thank offerings for graces and mercies received. Human pride may have had a small share in their erection, but the dynamic force back of all Catholic art and architecture has ever been that and its attendant arts will never of religion, which prompted the highest aspirations and perfections which they are dedicated until the art of architecture that the "Lamp of Truth" illuminates world has ever known. Our American Catholic architecture has the artist. As Luckin pertinently been severely criticized admittedly remarks: "If there were no other with some justification, but it is cause for the failures which have not fair to compare American marked every great occasion for Catholic achievements in the field architectural exertion, these petty of architecture with those of Europe, dishonesty would be enough to ope. It must be remembered that account for all. It is the first the Church is not yet out of her step and not the least toward pioneer and missionary days and gladness to do away with these; the need is still great in every day, because evidently and

partition of missionary enterprise. Conditions of such stress do not make for the flowering of a great art. Yet within the last decade or so Catholics have risen to positions of prominence, culture and wealth, resulting in the erection of more artistic church buildings and more in accord with Catholic tradition and the laws of construction and design.

The second object of art in Catholic church building, is to arouse the religious emotions of the faithful through the instruments of painting, sculpture, architecture, music and ceremony. In order to convey reverence for the house of God the art must of necessity be impregnated with the spirit of true religion. True Catholic art must not only be good art as such conforming to all aesthetic principles, but it must be religious and Catholic art as well. If it is the former merely and not the latter, it must fail in its main purpose. Just as the spirit of the Church is at variance with the spirit of the world so must her art be differentiated from that of the world. This is why we have special church music and why secular and operatic music has been banished from the choir. It is obvious therefore that the design and plan of the Catholic church cannot follow that of a theatre or a picture auditorium, no matter how cozy and comfortable they are, and yielding as they do an unobstructed view to every part of the interior. Shall we have columns in our churches or not, to instance only one question? If the true nature of church building is ignored and considered simply from the standpoint of an auditorium, and not a sacred temple then of course columns are a nuisance and should not be tolerated, and the theater or auditorium type would then be frankly admissible. Your sense of reverence, however, for the house of God rejects this idea, as does any type or style that approaches even remotely, that of a public theater or place of entertainment as being entirely unworthy and unsatisfactory as a church. We do not go to a church to be entertained, or to have the ears tickled with operatic music, but to worship God, to get away as far as possible from the influence and impressions of the world, and all that it stands for. That is why the movements for laymen's retreats have become so popular to earnest-minded Catholics; they wish to get away entirely from worldly influences and the false perspective that it creates in our minds of the four last great things. The art of the Church must therefore be distinctive, Catholic to the core, in full harmony with the mind and teachings of the Church.

What then are some of the characteristics of true Catholic architecture? How may we judge it? First of all it must be truthful, sincere, free from shams or affectations in design and construction. It must be expressive of its noble purpose, esthetically, as well as practically. What do we mean by truth in architecture? We mean that all material used in construction or decoration must be in reality what it pretends to be, no more no less. No imitation marble, galvanized iron or other cheap substitutes and shams are allowable. All arches and piers must be of masonry and not hollow shams built up of metal, lath and plaster, and afterwards painted to simulate marble or stone. The Temple of God, the Author of Truth, must be a temple of truth, structurally and artistically. How much more elevated our arts, and how much more ennobling our architecture and its attendant arts will never of religion, which prompted the highest aspirations and perfections which they are dedicated until the art of architecture that the "Lamp of Truth" illuminates world has ever known. Our American Catholic architecture has the artist. As Luckin pertinently been severely criticized admittedly remarks: "If there were no other with some justification, but it is cause for the failures which have not fair to compare American marked every great occasion for Catholic achievements in the field architectural exertion, these petty of architecture with those of Europe, dishonesty would be enough to ope. It must be remembered that account for all. It is the first the Church is not yet out of her step and not the least toward pioneer and missionary days and gladness to do away with these; the need is still great in every day, because evidently and

easily in our power. We may not be able to always command good, or beautiful, or inventive architecture, but we can command an honest architecture; the meagerness of poverty may be pardoned, the sternness of utility respected; but what is there but scorn for the meanness of deception? It must be borne in mind that honest architecture and building cannot be achieved without considerable sacrifice. On the one hand, a sacrifice must be made of many personal ideas and predilections; and on the other hand, a liberal offering of money must be made, perhaps involving a sacrifice of some of our cherished luxuries. Repeat the simplest treatment of the humble materials suitable for use in church building, put together lovingly and truthfully, are likely to cost more in thought and money than the shams and subterfuges are now too often looked upon as clever and pretty. And let us be assured that until such multitudinous shams and subterfuges are stamped out of Catholic church architecture, it will never again assert its dignity in the sight of man or its worthiness in the sight of the Great Architect.

To adhere religiously to truth in the building of your church, some of the usual ornate features have been omitted to remain within the cost limit. But all such features omitted have been compensated for, however, in many other ways, as will be shown later on.

Another characteristic of Catholic church is to be found in its esoteric significance (or shall we call it sacramentality?) which runs through all the arrangements and details of Catholic architecture of Christian discipline and is suggested by Christian devotion. It is this sacramentality that is so characteristic of the ancient churches, which distinguishes them from our own. By sacramentality we mean to convey the idea that by the outward and visible form is signified something inward and spiritual; that the material fabric symbolizes, embodies, figures, represents, expresses, answers to, some abstract meaning. Consequently, unless this ideal be true, or be rightly understood, who seeks to build a Christian church may embody a false or incomplete or mistaken ideal, but will not develop the true one. I must be Christian reality, the true expression of a true ideal, which makes Catholic architecture what it is. This Christian reality would call sacramentality, investing that symbolical truthfulness which it has in common with every true expression, with a greater force and holiness, both from the association which this name will give it with those adorable and consummate examples of the same principles, infinitely more developed, and infinitely more holy in the spiritual grace which they signify and convey—the Blessed Sacraments of the Church.

A Catholic church should also have the power to stir the emotions through the media of art and symbolism. Who has not come under the spell of the air of mystery in a real Catholic church, caused by a play of light and shade? Shadowy side aisles and transepts with annexed and partly secluded chapels, the glittering gold peeping from the walls high above, fire flashing colors of the windows dripping jewels from a rainbow as it were; fine proportions of the building and harmonious relations of all its component parts to each other, and the whole blending in a swell of harmony and unity, when united with the solemn music and ceremony of Holy Church, lift us truly beyond and out of the dull mercenary atmosphere of this busy workaday world. One of God's greatest lessons in order is found in the wonderful harmony, unity and variety of the three great natural kingdoms: animal, mineral and vegetable. This important feature of unity and harmony of the furnishings and decorations with the style of the building has been neglected to a great extent in American churches, perhaps more than elsewhere. It has been the

## Severe Headaches CAUSED BY SLUGGISH LIVER.

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Custom in some parts of the country to divorce the architect from the designs of the furnishings; which instead of being the crown of the building and its achievement have often become its unrelenting feature and artistic disgrace. Who has not seen the bad effect of a divided artistic responsibility. If too many cooks spoil the broth, certainly too many leaders in design spoil a church. If we would stop to consider the duties of the architect as we consider the duties of a conductor of a symphony orchestra, no such force of responsibility would occur. The architect must be familiar with all the arts and trades that go to make up his building; he must bring them all into harmony like the musical director who brings harmony and unity out of the various and radically different musical instruments; but also he must bring all to a great height of artistic expression, impossible to achieve if two or more minds clash in the interpretation of the score of the symphony; branted that another orchestral conductor may have a finer interpretation, or another architect may have a greater conception of the work in hand; but once the director or the architect is carefully chosen he must have the freedom to develop his ideas throughout in every detail of the work, subject of course to the important item of cost. Personally, I feel confident of meriting the sustaining support and encouragement of your church committee in executing and carrying to completion—sooner or later—your entire church down to the last and smallest detail. The wall decorations, the windows, altars with their correct appointments, furniture, vestments, organ case, lighting fixtures; in fact every item no matter how small, will receive my careful attention as to its design suitable for its purpose, thereby forming an integral part of the whole. There is just as much harmony and unity, and evidence of God's plan, in the smallest of His creatures as there is in the whole universe, and the same should hold true in the building and furnishing of a Catholic Church.

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.

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

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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.

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## L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12 1917

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Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

Sir Robert Borden's Visit

The outstanding political event in this Province, during the present Dominion election campaign, was the visit to our Province on Thursday last, of Rt. Honorable Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and his cabinet colleagues, Hon. F. E. Carvell. The splendid reception accorded them was worthy of the distinguished visitors, of the positions they occupy and of the occasion of their visit. In the course of his admirable address, Sir Robert laid before his numerous hearers in unmistakable terms the necessity for the Union Government and the purpose for which it was formed. Hon. Mr. Carvell was equally clear and emphatic in explaining the reasons why he and other Liberals joined the Union Government. We have space for only a portion of Sir Robert's great speech.

Sir Robert Borden said: I am very grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, and to those who have joined in this address, for your very kind reference to me and my public work, and also for their appreciation of the labours and responsibilities that have devolved, especially during the past three years, upon the Government and upon myself as Leader of the Government. I felt it a very great honour nearly seventeen years ago when I was selected by the members in the House of Commons of the party which I have led during that period, to take the responsibility of leadership. I felt it still more an honour when, six years ago through the mandate of the people of Canada, I was called upon to form a Government. But today I do indeed feel it a greater honour that I can come before my fellow-countrymen in this time of national peril and danger, not as the Leader of a political party, but as the Leader of a Government which was designed to give, and does give, representation to all those elements in the population, of whatever party they may be, who desire to sustain Canada's effort in this war, and to stand by and support and reinforce the men who are fighting our battles overseas. I do not come before you this afternoon to speak on behalf of the Union Government in respect of any personal consideration pertaining to myself or to my colleagues, or to all of us put together. Those are very insignificant matters, and, indeed, the fortunes of either one party or the other, splendid as their past history may have been, shrink into absolute insignificance compared with the issues which you are called upon presently to determine. I speak, therefore, on behalf of the cause which the Union Government represents, and my first question to you today is: Why should there not be a Union Government in this Country? Is there any one among you who will take the responsibility of saying that, under these conditions which confront our country and the Empire and the whole world today, it would be better to have a party government than a Union Government? Who among you, man or woman, will say that? Not one of you! I have asked that question of many audiences; no one has taken the responsibility of speaking to the contrary. Therefore, so far as the principle of the Union Government is concerned, a principle which has been followed out in every Dominion of this Empire

and in the Mother Country and in many of the Allied Nations—so far as the principle of the Union Government is concerned; I believe you have not got it in the heart of any one of you to deny that it is a good principle. You may, however, assert that the personnel of the Government is not what it ought to be, or that its purpose and policy do not commend themselves to your judgment.

As to the personnel: I asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the month of May last to co-operate with me in the formation of a Government, and although the party which I have had the honor to lead in the past commanded then a majority of about 45 in the House of Commons, I said: "This is no time for arithmetical calculation; let us join in the formation of a Government giving each party a representation in that Government." But after two weeks he declined because he could not accept the principle of compulsory military service; and then I said to those leaders of the Liberal Party who were prepared to join with me: "I am prepared to give you a representation in the Government upon precisely the same basis." Some members of my own party said I was not doing justice to the Conservative Party in making that offer, because they alleged that making a Coalition with only a portion of the Liberal Party, I had no right to give to them the same representation as the Conservative Party; which was staidly behind me. I replied to my friends: "I deem it absolutely useless to attempt the formation of a Union Government in this country unless it is a real Union Government, and therefore I do propose to give to those Liberals who are willing to join in the effort to support the war, equal representation in the Government with me. If my Party is not prepared to support me in that, my party will have to look somewhere else for a Leader, because I see my duty only in one way." (Applause.) The negotiations were long and wearisome, they involved great discouragement. Many prominent men told me a Union Government could not be formed in such a country as this, where party lines are so closely drawn, and men so strongly wedded to their ties and associations with which they have been connected perhaps during a lifetime. It required a great deal of patience. It took five months after I had begun it but I never varied for one moment after I had formed the purpose. I never varied from it for one moment, and to have done so would have meant dishonour to the National Life of Canada. It would have been dishonour to the National Life of Canada. I repeat, and there are few of you here this afternoon who realize that adequately—if, at a time such as this and under such conditions as confront us, the public men of the country had not been large enough to put aside party and personal considerations and join in an earnest effort to give Canada their service when Canada most needed it. I am glad it has been consummated.

As regards its personnel: When Sir John McDonald formed a Union Government before this Confederation was established, I believe there, and only there, Liberals joined it, and yet it was regarded as a Union Government. George Brown, Wm. McDougall and Oliver Mowatt. We have not attempted to form a Union Government on any such basis of equal representation; and it was my purpose to have in the Government the strongest and most representative Liberals that could be found in Canada, from one end of it to the other; and I venture to think that attempt has been successful. Go to my own province of Nova Scotia: A. K. McLean, a strong representative Liberal with twenty years public service behind him, occupying an important position in the Government. Take the neighboring province of New Brunswick: Where will you find a stronger champion of the best Liberalism than Mr. Carvell, who will speak to you this afternoon and who holds the position of Minister of Public Works? Go to Montreal: Mr. Ballantyne could have had a position in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier years ago but did not desire to enter public life. He is now Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service in the present Union Government. In Ontario Mr.

N. W. Rowell put aside leadership in provincial affairs and took the post of President of the Privy Council, which I was glad to yield to him, General Mewburn, another outstanding Liberal, Solicitor General; Hugh Guthrie, seventeen years of public service behind him, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crearar, an outstanding Liberal in Manitoba, Saskatchewan; J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, one of the strongest men of the Liberal Party of Saskatchewan; and in Alberta, Mr. Sifton laid aside the premiership and is now Minister of Customs. Who will now say it is not a Union Government?

I understand that an insidious cry is spread and the motives of these men are attacked. I know how reluctant and how difficult it was for some of them—all of them, I believe—to put aside their party ties. They have not put them aside any more than I have. These men have but one ideal: The ideal of duty; and one purpose: Service to the State. We have formed a No-Party Government and are sitting around the Council Board of Canada today. Not as Liberals or Conservatives, but as Canadians desiring to serve our Country. (Applause.) You might call yourselves the Second Battle Line of Canada. The first is over there in France and Flanders. Is there any thought of Liberal or Conservative among those men fighting your battle over there? Does one man refuse to go over the top because the man on his right is a Conservative or the man on his left a Liberal? There is nothing over there but unity of purpose and effort, and so it ought to be here! And the people of this country will never adequately realize their duty until they put aside party ties and associations and realize that the task before them, before the Empire and before the world is a supremely great task, a supremely difficult task, and that victory cannot be won by dissension and disorganization over the party formulas and shibboleths that have cursed the country in the past! We will not succeed while that spirit animates the country. You want here the same spirit that actuates those men who go over the top hand-in-hand with death whenever their duty calls upon them to do so.

As to the policy of the Union Government: it was formed to throw Canada's full effort into the war, and that purpose will be carried out by the Government as it is formed! (Loud applause.) We are occupied with many matters. As I said last night in Amherst, I do not believe the members of the Government have had ten or twelve days together since the government was formed some weeks ago, because a general election has been forced upon the country against my will and against the will of the majority of the people; forced upon us in war time by conditions which we could not prevent, by any attitude which under the Constitution, we had to give effect to. So here we are with a general election, with a more or less disturbed political condition the ordinary affairs of the country to carry on; the prosecution of the war and all the momentous questions that arise in connection with it; international matters continually coming up and difficult questions in connection with them; and matters of very great domestic concern which disturb public opinion, especially in time of war and to which we ought to have given more attention, if there had been an opportunity, than we have been able to give up to the present time. The Union Government has justified twenty-fold its formation by the work it has already accomplished. First: It has abolished the Patronage List, and the patronage list will never come back. No Government in Canada will ever dare bring it back. Second: It has extended the Civil Service Act to the Outside Service with the result that men shall not be appointed in future to any position in Canada upon the recommendation of a party committee or for party service alone, but solely on the ground of merit by reason of capacity to undertake the duties assigned him. That has come to stay also, and I doubt very much whether any party government could have accomplished this thing. Third: The War Purchasing Commission established by the late Government. All purchases

for the war have been brought through that Commission, and that shall apply to peace as well as war; so that in future all supplies required for the Government will be bought on business basis alone. That has come to stay; no Government will go back to the old system. Fourth: The Income Tax: At the last session we fixed our standards the same as the United States Government. If we put our income tax higher than they have it in the United States we drive capital away from the country, and that ought not to be the purpose of a Government. They afterwards raised their standard upon the higher incomes and we decided our standard on the higher incomes must be raised and it will be raised, at the next session. The War Profits Tax established last session is higher than any in the world.

The use of food for certain purposes: We passed an Order in Council three or four weeks ago declaring that no article capable of being used for food in Canada should be used for the distillation of spirits or the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Excessive profits: There may be men among you who tell you that a Government in time of war has control over certain conditions which inevitably result from war. Let us be perfectly frank with each other. If you withdraw forty million men from productive activity, and if you increase the consumption of the necessities of life as war does, neither the Government of the country, nor all the governments of all the nations of the world combined can bring it to pass that the cost of production of those articles will be the same as before, or that the price at which they can be furnished to the consumer will be the same as before. If any man tells you the contrary to that, he either does not know what he is talking about or the truth is not in his heart. The Government, however, can do certain things; they can prevent combination to increase prices. We passed an Order in Council to that effect a year ago this month. I have heard nothing more of Combinations to increase prices. There is a tendency towards hoarding. We passed an Order in Council against that, and I have heard nothing more of hoarding. Excessive profits made by certain great packing houses. They had precisely the same difficulty in the United States, and I will show you very briefly how Canada led the way to the solution of that question. That question was dealt with by a Committee of the Cabinet—Mr. Rowell, Mr. Carvell, and some Conservative members of the Cabinet. They had to approach the question from every reasonable standpoint and see to it that no step should be taken that would encourage the raising of cattle and hogs, the production of raw material for the packing houses. You will all agree that it would not be desirable in the public interest to discourage that or to drive the packing houses out of business. But it was essential that the profits made by these people in time of war should not be such as to shock the public conscience, and they reached the following conclusion, made public: They decided in the first place that no packing house in the country should regain more than 2 per cent. profit upon its total output in a year. Two per cent. on total annual output might mean an enormous amount. We had to provide another limitation. One packing house made a profit, I believe, of 80 per cent. on its invested capital, but what profit was derived upon 3.5 of a cent per pound on bacon sold overseas and 2.5 of a cent per pound on bacon sold in this country, and the reason why the profit was so large was because the turnover was so enormous. Now the Government cannot alter conditions brought about by a war while thirty or forty million men are withdrawn from productive activity, while the consumption of the necessities of life is so much greater than it is in normal times. Any man who tells you that it can be remedied either does not know of what he is speaking, or else he is not speaking to you the truth as he does know it. But as I have already said, a Government in this country can do some things to remedy conditions brought about by the war. We took this matter up a year ago and I have heard nothing of a combination or raised prices since our Order-in-Council

was passed. The Government provided, first, that a packing house might retain up to 7 per cent. of invested capital;—between 7 and 15 per cent., the packing house may retain half and the other half goes into the public treasury for the benefit of the people of this country. So that the maximum profit of a packing house would be 11 per cent., out of which the house would have to pay, under the War Profits Act, 1 per cent., leaving a net maximum profit to the packing house of 10 per cent. But above 15 per cent. all profit goes into the public treasury for the benefit of the people, so that if a packing house in the future could make so enormous a profit as that which I have mentioned—80 per cent.—the net result, would be 10 per cent. of the profit would be retained by the packing house, while the other 70 per cent. would go into the public treasury to swell the revenues of the country. I venture to think this is the most advanced and progressive legislation in such matters that has been enacted in any country in the world, and I commend it to you, because I think it indicates that notwithstanding the enormous responsibilities and burdens imposed upon the Government of the country when a general election, against my will and the will of the majority of the people of Canada, has been precipitated in this country,—notwithstanding all these burdens and responsibilities, we have given attention to matters of vital domestic concern and have achieved results which ought to commend themselves—and, I believe, do commend themselves—to the judgment of the people of the country as a whole.

Canada's efforts in the war: Shall we give reinforcements now, or have a referendum and a delay of fifteen months? I believe that the action of the Government in August, 1914, was approved, not only by Parliament—unanimously approved there—but by the majority of the people of this country. I sent a telegram to the British Government on the 1st of August, 1914, on return to Ottawa from an interrupted holiday, when I had little opportunity to consult any of my colleagues. I thought I realized the spirit of this country and I sent a message to the British Government to this effect: While Canada earnestly hoped that war would not come, nevertheless, if war did come in this country, the people of this country would stand with the other Dominions and with the Mother Country in that war to the end! (Applause.) And the spirit of the people of Canada, as it was manifested afterwards, made it abundantly plain I had made no mistake. We asked for men—20,000. Thirty-three thousand came? (Applause.) We sent them all overseas, because I realized the need for them would be immediate. You know the record they have made since we went on with the system of voluntary enlistment. The greatest financial authorities in the world said the nations could not stand the pressure of such a war for more than a year, and voluntary enlistment had great success. From the 1st of January, 1916 to the 15th of April more than 100,000 men joined the colours in this Dominion. (Applause.) I saw the Canadians opposite Messines Ridge at "Plugg Street," as the soldiers call it. There was one Canadian Division then. I had the honour of speaking to them within sound of the German guns. I saw them again in March, 1917. There was not one, but for Canadian Divisions then, 10,000 men in reserve—and that was just about three weeks before they once more signalled the name of Canada by taking Vimy Ridge, heretofore deemed impregnable, and driving the Germans back. (Loud applause.) And in this Province the spirit was as splendid as it was all over Canada. But after that great enlistment during the summer and autumn of 1916 it fell off. We endeavoured to stimulate it by the National Service campaign. It increased for a while, and it diminished in the winter. I saw the Canadians at the front, saw their commander, knew what their need was, and came back to the country with two very distinct alternatives before me. (Enthusiastic applause.)

King's County Dominion Election

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Electors of King's County.

Greeting: Two years ago I was unanimously chosen by a large and representative convention of King's County Electors as a candidate for that County for the House of Commons, to support the Government led by Sir Robert Borden.

The Borden Government, as then constituted, had my unwavering and hearty approval. I consider the attitude of that Government towards our Province deserving of the warmest support of all reasonable and patriotic citizens. The increase in our annual subsidy; the financial assistance granted our Agricultural Department; the improvements in the winter navigation of the Strait and in our connection with the Mainland, all secured through the Borden Government, merit our hearty and grateful approbation.

The Military Service Act, and all other measures enacted by the Borden Government for the relief of the improvement, in any way, of the condition of our soldiers at the front have my unqualified endorsement.

To carry to a successful issue Canada's part in the war as provided for in the enactments of the late Parliament, the Union Government has been formed. To this Union Government I pledge my unqualified support, and appeal to you as a Win the War Union Government candidate.

On the foregoing declaration of principle I most respectfully solicit, Ladies and Gentlemen of King's County, your support at the forthcoming Dominion Election, and I beg to assure that if you do me the honor of electing me to the Federal Parliament, I shall exert all my energies and devote my humble abilities to the advancement of your best interests.

As the time between now and polling day is not very long, and as weather conditions may not be the most favorable, I may not be able to see all the electors, however much I might wish. I therefore ask you to be so kind as to take the wish for the deed, and to kindly remember me when you go to mark your ballots. With best wishes and kindest regards I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours faithfully, JAMES McISAAC. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 14th, 1917.

Political Meetings In King's County

The undersigned will address the Electors of King's County on the public issues of the day at the undermentioned places on the dates named, viz:

- Heatherdale Hall, Monday, the 26th November, at 7 p. m.
Montague, Tuesday, the 27th November, at 7 p. m.
Cardigan, Wednesday, the 28th November, at 7 p. m.
Dundis Hall, Thursday, the 29th November, at 7 p. m.
Launching Hall, Friday, the 30th November, at 2 p. m.
St. George's Schoolhouse, Friday, the 30th November, at 7 p. m.
Little Pond School House, Saturday, December 1st, at 2 p. m.
Peakes Station, Monday, December 3rd, at 7 p. m.
Morell, Tuesday, December 4th, at 7 p. m.
St. Peter's, Wednesday, December 5th, at 7 p. m.
St. Margaret's, Thursday, December 6th, at 7 p. m.
Bay Fortune, Friday, December 7th, at 2 p. m.
Souris, Monday, December 10th, at 7 p. m.
Kingsboro, Tuesday, December 11th, at 2 p. m.
North Lake, Wednesday, December 12th, at 2 p. m.
JAMES McISAAC. J. J. HUGHES.

Give Footwear THIS Christmas!

No present appreciated like FOOTWEAR, because it is a sensible and serviceable Gift.

- A FEW SUGGESTIONS: Felt Boots, Felt Slippers, Moccasins, Rubbers, Felt or Knitted Socks, Lumbermen's Rubbers, for the Man or Boy who works outside.

These are only a few suggestions of what we have. We carry the largest line of FAMILY FOOTWEAR on the Island.

SPECIAL LINES FOR CHRISTMAS TRY US ALLEY & CO. AGENTS FOR DAINY MADE RUBBERS AND AMBERST SHOES

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd. 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

We want to show you the Best Overcoat \$15

You Want a New Overcoat You have been planning to get one for weeks now, and of course you want to get the Best Overcoat that your money will buy. You will be helped to the best \$15.00 Overcoat—in this big men's store of ours. Here are the specifications:



- FUR COLLAR OVERCOAT.....\$15.00
Men's Black Beaver Cloth Overcoat, made in a 50 inch Double Style, with barrel buttons and loops. The fur collar is of 1-piece Black Persian Lamb, warm quilted lining, 2 outside pockets, and a feature about this coat is the heavy knitted wristlets. All sizes. Price.....\$15.00
Have you seen our range of \$15.00 Winter Overcoats? You will say they are the best you ever saw. As many have said they are big values for little money. They are made from a good heavy English Tweed, full lined, double breast style, convertible collar that will button up closely round the neck. These coats have a good appearance and will supply the very best in winter comfort. They come in fancy browns, grey and mixed tweeds. Length 50 inches. Breast 36-44. Price.....\$15.00

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th January 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. 4, from Cardigan, P. E. Island, from the 1st April 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 Cardigan and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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Progress of the War

London, Dec. 8.—The British have advanced slightly their lines southwest of La Vacquerie, on the Cambrai front. On Tuesday night, the official statement says the British troops withdrew to the southwest of Noyelles-Sar-L'Escaut and Bourlon Wood. The withdrawal, it is added, was accomplished without the Germans appearing to be aware of it until late yesterday.

Paris Dec 8. "Our patrons brought back prisoners south of St. Quentin, north of Allis and in Alsace," says today's official report. "On the right bank of the Meuse our batteries effectively shelled enemy batteries which were very active on the front between Louvemont and Bezonvaux; enemy was repulsed. Another enemy effort, in the region of Larrigen, Upper Alsace, met with no better success. "Everywhere else the night was quiet."

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Dec. 8.—The furious enemy attack on the Asiago Plateau has been repulsed with heavy losses except at the northeastern sector, around Monte Tondarear, where, after a desperate struggle which lasted until this morning, the enemy succeeded in occupying some of the advanced Italian lines, which were moved to more serious positions. The fighting has been extremely heavy, with masses of infantry engaged in hand-to-hand combat. The first attack on the Italian left was met and repulsed by the 22nd Corps, with large enemy casualties. Many prisoners were taken. The main attack on the Italian right was contested thirty-six hours by other corps, which inflicted heavy losses before yielding ground.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Dec. 7.—Heavy fighting around Asiago has developed rapidly. The enemy assaults began with the intense artillery preparation, followed by liquid gas and waves of infantry. The fighting continued throughout yesterday and last night along the heights of Asiago, marked by the zone between the heights of Monte Sisemol and Monte Leotta. This line extends nearly ten miles. Attack and counter-attacks are going on, leaving the final outcome still open.

On the Italian front the Austro-Germans are making frantic attempts to break through the Italian positions and debouch upon the plain of Venetia. In the Asiago Plateau region, battles of unprecedented violence are taking place, the Teutonic allies using a great array of gas and countless thousands of men in their efforts to overcome the Italian resistance. On the Melotta sector the enemy made some slight advances, but only through the sacrifice of large numbers of men, the Italians resisting determinedly, foot by foot. To the east an enemy attempt to carry the Italian line of defence in the upper Brenta Valley met with repulse and heavy casualties. The Berlin War office in a communication announcing the taking of the Melotta positions says that in the new offensive of the Teutonic allies 11,000 Italians have been made prisoners and that more than sixty of these guns have been captured. From Berlin comes the announcement that an armistice of ten days to begin Friday at noon has been arranged for the entire Russian front. In verification of previous reports that the Roumanians were not seeking an armistice with the enemy is a Roumanian official communication saying that attempts by the enemy to fraternize with the Roumanian troops were put down with shot and shell. Donal is made that the new Roumanian government had opened negotiations for a separate peace with the Central Powers.

As a result of the backward movement, the Germans claim the re-occupation of Gfaincourt, Anoux, Noyelles and the woods and heights north of Maroing, and that their unopposed gain has been to a depth of about two and a half miles over the front of six and a quarter miles. The Berlin War office asserts that since the German offensive in the Cambrai region began, British prisoners in excess of 9,000 and 148 guns have been taken.

Local and Other Items

At St. Dunstan's Cathedral Sunday, reference was made to the Halifax disaster and prayers were said for those who were killed.

It is reported that a schooner owned in Summerside and loaded with potatoes for the Mainland was sunk on Wednesday near Pt. du Chene by being jammed in the lolly, which was reported quite heavy.

His Worship Mayor Brown leaves shortly for Halifax, where he will ascertain personally the needs of the city and the best way in which Charlottetown can help the homeless and destitute there.

The Northumberland, which arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, leaves this morning for Pictou, making the round trip, after which she will lay up at this port for the winter. Outward she will have besides her freight, supplies for Halifax, also doctors and nurses.

The Aranmore leaves this morning for Pictou with a quantity of supplies, etc., for the sufferers in Halifax. From Pictou the Aranmore will proceed direct to Halifax, where she will go on dry dock if she can. This will be the Aranmore's last trip from here this season.

A number of ladies met in the Mayor's office at ten o'clock Tuesday morning to consider the sending of clothes, etc. to the Halifax sufferers, but a message had previously been received to the effect that clothing was not immediately required, as there is a surplus now on hand in the stricken city. The women pledged themselves as being ready and anxious at any time to lend whatever aid they possibly could to the sufferers in the sister province.

At a special meeting of the Knights of Columbus, held here Sunday night, it was decided to give over the Knights' Home on Kent Street to the suffering people of Halifax, to make use of it if necessary. The Home will accommodate about 35 beds. Rev. Maurice McDonald was appointed a delegate to go to Halifax and left for there this morning, taking with him a large amount of bandages, dressing, etc. for the wounded, as donations from the Knights here.

A beautiful service was held in Notre Dame Academy Chapel last Sunday evening, when fifty young ladies were received into the Sodality of the Children of Mary, by the spiritual director, Rev. Father Hughes. The sermon for the occasion was delivered by Rev. W. V. McDonald in a manner which held the closest attention of those present. Pontifical Benediction was given by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald and Rev. Peter Hughes. The music and singing by the Notre Dame choir was, as usual, of a very high order. The altar looked magnificent in its array of electric lights and cut flowers.

The report Saturday, that the steamer Simcoe was in a sinking condition off the Magdalen Islands was heard with great regret in Charlottetown, and even the interest in the Halifax horror was, for the time, subordinated to this new disaster. As announced the Aranmore was sent to the Simcoe's assistance. The steamer had a wireless apparatus but no operator, but an operator was put on board at Pictou by Captain Taylor's orders. Sunday night at 10.40 Superintendent Grady of the Prince Edward Island Railway received a message from the Aranmore stating that she had seen no trace of the Simcoe. She had sailed all along the locality where the Simcoe was last heard from by wireless; but did not see the ship or her boat. She asked the Railway Department to communicate with East Point and ascertain if the boats had landed there, but as the telephone line is out of order there no word could be received until noon Monday. Wireless from Grindstone received Tuesday by Capt. Taylor, reported the Simcoe sunk today ten miles southwest of the Magdalen Islands, 2000 tons of the boats.

Halifax Devastated!

Two Thousand Dead and Thousands Injured

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 6.—As the result of a terrific explosion aboard a munition ship in Halifax harbor this morning, a large part of the north end of the city and along the water front is in ruins and the loss of life is appalling. Estimates place the number of dead at two thousand. On one ship alone forty were killed. Thousands have been injured. The property damage is enormous and there is scarcely a window left in any building in the city. Among the dead are the fire chief and his deputy chief, they being hurled to death when a fire engine exploded. Fire followed the explosion, and this added to the greatest catastrophe in the history of the city. All business has been suspended and armed guards of soldiers and sailors are patrolling the city. Not a street car is moving, and part of the city is in darkness.

Following the collision the explosion occurred, and in an instant the whole city was shaken from its foundation. Thousands rushed for the open and some of the little children in the schools became panic stricken. On every street could be seen adults and children with blood streaming from their wounds rushing to the nearest doctor's office. The work of rescue was greatly impeded by the piles of debris in the devastated area. A part of the town of Dartmouth is also in ruins. Nearly all the buildings in the dockyard are in ruins.

The collision which occurred between the two steamers took place near the point of the harbor known as the Pier 8, and was between a French munition ship, the Mont Blanc, and an unnamed Belgian relief ship. The Mont Blanc lies in the narrows, a battered smoke-torn wreck, while the Belgian relief boat is beached on the Dartmouth side of the harbor near what is known as Tull's Cove. At nine o'clock the city was enjoying its usual period of calm and the streets were crowded with the usual gathering of people who were unconsciously wending their way to work, little thinking of what was in a few minutes to befall them. In the outskirts little children were running in the streets under the calm autumn sunshine.

Severest Storm In Many Years

Friday night's storm was the worst experienced for some time and was general over the Maritime provinces. On the Mainland, as here, trains were stalled along the I. C. R. and all traffic was hung up during most of Saturday.

The 3.20 train which left Charlottetown for the East before the storm became severe went out without a snow-plow and was stalled at Sherwood. The western train was sent out at 4 with orders to bring the stalled train back to the city before proceeding west, and she also became stalled at the same place. The train from Souris, which by this time had arrived at Royalty Junction, was sent with a snow plow to the rescue of the other two trains, and she also became stalled in the drifts, and all three trains were there all night until brought into the city Saturday morning by a two engine train sent out to the rescue. There were over fifty passengers on the trains and they made the best of the situation, although the best under the circumstances was had enough. On the Murray Harbor line the train from Charlottetown got stuck at Bunbury, and she and those on board spent the night there in the storm. This train was brought back to the city about noon Saturday. The Northumberland arrived in Summerside from Pt. du Chene Saturday morning at 6 and the train for Charlottetown left at 7, arriving in the city with mails and passengers a little before six in the evening. The regular night train from Summerside arrived in the city about midnight. On Saturday night another snowstorm set in with a heavy

also, followed toward morning by a heavy rain fall, which continued a 1 Sunday forenoon. On Sunday afternoon Superintendent Grady sent out trains on all roads in order to clean off the effects of Saturday night's storm and prevent icing on the roads. At Summerside the indications are that the close of Navigation there is near at hand. A night's frost it is said, will necessitate the removal of the Northumberland for the season.

Seven Killed In Air Raid

London, Dec. 8.—About twenty-five airplanes raided England today, it is announced officially. Of these six reached London. Two of the raiders were brought down, the crew of three men on each machine being captured. Bombs dropped by the raiders caused several fires in London, but all were quickly brought under control. This is the first German air raid over England in more than a month. The last previous raid occurred on the night of October 31, being made by about thirty airplanes in seven groups. Seven persons were killed and 21 injured in the air raid, Chancellor Bonar Law announced today in the House of Commons. Of the victims 3 were killed and 10 injured in London.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

The scenes in the hospitals where the injured are being cared for were terrible in the extreme. In one hospital on Saturday the doctors in attendance performed 2,000 operations and dressings. A peculiar feature of the injuries of most of the cases was that they were confined to the upper parts of the bodies or the extremities. Many were the cases where callers had their eyes injured and it is estimated that when all is over at least 500 men, women and children in Halifax and Dartmouth will be blind or lacking the sight of one eye. On Saturday morning a caller at the Camp Hill Hospital was a middle aged man supported by two ladies. He was totally blind, having had both eyes blown out. In addition seven members of his family were killed instantly and his house collapsed. Another sightless woman was to be seen nursing a crowing infant. The infant's father was dead and its mother blinded for life, but it cowered and cooed totally oblivious to the wreck and ruin around it.

SPECIAL

Commerce Wednesday, November 21st, and until further notice, the Train for Murray Harbor will go back to the old time and leave Charlottetown at 3 p. m., as advertised in news papers and shown in folders. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1917. November 28, 1917-61

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any man over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may become a grantee of certain lands in the Dominion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. A grantee must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agent for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties: six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section by pre-emption. Price \$200 per acre. Duties: R side six months in each of three years after earning homestead at and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead on certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. No date of entry may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised for pre-emption, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but no Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent. W. W. COREY, Minister of the Interior. No pre-emption publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, exclusive of adjournment. 37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties. 38. A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee," to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House. 39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill, together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are sponsors for such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading, if deemed necessary by the Committee. 40. No Bill for the partial alteration of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people, shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House. 41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks' notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province, the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

Canada, Province of Prince Edward Island

IN THE SURROGATE COURT. In the matter of the Estate of James Lanigan, late of Souris West, in King's County, in the said Province, Master Mariner, deceased, Intestate. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or literate person within the said County. GREETING:— WHEREAS Margaret Alice Lanigan, of Souris West aforesaid, Administratrix of the Estate and effects which were of the said James Lanigan, deceased, hath by her petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may be cited to appear and show cause, if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED

to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the Fourteenth day of December next (A. D. 1917) at 11 o'clock of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court (L.S.) this Sixth day of November, A. D. 1917. (Sgd.) ENEAS A. MacDONALD, Surrogate. Nov. 14, 1917-31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd November, 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 New Wiltshire, P. E. Island from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices, containing further information and conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank form of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of New Wiltshire, Kelly's Cross and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector's Office. Charlottetown, November 16, 1917. Nov. 21, 1917-31

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WE BUY Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes And other farm produce at highest cash prices

WE SELL Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods Flour, Feed & Wire Fencing At lowest possible prices.

"Let us trade together."

Sept. 5, 1917.

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse 1000 bags Bran, best quality 300 bags Middlings 400 bags Cracked Corn 250 bags Cornmeal 600 bags Oilcake Meal (old process). Several cars Good Hay 500 bushels Feed Oats Cracked Grain, &c. &c. Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

Queen Street Warehouse

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 lbs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Advertise in The Herald

And Who Is My Neighbor

He that stumbled 'neath the load
And seeks the helping hand,
He that has felt the stinging goad
Of jaded fortunes wand,

Eternity.

A careworn lad leaned on an old
man's knee
And gazing up into his wrinkled
face,

If only once in every million
years
A little bird with weary fright
from out this earthly vale

Father Fadden's Invalid

(Concluded.)
Father Brown would be back
in a month, Mrs Stebbins informed
Mary as she ushered her into

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers
from catarrh, especially in the morning.
Great difficulty is experienced in clearing
the head and throat.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It cures catarrh, treatment must be
constitutional—alterative and tonic.
I was ill for four months with catarrh
of the head and throat. Had a bad cough
and raised blood. I had become dis-
pirited when my husband bought a bottle

A Humorist and a Letter

(The Ave Maria)
Does anybody nowadays read
Tom Hood or indeed know any-
thing about that once famous mag-
nanimist, poet and punster?

Land Of Tragedy

Alsace-Lorraine since the earliest
times has been a land of
romance and tragedy. Roughly
it comprises the stretch of territory
running from the Low Countries

Flying Machines

A few years ago flying
machines were hardly
thought of, nor was
Scott's Emulsion
in summer. Now Scott's
Emulsion is as much a sum-
mer as a winter remedy.
Science did it. All Over.

CAUGHT COLD

NEGLECTED IT
WAS SICK FOR MONTHS.

You should never neglect a cold, how-
ever slight. If you do not treat it in
time it will, in all probability, develop
into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or
some other serious throat or lung trouble.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

HEART WAS BAD WOULD WAKEN UP IN DISTRESS.

There is nothing that brings with it
such fear of impending death as to wake
up in the night with the heart pounding
and thumping. This uncertain and ir-
regular heart action causes the greatest
distress of both mind and body.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices



INVICTUS
About a year ago feeling the advance coming
in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities
of all our staple lines.
—TODAY—
We can give you shoes at about the same prices as
a year ago.
—TRY US—
ALLEY & CO.
Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

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It Would Please You

As well as Ourselves
For you to call in and see our
assortment of
Wrist and Other Watches
(For Ladies and Gents)
From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS

From \$1.50 up to any price
you wish to pay
Diamond Rings \$15 up.
It would also pay you to look
over our Combinations, in Dia-
mond and Ruby, Sapphire and
Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and
nickled plate, including Maple
Leaf and other fancy designs.
Necklets, Locketts, Pendants,
Bracelets and Scarf Pins.
WEDDING RINGS always
in stock.
In our Optical Department we
can test your eyes and fit the
right lenses in any style of
mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR
JEWELER.....OPTICIAN
142 Richmond Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD
You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most im-
portant 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 adapt-
ing 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 known to the world. It is
uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and
labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and
worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an in-
ferior 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.

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.

McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and
Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
105 KENT STREET.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND

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