

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 85



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 by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section 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, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, at residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned order who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency Office (but not Sub-Agency). 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.

Fire Insurance

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

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—1f



Mail contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Peake's Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peake's Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, 6th June, 1918.

June 12, 1918—3f

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 24th, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.						
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
4.00	12.15	6.25	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 11.55	11.10	10.15
5.20	1.48	7.25	Hunter River	10.47	10.10	8.40
6.05	2.50	7.58	Emerald Junc.	10.09	9.40	7.40
6.50	3.30	8.24	Keenington	9.37	9.10	6.50
7.20	4.10	8.50	Arr. Summerside	Dep. 9.10	8.45	6.10
P.M.			A.M.			
8.50	12.20	6.25	Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.35	5.35	
9.48	1.10	7.10	Port Hill	7.40	3.56	
10.37	2.00	7.57	O'Leary	6.52	2.35	
11.18	2.50	8.44	Alberton	6.05	1.07	
11.55	3.40	9.31	Arr. Tignish	Dep. 5.30	12.05	
P.M.			A.M.			
9.45	12.45	7.20	Dep. Emerald Junc.	Arr. 7.20		
10.45	1.45	8.10	Arr. Borden	Dep. 6.20		
P.M.			A.M.			
3.05	6.45	9.50	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 9.50	5.50	
4.15	8.35	8.35	Mt. Stewart	8.35	4.15	
4.42	9.12	8.07	Morrell	8.07	3.17	
5.02	9.42	7.45	St. Peters	7.45	2.40	
6.05	11.15	6.45	Arr. Souris	Dep. 6.45	1.15	
P.M.			A.M.			
7.20		5.25	Arr. Elmira	Dep. 5.25		
P.M.			A.M.			
4.15	8.50	8.35	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.35	3.55	
5.04	10.00	7.37	Cardigan	7.37	2.39	
5.25	10.40	7.13	Montague	7.13	2.10	
6.00	11.20	6.35	Georgetown	Dep. 6.35	1.00	
Sat. only			Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.			
4.00	3.30	10.15	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.15	10.05	
5.15	5.15	8.20	Vernon River	8.20	8.51	
6.45	7.25	6.20	Murray Har.	Dep. 6.20	7.20	

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines) Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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OUR LINES

Honey & Baynes Carriages Now Opening

A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.

Harness and Harness Parts, Collars, &c., &c

Everything that you can possibly require for your horse in great variety.

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Churns, Page Wire Fence, Lawn Fence and Gates.

We carry in stock now a complete line of Fence for the Farm, for the Field, for the Garden and the Lawn.

PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.

Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

WIRE FENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES

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 on tract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 2nd August, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Peake's Station, 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 Peake's Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, 22nd June, 1918

June 26, 1918—3f

ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD

Crossing With American Troops

At a certain training camp in the United States, not so very long ago, two thousand men of the National Army of America were waiting to go "over there," which in America means the front line in France. Of those two thousand men more than eight hundred were Catholics, the majority of them of Irish birth or descent.

They were all ready to march off to the railway depot to entrain for the port from which they were to sail. Twenty-four hours before every Catholic soldier had stamped on his identification card the words "Send for a priest," so that wounded or dying on the battlefield he might receive the last consolations of the Catholic religion from a priest. As the moment of departure drew near the post chaplain came bustling up, accompanied by the Knights of Columbus secretary, carrying an armful of rosaries, prayer books and scapulars. To every man was given a rosary, a Sacred Heart badge, a prayer book and a scapular, and to the non-Catholics a copy of the New Testament.

"Men," said the post chaplain, in his farewell, "you are about to sail for France, to fight for Christianity and civilization. One of two things will happen to you. You will either return to your mothers in America, or you will fall in the heat of the conflict in France, martyrs of the noblest cause that has ever been fought. But let me tell this one last thing: Just as you are anxious to come back home, if your lives are spared, as sound in mind and body and heart as you go away, so also should you be as much concerned in keeping sound and clean your soul and body, so that in your Father's home beyond the grave you may win a welcome home. Good-bye, men, and God be with you."

Then a bugle call rang out, and the men formed up and marched from their camp to the waiting trains, on their way to France at last, with their own regimental chaplain with them. On the night before every Catholic soldier had made his confession, and for several hours twelve priests had sat in the recreation halls of the Knights of Columbus ministering to the men. At the morning Masses each man had received Holy Communion, and prepared in soul and body they set off for the great adventure.

Many of the men had come from States far inland, and had never seen a greater body of water than the local rivers or ponds, and as the liner that was to carry them across passed out from the port into the open sea, where the destroyers were waiting to escort the convoy, many a man felt more apprehension at the thought of spending ten days or so on the open sea than he did at the thought of being in the trenches.

But this feeling lasted for a very short time only, and by next day every man felt that he was a regular sea-dog. There is not much to be told of life, day by day, on a troopship, even were it permitted to relate the details. With lights out every night, and smoking forbidden on deck after sunset, most of the men were glad to retire as early as possible. Night prayers with the rosary were said in the second class saloon every evening by the Catholic regimental chaplain, and all the men, except those on duty, attended. The days were filled up by lectures, drills and physical exercises, and not a few of the men gave a good deal of their time to improving their knowledge of French, the acquiring of which seems almost a point of honor with many of the American soldiers.

During the voyage across there was only one Sunday. For the non-Catholics the Communion service of the Church of England was celebrated by an Anglican Bishop, who was a passenger on the vessel, and a sermon was preached by a prominent Y.M.C.A. worker, who was going back to France to take up his duties. In

one of the saloons Mass was celebrated by one of the Catholic chaplains, and every one of the Catholic soldiers was present. It was an inspiring ceremony. The early morning sunlight streamed through the port-holes on to the sideboard at the end of the saloon, where the priest had set up the altar that is supplied with the Mass kits generously provided by Catholic women, who see to it that every Catholic regiment that departs is well supplied with the essentials for the reverent celebration of the Sacraments.

The men, eight hundred of them, were grouped on their knees around the tables and in the many aisles of the saloon, crowding out the very doors and passages, where some of the stewards, who were Catholics, took up their station to attend the devotions. A short address was delivered by the priest to the men, urging them ever to bear in mind that the honor of their Church and country was in their keeping; that they were the champions not only of Liberty and Freedom, but of Christianity also. The Mass came to an end, and with a mighty shout all the men took up the hymn that is most popular among American Catholics, "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name."

Century of Catholicity.

In anticipation of the Church's centennial in western Canada, Archbishop Beliveau, of St. Boniface, has addressed a pastoral letter to his flock, reminding them of the great event, and calling upon them to unite in a real religious observation of the arrival of the first missionaries. On July 16, one hundred years ago, Father Joseph Norbert Provencher, accompanied by Father Severus Dumoulin and Mr. G. Edge, a seminarian, landed at Fort Douglas, then the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Canadian West. He was sent by the illustrious Bishop of Quebec, Monsignor Plessis, at the request of Lord Selkirk, who was in charge of the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Northwest Territory. This broad-minded Protestant understood that there were interests above mere financial considerations; and it was with a view to having the people under his temporal jurisdiction progress, spiritually and intellectually as well as materially, that he went to Quebec to beg the Bishop of that city to send him missionaries.

Queen Honors Priest

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, as mentioned recently, has charged Deputy Nolens, leader of the Catholic party with the formation of a Cabinet in succession to the Ministry headed by Premier Cort van der Linden, which recently resigned. Deputy Nolens is a Catholic priest with the title of Monsignor. For many years he has been an active leader of the Catholic party in his native country, where he has held in high esteem by all classes of the people.

Monsignor Nolens, besides being recognized as a great political power, is also a man of wonderful attainments and piety. For many years he took an active part in educational work, and ranks with the foremost scholars of England. He maintains his own private residence at the Hague.

A Benedictine Meeting.

To discuss educational policies and to establish uniformity in all the American Benedictine schools, delegates from Benedictine colleges were in session at St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pa., recently. Directors or leading professors in the colleges compose the membership of this body. The Rt. Rev. Ernest Hehnsteeter, O. S. B., Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey at Newark, N. J., presided. Important educational matters related to the Benedictine colleges in the New World was considered. In the Benedictine Colleges are enrolled upwards of 5,000 students.

Two Miraculous Medals

A rainy winter night in 1881, the second year of my priesthood, I was called out of bed at St. Joseph's Church, Mobile, Ala., to attend a man who was near death in the mansion of Mr. Patrick H. Pepper, on Government Street. The patient and penitent was a Mr. William Averill. Let us hear in his own words of the road that landed him in "home" in the seventh hour of his day of life.

"I was a soldier in the First Alabama Infantry under the gallant and saintly Colonel Robert Sands. I served in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia. After Appomattox I came home again from four years of battles. How many of my comrades had fallen wounded or killed on those bloody fields in Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania! I had never received even a scratch.

"My sister, Mrs. Pepper, had become a Catholic before the war broke out. As she kissed me good-bye, she gave me a Miraculous Medal on which there is the prayer, 'Mary conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.' That prayer appeals to the heart of the soldier marching into battle. My sister made me promise on my word of honor never to give that medal away to anyone.

"I must tell you, Father why I specially want you to prepare me for death. As I learned from my sister, Dr. Edward Allen Semple, the surgeon of our regiment, was your father's brother. Moreover, Thomas Scott, my comrade and dearest friend, was your mother's first cousin. Tom and I loved each other not as brothers but as sisters. He and I were laid up together for quite a spell in the hospital at Richmond. The Sister of Charity who had nursed us back to health, before discharging us from the hospital, sewed under our jackets a medal like the one given me by Mrs. Pepper, and she too made us promise her on our word of honor never to give our medals away to anyone.

"In every flight Tom and I kept side by side. As we were falling into line for the first charge at Seven Pines, Tom said to me:

"Bill I have lost my medal. You have two. Lend me one to wear for this flight."

"How it wrung my heart to be forced to say to him:

"As you know, I love to do for you anything I can. But I can't do that. Even for you I can't break my word given to those two good women! Imagine my relief at the way Tom took my refusal to do the favor he had then begged. Said he:

"Bill, that's the talk, like the soul of honor. I never loved you harder than now."

"We dashed ahead, the enemy shooting into our ranks from the front and some of our own men from behind. After a few moments Tom fell mortally wounded. Later he died in my arms.

"I have long believed in the Catholic Church. I know I have only a short time to live. I have never been baptized. I beg you to give me all the Sacraments."

Being well informed on the articles of Faith he received Baptism, the Holy Eucharist and Extreme Unction that night and died a pious and happy death a few days after.

Some thirty years later I happened to be at Mount Saint Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., for the dedication of the beautiful college Basilica, which had just been completed under Monsignor Flynn. A large number of White Coronette daughters of St. Vincent and Mother Seton came over from St. Joseph's, to add by their gracious presence to the joys of us sons of the Old Mountain and of Dubois and Brute. I was deputed to entertain them in the parlor before the ceremony began. I told them the above story of the death of William Averill. An aged and specially queeny and angelic-looking Sister was standing by my side. I had scarcely

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. If the bowels cease to work properly, all the other organs become deranged.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills work on the bowels gently and naturally, and will cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mrs. Winslow McKay, Jordan Branch, N.S., writes: "I have been sick for a number of years with sick headache and constipation. I tried all kinds of doctor prescriptions, but none did me any good until I tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after using four vials, I am completely cured. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from this disease. I keep them on hand all the time."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial. Sold by all druggists and dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

inished when she burst into tears and stretched her arms up to heaven and sobbed out:

"Thank God, William Averill had a Catholic."

It was she who as a young Sister in Richmond had nursed my cousin and William Averill and had given them the Miraculous Medals. She was a distinguished member of a distinguished Baltimore family. Her name was Sister Juliana Chastard.

—Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes:—"My mother had a badly-prained 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."

A history exam in a public school contains this delightful information: "Patrick Henry said, I rejoice that I have but one country to live for."

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURE DANDRUFF

"Did you try that simple plan of counting sheep for your insomnia?"

"Yes, doctor, but I made a mess of it. I counted 10,000 sheep, put them on the cars and shipped them to market. And when I'd got through counting the wad of money I got for them at present prices it was time to get up."

If you want a comfort in the house, get one of those instantaneous heaters. It keeps the whole family in hot water all the time."

Don't need it. My wife attends to that."

When I sing the tears come into my eyes. What can I do for this?

Stuff cotton in your ears.

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.

By heating milk in a double boiler we avoid the danger of its burning and running over.

A spotless tablecloth, smooth and straight, is essential to the enjoyment of a meal.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURE GARGET IN COWS.

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

ASHAMED TO GO OUT.

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unsightly pimples, blotches, flesh worms and various other blood diseases.

Many a cheek and brow cast in the mould of beauty have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Get rid of these unsightly and obnoxious skin troubles by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Katherine Henry, Fort Sydney, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my face was so covered with pimples I was ashamed to go out. I tried several remedies, but they were of no use. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle, and by the time it was used I could see a difference. I then got two more, and when I had used them the pimples were completely gone. I can highly recommend B.B.B."

Price, \$1.00 a bottle. Put up by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1918

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
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AT 81 QUEEN STREET
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**A Great Constitutional
Step**

Before considering the significance of the announcement that Canada is to be permanently represented in London by a minister who will attend regular sittings of the Imperial War Cabinet, it is well to see just what this Imperial War Cabinet is and what governmental functions it performs. The Imperial War Cabinet came into existence last year. It is not to be confused with the British War Cabinet, which is an executive body directly responsible to the British Parliament for the conduct of Great Britain's part in the war, nor with the Imperial War Conference, which is the successor of the Imperial Conference, which were held before the war, and which deals with general questions of concern to the various portions of the Empire. It is a separate and absolutely distinct body, a sort of committee or cabinet of Governments, representing all the dominions of the Empire. Its membership is made up of leading members of the British Government and of the Prime Ministers and other cabinet representatives of the overseas dominions. Its functions are consultative, not executive; that is to say its decisions are not binding upon any of the respective Governments represented in its deliberations. The freedom of action of no Government is in any wise compromised or interfered with by its conclusions; each nation retains its perfect autonomy. But while it is not an executive body, at least not in the sense that its decisions are binding upon the Empire as a whole or in part, it is yet a tremendously valuable agency in enabling the respective nations of the Empire to arrive at conclusions in respect to war, foreign and Imperial policy, with the full knowledge, understanding and sanction of each and all. In the old days, Canada and the other dominions had little or no voice in the inception or direction of British foreign policy. Treaties which might involve the whole Empire in war were entered into without our consent or knowledge, and upon other questions of vital import to the dominions we were hardly as much as consulted.

The Prime Minister Returns.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in this country on Friday last from his extended sojourn abroad. The voyage homeward is described as uneventful, and the Premier is reported to be in excellent health. As our readers are aware Sir Robert devoted most of his time abroad, in attendance at the Imperial Conference and Imperial war council. He also visited the battlefield and saw many of Canada's soldiers, who are doing glorious work for the Empire, and for liberty and civilization. Included in his party were General Hon. C. S. Mowburn, minister of Militia and defence for Canada, and Col. the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of naval service for Canada. They were met on landing by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways.

To the Canadian Press, Sir Robert Borden made the following statement: "I was on the other side of the Atlantic just ten weeks, and I return with the conviction that never was the spirit of the Allied nations more steadfast or more resolute than at present. The greater portion of my time was spent in England, where I arrived just after the Germans had conducted a successful offensive, first against the British and then against the French during the spring. The effect of that success has been completely dissipated by the recent defeat of the Austrians in Italy and of the Germans in France."

Referring to the arrival of the large American forces overseas, Sir Robert said there was most effective and harmonious co-operation between the armies of the United States and Great Britain, as well as the navies. "The Canadian army welcome the opportunity to fight side by side with their kinsmen of this commonwealth," said the premier. "The citizen soldiers of both countries are essentially of the same type, and the Germans have

already found them equally formidable. During the German offensive in the early spring months, the Canadian divisions were not engaged; but during recent weeks they have won as conspicuous a victory as ever fell to their lot since the outbreak of the war. Driving forward on a considerable front, they hurled back the Germans fourteen miles and captured nearly 10,000 prisoners and more than 150 cannon. Their casualties numbered considerably less than their prisoners. And they held all the ground which they captured.

"The men from both countries have learned to realize most vividly the savage malignity of Germany's purpose and methods. They are determined that this war shall be fought to a finish, and that there shall be no repetition of its horrors. The devils by whom German militarists are possessed must be cast out; the spell with which they have bound the German people must be broken. Until then Germany cannot become regenerated. It may be a hard lesson but the German people must learn it. "As the mastery of the air passes more and more completely to the Allies, the German people will more and more realize through war carried to their own territories, the martyrdom to which they relentlessly subjected other nations. It may be a hard lesson, but they cannot be saved from themselves unless they are compelled to learn it. It is equally the duty of the Allied nations to purge Germany of her madness by unsparring use of economic pressure until she has given convincing manifestation of sanity and a clean spirit. Let no selfish purpose or divergence of interest impede united action to this end. An assassin state must be barred from the society of decent commonwealths until they are convinced of its sincere repentance. "Canada fights with no aggressive or selfish purpose, but to secure the peace of the world, to safeguard liberty and to maintain public right. She is thoroughly conscious that vast responsibilities will rest upon the Allied nations and especially upon the British and the American commonwealths when conditions of peace come to be determined. I firmly believe that the future peace of the world rests, largely, and indeed, chiefly upon unity of purpose and of action between these two democracies. Unless this strenuous responsibility is realized and met, we shall not have fulfilled our highest duty to this or to future generations. With nations as with individuals, power is inseparable from responsibility, and duty cannot be fulfilled by declining a just call to leadership, however difficult its task may be. "I trust that these mighty democracies, united by strong ties of kinship, language and ideal may inspire each other with complete confidence and sympathy in earnest and unselfish purpose and action to command the world's peace and to secure safety and equality of opportunity for the smaller nationalities and for the backward races of the world. The supreme result would indeed crown all our sacrifices and would give us much to hope from a wider league of nations."

Editorial Notes

The newspapers which have been growing about the absence in England of Premier Borden and other members of the Government, pretending that there was nothing for them to do there and that urgent business required their presence in Ottawa, are noticeably silent in regard to the important constitutional achievement by which Canada is to have permanent representation in the Imperial War Cabinet—a voice in the councils of the Empire—and by which direct channels of communication have been established between the Government in Ottawa and the Government in London. Throughout the Empire, this decision is hailed as of far-reaching importance—an epochal advancement in the inter-empire relationship. It is the realization of what the self-governing Dominions have been seeking for years—what Sir Wilfrid Laurier as well as Sir Robert Borden sought. It has been accomplished through the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, for the purpose of attendance at which Sir Robert has been in London. It is not altogether surprising that the fault-finding newspapers should fail to notice it. It knocks the wind out of their silly complaints about the Premier's presence in England, and their contentions that there was nothing to keep him there. Perhaps they will also fail to note that through the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet Canada has been given control of her army overseas. That, too, is something that has been urged on this side of the Atlantic. It has been brought about by the Premier's attendance in London.

As an illustration of political humbug the spectacle of the Statesman, the Tyebant Laurier organ, censuring the Government for failure to deal more harshly with aliens, is hard to beat. These are the same aliens with whom and for whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier wept, when the Government through the war Measures Act prevented them from voting Canada out of the war. They are the same aliens whose loss of voting power for the Kaiser prompted Mr. Lindsay Crawford, editor of the Statesman, to tell the Montreal Reform Club that Canada's national honor had been besmirched. They are the same aliens, in short, whom the editor of the Statesman and his masters would have permitted to have Canada's armies abandoned and betrayed. Today Mr. Lindsay Crawford is for the soldiers and against the aliens. That, certainly, is something new. But it will hardly fool anybody, least of all the soldiers.

The London Times referring to the criticism in Canada of Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, says "Sir Robert Borden will certainly go back with a great reputation decidedly enhanced. His influence at the Imperial War Cabinet has been strong. He exercised it always with discretion and self-restraint and succeeded in treating with dignity yet without undue self-abnegation the difficult public path of a Dominion prime minister here. Now there is little that is showy or dashing about Sir Robert Borden. He is not quick to make up his mind, but when it is made up he chooses the occasion to speak it and can be trusted not to change it lightly or because opposition gathers. This sturdy deliberate will is what the British look for in a statesman and the critics concede it to Sir Robert. The great majority of Canadians trust the Prime Minister to know what he is doing at the Imperial War Cabinet. The public here instinctively takes his presence as an excellent evidence of the reality and value of his work."

Progress of the War

London Aug. 21—Mangin's tenth army continues its steady progress on the hilly woods southwest of Noyon, while General Humbert's third and Debeney's first are slowly encircling Roye. The three pivotal towns of Chaules, Roye and Lassigny have been the scenes of heavy attacks and counter thrusts and each hour sees an improvement in the Allied positions. The French have captured Lassigny and within two days have taken twenty villages. General Mangin's new gains give encouragement to the belief that the Germans may be forced to retire from the Vesle line and get back to the Chemin des Dames. It is clear now that Ludendorff is conducting a considerable troop movement behind the Somme canal and that the stubbornness with which he is contesting the British advances between Chaules and Roye is due to his desire to gain time.

Paris Aug. 21—Lassigny has been captured by the French forces, whose lines now have reached the outskirts of Chiry-Ourscamp, southwest of Noyon. The official statement making this announcement also says that twenty villages have been liberated since yesterday and that the French have advanced about five miles at certain points: The text of the statement reads: "Between the Matz and the Oise the enemy, despite his resistance, gave way under the energetic thrust of our troops and Lassigny fell into our hands. "Further south we gained a footing on Pleumont and occupied Oval Wood; we carried our lines to the outskirts of Chiry-Ourscamp. "East of the Oise our troops continued their success during the course of the day. On the left, Carlepont Wood fell into our power, and we reached the Oise to the east of Noyon between Sempigny and Pontoise.

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Editorial Notes

The newspapers which have been growing about the absence in England of Premier Borden and other members of the Government, pretending that there was nothing for them to do there and that urgent business required their presence in Ottawa, are noticeably silent in regard to the important constitutional achievement by which Canada is to have permanent representation in the Imperial War Cabinet—a voice in the councils of the Empire—and by which direct channels of communication have been established between the Government in Ottawa and the Government in London. Throughout the Empire, this decision is hailed as of far-reaching importance—an epochal advancement in the inter-empire relationship. It is the realization of what the self-governing Dominions have been seeking for years—what Sir Wilfrid Laurier as well as Sir Robert Borden sought. It has been accomplished through the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, for the purpose of attendance at which Sir Robert has been in London. It is not altogether surprising that the fault-finding newspapers should fail to notice it. It knocks the wind out of their silly complaints about the Premier's presence in England, and their contentions that there was nothing to keep him there. Perhaps they will also fail to note that through the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet Canada has been given control of her army overseas. That, too, is something that has been urged on this side of the Atlantic. It has been brought about by the Premier's attendance in London.

As an illustration of political humbug the spectacle of the Statesman, the Tyebant Laurier organ, censuring the Government for failure to deal more harshly with aliens, is hard to beat. These are the same aliens with whom and for whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier wept, when the Government through the war Measures Act prevented them from voting Canada out of the war. They are the same aliens whose loss of voting power for the Kaiser prompted Mr. Lindsay Crawford, editor of the Statesman, to tell the Montreal Reform Club that Canada's national honor had been besmirched. They are the same aliens, in short, whom the editor of the Statesman and his masters would have permitted to have Canada's armies abandoned and betrayed. Today Mr. Lindsay Crawford is for the soldiers and against the aliens. That, certainly, is something new. But it will hardly fool anybody, least of all the soldiers.

The London Times referring to the criticism in Canada of Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, says "Sir Robert Borden will certainly go back with a great reputation decidedly enhanced. His influence at the Imperial War Cabinet has been strong. He exercised it always with discretion and self-restraint and succeeded in treating with dignity yet without undue self-abnegation the difficult public path of a Dominion prime minister here. Now there is little that is showy or dashing about Sir Robert Borden. He is not quick to make up his mind, but when it is made up he chooses the occasion to speak it and can be trusted not to change it lightly or because opposition gathers. This sturdy deliberate will is what the British look for in a statesman and the critics concede it to Sir Robert. The great majority of Canadians trust the Prime Minister to know what he is doing at the Imperial War Cabinet. The public here instinctively takes his presence as an excellent evidence of the reality and value of his work."

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Progress of the War

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twenty-three miles, extending from the Cojeul river on the north across the Ancre and Somme rivers, almost to Libons, the third and fourth British armies under Generals Byng and Rawlinson are still driving the enemy back. The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoners and large quantities of materials and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the German commander, has thrown his men in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable, but only to have them mowed down again and again by storms of metal which poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated during the fighting. Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the battlefield. As an example four hundred enemy dead were observed this morning on one small piece of ground over which the battle had swept.

London, Aug. 23—On a front of about six miles, from the southeast of Albert to the neighborhood of Grandcourt, east of the Ancre river, the British have pushed forward and gained ground after heavy fighting, says Field Marshal Haig's communication from headquarters tonight. South of Grandcourt a German counter-attack was repulsed. The advance of the British was to a

depth of two miles, and large numbers of Germans were killed or taken prisoners. Five villages to the north of Achiet-Le-Grand were captured and the British pressed on eastward from them, says General Haig's statement. The town of Achiet-Le-Grand has been captured by the British, and also Bihucourt, just to the southeast of Achiet-Le-Grand and about two and a half miles from the railroad junction of Bapaume.

London, Aug. 25—The British troops made further progress today and have taken many prisoners, notwithstanding the arrival of German reinforcements on the battlefield, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight. The statement says: "Resistance increased today with the arrival of German reinforcements on the battlefield. Many hostile counter-attacks were broken down. Our troops with great gallantry have overcome the resistance and have made further progress; they have taken many prisoners. "North of the Somme the Australians carried the enemy's positions on the high ground east of Bray. British troops advanced in the direction of Carnoy and have taken Mametz. "Welsh troops captured Mametz Wood. "In the center we captured Martinpuich, Le Sars and Le Barque. "North of Bapaume there has been severe fighting in Favreuil and about Mory and Croisilles. We made

progress east of Behagnies and in Neuville-Vitasse."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements on both wings of the battlefield, the British and French forces everywhere have beaten off the enemy and continued their victorious progress. Many additional towns have been captured by Field Marshal Haig's men in the north, while the French have successfully overcome obstacles placed in their way and reached territory north of Soissons which adds further to the danger of the Germans in the Noyon sector and to their line running eastward from Soissons to Rheims. All along the front from Arras to the Somme the Germans are gradually being driven back to the old Hindenburg line by the British. Along the Somme the enemy is being harassed well to the east of Bray, while further north strong counter-attacks have been repulsed and the town of Mametz, the Mametz Wood, Martinpuich, Le Sars, and Le Barque have been captured.

London August 26—While the Germans were busily engaged in defending themselves against the attacks of the British and French armies from the Ancre River to the region of Soissons, Field Marshal Haig early Monday morning struck another surprise blow over a new front north of the old battle zone.

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

..August Clearance Sale of..

Women's Suits and Dresses
:: OPENS TO-DAY ::

NEW ARRIVALS EVERY DAY in the Ready-to-Wear Department require room, and yet more room. This is a room-making sale—present season's suits and dresses are being cleared to supply space for the new things.

Muslin, Cotton and Gaberdine DRESSES
VOILE DRESSES, SHANTUNG SILK DRESSES and a host of other pretty dresses going at deeply cut prices.

And these are all dainty pretty dresses, such as you can use right throughout the year for house wear. Do not miss this opportunity of getting one or more.

Black and White Striped Voile Dresses \$5.00 for.....	\$ 3.75
Plain Rose and Blue Colored Voile in Misses sizes \$6.00.....	4.50
Tan and Blue Plaid Voile Dresses \$8.50.....	6.40
Navy and White Voile Dress \$12.00.....	9.00
Ivory White Gaberdine Dresses \$16.00.....	12.00
Shantung Silk with Georgette Sleeves \$20.00.....	15.00
White Gaberdine, Braided Front \$21.00.....	15.75

Women's Linen, Shantung, Taffeta and Satin Suits

EVERY FIXTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT MUST BE EMPTIED within the month of August—to make room for the new goods that are crowding along each day. That's why you can buy these lovely suits at prices far less than the present factory prices for similar garments. Choose NOW.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE LINES OFFERED

Ladies' Linen, Shantung, Taffeta and Satin Suits

Ladies' White Linen Suits \$9.00.....	\$ 6.75
Ladies' Shantung Silk Suits \$18.00.....	13.50
Ladies' Shantung Silk Suits \$36.00.....	24.00
Ladies' Shantung Silk Suits \$42.00.....	28.00
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Suits in Copen and Navy \$22.00.....	15.00
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Suits in Brown and Navy \$28.00.....	18.75
Ladies' Taffeta Silk Suits in Green and Navy \$32.00.....	20.00
Ladies' Satin Suits in Taupe, Navy and Black \$38.00.....	26.00
Ladies' Taffeta Suits in Navy \$55.00.....	36.21

Final Clearance of Smart Serge Suits \$29

\$45.00 for - \$29

Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$35.00 for.....	\$25.00
Ladies' Serge Suits worth to \$45.00 for.....	29.00
Ladies' Black and White Check Coats \$9.00 for.....	6.75
Ladies' Colored Tweed Coats \$16.00 for.....	12.00
Ladies' Covert Cloth Coat \$24.00 for.....	18.00
Ladies' Velour Cloth Coat \$35.00 for.....	25.00
Ladies' White Wash Skirts.....	1.35

August 7, 1918.

Local and Other Items

Latest war news is the very best, and most satisfactory of all is the intelligence that the Canadian forces have just achieved one of the most glorious feats of the war.

The total production of wheat in France this year is estimated at fifty million quintals (183,500,000 bushels), being an increase of twenty-five per cent over last year's crop, according to the Intransigent.

According to a St. John report there was an average catch of salmon this season, with prices higher than usual and a good demand. Dry cod is unchanged at \$10.50 to \$11 and pollock higher at \$7.50.

A concerted attempt, by German agents to supply soldiers in the various army contingents with health and character-wrecking drugs has been discovered, according to a report of the federal authorities at Boston.

Italian soldiers and civilians have succeeded in harvesting the grain on the right bank of the Piave river under fire of the enemy, according to official reports from Rome. The entire district was swept, while the harvesters worked, by the enemy's artillery fire.

Abolition of open sugar bowls in restaurants and hotels since the beginning of the sugar shortage has resulted in the saving of many tons of sugar approximately half a pound a month for every customer, according to a statement issued by the American Federal Food Board.

According to a Montevideo Argentina report the long paralysis of port activities has been broken by the government putting soldiers to work loading vessels. This action was taken after striking workmen had refused to obey a government order to return to work.

The province of Quebec has lost one of her most distinguished Jurists by the death, on Monday morning, at the residence of his brother-in-law, at Trois Pistoles, Quebec, of Hon. Sir Horace Archambault, Chief Justice of the court of King's bench. Sir Horace was 61 years old.

For selling flour without substitutes to four pounds of wheat flour, B. M. Parkinson, merchant of Riverhurst, Sask., has been ordered by the Canada Food Board to cease business for a period of seven days, commencing August 26. During the time of suspension he must not purchase or sell any food or food products.

The American running record for a mile, established at 1.34 1/2 eighteen years ago by Salvatore, at Monmouth Park, N. J., was lowered at Saratoga on Aug. 21 by Roamer, who covered the distance in 1.34 1/2. The plucky gelding ran with ease and at no time was it necessary for Andy Shuttinger, his rider, to use the whip.

Two men—Mathan Simalovitch and Jacob Schansky, have been taken into custody at Brockton and more arrests are to follow. Reports by surgeons in widely separated army camps of a marked increase in the number of drug users among the soldiers caused an investigation to be made, in which a private at Camp Devens, formerly a detective, was employed. According to the federal authorities, the drugs were sold at surprisingly low prices.

Recently a British and a German submarine met. The enemy had crossed the North Sea, penetrated British waters and was lurking to pounce upon any ship that might cross its track. The British boat was returning to base after an arduous cruise. Both boats were on the surface, but the British boat picked up the enemy and dived before she herself was sighted. She fired two torpedoes and through her periscope the resulting explosion was observed. Coming to the surface five minutes later the British crew found one survivor swimming among the wreckage. He was the captain. The others had all gone down in their boat.

Local And Other Items

The allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners since July 18, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo De Paris.

New man-power bill selective draft to all men between ages of 18 and 45 years was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives with only minor changes in the original draft of the war department. The final vote was 366 to 2.

A submarine is evidently working in the waters near St. Pierre, Miq. In addition to the four fishing schooners sent to the bottom on Sunday, the steamer Erie, 600 tons, was sunk by shell fire. Five of her crew were wounded. Mariners believe that the U-boat is working east.

Seven members of the crew of the United States patrol boat Montauk were lost when the craft was driven ashore by a high north-east gale on Cumberland Island, twenty miles north of Fernandina, at one o'clock on the morning of the 21st. The Montauk is a complete loss.

Mail by air has become an actuality. The Postmaster-General has now given his authority for a weekly return aerial letter mail between Toronto and Ottawa which will be carried out through the medium of the Royal Air Force. The service is to continue for two weeks.

Washington advices state that, owing largely to big back payments of wage increases, the railroads under federal control in June reported an aggregate deficit of \$58,959,000 in railway operations income as compared with positive earnings of \$98,908,000 in June 1917.

Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, sent messages to the meeting of the Coal Miners Federation at Southampton urging greater output of coal. "Coal is the key of victory. The miners of Great Britain must help me," was the message from Marshal Foch.

Great Britain's grain crop this year will be the biggest since 1868, Sir Charles Fielding, director general of food production, informs the Daily Mail. Several thousand soldiers are working on farms and other harvesters, including school boys, under graduates, boy scouts, village and college women and girls of the land army, Belgian and Serbian refugees and German prisoners. City clerks are spending their vacation on farms.

A big British airplane carrying its crew and nine passengers has made the trip from France to England. The whole journey from an air drome in the interior of France to one in the interior of England occupied but little over half an hour. The test was under routine conditions with an ordinary service airplane of the largest type. The passengers carried the normal amount of baggage as they would if they had travelled by train or boat.

Manitoba will produce 47,124,000 bushels of wheat this year on a conservative estimate, according to J. A. Bowman, superintendent of immigration and colonization for the province. In an interview recently he said that the average yield would be 18 bushels per acre at least. The total acreage is 2,618,000 and on the 18 bushels estimate the result is as stated. It will probably come close to a 50,000,000 total, as Mr. Bowman says that 18 bushels per acre is the lowest yield in sight.

Under ideal weather conditions and in the sight of thousands of anxious spectators the Quebec bridge, one of the world's greatest engineering feats, withstood supreme test to which it was put, on Wednesday last, when two huge trains loaded to capacity and weighing approximately fourteen million pounds steamed out over the central span and their weight was allowed to rest on the span simultaneously. Thousands of people from the city and surrounding districts motored to witness the gigantic trial. Among the officials who supervised the test was Judge Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

Local and Other Items

Washington advices of the 22nd, state that the United States has declared war upon the Bolsheviks.

The P. E. Island Exhibition will be held at Charlottetown from Sept. 24 to 28th, 1918. Read the advertisement in this day's Herald.

The prospectus of St. Dunstan's University for 1918-19 is out. The first term for the year will open on Tuesday September 10th 1918.

Karl Feldman, President of the Berlin Aniline Works, said to be one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the United States, left Philadelphia for Port Oglethorpe, last week, and he will be interned for the duration of the war because of his pro-German sympathies and activities for that country. Germans from New York and New England were sent to the internment camp on the same train with Feldman.

Germans who are allowed to remain in neutral countries are invited, in a recent issue of the Central Powers Economic Gazette, to practise what it calls "commercial camouflage." The journal adds: "After the war German trade will be possible only through neutral countries. All marks of German origin will, therefore, have to be obliterated from all wares exported. Considerations of international morality must be brushed aside."

Crop prospects in western Canada are steadily improving. Norman Lambert of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, estimates our Western wheat crop at 150 millions. Geo. Lane, the big rancher near Calgary, computes that half of last year's crop of grain in Alberta will be harvested this year. This puts that province's wheat total at 30,000,000 bushels. Recent rains have helped out the pasture and late crops. Beef cattle prospects are of the best, while the dairy returns will keep ready money in nearly all the farming districts.

DIED.

McLENNAN—At Hartsville on Aug. 26, Mrs. Murdoch L. McLennan, aged 80.

MALONE—At the City Hospital on August 22nd Miss M. E. Malone, aged 19 years, daughter of John Malone formerly of this city. R. I. P.

O'BRIEN—At Charlottetown, August 24th, Theresa May, daughter of Wm. and Mrs. O'Brien aged 18 years. Deceased had been ill for some months and she bore her suffering with exemplary Christian fortitude and resignation. She devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying, at the hands of the attending priest, was frequently visited in the last days of her illness by the priests of the Palace and passed away fortified and strengthened by all the rites of the Church. This is the second daughter of this family to pass away within two years and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents and other members of the family. The funeral, largely attended, took place Sunday afternoon to the Cathedral, and thence to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. R. I. P.



MAILED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 27th September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 6 from Cardigan, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Cardigan, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 15th August, 1918. August 21, 1918-31

Job Printing Done at The Herald Office

Fishing Fleet Raided

Montreal, Aug. 21—Practically the entire fleet of the Maritime Fish Corporation has been destroyed by the trawler Triumph, which was captured by a German submarine and armed, according to reports to the company's office here today. The fleet was operating off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. It was composed of boats of both Canadian and American registry. The exact number of vessels destroyed is not known, but the fleet attacked generally composed eight or nine ships.

The Triumph, fitted with two guns and wireless, and manned by sixteen Germans from the boat which captured her yesterday, is raiding the banks off Nova Scotia, and the crews of the schooners sunk by the Triumph have reached land. The vessels known to be sunk are the E. P. Saunders of Lunenburg, the E. Pyatt Andrew of Gloucester, Mass., and the Francis J. O'Hara of Boston.

Captain Wallace Bruce, master of the Gloucester schooner, told the Canadian Press that his vessel was held up by the Triumph yesterday afternoon, and that he and his crew were given ten minutes to leave the ship. The Germans then sank her with bombs. The Triumph then moved over to the Boston and Lunenburg vessels, sinking them in turn. The dories from the three vessels reached here at 10 o'clock this morning. The fishermen say that while making for this port they heard shots, and they believe that a number of other fishing vessels have been sunk.

Captain Myrre, master of the Triumph, who landed here with his men on the 21st, told the Canadian Press that the captain of the submarine said that his was only one of six U-boats operating on this coast. "We intend to destroy the fishing fleets," the German commander said to Captain Myrre.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 21—A fourth and probably a fifth vessel last evening were sunk by the converted trawler Triumph. Word has just been received from Canso that the crew of the Lucille Schnare of Lunenburg, ninety tons, had arrived there at six o'clock this evening in their row boats. The crew consisted of eighteen men under Capt. Schnare. They met the Triumph while on the banks about ten o'clock last night. They plainly recognized her. She had two small guns, like machine guns, mounted on pivots. Several shots were fired at the Lucille Schnare, apparently to intimidate the men, as they did not fall near the ship. A submarine lay close to the Triumph, but was inactive. Two men from the converted trawler came on board the Lucille Schnare and gave her crew five minutes to take to their dories. The crew, however, were treated civilly, and no more shots were fired at them.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 22—In an interview with Capt. Myrre of the seized trawler Triumph today, he said that a shell fell so close that the men on deck were drenched with spray. The submarine signalled to Capt. Myrre to lower his boats and row them up to the U-boat, and he complied. The Canadians were obliged to stand upon the deck of the submarine while their own dories conveyed guns and supplies to the Triumph. Capt. Myrre and his men spent over two hours on the U-boat. The commander of the U-boat was courteous, but the under officers, particularly the second in command, were "nasty and proper brutes." The crew of the submarine consisted of from sixty to eighty men, all very young. The commandant told Capt. Myrre that there were five other U-boats operating off this coast. He said that he was going to annihilate the entire fishing fleet, but would not kill any man who obeyed his orders.

A Canadian Atlantic Port Aug. 22—No vessels were sunk today by the converted trawler Triumph. Many fishing schooners made port safely. Patrols sent out to warn vessels on the banks, reported passing through

large quantities of wreckage, but saw no sign of the marauding craft. Word reached here late last night that seven members of the crew of the Gloucester schooner Sylvania had landed on an Island. Eighty men from the various vessels were here tonight. The Canadians saw the Triumph sink two other vessels as they pulled away. They were obliged to row sixty-two miles. It is reported that the Della Garde, the French vessel, whose crew reached Gabarus yesterday was armed and fired several shots at the Triumph. The captain of the submarine which sank the Una P. Saunders boasted that a week ago he had come five miles up Halifax harbor and had lain for several hours in sight of the town. A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 22—The crew of the fishing schooner Pasadena, of Mahone Bay, arrived here today and reported that their ship had been sunk last Tuesday. A St. Pierre schooner was also sunk.

The present fiscal year the people of Canada will pay in extra taxation for the war at least one billion dollars, or a little over one-third of the total years revenue. The extra taxation is now almost equal to the total revenue before the war. In 1914-1915 Canada's total revenue was only \$133,073,481. For the present fiscal year it will reach nearly \$300,000,000. For 1917-1918 the total revenue was \$261,125,495.

Except in matters of discipline and military operations Canada now has control over all her troops overseas. Inter-imperial developments which have brought the change about are regarded as the most momentous since confederation. They indicate remarked one Cabinet Minister, who attended the Imperial Conference, that recognition is now given to Canada's status as a nation.

The competition in fields of standing grain which has been carried on by the Department of Agriculture for a past number of years, is to be conducted again for this season on a system similar to last year.

September 24th-28th, 1918

P. E. Island EXHIBITION!

AT CHARLOTTETOWN

OPEN TO ALL CANADA

Over \$10,000 in Prizes

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

\$4,100 in Purses

5 Days' Racing 5 TEN CLASSES

Special Attractions

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

Live Stock Entries except Poultry, close September 13th. All other Entries close the 17th September.

The Fastest Horses from all over the Provinces Are Coming

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

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

Frank R. Heartz President. August 28, 1918-41

G. R. Smallwood Sec'y-Treasurer.

Department of Agriculture, July 5th, 1918.

Field Crop Competition.

The acceptance of all the objects is becoming more general as the work becomes more established. With the increase of entries and a better fulfillment of the objects, the trade for seed grain has grown, both within and beyond the provincial limits. As a means of insuring a reliable stand of grain, the grower must keep in touch with the treatment of the seed and the soil, and it is encouraging to note that with each year a greater number of competitors are showing an interest in the selection of seed; the purity of the variety; the treatment of seed for smut; and the detailed work that must be undertaken to insure the highest degree of efficiency.

COMPETITIONS

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

Table with 15 columns representing prize amounts for different crops like Oats, Wheat, Barley, etc.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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

.. CARTER'S ..

Feed and Grain Store

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

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Carter & Co., Ltd

Seed Warehouse, Queen Street

Live Stock Breeders.

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various livestock like Ayrshire bull calves, Yorkshire Pigs, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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.

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CHARLOTTETOWN.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

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A. A. McLean, K. C. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

McLean & McKinnon BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND

The Man Who Sticks

The man who sticks has the lesson learned; Success doesn't come by chance—it's earned. By pounding away; for good hard knocks. Will make stepping stones of the stumbling blocks. He knows in his heart that he cannot fail; That no ill fortune can make him quail; While his will is strong and his courage high; For he's good for another try; He doesn't expect by a single stride To jump to the front; he's satisfied To do every day his level best; And let the future take care of the rest. He doesn't believe he's held down by the boss; As work and not favor that "gets across." So his motto's this: "What another man Has been able to handle, I surely can." For the man who sticks has the sense to see He can make himself what he wants to be. If he'll off with his coat and pitch right in, Why, the man who sticks can't help but win!

When the Mail Reaches Nulato

(By Frances Gillespie in the Rosary Magazine) (Concluded)

His business was not doing well. He was losing money, month by month, and was obliged to make some change, and the West looked very alluring in those days. I felt terribly about our moving, and John did, too, but we were boys and didn't say so—just talked and acted as if we hardly cared. But the day we left Harrisburg he brought me to this watch. For several weeks he had not come to our house after school, as he had always done before—and I had not understood. He had been working every afternoon for a month or more to make money to buy me a watch, and when he found that what he had earned was not enough to pay for this one, which he had seen in a jeweler's window and had set his heart on, he sold his rifle—a miserable, worn-out one, but the joy of his heart—to make up the difference.

"I never saw John again. He was very shy and very much embarrassed when he gave me the watch, and hurried away as fast as he could as soon as he had thrust into my hand. And we never met again. We wrote to each other a few times—stiff letters that amounted to nothing. But the watch has been like a friend all the years; it has taken his place a little."

"The man passed here, but I saw that he was not done, so I waited in silence, and presently he added, 'But as you read that letter from your friend, the missionary in Alaska, it occurred to me that John had been wonderfully generous to get this watch for me, and I ought to be a little generous, too, and give it to some one who needs it more than I. I can look at the school-house clock in the shop, but what can he do? Besides, his life is harder than mine.'"

Father O'Meara went on to tell that the poor man had died rather suddenly a few weeks after he had sacrificed his watch, leaving at his whole estate a worn-out suit of clothes, a few books, and a five-dollar bill.

The letter did not end there, but Father Hudson read no more that day. Very gently, very reverently, very lovingly he took the old silver watch into his hands and examined it again. This time he did open the case. "To Allan from his friend John, 1890," were the words engraved inside. He knew before he looked. "Allan was the finest fellow I ever knew and the truest friend I ever had," he said aloud, after a long, long time; and added fervently, breaking another silence, "God rest his soul—his poor tired soul."

Two tears ran down his cheeks as he set the watch as accurately as he could, wound it, and slipped it into his pocket, thinking of the shy, sensitive boy whom he had loved, and of that boy as a man, whom a hard life had but sweetened.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are: uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headaches, and disagreeable belching.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Her Face

(Mary Catherine Crowley, in The Ave Maria.)

A street shaded by maples whose leafy branches meet and interlace far above in the summer air, forming Gothic arches far more beautiful than even the great cathedral naves of Milan or Cologne; aisle-like walks, bordered by stretches of green grass, that extend back to the spacious houses, once stately as the trees, but now, in their fading splendour, forming a sharp contrast to the maples' perennial youth.

Such is one of the thoroughfares leading from Woodward Avenue in Detroit eastward toward the quarter where the Polish emigrants are rearing homes and churches, children and schools, in the sunlight of the prosperity that follows the dawn of their day of liberty. As to the one aristocratic street, although here and there an old mission shows on its red brick front the sign "Rooms to Rent," a moiety of that portion of the American public who have no settled place of abode is the gainer thereby, being provided, for the nonce, with very agreeable quarters.

On a certain June afternoon, in the former drawing-room of one of these airy houses, a little bride sat chatting with a visitor—a delicate-looking elderly lady. "Yes, Mrs. Cordwell—or, rather Aunt Mary—it is so kind of you to let me call you Aunt Mary, as Jack does!" she rattled on. "Jack and I have been married since the autumn, yet we are still on our wedding tour. You see, my husband's business requires him to travel; and I go about with him, trying to make a home for him wherever we happen to stop. We are to be here for a few weeks, after which we shall go on to Chicago. Oh, this nomad life is pleasant enough when one has become accustomed to it! At least, anything is better than to be separated from Jack."

Mrs. Cordwell smiled, indulgent of this girlish effusiveness; and was more favourably inclined toward the plain, soft-voiced girl whom her handsome nephew had chosen for his wife, and whom, upon his arrival in the city two days before, he had brought to call on her for the first time.

"It is certainly very much in love with Jack, and we can only hope for the best," she mentally commented with a sigh. "But I am now almost thankful that my dear sister did not live to know that her son has married a heretic. Truly death sometimes comes to spare one some especial grief. Well, Jack was only a boy when she was taken, and for years he has had to shift for himself."

"Oh, yes, we were married by a priest," Ida replied to the elder lady's hesitating query. "I made no objection—because—" she glanced around contentedly,—"because I know the Catholic Church does not allow divorce with permission to re-marry; and thus Jack would not be able to get rid of me, supposing he should ever fall in love with a prettier or more fascinating woman."

She spoke almost flippantly, and with a serene security in her happiness; yet beneath this apparent lightness there was an undertone of deeper feeling.

"Humph! she has hit the nail on the head. She has found the consumption in the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested, and is the best necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists.

During their sojourn in the Lake City, Jack's wife sent pleasant newsy letters to his aunt. At last she wrote that they were going on once more

only rivet that is strong enough to bind society together," reflected Aunt Mary. "In the supreme moment of her life, the girl intuitively stretched forth her hands to the church as to a mother for protection."

"Jack and I get on beautifully proceeded the young wife. "But I am afraid his people do not like me,—that they think I am to blame because he does not go to Mass on Sundays."

"It is unhappily, too common a story," answered Mrs. Cordwell, as the tears welled up in her clear brown eyes.

"But it is not my fault," argued the persistent Ida. "Every Sunday I tell him he really ought to go to church. What more could I do even if I were a Catholic?"

"My dear, there is this difference," gently replied her visitor. "Where you say 'Go' a Catholic wife would say 'Come.' No power of persuasion is so effective as an example. Were his mother living it would break her heart to know that he has, seemingly, forgotten the good influences with which she surrounded his boyhood."

Ida made no response, but idly toyed with the fan attached to the long chain of coral beads that hung from her neck. She hoped Jack's aunt was not going to prove "preachy," or an uncomfortable person; and, resolving to avoid the question of religion in the future, plunged into the discussion of an indifferent subject.

The next week Jack and his wife returned Mrs. Cordwell's visit. They found her in a simple but beautiful home, and in the company of the husband to whom she had been married for more than forty years.

"I am sorry this must be a goodbye visit, aunt Mary," said Ida, regretfully; "but Jack has decided that we must leave tomorrow for Chicago."

"My business here did not take so much time as I had anticipated, and we must move on," explained Jack. Restless of disposition, he was already impatient to be upon his journey, and soon grew inattentive to the conversation of the ladies.

As his eyes roved from the fine copy of the Granduca Madonna on the wall to the broad, low, bookshelves, and thence to the Dresden bric-a-brac on the chimney-piece, he became aware that Mrs. Cordwell was recalling some humorous incident of his childhood; while Ida, wife-like, listened with pleased interest. He caught his mother's name, and winced inwardly. The sadness of his early orphaned boyhood stole over him. But the gentle narrator told the story well. The scene arose again before him. His mood changed and he laughed with pleasure.

"I have often wished I had a portrait of mother," he said, when the anecdote was finished. "Somehow, I never owned one." A small velvet frame with closed doors hung on the wall under the picture of the Madonna. Aunt Mary crossed the room, took down the frame, and opening the little doors, placed it in his hand.

"His stereotyped 'Thank you!' was not quite steady; for thus suddenly, after the lapse of years, he saw again his mother's face. Only a faded photograph! Well, yes, perhaps; but to the son whom the good woman had loved so much it seemed almost to speak. A mist rose before him.

"It is just like her," he said as he passed the picture to Ida. "Aunt Mary do give me this photograph! I will send you a copy of it from Chicago."

"It should have been yours long ago," she answered; and he did not guess the sacrifice she made in parting with it.

Soon after Jack and his wife rose to take leave. "Ida," said Mrs. Cordwell in an aside, as Jack went to the door to watch for the approach of a trolley car, "my dear, always remember one thing. If, as I pray to God, Jack some day returns to the practice of his religious duties, encourage him; for the more faithful he is to them, the more faithful he will be to his duty to you."

The next moment they were gone. During their sojourn in the Lake City, Jack's wife sent pleasant newsy letters to his aunt. At last she wrote that they were going on once more

DR. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

It is without a doubt the safest and most reliable remedy in existence. It has been a household remedy for 72 years.

Its effects are instantaneous and it does not leave the bowels in a constipated condition. Make up your mind to insist on getting "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it. Don't experiment with some non-named, no-reputation, so-called strawberry compounds that try to sell on the reputation built up by Dr. Fowler's.

The genuine is 25c. per bottle, and manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Mrs. R. Armstrong, Nixon, Ont., writes: "Some years ago I had diarrhœa until it became chronic. I doctored with a good doctor, but as soon as I stopped taking his medicine I was as bad as ever. I became so weak I could hardly walk across the floor alone. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and less than two bottles cured me to stay cured. I think it is the best medicine for bowel trouble that can be procured."

but neglected to give the new address, and thus the correspondence ceased.

Two years passed away. Then one day Mrs. Cordwell received a letter from St. Louis which told her that she had attained to the dignity of a grand-aunt.

"The boy is a sturdy little chap, two months old, and the perfect image of Jack," Ida enthusiastically wrote.

But although the young mother's joy awakened Aunt Mary's maternal sympathies, it was the closing paragraph of the letter that stirred her heart even more deeply.

(To be Continued) MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA

Teacher—Name the five zones. Pupil—Temperate, intemperate, war, postal, and o."

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.

"Fludub is telling people that he owes me a grudge." "Don't let that worry you. He's the slowest pay in town."

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.

Lachute, Que., 15th Sept. 1908. Minard's Liniment Co. Limited. Gentlemen.—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully, JOHN WALSH. A cupful means full to the brim, not running over.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Honorably Discharged From Canadian Army and R.N.W.M. Police on Account of Weak Heart.

Mr. Victor A. Taton, Indian Head, Sask., writes: "It is with pleasure I am writing to let you know that I have been cured of weak heart by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I had been a sufferer for nearly two years with heart trouble and could get no relief by using other kinds of medicine. I had been in the Canadian Army for nearly ten months and was honorably discharged on account of my heart. I served in the Royal North-West Mounted Police, in 1917, and was also honorably discharged on the same account. A friend of mine advised me to try your pills. After taking three boxes I was completely cured. You can please me by sending me a box of your pills. Wherever there are people suffering with weak hearts, they can find no remedy that will do so much to make the heart regain strength and restore it to a normal and healthy condition as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Price 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown N. Money to Loan on Real Estate Dec 13, 1916-71v. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Job Printing Done at The Herald Office

Summer Footwear Wear something light and easy on hot days. We carry a full stock for every member of the family. For Women White Boots (leather or rubber soles) \$2.65 a pair and up White Pumps, Sneakers, Oxfords, all kinds. For Men Canvas Shoes, Sneakers, Low Shoes, for any wear. For Misses & Children Sandals, Slippers, Pumps, White Canvas Boots and Pumps. TRY HERE ALLEY & CO.

Live Stock Breeders. List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale. NAME ADDRESS BREED AGE Geo. Annear Montague Ayrshire bull calves (3 yrs, 8 mos) Wm. Aitken Lower Montague Ayrshire Bulls (3 yrs, 6 mos) M. McManus New Haven Shorthorn Bull (5 years) W. F. Weeks Fredericton " (2 years) David Reid Victoria Cross " (2 years) Ramsay Auld West Covehead " calf Frank Halliday Eldon 6 Yorkshire Pigs (5 weeks) Ramsay Auld West Covehead Yorkshire Hog (2 years) J.A.E. McDonald Little Pond Duror Jersey Bow (2 years) 5 " Sows (4 weeks).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Change of Time Commencing Friday, June 28th, 1918, and until further notice, the Car Ferry Prince Edward Island will be withdrawn from service between Borden and Tormentine, and the S.S. Northumberland will be placed on the Summerside-Pt. du Chene route. Trains west will therefore be changed and run daily; Sunday excepted, as follows:

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. We are competent to examine and fit your eyes with the proper glasses, and guarantee satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly filled.

E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E. I. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Change in Time Table Commencing Monday August 19th, 1918, the Car Ferry, Prince Edward Island, will resume service between Borden and Tormentine, and the time table will be the same as was in effect when she was withdrawn, giving two return trips to the Mainland daily. The service between Summerside and Pt. du Chene will be discontinued after Saturday, August 17th, 1918. District Passenger Agent's Office August 10th, 1918. JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 22nd May, 1918. June 28, 1918-19