

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

VOL. XLVII, No. 9



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry to survey 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 secure an adjoining quarter-section as 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 on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption 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 Agents' Office (but no Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

## 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	8.55
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	7.25
5.15	7.45	3.20	6.45
6.00	8.15	2.15	6.00
	9.00		
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.30	11.00	11.00	2.30
4.14	9.22	8.03	1.10
5.44	8.03	6.45	9.35
6.51	6.45	5.55	8.55
8.00	5.45	7.30	8.25
		7.30	6.50
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8.50	5.30	8.50	5.30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4.50	9.20	4.50	9.20
6.05	8.03	6.05	8.03
6.45	7.33	6.45	7.33
7.30	6.45	7.30	6.45
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.10	10.10	3.10	10.10
4.55	8.30	4.55	8.30
7.05	6.29	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

## Barring a War Jewel

(Mabel Peter Daggott, in The Fictional Review.)

There is a French girl the youngest war heroine I know who has been decorated by any Government. And the case of Madeline Danau is perhaps of special interest because any girl in the United States can even now begin to be a heroine as she was. They say in France that "la petite Danau" has served her country ever though it was not able to show and shell. She lives in the village of Corbeil and she was only fourteen years old at the time her father, the baker was mobilized. A baker in France, it must be remembered, is a most necessary functionary in the community, for as everybody has for years bought bread, nobody even knows how to make it at home any more. The whole neighboring countryside, therefore, you see, was most dependent on the baker, and the baker was gone away to war. It was then that Madeline proved equal to doing the duty that was nearest to her. She promptly stepped into her father's place before the bread trough and the oven. She gets up each morning at four o'clock and with the aid of her little brother, a year younger than herself, she makes each day eight hundred pounds of bread which is a feat by another brother and sister. The radius of the district is some ten miles, and no household since the war began has missed its daily supply of bread. One day Madeline was summoned to a public meeting, for which the citizens of Corbeil assembled at the Mairie. She went in her champagne-colored dress of toile de laine, and her Sunday hat of leghorn trimmed with black velvet and white roses. And there before this public assemblage the Prefet des Deux-Sevres pinned on Madeline the Cross of Lorraine and read a letter from President Poincare of France. In it the President presented to Madeline Danau his sincere compliments and begged her to accept "this little jewel, this Cross of Lorraine, which shall proclaim that the valiant child of the Deux-Sevres through her own labour assuring for the inhabitants of the Commune of Exodun their daily bread, has performed as patriotic a service and is as good a Frenchwoman as are any of her sisters of the Meuse."

## Minting Our Dimes

The process of the dime making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine, which cuts them into proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the rollers. The silver pieces are then put into the feeder of the printing presses and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 100 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours. As the smooth pieces are pressed between the dies, printing dies they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper press upon a form of type. At the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are cut into its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counter's hands. The instrument used by the counter is not a complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper colored tray, having raised ridges, running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime. From the receiver the money

is dumped on the board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All these spaces being filled, the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver, and the counter has exactly 1.250 silver dimes, or \$125, on his tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes, and the money is ready for shipment.

## Mutual Trust

Without perfect confidence, married happiness cannot be permanent. There can be no true union where either through pride or fear, or the consciousness of mistakes or errors, one conceals from or attempts to deceive the other, who holds back from any motive that which each has a mutual right to know. Of course, professional men are an exception in so far as they withhold from their companions the affairs of others committed to their care professionally—not a step further in all else, they who practice concealment, even in business matters, lose half the joy and blessedness which God designed that marriage should bestow. Unhappy, indeed, are they who find the one taken "for better or worse" incapable of keeping that which was committed to their love and honor. But until hope is vain, and one is compelled to give up all confidence in a companion, which is happily, only rarely the case, let there be no concealment. Want of confidence on the part of the husband, after the novelty of married life and having a "home of his own" has worn off is more frequently practiced from the foolish fear that by confiding truly in his wife she may learn to exact it as a right, and his pride takes the alternative, trusting to his other and often far better half, he may risk the loss of some of his boasted independence. His wife is sometimes tempted to concealment, and alas! too often to deceit and falsehood, through fear of her husband's anger, or, worse, the dread of his ridicule. She may have erred in judgment, or done some foolish weak, but not wicked thing, and having learned too soon that his tones are not always of the gentlest, feels that instead of guiding her to a clearer light—and a higher life, he will be more likely to sit in judgment on her mistakes, or what is the sharpest thing for a loving heart to endure, make a jest of her mistakes, or ridicule her weakness. Married life, opening with every promise of perfect love and harmony, is often wrecked—the mischief begun by "just one" trifling concealment. This is followed by another and another, with shorter intervals. Mistakes concealed grow more frequent and less simple, and when at last exposed, recriminations and heart-burnings destroy the home where the light and purity of love once held undisputed sway.

## World's Oldest Newspaper

Before Europe knew anything about the arts of printing and journalism a Chinaman named Gong-Chun invented a means for making type out of a composition of lead and silver. In the year 400 A. D. the first issue of the newspaper King-Bao, printed on sheets of yellow silk, made its appearance. For 1,500 years thereafter it undertook to supply its readers with the news of both China and foreign countries, being issued regularly until a few years ago, when Yuan Shi Kai, then president of the new Chinese republic, suppressed it. Another venerable publication is the Tsing Pao or Peking News, which made its maiden appearance before the Chinese reading public some 1,400 years ago. In order to encourage accuracy and keep the pages reasonably free from errors it was the custom until a few years ago to punish a printer

guilty of a mistake with instant death. The Kin Pan, another Chinese newspaper, has attained the age of 1,000 years.

## Therapeutics In The Arctic

"Whenever our Eskimos get sick," writes one of our missionaries, "immediately they come to us and always with unbounded faith in our medical skill. There was one old villager who came so often to the mission and stayed so long that I named him 'the Blister.' Generally he wore a long parki made of the skins of wild geese and used to shed so many feathers during his visits that he became a veritable nuisance. One day the Blister fell sick and his poor wife dragged him over to the mission on a small sled called kammergatik. I was appointed to act as doctor. Our stock of medicine consisted of one large bottle pills and a can of castor oil. I gave the blister six pills and explained how to take them. However, he proved an unruly patient and would not swallow them. He just chewed the pills one by one pronounced them very good and then asked for more! I was badly afraid I had given him too many pills and really felt uneasy till the next day when his wife again dragged him over. It was the only time I was ever glad to see the Blister. In my exuberance at finding him still alive I gave him a cupful of castor oil. I thought, after this dose, he would never again ask for more medicine. "To my dismay, he drank the oil slowly smacking his lips like a connoisseur sipping some rare vintage, and then said, 'Taun Asherook!—That is splendid. I lost no time in telling the other villagers about the delicious for sure cordial that the Anglyerok (priest) had regaled him with, whereupon there was an epidemic in the village.

## The Installment Plan

"Charge it," and "A dollar down a dollar a week," are the two rocks on which we meet disaster, asserts a writer in The Forum. As an instance of the subtle ways in which credit is thrust upon the unwary, the writer says: "The woman who opens the door of a store just to inquire the price of the handsome piano in the window, and is met by an eagle-eyed salesman who turns on a canned lecture if she is too polite to back out, has often written the first letter of her name on a contract for a few dollars down that she regrets before the ink is dry. "One of the ablest economists in the country told me that in sidious advertising has caused much of the present day extravagance. The pulling power of an advertisement may be the index of its value, but some of them pull so hard they distort the judgment of the reader till the thirty cents in his pocket looks like thirty dollars in his mind, and he jumps joyfully on to the installment escalator only to land in the gloom of debt with everything mortgaged but the kitchen stove."

## Riddle of Gravitation

Nearly 250 years ago one of the greatest intellects connected with science turned his attention to gravitation. In these 250 years physical science has made rapid advances. A boy who has completed a year's work in elementary physics could entertain Newton in electricity were it possible for the great philosopher to return to earth. After learning of the great progress in electricity we can imagine him in his eager desire for knowledge turning to the boy and expecting some light on gravitation. Alas, not only the high-school boy, but not even the most learned, can give any definite information on gravitation! The problem is about where Newton left it.

## 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 cures I know of. I always keep a bottle of it in the house so I can have 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."

## Seminarians Study Foreign Languages

Rev. James A. McPadden, rector of St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, O., announces that a new course in languages has been introduced at the seminary. At present the students are studying Italian and Hungarian. This addition to the course of study has been undertaken because of the prospective shortage of vocations to the priesthood from the European countries now at war.

Mrs. Kowler—Did your daughter learn much at the cooking school? Hostess—Well, she learned how to make a lot of dishes we can't afford to eat.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

"That new recruit must have been a bookkeeper." "Why so?" "I just noticed him trying to put his bayonet behind his earb."

## 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.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

"What makes you think that Mrs. Pilkins is quarrelsome?" "Well, I heard Pilkins say that he was going to Petrograd to get rested up."

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

## HAD WORST CASE OF CONSTIPATION DOCTOR EVER KNEW.

Although generally described as a disease, constipation can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected. Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills have no equal for relieving and curing constipation and all its allied troubles. Mrs. F. Martin, Prince Albert, Sask., writes:—"I had one of the worst cases of constipation my doctor said he had ever known, and Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills cured me of it. My father-in-law had used them, in fact he was the one who gave them to me. A number of people around here use them, and they all say that they are the best pills they ever used." Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

## St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111  
C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—1f

## Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over sight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire. ACT NOW. CALL UP

DeLOIS BROS.,  
Water Street, Phone 521.  
June 30, 1915—3m

## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th, March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over-Royal Mail Route No. 2, from New Wilhelms, P. E. Island, to the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of New Wilhelms, Kelly's Cross, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 6, 1918—5f.

## Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

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

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

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

Come In and See Me You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are 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



The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918

Subscription—\$1.00 A YEAR TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED"

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

The Soldiers Vote

Melisaac and Nicholson Elected.

The counting of the military and naval vote polled in North America was completed at Ottawa on Friday last, and resulted in changes in at least two constituencies where Laurier candidates were elected according to the civilian vote polled on December 17th.

On the 24th, the return of the military votes polled in France reached Ottawa, with the result that four more seats in Nova Scotia changed from the opposition to the Government Column. These are Hants, Pictou, South Cape Breton, where there are two members.

So far as Prince Edward Island is concerned, the combined North-American and French Military vote has greatly reduced the adverse majorities against the Government candidates. In Queen's County Mr. Nicholson is now but 214 votes behind Warburton, and Mr. Martin's adverse majority is reduced to 372 as against Sinclair.

In King's County, the following was the standing of the respective candidates at the close of the recount proceedings last week: Hughes 2776; Melisaac 2529, majority for Hughes 247. The North American military and naval vote numbered 70. Of this vote: Hughes received 14 and Melisaac 56. That reduced Hughes majority to 205. The European continental military vote was 189, of which Hughes received 33 and Melisaac 156. This reduced Hughes majority to 82. The military vote in England received today was 162. Of these Hughes received 14 and Melisaac 148. This elects Melisaac by a majority of 52.

Nicholson is elected by a majority of 57 over Sinclair and Martin leads Warburton by 90 votes; but Sinclair leads Martin by 4 votes. Melisaac and Nicholson are elected.

An Allied Peace This Year.

That Germany is staking all on Hindenburg's much advertised Western offensive and that, if beaten, she has no other "card in her sleeve" is the opinion of war reviewers who have carefully studied the situation both as regards the Western front, the

scene of what may well be the last big battle, and as it is affected by the attitude of the German people themselves.

W. Philip Simms of the United Press is the latest correspondent to give expression to his conviction that a peace of the Allies dictation is more than a possibility of the year 1918. In his opinion it is only necessary to "hold on on the West front and the war is done." And he believes the Allies can and will "hold on."

In spite of the stories of the huge army Germany has gathered for this one big effort Mr. Simms does not believe that the Teutons have "the proverbial chance in a thousand." "French punch and British bulldogism" will beat them when they start, and once the Hindenburg attack fails the backbone of German effort will be so badly broken that the further continuance of the war will be very brief.

It is remarkable that in the past few weeks many other correspondents with excellent facilities for gleanings the facts of the situation have taken the same view as Mr. Simms. They feel that the coming battle will represent the acme of Germany's effort, and if it fails, she will be forced by her war-weary people to accept what peace terms the Allies are willing to give. They are equally certain that the effort will fail and that the duration of the war is a thing to be measured at most in terms of months.

The Capture of Jericho

Another step toward the fulfillment of the British plan to free the Holy Land from the domination of the Turk has been gained by the capture of Jericho, which success went to the credit of the Australian troops on Thursday. The cable announcing the capture says that the incoming troops encountered little opposition and after completing the occupation of the village, are now in positions on the Jordan ready to continue the pursuit of the beaten Turks.

British forces now dominate the Jordan valley and control the highways leading from Jericho. The next step will probably be to cut the railway between Damascus and Mecca, which can be reached by a journey of twenty-five miles from the present location of the British. The capture of this railway would cut the Turkish line of communication with Arabia and would prove of assistance to the Arab tribesmen who are co-operating with the British against the Turks.

The gain at Jericho is a minor success and can have no effect on the campaign in any of the other areas. As a fighting force the Turks are already demoralized and Germany has shown a disposition to eliminate them from her considerations. It is not by captures of Jericho that this war will be won, and in fact, one of the members of the British House of Commons criticising the war policy of his government, took the ground that the cause of the Entente would be better advanced if minor operations, such as the campaign in Palestine, were abandoned and all attention centred on the Western front, where, he claimed, the final issue must and will be decided.

The criticism of the British member was not well grounded. One of the difficulties Britain has had to contend against in this war is that she has been forced to operate in many different zones. In Palestine, in Persia, in Egypt, in Africa and in the Islands of the Sea, she has had forces of considerable size. And they have done splendid work with the result that the Teutonic allies have already been soundly beaten in

every area save those where the major operations are going forward.

To free the Holy Land from the unspeakable Turk was an enterprise upon which Britain could not fail to engage, and one which, once undertaken, must be continued until the effort is crowned with complete victory. —St. John Standard

Furlough For The First

The announcement that arrangements have been made whereby the survivors of the gallant First Canadian Contingent shall be given a three months' furlough at home comes as good news and the Government of Canada as well as the overseas military administration are both to be heartily congratulated upon taking the necessary steps to bring this about.

While all the Canadian contingents have done splendid work, it should be remembered that to the men of the "First" particular credit belongs. They fought when conditions on the Western front were far different from what they are today, when the available guns and munitions were but scanty compared with the present splendid supply, when trenches were, but ditches and at the best the men had but small comfort. They are the men who by their splendid work at Ypres, stopped the German thrust at Calais, who at Langemark, Festubert and other bloody fields did so much to write the name of Canada high on the page of world heroism.

Today there are but 3,000 of these originals still on active service. They have withstood more than once, yet when their wounds healed and they were once more able to "carry on," they went back to the battle lines there to do as they had done before. Surely they deserve a holiday, and surely when they come home the Canadian people should give them a welcome in some degree commensurate to their service.

Under the agreement made by the Government the married men of that 3,000 will be the first to enjoy home leave. It is right and fitting that this should be so, for there are homes in Canada where children are growing up with but a very blurred and imperfect recollection of "daddy," and where patient wives have watched for three years for the return of the loved one who went to war in the summer of 1914. By all means let us have the boys of the First Contingent home again, and when they come, let us show them in no uncertain manner that we are proud of them and that we appreciate the sacrifices they have made for Canada and the Empire.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his running mate spent over \$8,000 in their futile bid for election in Ottawa City. The final return will probably show a majority of half as many thousand votes against them.

Progress of the War

London, Feb. 19.—Russia is now forced to sign peace upon the conditions proposed by Germany says an official Russian statement received here today. The official statement was signed by Premier Lenine and Leon Trozky, the foreign minister. It protests against the German resumption of the war and says the council of people's commissaries is now forced to declare its readiness to sign a peace as dictated by the delegations of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk. It promises to give a detailed reply without delay to the German peace conditions. The statement was transmitted through the wireless telegraph stations of the Russian government to the government of the German empire at Berlin. The text reads: "The council of people's commissaries protests against the fact that the German government has directed its troops against the Russian council's republic, which has declared the war was at an end and

which is demobilizing its army on all fronts.

Behind the Entente lines in France and Belgium the military leaders, with the armistice ready, are expecting the Germans to launch their much talked of offensive, but their still 'is no outward sign of its near approach. Artillery duels and raiding operations and intensive aerial activity continue to feature the fighting all along the front. Three successful raids against the German have been carried out by the British in Flanders and near Lens and Arras in Northern France. In Flanders the raid, which was carried south of the Houtholst Wood, resulted in the British penetrating German positions on a wide front, the infliction of numerous casualties and the taking of prisoners. Sixteen German aeroplanes were accounted for Sunday in aerial fighting by British army airmen and in addition German towns and military positions behind the battle front were heavily bombed.

The Russian Bolshevik government has capitulated and announced its readiness, although protesting to sign a peace compact under the hard terms imposed by Germany. Notwithstanding this fact, however, teutonic troops are advancing eastward into Russia over a front of four hundred miles, from Riga in the north to Lutsk, a scant fifty miles from the east Galician border, on the south. Apparently thus far the operation has met with no opposition. The northern reaches of the Divna River have been crossed by the enemy; the important railroad town of Dvinsk, whence roads run northward to Petrograd and eastward to Smolensk, has been captured and Lutsk, one of the famous fortresses, forming the Volhynian triangle and forming the gateway leading eastward to Kiev, has been entered without the Russians attempting to stay the foe. The official announcement of the capitulation was signed by Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trozky on behalf of the peoples commissaries of Russia.

London, Feb. 20.—The British army in Palestine made an attack yesterday east of Jerusalem, advancing two miles on a front of fifteen miles, it is announced officially. The communication follows: "Yesterday morning we advanced to the attack on a frontage of from fifteen miles east of Jerusalem. By evening all objectives had been secured, to an average depth of two miles.

London, Feb. 20.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight says: "A few prisoners were brought in by our patrols on the southern portion of the front. A raid was attempted by the enemy early this morning east of Amertines, but was repulsed. The hostile artillery has shown some activity during the day in the neighborhood of St. Quentin and southwest of La Bassee."

Like a tidal wave, the German invasion of Russia rolls forward. From Lsal, in Estonia, the Russian provinces on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland, on the north of Rovno, one of the famous triangle of fortresses, which stood as a Muscovite bulwark in the early days of the war on the south, the Germans are still advancing. The advance of the Teutons has taken the form of a crescent, with its convex face toward the heart of Russia. Minsk, which was occupied yesterday by German troops, according to an official report from Berlin is at the extreme eastern curve of the wave. The formal message of surrender sent to the German high command in Russia, after Berlin had refused to accept a capitulation by wireless, has not yet been received and it is probable that there will be no halting of the German invasion until Russia's abject acceptance of peace terms is in the hands of the German general staff—possibly at then. From the official reports emanating from Berlin, it would seem that the Russians were not destitute of supplies with which to continue the war. Despatches received on Thursday were to the effect that the booty captured at Rovno is enormous. Among the items enumerated were 1,353 guns, 120 machine

guns, 4,000 to 5,000 motor cars, and trains with about 1,000 carriages, many of which were laden with grain; airplanes and war material of an amount said to be "incalculable."

With the American army in France, Feb. 22.—In a patrol fight, Americans from units under instruction in the famous Chemin des Dames sector killed one German and captured another. One American was slightly wounded. This is the first time it has been permitted to reveal the fact that new American units have entered the line. The troops have been there for some time, suffering slight casualties, but their presence was kept a secret. It was certain the enemy knew they were there.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 21.—(By the Associated Press)—The artillery duel continues night and day. The enemy is firing an ever greater number of shells, but only insignificant damage has been done to the American lines. American shells on the other hand, appear to be hitting important enemy positions with regularity except when a ground haze obscures observation. Activity in the air has not diminished and numbers of German machines continue to cross the American lines. Today a German machine flew so low that it emptied its machine gun into a group of American soldiers gathered around a camp kitchen.

Petrograd, Feb. 21.—A proclamation ordering resistance to the German advance, calling on all Russians to defend the fatherland and declaring Petrograd in a state of siege, was issued tonight from the Smuin Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters. The proclamation was issued at the order of the people's commissaries and is signed by Premier Lannine and Esigin Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief.

London, Feb. 22.—Austrian and German troops are advancing in the south simultaneously with the Germans in the north and Ukrainian troops are reported to have joined them against the Bolsheviks, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post. The Polish legion of the Russian army have offered an armistice in the prevailing civil war on conditions of free passage in any direction, and are now trying to reach Warsaw. The German advance into Russia is not the march of a conqueror, for nowhere up to the present have they met any serious opposition. The comparatively rapid progress is ascribed to the fact that the Germans found a clear passage. "Special despatches from Petrograd, none of which are dated later than Wednesday, indicate that the invaders are making their own pace in collecting immense stores of weapons, munitions, food and other valuable property, which the disorganized Russian armies abandoned in their hurried flight. The strength of the German advancing army is not believed to be great. A Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post says that there is only one division of cavalry and one division of infantry.

Germany's ultimate objective, of course, can only be speculated upon, but, according to the correspondent there is nothing whatever to prevent them from reaching Petrograd if they wish, for the demoralization of the Russian soldiers is so complete that orders to resist the invasion would be impossible of execution. Moreover the enemy could easily reduce the capital to famine, which already is closing its grip on the people. The Bolshevik capitulation to a German peace and news of the German advance was received in Petrograd in various ways, according to Wednesday's report. The correspondent of the Times says that profound disgust and shame was felt and uttered by serious and intelligent people and was reflected in the non-Bolshevik newspapers. A report to the Morning Post says that the sinner element of the population call for closer relations with the Allies, looking to the unification of Russia and the abandonment of the dreams of amateur statesmen. It is reported in this connection (Continued on page 3.)

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

We want to show you \$15 the Best Overcoat



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

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 Diamond 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.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various sheep and cattle breeds for sale.

A.A. Farquharson, 259 Queen St., Charlottetown, for Island Stock Breeding Company. Shropshire—1 mature and 4 ram lambs. Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs. Leicesters—1 ram lamb.

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. As 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 suitors 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 particular interests 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 of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.
H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly November 28, 1917—1f

Notice to Debtors

All old Accounts, of which payment has already been demanded by newspaper advertisement, will now be collected without further notice.

D. E. MORRIS, M. D. Dundas, Dec. 26, 1917—4i

P. S. McLeod K.C.—W. F. Bentley, K.C.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers



(Continued from page 2.)

nection that the non-Bolshevik and non-Socialist parties will try to reassemble the constituent assembly with the view of appealing to the Allies.

London, Feb. 25.—The Germans have been raiding the British positions at various points, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight. The statement says: "A hostile raid attempted early this morning against our positions on Hill 70 was repulsed with loss. Another raiding party, which attacked one of our posts last night north of Poesteppele, was driven off by rifle fire before reaching our position. A few prisoners were brought in by our patrols on various parts of the front. The enemy's artillery was active during the day, between Guzeaucourt and the Scarpe Valley, and a number of points between Lens and Armentieres and northeast and north of Ypres."

London, Feb. 25.—"A raid attempted by the enemy last night in the neighborhood of Broodseinde was reported," says today's official report. "The hostile artillery was active throughout the first half of the night in the Passchendaele sector."

Petrograd, Feb. 25.—"Their knees are on our chests and our position is hopeless," declared Nikolai Lenin the Bolshevik premier, in the course of his long speech to the central executive committee of the all-Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, in which he insisted upon the acceptance of the Austro-German peace conditions however oppressive an unfortunate they might appear. "This peace must be accepted as a respite," he continued, "enabling us to prepare a decisive resistance to the Bourgeois and imperialist. The proletariat of the whole world will come to our aid." Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik foreign minister, will not go to Brest-Litovsk to sign the new peace terms, nor will many of the members of the Russian delegation which conducted the earlier negotiations there with the exception of M. Karakhan, secretary of the former delegation. The workmen and soldiers' delegates today chose for the new delegation M. Zinoviev, president of the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates; M. Alexieff, acting commissioner of agriculture and M. Sokolokoff. This delegation, accompanied by naval and military representatives will leave tonight for Brest-Litovsk.

Saved Disabled Steamer

Halifax, Feb. 23.—There are on record many long distance tows by steamers or tugboats nearly all of them made at a season of the year when winds are moderate and the task is comparatively easy, but the arrival here of a Cunard liner with the crippled American steamer Clara, 3,937 tons, dragging on eight stout lines running from the Cunarder's stern, eclipses previous towage records. Barges, yachts and other craft may have been towed longer distances—the Clara was towed twelve hundred miles—but it is doubtful if any vessel has ever brought her tow to port under conditions such as those which the Cunard liner above referred to had to combat. The Clara lost her rudder and the machinery was disabled.

Through storm after storm, terrific in their intensity, culminating in the great gale off the Nova Scotia coast last Sunday, the Canarder hauled her heavy and helpless burden. Time and time again the lines parted, but there were always some of the eight big hawsers that held until the broken ones could be renewed. Often the towing ship was unable to make headway against the storm but she kept steadily driving into the great seas, making a knot now and then until a lull in the storm would enable her to manufacture a respectable mileage. Besides having established a towage record, Captain Fear and his crew are entitled to the credit of having saved the Clara from the possibility of falling a victim to the U-boats. When her distress signals were picked up in mid-Atlantic she had for days been drifting back toward the danger zone through which she had recently passed in safety. Thus the possible loss of a valuable ship—a national asset—was avoided.

Local and Other Items

LENTE SERMON

The second of the course of Lenten sermons in St Dunstan's Cathedral, was preached on Sunday evening last, by Rev. J. J. McDonald, Kinkora. There was an immense congregation in attendance. The Rev. preacher's theme was "Judgment" and the discourse was admirable in every way. His text was the 27th verse of the IX. Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews: It is appointed for men once to die and after this the judgment." In the development of his theme, the Rev. preacher pointed out that death, the separation of the soul from the body, is the penalty inflicted on man in consequence of the sin of our first parents. This dissolution is a most serious affair and the thought of it inspires great fear. But, said the Rev. preacher, death itself is not the cause of this fear: it is the thought of what comes after death, the judgment, that causes us to fear. Here the Rev. preacher showed that there are two judgments; the particular judgment which takes place in every individual case, immediately after death, and the general judgment which is pronounced at the end of the world, when all mankind shall be gathered together in the valley of Jehoshaphat. As scriptural proofs of the particular judgment, he instanced the case of the unjust Steward, and that of Dives and Lazarus. At the particular judgment rewards and punishments are meted out according to the deserts of those judged. At the general judgment the Man—God will, in the presence of all mankind, lay bare the good and bad in the hearts of men, and here the erring judgments of the world will be reversed, and the justice of God will be made manifest. The conduct of the saints, frequently despised here, will be vindicated and the impositions of the deceitful will be exposed. Then will be shown the foolishness and the criminality of those who despise God. The Rev. preacher here pointed out that wars, famines and pestilences are the presages of the end of the world. These signs, said he, are with us now; but whether or not the end of the world is upon us, we do not know: God knows. At the general judgment, said the Rev. preacher, the Heavens shall be opened, and Jesus Christ shall descend in glory, manifesting great power and majesty, to pronounce the sentence that exalts or condemns for all eternity. Then will he say to the just on the right hand, come ye blessed of my Father possess the kingdom prepared for you from all eternity. Turning to the left he shall say to the wicked: depart from me ye accursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels. After an exhaustive consideration of the justice of God in His judgments, the Rev. preacher earnestly exhorted his hearers to take into the most serious and earnest consideration this question of the judgment of our souls after death, above all he earnestly prayed that we should lead such good and pure lives as to merit the favorable sentence from the lips of our dear Lord on the day of general judgment.

Hon. Frank Oliver, Laurier's right hand man in the late election, has gone down to defeat. Brigadier-General Griesbach, his unionist opponent, being elected by the home soldiers' vote. Oliver got only 15 soldiers' votes, as against 187 for Griesbach, so that Mr. Oliver, who had a majority of 80 on the civilian vote, is now in a minority of 90.

Five persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a house and barn in West Peabody Mass on Saturday. The house was occupied by a family named Miller. Police and firemen sent from out found the buildings in flames and with no water supply available. They recovered the body of Miller, his wife and three children.

Four national army soldiers were held in the guard house at Takoma Washington on the 22nd awaiting a presidential warrant from Washington, which will mean their internment as enemy aliens, who plotted not only to shoot their officers the first time they got into action in Europe, but also to deliver all the American soldiers in their organization to the German army.

Facing Terrible Reality

London, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Lloyd George made his eagerly awaited statement regarding the recent army changes. He said the government was anxious to retain the services of Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson as chief of staff so long as it was compatible with the policy decided upon in common with Great Britain's allies. The premier said the policy of the government was based upon the assumption that the Allies had suffered in the past through lack of concerted and co-ordinated efforts. It had been decided to set up a central authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the Allies. The general principles laid down at the recent session in Versailles of the supreme war council were agreed to by all. It was also agreed that there should be an inter-allied authority with executive powers. The only difference which arose was as to its execution. The first proposal at Versailles, he continues, was that the central authority should consist of a council of chiefs of staff, but this was abandoned inasmuch as it was regarded as unworkable.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential that decisions should be taken instantly at Versailles. Meeting separately the delegates of the respective allies, he explained, considered their own plan, which in each case was identical. This plan was passed without a dissenting vote and accepted by all the military representatives, the premier stated. Being under the impression that all the difficulties had been overcome, continued the premier, the government offered General Robertson a position on the Versailles council, but he was unwilling to acquiesce in the system, objecting to it on military grounds. General Robertson, added the premier, then refused the post of chief of staff with powers adapted to the position set up at Versailles.

The American representatives at the Versailles council declared "with irresistible power and logic" for the plan for expansion of the supreme council's power, the premier said. If we should read the documents submitted by the Americans, said Mr. Lloyd George, there would be no need to make a speech. "The case was presented with irresistible power and logic." He added, "what happened? We altered the proposal here and there. There was a good deal of discussion which took some hours. There was not a single dissenting voice so far as the plan was concerned."

"If the House repudiated the policy for which he was responsible, in which he believed the safety of the country depended, Mr. Lloyd George declared he would quit office. His one regret would be that he had not greater strength and ability to place at the disposal of his country in its gravest hour. The British commander Field Marshal Haig, was present at the sessions of the supreme war council. Mr. Lloyd George went on. He drew attention to two weak points in the proposal which were thereupon adjusted by the conference. General Robertson was present when the decision was reported to the war cabinet and did not object. It was agreed, said Mr. Lloyd George that the permanent military adviser at Versailles should be a member of the army council. It was a part of this arrangement that the chief of the imperial staff was to remain the supreme military adviser to the government.

Mr. Lloyd George said the country was faced with terrible realities. He begged the House to have done with all controversy adding that the government was entitled to know tonight whether the House and the country wished it to proceed with the policy deliberately arrived at. The premier asserted that the conclusions reached at Versailles were the result of very powerful representations by the delegates of other governments, notably the American government. General Robertson, said the Premier suggested modification of the proposal by making the representative at Versailles a deputy of the chief of staff. The government felt bound to reject this suggestion, as it involved putting a subordinate in a position of the first magnitude, which might impose upon him the necessity of taking vital decisions under instructions given him before the full facts were known.

The premier announced that General Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson had been appointed to represent Great Britain on the supreme war council at Versailles. "I hesitated for some time," said the Premier in referring to the American representations, "whether I should not read in the House of Commons the very cogent document submitted by the American delegation, which put the case for the present proposal. It is one of the ablest documents ever submitted to a military conference. The only reason why I do not read it to the House is that it is mixed up with the plan of operations."

Immediately after Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech, former Premier Asquith arose and expressed the wish that the Premier's address had been made a week ago. Ex-Premier Asquith said there was a certain amount of disquiet in the public mind through the enforced withdrawal of Admiral Jellicoe and General Robertson and that the country would hardly feel compensated by the fact that Secretary of War Lord Derby remained at Whitehall and that the conduct of propaganda had been entrusted to Lord Beaverbrook. He added that he would do nothing to embarrass the government, but he said that he felt that in the best interest of the country the cause criticism in parliament should not be silenced.

Great Britain still is able to secure loans in the United States, but Canada has been asked to do her own financing out of her own resources. This has placed Canada in a serious difficulty, for in consequence of the adverse trade balance with the United States and the gold scarcity the rates of exchange are such as to prohibit further purchases by Canada unless credits are continued.

While no official statement upon the subject has been made it is understood that the premier and Mr. McLean hope to reach an agreement with the British and Canadian governments whereby Canadian payments due to the United States will be balanced by British payments due in Canada. It is hoped to secure the establishment of a new British credit with the United States Government against which Canada can draw in liquidation of the amount owed by Great Britain to Canada. Another suggestion is that Canadian securities might be deposited in the United States. The exchange discount unfavorable to Canada is 1 1/2 per cent.

Marine Disasters

St. John's, Nfld., February 25.—"The Crack Red Cross Liner 'Florize' from St. John's for New York by way of Halifax with over 150 persons aboard, including 78 passengers piled upon the ledges near Cape Race during the blizzard yesterday, and it is believed that all on board were lost. When darkness shut in the Florize was a battered bulk, submerged from her funnel aft. Heavy combers continually swept the decks where the bow was held up by a jagged rock. Some of those aboard had taken refuge in the forecastle, but this was battered in during the afternoon, leaving the rigging the only place where a human being could cling for his life. So far as could be seen from the shore, only five men were able to climb the rigging. Up to midnight watchers at Board Cove reported seven bodies washed ashore. Two identified were Mrs. Fred Butler, first class passenger for New York, Edward Proude, first class passenger for New York, Corporal Fred Snow, of the Royal Flying Corps, Joseph Kean, Master Mariner, James Long, seaman, of the rescue parties, said it was impossible to get aboard the ship before daybreak today.

St. John's Nfld., Feb. 25.—Survivors of the Florize, so far known, include, passengers—Major Michael Sullivan, Ralph Burnham, Alex. Ledingham, Archibald Gardner, Minnie Daniel and Kitie Cantwell. Capt. Martin reports that John Mann, director of the Red Cross Line was washed from the deck and that his three year old daughter and her nurse were also drowned.

New York, Feb. 25.—Forty survivors of the steamer 'Florize' have been taken off by the steamer Prosper which is now on her way to St. Johns according to a telegram received here today by the Red Cross Line.

Halifax, Feb. 23.—J. A. Farquhar & Company, Ltd., received word today from Burn, Nfld., that Captain Scott and nine of the crew of the steamer Acadien had been lost when their ship was wrecked on the Newfoundland coast. The chief engineer second engineer, second mate, chief steward, one sailor and one fireman were saved, the message said. The Acadien was formerly the steamer Senlac, of Halifax. She was bound from Louisburg, N. S. for St. Pierre, Miquelon.

A coastal steamer which reached Marystown, Nfld., on the south coast yesterday reported

that the Acadien bound from St. Pierre, for a port in France, was disabled Tuesday night off Burn by an accident to her machinery. Efforts to get a towing hawser aboard were unsuccessful on account of heavy seas, but the coastal steamer picked up six men of the Acadien's crew and took them to Marystown.

Going To Washington

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Sir Robert Borden and Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting Minister of Finance, left Monday for Washington to confer with the United States Government regarding the exchange situation and to endeavor to reach an agreement regarding purchases and payments for supplies by Canada to Great Britain and the United States. Canada is at a serious disadvantage. The Dominion is buying about \$400,000,000 worth of goods more annually from the United States than the United States is buying from Canada. On the other hand Great Britain buys from Canada more than Canada buys from the United Kingdom but this adverse balance with Canada so far has been taken up with credits furnished banking and government sources. The supplies required by Canada from the United States are mostly iron, steel and coal and these products are needed more than ever before. Much of the iron and steel is sent to Great Britain in the form of munitions and war supplies and Canada is asked to furnish credits for these. Canada has to pay the United States for the goods she imports and the large adverse trade balance has to be taken up in gold or credit.

Great Britain still is able to secure loans in the United States, but Canada has been asked to do her own financing out of her own resources. This has placed Canada in a serious difficulty, for in consequence of the adverse trade balance with the United States and the gold scarcity the rates of exchange are such as to prohibit further purchases by Canada unless credits are continued.

While no official statement upon the subject has been made it is understood that the premier and Mr. McLean hope to reach an agreement with the British and Canadian governments whereby Canadian payments due to the United States will be balanced by British payments due in Canada. It is hoped to secure the establishment of a new British credit with the United States Government against which Canada can draw in liquidation of the amount owed by Great Britain to Canada. Another suggestion is that Canadian securities might be deposited in the United States. The exchange discount unfavorable to Canada is 1 1/2 per cent.

First American Planes  
Washington, Feb. 25.—Secretary Baker announced tonight that the first American battle planes "are today en route to the front in France." They are equipped with Liberty Motors of the improved twenty cylinder type which has been adopted as a substitute for the eight-cylinder engines because higher powered. The Secretary pointed out that under the tentative program adopted last spring the American planes were not due for delivery in France before July. Those already delivered are nearly five months ahead of the original schedule. Mr. Baker says that the production of engines for battle planes had now been in progress on a quantity basis for a month and that in a few weeks the peak of production will be reached. The great problem now, he pointed out, was to obtain the thousands of skilled mechanics, engine men, motor repair men, wood and metal workers and other workmen necessary to keep the planes always in perfect condition.

Kilauea volcano on the Island of Hawaii was expected momentarily to overflow, according to reports on Saturday from the observatory at the volcano. The lake of lava had risen twenty-two feet within a few hours and was about a foot from the edge of the crater. Tourists ventured close to the edge and with the aid of poles dipped coins in the fiery mass to secure souvenirs.

SINNOTT—At Stukey farm, St. Peter's Harbor on the 22, inst., John Sinnott aged 93 years Deceased was a man of sterling character, widely known and most highly esteemed. He leaves three sons and five daughters to mourn. Most Rev. Alfred A. Sinnott, Archbishop of Winnipeg is his youngest son. The solemn funeral obsequies took place at the parish church of St. Joseph, Morell Rear this morning. Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was celebrated by his Grace Archbishop Sinnott, and the funeral oration was pronounced by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary. There was a large attendance. R. I. P.

DIED.

BELL—At South Melville, on Feb. 12th, 1918, Hannah Bell, relict of the late John Bell, aged 90 years.  
McLEAN—Feb. 16, 1918, John McLean, of Ocean View, aged 68 years.  
MORROW—Suddenly at North Lake, on Feb. 11th, W. B. Morrow, aged 76 years.  
McLEAN—At Clyde River, Feb. 23, Mrs. McLean, relict of the late Allan McLean.  
MAHAR—On Feb. 25th, at 9 p. m., at the residence of George V. Moore, Water Street, Jeremiah Mahar, aged 49. R. I. P.

LOUSON—Passed peacefully away, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Mrs. W. S. Louson, aged 49 years.

JOHNSTON—At Brookfield, Feb. 24th, Charlotte Clarke, aged 71 years, widow of the late Thomas Johnston.

McKIE—Calgary, Alta., on Jan. 21, 1918, Lydie McKie, aged 55 years, of 1508 Third Street, Northwest, widow of the late John McKie, and formerly of Bay Fortune, P. E. I.

FLEMING—At North Rustico, on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, Ann Canning, widow of the late Cornelius Fleming, in the 77th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

DOWLING—In Lowell, Mass., Feb. 10th, 1918, Elizabeth Garland, the beloved wife of W. P. Dowling, formerly of P. E. Island, leaving five small children and a sorrowing husband, an aged father, three sisters and six brothers to mourn their loss.

MARTIN—In this city, on Feb. 22nd, Mrs. Mary Martin, aged 75 years. R. I. P.

McDONALD—At his home in Kingsborough, on Tuesday Feb. 26th, 1918, Melville R. McDonald, aged 65 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

McKENZIE—At the P. E. Island Hospital, Feb. 19th, 1918, Miss Mary McKenzie, aged 89 years.

TAYLOR—On Feb. 20th, 1918, James Taylor, of St. Peter's Island, aged 65 years.

The Market Prices. Butter . . . . . 0.44 to 0.45 Eggs, per doz. . . . . 0.52 to 0.50 Fowls each . . . . . 80.0 to 1.03 Chickens per pair . . . . . 0.85 to 1.25 Flour (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00 Beef (small) . . . . . 0.10 to 0.16 Beef (quarter) . . . . . 0.08 to 0.11 Mutton per lb. . . . . 0.11 to 0.00 Pork . . . . . 0.20 to 0.21 Potatoes (per lb.) . . . . . 0.05 to 0.70 Hay, per 100 lbs. . . . . 0.80 to 0.90 Black Oats . . . . . 0.85 to 0.90 Hides (per lb.) . . . . . 0.16 to 0.17 Calf Skins (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.25 Sheep Pelts . . . . . 1.50 to 2.00 Oatsmeal (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.18 to 0.20 Turnips . . . . . 0.25 to 0.30 Pressed Hay . . . . . 15.00 to 18.00 Straw . . . . . 0.30 to 0.40 Ducks per pair . . . . . 1.55 to 2.00

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

A. McLean, C. W. Donahoe, McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Kilauea volcano on the Island of Hawaii was expected momentarily to overflow, according to reports on Saturday from the observatory at the volcano. The lake of lava had risen twenty-two feet within a few hours and was about a foot from the edge of the crater. Tourists ventured close to the edge and with the aid of poles dipped coins in the fiery mass to secure souvenirs.

Foot Wear FOR THE Family Buy now and save. Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and the prices are right. See our lines in Felt Boots, Lumber and Rubber Overshoes, Knitted and Felt Socks, Ankerst Boots, Rubbers, Gaiters and Leggings. The time to buy your summer shoes is now. Everything points to higher-priced footwear—so buy now. ALLEY & CO.

Feed! Feed! Just Received into Warehouse 1 000 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 figs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th March, 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. 3, from New Willshire, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of New Willshire, Kelly's Cross, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector. Special Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 21st Jan., 1918. Feb. 6, 1918—3.



Little Alice And Her Angels.

(Written for The Catholic Bulletin by Helen Hughes Hiesher.)

From the lily covered banks of fantasy Where crystal streams of thought in artless chimney Flow softly through the quiet fields of memory There comes a violet scented dream

Floating on the cold deep stream All with sunlit flecks agleam— The story of Alice and her angels—

Alice was a peasant maid Doomed to toil and care, The flax she spun in weariness Was like her own soft hair,

But poverty so gripped her heart She knew not she was fair. The flax flower in its opening bloom Was not more heavenly blue Than her young eyes, the morn-

red Took from her cheeks its hue, Her brow was white as white rose washed In the early morning dew,

But Alice was weary at her wheel All day and night she wrought That the pennerth of bread for her brother small

Might with her yarn be bought But the pile of flax seemed to grow and grow— Her toil seemed all for naught,

She has left the wheel and she kneels to pray By the side of her little bed, For she thought in her heart,

"Though I may not sleep My night prayers must be said, And I'll pray to God to give me strength To care for my brother bread."

And as the prayed sleep fell like dew, And closed her weary eyes, And a soft light filled the little room

Like the West when the sunset dies, And like the hum of a thousand bees

The wheel its labor plies. 'Tis an angel white winds the rock with flax, 'Tis an angel turns the wheel,

'Tis an angel feeds the tender thread, 'Tis an angel at the reel, And they smile as they look toward the little bed,

And their eyes show the joy they feel. Now the stars burn pale, and the red of morn Blushes faint in the eastern skies,

The thread is spun and their task is done And the angels gently rise, And they kiss sweet Alice upon the brow

And she opens her wondering eyes, Oh, smile not, stranger, proud and wise, As you read this simple lay, Have you, as I, not often felt

Your burden slip away, Tho' we saw not the angel lift the load, As we paused in our work to pray,

Thus comes my violet scented dream Floating on the cold deep stream All with sunlit flecks agleam The story of Alice and her angels.

This Opened Isabel's Eye. "Oh, dear," fretted Isabel, "it seems as if something were wrong with this hourglass. I'm sure that I've practiced more than an hour now."

Aunt Alice looked at her with a little smile. Aunt Alice was a graduate of a large musical conservatory, and since her graduation she had been giving a number of hours each week to the music school settlement.

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.

No wonder, catarrh causes headache, impairs the sense, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Rosa Roberts, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

works in a bakeshop all day, and has no piano, but he was very ambitious to learn music!

He measured off the edge of the kitchen table to represent keys, and every night he set up his music in front of him, and practised there. Of course he did not make as rapid progress as if he had had a piano, and when at last some one found out what he was doing arrangements were made so that he could practise on a piano.

When he was told about it he was the happiest boy you ever saw. But I don't know that his practising on the kitchen table was any more remarkable than the scheme another of our pupils has tried successfully. He is an errand-boy and he does his practising when going on errands.

"Do you mean he stops at houses and gets people to let him use their pianos?" demanded Isabel.

"Hardly that," laughed Aunt Alice. "His employer would be likely to object to that, you see. No, Jacob is a violinist and as he walks along the street or rides in the street cars he practises finger movements for the violin. His fingers are remarkably strong and supple on that account and he is making fine progress. But after all, I am no prouder of him than of some of my boys who will never make very proficient musicians like Julius, for instance."

"Who is Julius?" questioned Isabel, who was finding the story of Aunt Alice's settlement pupils extremely interesting.

"Well, Julius is a boy who has lost one of the fingers of his left hand. Of course he can never make a really expert player; I hesitated to take him, but he seemed so in earnest and it was so evident that he loved music that I consented. And I'm more glad than I can say. For although Julius has only seven fingers and his two thumbs, he plays better than many who have the full number. And he takes such satisfaction in it that it is a real pleasure to help him."

"Haven't you any girls who do things?" demanded Isabel, in a tone suggesting that she felt her sex was being slighted.

"One of my pupils is a girl who works in a five and ten cent store. I complimented her the other day upon her reading music, and she told me that she always has some music with her when she comes to work in the morning, and goes home at night. She has a rather long street car ride, and she keeps the music before her, reading it as one would read a newspaper. All of my pupils at the Settlement have a great deal against them, but their courage and industry make up for the handicaps. I am very proud of them."

Aunt Alice glanced toward the hour-glass and shook her head. "Talk me!" I didn't mean to talk so long. It's a pity to have interrupted your practice."

Isabel reversed the hour-glass. "Aunt Alice," she said, "I'm going to practice another hour and practice differently. You'll find that you didn't do any harm when you interrupted my practice."—Selected.

Hints On Family Meals. Aunt Bride, in Sacred Heart (Review).

There are a few simple rules to keep in mind when planning the family meals. First, provide the foods you must have in order to

keep fit. After that plan for the likes and dislikes, the frills which make the meals more palatable.

Food habits seem to be the hardest of all habits to break and they are usually the biggest draw back to the housewife's making the shrivelled dollar cover the food bills. You may find a cheap food warranted to make blood and bone and fat, but if the family has been accustomed to something quite different your plans are apt to go awry.

The men folks are particularly hard to change in the matter of food habits. You may lead them up to rye or buckwheat and corn bread instead of wheat, but it's another matter to make them eat it. And a vegetable stew in which there is meat flavor and a small quantity of meat may be quite as nourishing as the steaks and chops which are simply impossible to any ordinary purse, but the argument is never convincing.

If active grown-ups or children are to be properly nourished they must have meat you must still have milk or else greatly increase the quantity of green vegetables. Green vegetables seem extravagant, but if you are to keep alive and active and alert you must have them.

That is the big argument for the home or vacant-lot garden. If you raise a few of the green vegetables you need, or, better yet, all you can consume and enough to can for winter use, you will improve the family health. And if you are in vigorous health the chances of getting more money are multiplied, you know.

And you must have fat in your diet. If you use milk you may substitute the margarine or nut butter or cook oil for butter. Most of these substitutes are palatable and wholesome and do very well for adults.

They are not the same thing as butter, however. Cow's milk and its products seem to contain some principle of growth necessary for the development of children. Each child really needs at least a pint of milk a day. Milk, even at the high price, is cheaper than meat, and it can be used to advantage for yourself as well as for your children. The lucky youngsters are those who live in the suburbs and whose parents can afford a family Jersey.

Tea and coffee are luxuries pure and simple. We do not need them at all in order to keep fit. In fact, many of us would be in better health if war conditions compelled us to get along without either.

Cocoa and Chocolate, of course, are in another class. They are nourishing foods. There are some digestions which do not seem to take kindly to chocolate preparations, but for school children they are a first-rate breakfast drink.

It ought not to be necessary to say that children ought never to be given either tea or coffee. No wonder they were irritable and half-sick and behind in their studies. And the high price of food could not be blamed in their case. The cost of a meal of doughnuts and coffee would give a dish of oatmeal and a cup of cocoa and leave a balance.

There is great need for more widely diffused knowledge of the effects of different foods on the human mechanism. You may lubricate the wheels and speed things up, or clog the machinery so badly that you have to call in the repair man, according to the choice you make of food stuffs.

Wages Of Women Workers. The United States Department of Labour, recently investigated the income of six hundred white women workers in Washington, as follows: Government employees, 63; office clerks, stenographers, and cashiers in private employment, 172; sales-women, 102; telephone operators, 33; factory workers, 95; waitresses in hotels and restaurants, 12, and laundry employees, 23.

Of these women, 381, or 64 per cent, receive less than \$10 a week; while only 56 of them, or 9 per cent, receive \$15 a week.

The Department, in a report on this investigation by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, says: "There is a widespread notion that a woman who lives at home ought to be willing and grateful

KIDNEYS SO BAD WOULD FAINT AWAY THAT WAY FOR TWO YEARS.

Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble do not know the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo.

The dull pains, sharp pains, and quick twinges, all point to the fact that the kidneys require attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles. Mrs. Albert Williams, Edam, Sask., writes: "I have the greatest pleasure in telling you what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. Ten years ago I was so bad with my kidneys that I would faint away and could not stand to do anything. I had been that way for two years, and had done all I could, but did not get any better until one day some one put a little book in our door, and I saw how another young girl had suffered like I was then, so I thought I would try them, and I am glad to say that after taking four boxes I have never had the same thing again. Thanks to 'Doan's.'"

When asking for "Doan's Pills" see that you get the oblong grey box with the trade mark of a "Maple Leaf." Price 50c; put up by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

to work for wages insufficient to support a woman living independently of all family assistance. Aided and abetted by this hoary economic fallacy many parasitic industries and trades have been able to live and even to achieve much prosperity on the subsidies contributed by working women who are either in a position to subsidize, although receiving a sub-standard wage, or are not able to insist on standard living wage.

Industries or occupations, if such there be, which cannot live except on the subsidies from family incomes contributed by exploited woman and child workers ought to die—the sooner the better for the nation and the world at large."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25 cts.

Mansenville, June 27, '18. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N. S. Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefitted by the use of your Liniment, I am, Sincerely yours, GEO. H. HOLMES.

"What on earth did that fellow mean when he said he was a peregrinating pedestrian, castigating his itinerating for the classic Athens of America?" "He meant he was a tramp beating his way from Boston."

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

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA. SHARP PAINS SHOT THROUGH HEART. Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet don't know it.

Every one 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 shock 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, 83 Hayer 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.

Foot Wear FOR THE Family



Buy now and save. Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and the prices are right. See our lines in Felt Boots, Lumber and Rubber Overshoes, Knitted and Felt Socks, Amherst Boots, Rubbers, Gaiters and Leggings.

The time to buy your summer shoes is now. Everything points to higher-priced footwear—so buy now.

ALLEY & CO.

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.

CANADA Province of Prince Edward Island. IN THE SURROGATE COURT. In the matter of the Estate of Edward Colbert, late of Beach Point, in King's County, in the said Province, Fisherman, deceased, Intestate.

Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or literate person situate in the said County.

Whereas Albert P. Prowse of Murray Harbor, in King's County, aforesaid, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Colbert, the above named deceased hath by his Petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may 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 Eighth day of March next, A. D. 1918, at the hour 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 Second day of February, A. D. 1918. (Signed) ENEAS A. McDONALD, Surrogate.

Feb. 6th, 1918—41

CANCELLING OF TRAINS. Commencing Monday, February 4th, 1918 and until further notice the following trains will be cancelled—

No. 21—Advertised to leave Charlottetown Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.00 a. m. for Souris and intermediate Stations.

No. 22—Advertised to leave Souris Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.35 p. m. for Charlottetown and intermediate Stations.

No. 23—Advertised to leave Mount Stewart, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9.10 a. m. for Georgetown and intermediate Stations.

No. 24—Advertised to leave Georgetown for Mt. Stewart on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.40 p. m. for Mt. Stewart and intermediate Stations.

These cancellations are made necessary owing to freight accumulation, weather and track conditions. District Passenger Agent's office February 1st, 1918. Feb. 6, 1918—21.

MURDER. A verbatim report of the celebrated 1888 Millman, Tuplin Murder Case, tried in the Supreme Court at Charlottetown, January, 1888, 85 pages in colored cover sent by mail prepaid on receipt of twenty-five cents in coin or stamps.

The P. E. Island News Co. 53 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Feb. 20th, 1918—31.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind tailored to go into a suit.

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

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co Agents for P. E. Island.

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown.

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McLean McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Money to Loan on Real Estate Dec. 13, 1916—71v.