

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 19



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 31st Mar, 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. 8 from Armdale, P. E. Island from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Armdale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1918.
April 24, 1918-21

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over-sight or want of thought you have not off insurance for placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW—CALL UP
DEBLOIS BROS.
Water Street, Phone 251



Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations

The sold head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, who was at the commencement of the present year, and who has since continued to be a British subject or an allied or neutral country, may be granted a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, on certain conditions.

Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions as follows:—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homestead may secure an adjoining quarter section as well as the homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after securing homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

Holder of entries may contest time of homestead by the same homestead in Canada during 1917, as residence duties and 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 and the right of preference (but do not have priority). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of
St. John LIME
In Barrels and Casks
C. LYONS & Co.
April 26, 1916-17

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect February 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward Read Up	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.00	6.00	5.30	10.30
3.33	7.00	4.18	9.55
4.30	7.30	3.35	7.55
	8.20	2.30	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4.30	6.30	5.40	
5.15	7.45	3.20	7.25
6.00	8.15	2.47	6.45
	9.00	2.15	6.00
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.30		11.00	
3.44		9.22	
5.44		8.03	
6.51		6.45	
8.00		5.45	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.10		11.10	
4.45		9.35	
5.25		8.55	
6.55		8.25	
7.30		6.50	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.10		10.10	
4.55		8.20	
7.05		6.29	

ALL THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines)
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 184 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

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

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

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

Come In and See Me
You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.
A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear
Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.
Jan. 1917.

ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD

Children And Manual Work

(Mother Janet Erskine Stuart.)
We ourselves who have to do with children must first appreciate the realities of life before we can communicate this understanding to others or give the right spirit to those we teach. And the "realities of life" may stand as a name for all those things which have to be learned in order to live, and which lesson-books do not teach. The realities of life are not material things, but they are very deeply wrought in with material things. There are things to be done, and things to be made, and things to be ordered and controlled, belonging to the primitive wants of human life, and to all those fundamental cares which have to support it. They are best learned in the actual doing from those who know how to do them; for although manuals and treatises exist for every possible department of skill and activity, yet the human voice and hand go so much further in making knowledge acceptable than the text book with diagrams. The dignity of manual labor comes from seeing it well done, it is shown to be worth doing and deserving of honour.

Something which cannot be shown to children, but which will come to them later on as an inheritance, is the effect of manual work upon their whole being. Manual work gives balance and harmony in the development of the growing creature. A child does not attain its full power unless every faculty is exercised in turn, and to think that hard mental work alternated with hard physical exercise will give it full and wholesome development is to ignore the provinces of its faculties. Generally speaking children have to take the value of their mental work on the faith of our word. They must go through a great deal in mastering the rudiments of say, Latin grammar (for the honey is not yet spread so thickly over this as it is now over the elements of modern languages).

Physical exercise is a joy to healthy children, but it leaves nothing behind as a result. Children are proud of what they have done and made themselves. They lean upon the concrete, and to see as the result of their efforts something useful, as a witness to their power and skill, this is a reward in itself and needs no artificial stimulus, though to measure their own work in comparative excellence with that of others adds an element that quickens the desire to do well. Children will go quietly back again and again to look, without saying anything, at something they have made with their own hands, their eyes telling all that it means to them, beyond what they can express.

With its power of ministering to harmonious development of the faculties manual work has a direct influence on fitness for home and social life. It greatly develops good sense and aptitude for dealing with ordinary difficulties as they arise. In common emergencies it is the "handy" member of the household whose judgment and help are called upon not by the brilliant person or one who has specialized in any branch, but the one who can do common things and can invent resources when expedients fail.

Manual work likewise saves from "eccentricity" or helps to correct it. "Eccentricity" may appear harmless and even interesting, but in practice it is found to be a drawback, "enfeebling" some sides of a character, throwing the judgment at least on some points out of focus. In children it ought to be recognized as a defect to be counteracted. When people have an overmastering genius which of itself marks out for them a special way of excellence, some degree of eccentricity is easily pardoned, and almost allowable. But eccentricity unaccompanied by genius is mere uncorrected selfishness, or want of mental balance. It is selfishness if it could be "corrected" and is not, because it makes exacting from others without return. It will not adapt itself to

them but insists on being taken as it is, whether accepted or not. A best, eccentricity is a morbid tendency liable to run into extremes when its habits are undisturbed. An excuse sometimes made for eccentricity is that it is a security against any further mental aberration, perhaps on the same principle that inoculation producing a mild form of disease is sometimes a safeguard against its attacks. But if the mind and habits of life can be brought under control, so as to take part in ordinary affairs without attracting attention or having exemptions and allowance made for them, a result of a far higher order will have been attained. To recognize eccentricity as selfishness is a first step to its cure, and to make oneself serviceable to others is the simplest corrective. Whatever else they may be "eccentricities" are not generally serviceable.

Venice The Beautiful

The loss or the destruction of any city is a thing greatly to be deplored. When, however, intimate associations make that city so to say, the heirloom of the race, the loss is absolutely irreparable. For a time it was greatly to be feared that the city of Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, might be subject to ruthless destruction on the part of the enemy. Certain places in this world are so intimately bound up with the history and traditions of the nations that they belong to the whole race. Their injury or loss inflicts a deep pain on the race itself.

Such is Venice. On every hand we behold names and objects that have become an integral part of our intellectual heritage. The very mention of the name evokes a whole phalanx of historical characters—warriors, poets, painters, rulers, churchmen—familiar to every student of history. This constellation of twinkling starlets reflected on the shimmering waves of the Adriatic, is in a sense the possession of mankind. The world of painting would suffer immeasurably were the Venetian masters—Tintoretto, Giorgione, Carpaccio, the Bellinis, and the incomparable Titian—eliminated from the scene.

The commercial supremacy of this wonderful city, enabled the Venetians to open up the treasure houses of the Orient and to import thence much of the splendor of the East. The indomitable spirit of her navigators taught the world the value, and the advantages of maritime daring. The terrible Council of Ten was but the epitome of Venetian intrepidity "turned into the channel" of selfish despotism.

That wonder of the world, the Church of St. Mark, is worth almost half the glories of Europe. The story of old Dandolo and the Doge of Carnegola, and other names, forms an intensely interesting chapter in European history. San Marco, the Rialto, Marco Polo. These are names to conjure with in the literary world. The spirit of the times was well illustrated by the superb Emperor Charles who stopping to pick the brush dropped by the great Titian, thus answered the astonishment of the courtiers: "A Titian is worthy to be served by a Caesar."

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Austrian "bismarck" in their aerial promissory "over the banes-sons landscape of Northern Italy will, in the interests of art and of civilization, withhold their destroying bombs from this historic spot. May the shades of the fair Queen of the Adriatic "rise" up before them, and gently chiding their ruthless spirit, persuade them to spare the dazzling isles of the sea.

Looking for Reproof

(A Looker-On, in the Pilot)
When individuals insist on applying sermons, editorials and general remarks to themselves, it is a pretty good sign, that the same however intended, have struck home. It would seem to be the part of common sense if not uncommon wisdom to extract from them whatever lesson and benefit there may be, instead of looking abroad for a scape-goat. If a man's conscience is clear it takes considerable demonstration to convince him that others regard him as worthy of the condemnation, but if it is uneasy he is practically looking for reproof. Not only this, already at odds with his conscience and ready to detect evil intent where there is none he follows up this process with a long speech from the dock endeavouring to justify himself to a public that is not thinking about him at all.

All this argues a good supply of egotism. Really this world is a very busy place and comparatively few have the time to arouse animosity and increase the number of their enemies unless there is a strong compelling motive. The average man wants a quiet life if he can get it on decent terms. Hence when someone, you or I, for instance, imagines that he is the object of almost universal attack; it is a gratuitous assumption of over-estimated importance to amount to much.

There is a notice in the grandstand of baseball fields that the management is not liable for injuries caused when being hit by the ball. When you attend the game you take that risk. The only way to escape comment, that worries your ears is to become an anchorite. But for ordinary purposes it is worth while following the rule:

"If the cap fits you wear it and keep still about it."

Guilty By-Standers

Abraham Lincoln once wrote a letter that has become historical, to "Ezekiel Colding" in the course of his remarks the great President used those memorable words: "He who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. The man

who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy—much more if he talks ambiguously, talks for his country with "but's" and "ifs" and "ands."

The fact that there are still ambiguous patriots in our midst, shows that human nature has not changed much since the days of '61. It is difficult to understand the position of the man—he calls himself a citizen—who can remain indifferent to the perils of the needs of his country. Love of parents is a natural virtue so is love of one's country. The man who lacks this virtue in either case is an unnatural monster. Nearly two thousand years ago certain people lost their national existence, their right to a flag, and wandered as strangers on the face of the earth. Since that time these people, the Jews, have mingled with the various people of earth, identifying themselves with these nations, retaining certain characteristic traits, but devoid of nationality. Whosoever they have made their home they have been found loyal to the respective governments.

The guilty bystanders in our midst, however, are those who have a flag, a national existence, but a repugnance for both. They are like men who would destroy the ship on which they travel in order to trust themselves to the mercies of the deep. They claim protection from a government which they ridicule and ignore, they despise the country to which they owe their home and possessions; things that were denied them in the land of their birth. They take no active part in the country which shields them, and they know not the meaning of the loyalty or of gratitude. If justice were meted out to them they would be deprived of their possessions, handed the few wretched objects they brought here with them, headed for Ellis Island, and sent back to their original misery.

Had a Very Bad Cold and Cough

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Mrs. C. Dresser, Bayfield, Ont., writes:—I want to tell you of the benefit I got from your medicine.

Last winter I had a very bad cold and cough, but after taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was cured. I think it is about one of the best cough syrups that I know of. I always keep a bottle of it in the house so I can keep it when I want it.

The other week I told an old lady about "Dr. Wood's." She had been sick for three weeks with bronchitis, and had been getting medicine from the doctor, but did not seem to be getting much better. She got one bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and she says it has done her more good than all the doctor's medicine she had been taking.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, and this makes it the best remedy for coughs and colds.

The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c.; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Visiting Cards

The origin of visiting cards has long been attributed to Louis XV of France. Later researches prove that in 1572 a nobleman named Giacomo Contarini employed a small square of parchment, with his name and arms, to communicate with his brother, a student of Padua University. In Bologna too, professors used to nail a scrap of paper, with their name, on the floor of their studies when they did not wish to be disturbed.

From Italy the usage of cards spread to France; and, as they were the exclusive privilege of the rich, they were usually ornamented with drawings, miniature paintings, arabesques, and mottoes. Only toward the middle of the eighteenth century did they become objects of use.

Nowadays they are probably regarded as an almost necessary element of the little social amenities of life.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

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

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every once in a while a pain will shoot through the heart, but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent attack comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

There is only one cure for the weak heart and that is Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. H. A. Young, 88 Haver St., Toronto, Ont., writes:—I used to have sharp pains shoot through my heart, suffered from shortness of breath, and was so nervous I could not sleep at night. A friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after one box I found great relief. Three boxes completely cured me.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SHARP PAINS SHOT THROUGH HEART.

BEWARE OF WORMS.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

The Herald

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At The Federal Capital

The work of parliament is moving along rapidly and if the same dexterity continues, and no unforeseen event occurs, the parliamentary session will not be very long. As an evidence of the government's intention of utilizing all possible working time, they have taken every Monday, which was the only private members' day, and henceforth government business will have preference on that day. The taking of private members' days is always regarded as evidence on the Government's part that they are shaping measures for an early closing of the session. On the last private members' day, namely April 22nd, the afternoon and evenings of the House of Commons were occupied with a discussion of the Labour Question. Three notices of motion were on the order paper, by three different members all bearing upon this one question. On the suggestion of Speaker Rhodes, the notices were consolidated, and the discussion embraced all three. The discussion on this matter was, to a great extent, participated in by Western Members, especially those from British Columbia. The mover and second of the resolution were both from that Province. The mover, Mr. Clements of Comox Albernia, made quite a vigorous speech, and in the course of his remarks referred to the Province of Quebec, and threw out a hint or two to the effect that fifty or seventy-five thousand French Canadians might be profitably employed in the forests of British Columbia, getting out spruce timber required by the Allies. It is uncertain whether or not Mr. Clements intended this to be a slight on the good people of Quebec, but in any event his references to that Province were somewhat warmly resented by Mr. Lemieux, who seems always desirous of posing as a champion. His resentment of Mr. Clements' remarks was quite warm, and the Honorable Gentleman, on this occasion, seemed to protrude his ponderous chest even more than is his wont. He made some complimentary remarks regarding British Columbia, using words which seemed particularly unparliamentary, and to tell the truth, cries of order came from several members of the Government side of the House. But matters cooled off and the hatchet was buried without anyone being seriously injured. A very important factor in the discussion was the treatment that should be accorded to Aliens, and especially enemy aliens. It was held by a number of speakers from the West that, not only should they be interned, but that they should be compelled to work, and that whatever their earnings would be, over and above what would be necessary for their sustenance, should be devoted to such funds as are intended to assist the returned soldiers. At the close of the discussion in the evening session Hon. C. J. Doherty, on behalf of the Government, reviewed the various steps that have been taken to control the alien situation. He said there were many difficulties in the way of the Government accepting the suggestions that has been made and emphasized the fact that, according to international law, aliens may be interned but

they cannot be compelled to work. These people had been brought to Canada under certain promises, he said, and so long as they behaved and obeyed the law it was better that they should not be unduly interfered with. They had been told that they would not be molested if they behaved, when the war commenced.

As an evidence of uncertainty regarding the length of time any resolution, great or small, may require to get through the House of Commons, the following is a fair sample. The Prime Minister's Bill, asking for a war appropriation of \$500,000,000, passed through its debatable stages in a few minutes, while on the same day an appropriation of \$50,000, asked for by the Minister of Labour in connection with the inauguration of labour employment bureaus in the different provinces of the Dominion, was held up during the whole afternoon and evening, and criticized at every stage, and from every point of view. Finally it passed the debatable stage, but it just goes to show how uncertain is any anticipation one may have regarding the length of time any particular measure may require to get through the different parliamentary stages. The Budget Speech has not, at this writing, been delivered, but estimates of a number of the departments have already been passed. It is really wonderful with what speed one Minister after another has been able to get his estimates through committee. All this goes to show the tendency, as already intimated, of those charged with public business to move as rapidly as possible towards prorogation.

All friends of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, who has been spending the winter in California for the purpose of recuperating his somewhat shattered health, will be pleased to know that he is so far recovered that he has come east, and has just recently been engaged in arrangements with the United States authorities and Lord Ridding, British ambassador at Washington, having for their object the facilitating of financial operations between the United States, Canada and Great Britain. It is thought that arrangements of a satisfactory nature have been completed. Probably we will hear of this when the Budget Speech is presented in the House. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, was in New York on Friday and Saturday April 26, and 27, and was in consultation there with Lord Ridding and Sir Thomas White and representatives of the United States Government in connection with the financial business above referred to. Sir Robert Borden returned to Ottawa, but it is probable that we shall not have any public declaration regarding the success of his mission, until the Budget Speech has been delivered as above intimated.

Evidence of the strongest nature of the uncertainty of life has come to the notice of Parliament, quite recently. Two men who had been elected members of the House of Commons, have died since the election. One, Mr. Hanna of a Perth Riding in Ontario, was elected, but died before the opening of Parliament, the other, Mr. MacMartin, of Glengarry, was also elected and was present in Ottawa on the opening day of the session, but took ill immediately thereafter and died a week or two ago. Bye elections will probably be held before very long to fill these vacancies. The attitude of Hon. Mr. Fielding was the subject of some curiosity, about the opening of the session and before that. He took a seat in the House at the rear of the cham-

ber and apparently in the very line between the members of the Government and Opposition, and no one could judge as to what his attitude towards the Government was to be. It was thought however, that his position was at least one of benevolent neutrality. He made slight criticism, not unfriendly, of some Government measures as they were passing through the House, but he has attended all the Government caucuses and has voted with the Government on the three divisions taken on the Prime Minister's Resolution, having for its object the adoption of the Order-in-Council amending the Military Service Act, in the direction of making it more effective for obtaining men for the Colors. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would put one in mind of Oliver Twist. "Whenever the Prime Minister expresses any intention of taking private members' days for Government business, Sir Wilfrid invariably asks for "more". That is to say, when the Prime Minister sets a limit to the private members' days, Sir Wilfrid always asks for one more day. His conduct this session in this respect was quite in line with what it has been for many sessions past. When the Prime Minister decided that Monday April 15th would be the last private members' day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked that the time be extended a week, and the Prime Minister acquiesced, so the 22nd was decided upon as the limit.

The parliamentary event of greatest importance for the week ending April 27th, as it was of an unusual character, was the visit and address in the House of Commons of Samuel Gompers, Representative of the American Federation of Labour. This took place on Friday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock. The House ceased its regular business and a formal adjournment was made until Monday afternoon. The Speaker, however, remained in his place, and so did the members, and those members who were not in the chamber flocked in, until it is probable that all representatives present in Ottawa were in their places. The Senators came in and took places on the Government and Opposition side respectively, according to their political affiliations. The Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Boulduc, took a seat on the dais at the side of Speaker Rhodes. Ladies and gentlemen of the Governor General's household occupied seats on the right and left of Mr. Speaker. The Chamber was decorated with British, Canadian and American flags. Then about half past five Mr. Gompers came into the chamber, escorted by Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who was leading the House in the absence of the Prime Minister. Hon. N. W. Rowell, T. W. Crothers and Senator Robertson: The presence of Mr. Gompers was the signal for ringing applause. He was escorted to the Prime Minister's seat, and then the official welcome of Parliament was extended to him by Mr. Speaker Rhodes who said: "Our welcome goes out to you, not only as the chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defence, and as President of the American Federation of Labor, but also for those sterling qualities which have sustained you as the natural head of that great organization which you have led with such distinct success for a long period of years." The address of Mr. Gompers was admirable. He spoke with the greatest possible deliberation and his thoughts were put in clear, cut, emphatic and impressive language. In the course of his address he emphasized this fact: "We cannot fail, we must not fail, but it is better to fail fighting than willingly to submit to the yoke. The willingness to submit to the tyrant's yoke means simply stifling and stamping out

the spirit of liberty." Referring to the present titanic struggle he said it is no longer dignified by the term war, but it takes on a larger view, a larger cause, a greater meaning. It is the most wonderful attempt ever entered upon by men in the whole history of the world to destroy liberty and democracy. No nobler cause, no holier undertaking has ever commanded the intelligence and self-sacrificing nature of men. You men of Canada, there was no compulsion that impelled you into this war; there was no compulsion for our Australian and Australasian brothers to enter into the war; there was no need for the men of South Africa to enter into the war; there was no compulsion that would drive India into the war. The mother-country of democracy, her life and her honor, were at stake. Her plight had been given; Belgium outraged and overrun; France invaded, England responded, and her colonies and dominions, her men and her women who had learned to understand what was meant by English democracy and English idealism responded, with an alacrity and a purpose, and a meaning that sent a thrill to the hearts and consciences of liberty loving men the world over. "We had no quarrel with the people of Germany. We even had no quarrel with the autocratic Imperialistic government of Germany. So long as that system suited, or apparently suited the ideas and the purposes of the German people, they might have gone on, and on and on, suffering as they may, be tyrannized over as they were, denied opportunity for self expression, wonderfully successful in their arts, in their science, and in their trade. No one wished them ill, so long as they confined themselves to their own tasks of self development. But when, unsatisfied with the markets of the world, and with the acceptance of the standards set in the sciences of Germany, they let the dogs of war loose to dominate in the every day affairs of the human family the world over, my tribute to Belgium in her agony; my tribute to France in her gallantry; my tribute to Great Britain and to you men of Canada for the magnificent response which all have made, declaring to the German militarist machine; 'back from France, back from Belgium and then we will take peace terms with you.'"

At the conclusion of Mr. Gompers' speech a hearty welcome was tendered to him. On behalf of the Parliament Hon. C. J. Doherty said: "We welcome you today as the representative of your great nation in this day when the clouds seem to lower their very darkest, and when we realize, as perhaps we have never realized before, how absolutely it is going to take the supreme of your land, of our land, and of all the Allied nations who are land together in defence of the flag of democracy, to attain and bring about the victory for which we are striving. You said to us, Mr. Gompers, that you came here looking for inspiration; but no say to you, that your words, have brought to us a new inspiration, that shall revive in us, the determination which you have assured us, your people realize, animate the people of this land, a determination in which they have absolute confidence is shared by the people of your country. When you go back to the land from which you have come I wish furthermore, that you will go back with a message from our people to yours, that when Canada, determined to stand in this struggle with you, and with the other allies, they were not mistaken. In this day when I have already said, the clouds seem to lower their darkest, the spirit and determination of the people of Canada, is as strong as it was at the outset to hold firmly their places in the phalanx that are struggling in this great fight until there shall have been achieved that victory which you foresaw, that will see democracy safely enthroned in a world in which justice shall prevail among nations for the great as well as the small, when every individual shall have as his right an ordered liberty, and when right shall sit in safety, unawed by any dominating overpowering might that would seek to disturb that justice, which is the proud privilege of all the nations that have joined in this vindication to maintain and preserve anew and rejuvenated.

Registration of Canadian Men and Women
 Following is a summary of the scope of this registration, and the methods by which it will be carried out: "The regulation under which the registration of the man and woman power of Canada will be effected, have now been approved by order-in-council. The plan of operations which they disclose is very similar to that employed for the purpose of a Dominion election. The electoral constituency will be the territorial unit. In charge of each constituency will be a registrar whose duty it will be to provide a sufficient number of places of registration, and to appoint for each such place a deputy and one or more assistant deputy registrars.

"Upon a day that will be fixed by proclamation, every person sixteen years of age and over will be required to attend at one of the places of registration and there answer truthfully a few simple questions set forth upon a card, such as his name and address, his age, his country of birth, whether he is married or single, how many children he has under sixteen years, his occupation, the kind of work for which he is best fitted by training or experience, etc. Upon completing and signing the card he will be provided with a certificate of registration, which certificate he must always carry upon his person and produce upon demand by any peace officer, police officer or constable. "Provision is made for the subsequent registration at post offices, of those who for any good and sufficient reason, such as sickness absence from the country, etc., cannot register upon the day appointed. The same facilities will be open to those who after registration day attain the age of sixteen or are discharged from active service. From this it will be seen that it is the intention of the Government not only to take a complete inventory of Canada's man and woman power, but when taken to keep it up to date.

"Any person failing to register will expose himself to serious penalties and disabilities. He may be fined or imprisoned, or at the discretion of the court he may be both fined and sentenced to imprisonment. He will forfeit any right he might otherwise have had to vote at a Dominion election. He will be disqualified to receive any wages or salary; to obtain board or lodging at any hotel, restaurant or boarding house, or to purchase a ticket for or travel upon any railroad or steamboat. Any employer knowing him to be unregistered, who pays him any salary or wages will thereby expose himself to the same penalties which the defaulter has incurred through failing to register. Any person knowing him to be unregistered who gives him board or lodging, or who sells him transportation, or any conductor, captain, purser, or other officer, who, knowing him to be unregistered permits him to proceed upon a journey, will thereby render himself liable to heavy penalties. "The regulations as drawn up, seem to indicate very clearly that the Government intends to make registration accurate and complete. In this connection it will be recalled that the order-in-council passed last February providing for the appointment of the Canada Registration Board, recited the fact that the Government desired to give further effect to its declared policy of providing for the mobilization of the resources of the nation, so as to enable Canada to make her maximum contribution toward the successful prosecution of the war in men, foodstuffs, munitions, and ships. As a means to that end a complete inventory of the man and woman power of the country was seen to be necessary, and provision was accordingly made to secure it by a system of compulsory registration applicable to all persons resident in Canada, over sixteen years of age.

Women will be asked to state whether, considering their health, training and experience and the national needs, in what capacity they think they could best serve the country. They will also be asked if their circumstances would permit them to give regular full time service without remuneration. They will also have to state whether or not they have had any experience in any general farming, truck farming, fruit farming, dairy farming or poultry farming. Also whether they are able to drive a tractor, motor or horse, harness a horse, or do farm cooking.

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C.G.R. Boosting Greater Production

Urging Employees to Cultivate Land Along the Right of Way

Property Owners Adjoining Will Also Be Given the Chance To Raise Greater Crops

With the idea of encouraging the greater production of food, the Canadian Government Railways is urging all employees who are in a position to do so, to apply for tracts of land along the right of way in various sections, and raise crops of garden vegetables, hay, oats, potatoes, buckwheat or grain. Hitherto in several favorable localities convenient to stations, it has been the practice for the agents and section men to utilize the land to a limited extent for farming purposes. Near many of the country stations will be seen the small vegetable garden, and between stations the strips of land growing potatoes, or longer stretches with quite luxuriant crops of hay. Last year, in response to the call for greater production, there was a very considerable increase in agricultural activity along the right of way sufficient at any rate to show that there are tremendous possibilities if only more of the land available for cultivation is utilized. It will easily be seen that there are miles upon miles of good land where good crops can be raised. In many sections the land is distinctly favorable.

Last year 182 permits were granted to persons who cultivated sections of land varying from small garden plots to stretches of over two acres, in District No. 2 alone. In No. 1 District one hundred and forty persons took advantage of the opportunity to raise crops. In a comparatively small section of No. 5 District 41 permits were issued and some really good crops were raised. In District No. 3 only 26 permits were issued, and only 18 in District No. 4. Prince Edward Island being such a fine farming district, there was apparently not much desire to utilize any available land along the railway track for only twenty permits were issued. This means that during the summer of 1917 some 243 acres were cultivated. According to returns received, the sections under cultivation were as follows:

District No. 1	100.44 acres
" 2	121.74 "
" 3	6.00 "
" 4	9.14 "
" 5	4.35 "
" 6	.80 "

There are no returns showing the extent of the sections cultivated on the right of way on the Prince Edward Island Railway, but the holders of permits there raised good crops of oats and potatoes. It will easily be seen that in nearly all sections there is plenty of land available for those who are in a position to make use of it to increase production. The railway is thoroughly earnest in its desire to assist in every way possible this greater production movement, and will place all desirable land at the disposal of those who will give a sufficient guarantee of their intention to properly till the soil and raise suitable crops. Permits for sections of land can be obtained from the Superintendents of the various Districts, who will acquaint the applicants with whatever conditions are required. The time for planting and seeding is now drawing near, and all persons desiring tracts of land are urged to make early application. Preference will be given first to employees of the railway, and then to the owners of property adjoining the right of way. All enquiries addressed to the Railway will be promptly answered. May 8, 11.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon on **THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918** from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Provincial Building, Law Courts, Prince of Wales College, Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Queen's County Jail, Georgetown Court House and Jail, Summerside Court House and Jail, and Ferry Steamer Hillatory, with coal. Coal for the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary to be delivered at Falconwood Wharf and coal for the other Buildings, to be delivered in their respective vaults at the cost of the Contractor by the first of September next. Weigh scales to be approved of by the Department. Full particulars as to the quality and the quantity for each building may be had at this Office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the Contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders will be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Coal." L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 8, 1918-21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 14th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Vernon River, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Vernon River, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 30th April, 1918. May 8, 1918-31

CARTER'S Tested Seeds!

1918. Arriving Daily. - 1918.
Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT
 White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded
SEED OATS
 Heavy, re-cleaned and graded Island grown Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo, Black Tartarian, Old Island Black, Choice Imported Banner.

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

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

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

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

Local and Other Items

Major-General Lessard inspected the soldiers, the quarters and the convalescent home here Friday and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

Joseph McCarey, First Class Clerk in the Charlottetown Post Office, has been promoted to the office of Postmaster.

So hard is it to get competent men as conductors on local street cars that it is said the Toronto Railway Co., have under consideration the taking on of a small batch of women and trying them out for the war period on the minor lines.

Cardinal Begin, of Quebec will be asked by the government to name a French-Canadian prelate to visit the battle front in France.

By a decision of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Virginia cigarettes, which were raised a week ago from 10 to 13 cents per package of ten, have been advanced to 23 cents as a consequence of the additional duties proposed in the budget.

On the recommendation of Mr. J. J. Trainor, Superintendent of Registration for the province, the following appointments have been made: Registrar for Queen's County, Mr. Henry Smith; for King's County, Mr. William Cain, New Perth; for Prince, Mr. Frederick J. E. Wright, Summerside.

Three people were injured in Quebec on the afternoon of May 5th, none, it is thought, however, seriously, when a small stand collapsed after the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Roch's church.

At the request of his counsel, who entered a plea of not guilty and asked for a trial by jury, Louis M. Maynard, former manager of the Dominion Bank branch at McCauley and Dundas streets, Toronto, was on May 4, formally committed for trial, charged with the theft of \$3,000 from the bank on April 8th, and \$50,000 during the year 1916-17.

In order to facilitate military movements over the railroads a special military committee of the Canadian railway board is shortly to be appointed.

Following the announcement by the Canada Food Board that no manufacturers in Canada will be permitted to use for the manufacture of candy, more than 50 per cent of the average monthly quantity of cane sugar, and drastic restrictions have been imposed on the use of wheat flour, sugar and shortening in the manufacture of biscuits, cakes or sweet dough products.

According to Toronto advices of April 23rd, the fall wheat crop of Ontario will be a long way below the average this year. Unfavorable weather last fall reduced the acreage put in crop to about 600,000, as compared with 700,000 in 1916 and an average of over 800,000 for the thirty-six years ending with 1917.

Local And Other Items

The following intelligence comes from Washington:— Sugar for domestic canning and preserving this summer will be distributed under a modified certificate system by which each consumer will be required to sign an application for the amount needed.

Sir William James Bull has given notice that he will submit to the British House of Commons a resolution to extend the Military Service Act to all unmarried women between the ages of 19 and 30 for work of national importance.

Contracts for 40,900 steel under-frame box and coal cars, to cost between \$8,000 and \$9,000 each, and representing manufacturers profit of about 5 per cent, were let at Washington the other day to the American Car and Foundry Company by Director General McAdoo.

Advices from Sydney, Australia say: The Massey-Harris Company, is a large manufacturing firm, is discharging its unmarried employees, declaring it feels bound to release them for the service of the Empire.

The Public Service monthly of Saskatchewan states that "every branch of the Department of Agriculture has been extremely busy during the past weeks, and a great deal of work is being done in connection with the plans for greater production and the campaign for providing labour for the farms."

Intelligence of the 24th of April from Lethbridge, Alberta says: Seeding is between 25 and 50 per cent, completed in Southern Alberta and will be pretty well completed by next week.

The Newfoundland Legislature opened at St. John's on April 23rd, and William Higgins, member for St. John's East, was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

Winnipeg intelligence of April 23rd says: A quantity of butter in which was mixed finely cut wire in much the same manner as ground glass has been found in Calgary and turned over by the Attorney-General of Alberta to the military authorities for a thorough investigation as to whether the wire was put in "with criminal intent."

After an absence of fifteen years from the family circle during which he has travelled all over the face of the Globe, Nathaniel Slipper of St. Thomas, Ont., has been informed that he and his family are heirs to an estate in England, valued at over thirty million pounds.

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Local and Other Items

Cardinal Begin, ill at Quebec, is reported to be improving. The advanced age of the Cardinal however, gives a serious turn to the otherwise ordinary ailment.

The budget for nearly £3,000,000 introduced in the House of Commons recently, and the largest in its history is passing easily through the House, the total taxation involved in the budget is £842,000,000 but the House has passed all necessary resolutions after a brief discussion.

The first planting of the season at the Experimental Farm was done on April 29, when wheat was sown and early potatoes planted. Mr. Clark reports that he found the land in first class condition, and that the present prospects are for an early season.

Lieut. Col. S. R. Jenkins has ordered 16 days quarantine of the men in the Armouries owing to a suspected case of small pox developing in a recruit from Tighish. Twenty contacts have been isolated in the Armouries and the remainder confined to barracks in the Connolly Building.

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A Winnipeg dispatch reports that all students for Holy Orders of the Anglican Church in Manitoba will have to immediately don the khaki, if fit and their classes are called, according to an unanimous decision of Judges Curran, Galt and Haggarty.

In consequence of some complaints with reference to automobile speeding, the Attorney General, Hon. A. E. Arsenault conferred with the Stipendiary Magistrate and steps are being taken that will effectually stop speeding by the few who have heretofore been indulging in this pastime.

Princess of Wales College Hall was the scene of an event unique in the history of this Province Friday evening when the presentation of certificates to a large number of young ladies who have been taking the courses in First Aid and Home Nursing took place with appropriate exercises.

The hull which has brooded over the western battle lines continues. The expected German attacks on the Ypres and Amiens fronts have not been launched. Here and there the opposing artillery have broken forth into wild bombardments such as usually are preludes to massed attacks on the allied lines, but they have died out after a few hours.

Berlin via London, May 2.—German forces have occupied Sebastopol the great Russian fortress in the Crimea. According to the official communication from headquarters, the town was taken without fighting. The text of the statement reads: "On the battlefronts the situation is unchanged. The artillery duel increased in the Mont Kemmel sector and it repeatedly revived

London May 1.—The first hint of the coming peace offensive on the part of the Central Powers comes today from Switzerland where it is reported Emperor Karl is about to make overtures to Italy. It is stated the Austrian king will say he has no desire for conquest, but that unless Italy accepts the terms he intends to offer he will fight for peace.

Progress of the War

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London, May 3.—"In local fighting last night south of Villers-Bretonneux," says Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight, "our troops co-operated with the French and secured a few prisoners. The enemy artillery showed considerable activity this morning north of Albert, in the Beaumont Hamel sector."

London, May 6.—The situation on the front in France and Flanders has become fairly quiet. There has been local attacks by the Germans here and there along the line, but nothing approaching a general battle has been reported.

Paris, May 4.—The statement issued by the war office tonight reads: "There was no infantry fighting during the course of the day, but there was great activity by the opposing artillery in the region north and south of the Aves. Our batteries took under their fire and dispersed bodies of enemy troops south of Villers-Bretonneux and before Castel."

London, May 6.—The British lines were advanced on a considerable front between the Somme and the Ancre Rivers, west and southwest of Melancourt this morning. The position in the neighborhood of Locon and the Lave River on the southern leg of the Lys salient have been improved as a result of the local fighting.

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between the Somme and the Luce Book, near Montdidier, Lassigny and Neyon. "The French artillery was lively during the afternoon hours on the Lorraine front; minor enemy thrusts were repulsed. "In Ukraine we have broken the enemy's resistance before Sebastopol and occupied the town Wednesday without fighting."

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and in the mountainous region in Northern Italy where the allied forces have been holding positions since last November, after the great Italian retreat from Isonzo, there is increased tension, and the long-threatened blow at this front may be launched by the Teutonic Allies within a few days. For many weeks the Italian War Office has been aware that the Austrians have been gathering legions withdrawn from the Russian and Rumanian fronts for a drive at the Italian armies. Emperor Charles of Austria, accompanied by his chief of staff and high German and Austrian army officers, is officially reported by Vienna to have reached the Italian front and the greatest movement of troops in Tyrol and Trentino would seem to indicate that vast bodies of men are being hurled at Italian positions. The blow, it is generally believed, will fall somewhere in the mountainous section of the front, probably in Lagarina and Avio Valleys.

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Young Farmers Called Out

Ottawa, May 3.—With great deliberation Sir Robert Borden told about 300 farmers at the House today that after giving serious consideration to the question of drafting farmers between the ages of twenty and twenty-two, for service overseas, the government had decided that the necessity for reinforcements was more pressing than the need for increased production.

The minister of militia stated, that in order to solve the problem of seeding, he had issued instructions to commanders in the various military districts to grant leave of absence to all farmers consistently following their occupation.

The Pioneer reports that the regular monthly meeting of the Summerside Board of Trade was held on Thursday May 2nd, the business before the meeting consisting of the report of the delegates from the Board. Messrs J. Leroy Holman and Creelman MacArthur, of Ottawa regarding the standardization of the P. E. I. R. The delegates gave an interesting

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Widening the Gauge

account of the trip and their meetings with the various Committees and Ministers and also reported upon the memorial presented at Ottawa by them in conjunction with the delegates from the Provincial Government and the Charlottetown Board of Trade. The whole report was most interesting and showed the splendid manner in which our case and the urgent need of at once standardizing the railway had been put before the authorities at Ottawa. An unanimous and hearty vote was passed thanking the delegates for the able manner in which they had presented the matter.

Widening the Gauge

DIED.

McKENNA—In this city May 6th, 1918, Bernard McKenna, aged 94 years.

MANSFIELD—In South Boston, April 27, William, beloved husband of Annie Mansfield, (nee Donnelly).

Widening the Gauge

Military Service Act, 1917. INSTRUCTIONS. All men within Class One, who were twenty, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age on registration, are hereby notified to make all necessary arrangements at once in preparation to being called to the colors. W. W. STANLEY Registrar M. S. A. MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd. 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown. We want to show you \$15 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 Breast Style, with barrel buttons and loops. The fur collar is of 1-piece Black Persian Lamb warm quilted lining, 2 outside pockets, and a feature about this coat is the heavy knitted wristlets. All sizes. Price.....\$15.00 Have you seen our range of \$15.00 Winter Overcoats? You will say 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

A Four-Leaf Clover

I found a four-leaf clover in a city yard today. A little four-leaf clover that perhaps had lost its way; And I bent above it, smiling, and it sparkled up at me...

Amy's Alibi

(Hilda Morrison, in Youths Companion.) (Concluded.) "Tan!" snapped Amy. "I paid 9 cents money, and I won't sell for any more. We old ones 'an' cripples who don't fight can do that much, I guess. An' I ain't good. I kept out two whole pounds of sugar for myself, though Mr. Cobby says he's only been lettin' a pound lately."

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning to be extremely watchful to neglect, so important is the healthy action of these organs.

Food's Sarsaparilla

ures kidney and liver troubles, reverses the back, and builds up the whole system.

wonder, for a lawyer came out in an automobile and gave her a note and some bulky papers which he said were deeds. The note read:

My dear Miss Curiosity Won't-be-good: You were a new one to me. I studied you by asking questions. Seems your sugar-sharing is a sort of life habit. So being without any body of my own in the world, and liking that kind of habit, and finding the doctor's ugly words coming true, I'm giving you what I call any more use to me. You can buy 'nine spoonfuls of sugar every day."

Two days later Ann Amelia Rapp presented herself at the office of the Red Cross, followed by the protesting lawyer. "I've bring him here to fix up papers for the big Reoch farm," she began, without any preliminary. "You can use the income of sell, just as you like—though I'seose you'll sell. The farm ain't but a snuff of the property, but the rest I'll handle myself. I've been to a doctor here an' to a base hospital doctor in the city, an' they both say I'm sound an' fit. I ain't but 55, an' my oldness an' tired feelin' has come from steady blowin' an' hoisin'."

The Lieutenant's Betrothed

(From the French of Pierre L'Ermite) When the Lieutenant awoke he looked about him. He saw vaguely a large room with thin curtains and in their distant glow a nearer spot of light somewhat like an apparition. It was a Red Cross nurse in her white uniform. The vision smiled up on him in a motherly way.

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 summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists

Pain in Shoulders

PAIN IN HEAD LIVER BOTHERED HER.

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

Telescope History

It was not until 1674 that Doctor Hooke perfected the first reflecting telescope in which the spectrum was perforated so that objects could be viewed by looking directly at them.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

While mother was arranging the pantry shelves Marjory handed her the spice boxes, mentioning each spice by name. Presently she said, "Mamma, I can read."

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 rine 25 and 50 cts.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Dear Mrs. Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throats, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

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Pain in Shoulders

PAIN IN HEAD LIVER BOTHERED HER.

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

Telescope History

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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.

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."

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Are You Far Sighted?

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

Near Sighted People

See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows.

E. W. Taylor

Optician, W. techniker, Jeweler

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 31st May, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 31st May, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT POPULAR PRICES This year we have stocked up with many new lines of medium priced footwear.

MEN'S BOOTS

\$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 EACH LINE EXTRA VALUE

WOMEN'S BOOTS

Many lines of Women's bought at the old prices, and selling at the old prices. See our lines at \$3.75, \$3.95, and \$4.50

ALLEY & CO.

AGENTS FOR Queen Quality and Amherst Shoes.

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.

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Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME ADDRESS BREED VALUES Dan O. McConrack Launcheon York (2 yrs old) Dan A. McConrack Launcheon York (2 mos old) Dan A. McConrack Launcheon York (12 yrs old) J. Leslie Poble Village Green (12 yrs old) Joseph Carmichael Peake's Sta. RR (12 yrs old) Col. G. Crockett York (12 yrs old) G. W. Wood Peabrook (12 yrs old) A. P. Ings Peabrook (12 yrs old) J. E. Cameron Peabrook (12 yrs old) C. E. Clay Peabrook (12 yrs old) John Howlett Annandale (12 yrs old) A. A. Faughatton 250 Queen St. On town for Dead Stock Breeding Company (12 yrs old) Shropshire - 1 mature and 2 ram lamb Leicester - 1 ram lamb

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