

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 49



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole land 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 be assigned 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 each section 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 vesting homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres (25 in each of two years). May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as tenanted patent in certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, 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 home worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency's Office (not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916-17

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 521.

June 30, 1915-3m

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlotteville P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Receipt Books

Notes of Hand Books

Posters

Bill Heads

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward Read Up			
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.							
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A. M.	Dep. Arr.	Daily Ex. Sun. A. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A. M.
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55	11.10	10.20	10.20
5.20	1.48	7.40	Hunter River	10.46	10.10	8.50	8.50
6.05	2.50	8.13	Emerald Jct.	10.09	9.40	7.40	7.40
6.50	3.30	8.40	Kensington	9.37	9.10	6.50	6.50
7.20	4.10	9.05	Arr. Summerside	9.10	8.35	4.70	4.70
P. M.							
8.50	12.20	Dep. Summerside	8.50	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
9.48	2.10	Port Hill	7.54	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56
10.37	3.57	O'Leary	7.05	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
11.18	5.07	Alberton	6.19	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
11.55	6.05	Arr. Tignish	5.45	12.18	12.18	12.18	12.18
Tues. and Sat. P. M.							
7.50	9.45	Dep. Emerald Jct.	7.50	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
8.40	10.20	Arr. Cape Traverse	9.00	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
3.20	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	3.20	10.00	10.00	6.10	6.10
4.30	8.50	Mount Stewart	4.30	8.50	8.50	4.30	4.30
4.57	9.27	Morell	4.57	8.22	8.22	3.35	3.35
5.17	9.57	St. Peter's	5.17	8.00	8.00	3.00	3.00
6.20	11.30	Arr. Souris	6.20	7.00	7.00	1.35	1.35
P. M.							
7.35	11.35	Arr. Elmira	7.35	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
P. M.							
4.30	9.05	Dep. Mt. Stewart	4.30	8.50	8.50	4.10	4.10
5.19	10.15	Cardigan	5.19	7.52	7.52	2.54	2.54
5.40	10.55	Montague	5.40	7.28	7.28	2.25	2.25
6.15	11.35	Arr. Georgetown	6.15	6.50	6.50	1.40	1.40
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	3.10	10.10	10.10	9.45	9.45
4.25	4.55	Vernon River	4.25	8.27	8.27	8.41	8.41
5.55	7.05	Arr. Murray Harbor	5.55	6.30	6.30	7.00	7.00

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

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.

June 6, 1917.

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 10th took along 20,000 figs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK, Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown B.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

Dec 13, 1916-7lv.

A. A. McLean, K. C. (solicitor) would decline.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

The Mother of Churches

In the calendar for the past week, November 9, commemorates the dedication of the Church of Our Saviour, Rome commonly called St. John Lateran. History tells us that the church ranks first among the four great patriarchal basilicas of the Eternal City. This world famous church had its origin far back in the fourth century. The site on which it stands was occupied in the early days by the Lateran family. Some traces of the original buildings remain in the site walls beyond the Gate of St. John. In the eighteenth century a large hall was uncovered in the basilica itself.

The Lateran palace came into the possession of Constantine the Great through his wife, and it is supposed that he gave it to the Church about 311. It became the centre of Christian life in Rome, as the Cathedral Church and the residence of the Popes. The title upon the walls claims for it that it is the mother of all churches. Some historians state that Constantine built the basilica, while others consider it more probable that the work he carried out was an adaptation and enlargement of the basilica or great hall already built. Constantine was a generous patron, and in his gratitude for the victory over Maxentius he founded churches and lavished gifts on Christian shrines.

The basilica was originally dedicated to Our Saviour. Later it was dedicated to St. John because the Benedictine Monastery of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist adjoined the church. The Popes and other benefactors adorned the interior with splendour and magnificence that at an early period it was known as the Golden Church—a reputation that drew to it the covetous thoughts of the Vandals who descended upon it and stripped it of its treasures.

Many vicissitudes befell the basilica as the centuries passed; once it was nearly wrecked by an earthquake, twice fire ravaged it, and each time benefactors rebuilt and restored it, following as closely as possible the original plan. It was not until the seventeenth century that the Church assumed its present appearance, in the restoration ordered by Pope Innocent X, by which St. John lost the appearance of an ancient basilica.

From the fifth century seven oratories surrounded the basilica, and before long these were opened into the church itself. The devotion of visiting these oratories gave rise to the pious practice of visiting the seven altars still common in many churches of Rome and elsewhere.

The high altar has no sculptured base, since, unlike almost all the great churches of Rome, the basilica was not built over the tomb of a martyr. "It stands alone," says The Catholic Encyclopedia, "among all the altars of the Catholic world in being of wood and not of stone and enclosing no relic of any kind." The reason for this is that the altar itself is a most interesting relic, being the actual wooden altar upon which St. Peter is believed to have celebrated Mass during his residence in Rome. It was carefully preserved during the periods of persecution, and was brought by Constantine and Sylvester from the home of St. Pudenciana where it has been kept. It became the main altar of the Cathedral Church. At present it is enclosed in a marble altar but the original wood can be seen.

Above the altar a canopy rests on four marble pillars, and in the upper part of this canopy are preserved the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, which had been enshrined previously in the private chapel of the Lateran palace adjoining.

The Personality of the Devil

If the doctrine of Hell is indisputably part of the Christian Revelation, it is certain that the doctrine of the existence and personality of the devil is no less so. It is scarcely conceivable that any honest man who believes in Revelation should question—certainly no disbeliever would doubt—the fact and the varied flow of what is in fact, the teaching of the Bible on this subject, reiterated in a variety of forms, and with unmistakable emphasis, in every book from Genesis to the Apocalypse.

What Christ clearly taught throughout the entire course of His ministry is that an individual malevolent power, hostile to the Creator and to His aims respecting man and capable under certain conditions of influencing the human will, and having for his aim the moral ruin of mankind, is engaged in a fierce and persistent and never-ceasing conflict with the world of which Christ the son of God and Redeemer is Lord and Master. This, in simple language, is the orthodox doctrine of the devil, which has been the belief of the Christian world for centuries, and without which the teachings contained in the Sacred Writings are simply unintelligible.

Where are the Parents

Tempations for youth abound in the large cities, and especially in the downtown streets. One of the most brazen evils is the Chinese cafe, wherein young girls are enticed and often led on the downward path through their first drinking bout in these dens, observes an exchange. From early in the afternoon, until the rooster crows in the early morn, young white girls are to be seen in the doorways of these eating places, and to the observer it is plain that these young women are not of the poorer class either.

Speaking with a guardian of the law recently, we were informed that in the majority of cases the habits of the Chinese cafe were young women of the leisure class. Indeed, girls who work long and steady hours are too tired to enjoy Chinese jargon with Chinese dishes and drinks, and these young women are sleeping when their sisters of leisure are wooing the devil's agents in the boisterous cafes of the city; said he. Girls with good looks and tidy dresses hang about the doorway of

Gentleness

Gentleness is like the fragrance of a flower by which it reveals its identity and its character. Gentleness is part of the sweetness of Christianity when it blossoms in a human life under the sunshine of the Lord's presence. It reveals to others the sympathy in the heart, the tenderness in the thought and even the self-sacrificing of the body itself to the usefulness of the spirit. Gentleness in the tone of voice indicates a kindly affection; in the form of speech it reveals consideration of the effect upon the feeling of others; in the gesture of hand or friendly grasp, it implies a friendly grasp, it implies a sweet humility and a sense of fellowship. Gentleness is always in keeping with strength, whether in repose or in action; and hardness and overbearing are characteristic of selfishness.

Mozart's Music

A recent biographer says of Mozart that the most wonderful fact about him was that he directed his art toward success with out any sacrifice of himself and his music was always written with regard to its effect upon the public. Somehow it does not lose by this, and it says exactly what he wishes it to say. In this he was helped by his delicate perceptions, his shrewdness and his sense of irony. He despised his audience, but he held himself in great esteem. He made no concessions that he need blush for, he received the public, but he guided it as well. He gave the people the illusion that they understood his ideas while as a matter of fact the applause that greeted his work was excited only by passages which were solely composed for applause.

Your Mental Machinery

It is a great thing to learn—shut of the mental steam when you quit work. What would you think of a factory manager who would leave all of his power turned on after the operators had left the factory, the delicate machinery running everywhere, pounding itself to pieces, grinding out its delicate bearings without producing anything?

Many of us do not turn off our mental power after we are through producing or creating for the day. We carry our business home, take it to bed with us, think, plan, worry and waste precious energy in all sorts of ways, in superfluous thinking, foolish worrying that produces nothing, but grinds out the exquisite mental machinery and unfits it for the next day's work, so that we can get our mental machinery, refresh our minds and recuperate ourselves, so that we can go to the next day's work completely reinvigorated.

Real Isolation

Laos is a part of Indo China and many of its inhabitants are still in a very wild state. The country is also desolate in the extreme, and in the mountainous regions one is completely lost to the outer world.

Our apostles are there, however, and of one of the pioneers, Father Jarvin, P. F. M., his Superior, says: "He has been twenty-five years with the savages of the Laotian region and has had great success. I visited the district four years ago, a very unhealthy spot, and I brought back a bad attack of tropical fever, against which I had to fight for more than two years. He is so far away from civilization that it takes about four months for a letter to reach him and an answer to be returned."

St. Francis Canticle To The Sun

Most high, most powerful and kind Lord, to whom belong all praise, glory, and benediction. They are due to thee alone, because of all creatures, and chiefly for our brother, my lord the sun, who giveth us the day and the light! He is beautiful, and shines with a great splendor, and bears testimony unto Thee, O my God! Praised be Thou, my Lord, for our sister the moon, and for the stars! Thou hast formed them in the heavens, bright and fair.

Praised be Thou, my Lord, for my brother the wind, for the air and the clouds, for the calm and for all weathers! For it is by this that Thou dost uphold all creatures.

Praised be Thou, my Lord, for our sister the water, which is very useful, humble, precious, and chaste!

Praised be Thou, my Lord, for our brother the fire! By him Thou dost illumine the darkness; he is beautiful and pleasant to see, dauntless and strong.

Praised be my Lord for our

Daughter, SOUR STOMACH! FLOATING SPECKS! BEFORE EYES! BOTH CURED BY MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

They stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. Joseph H. Thorsen, Saulterville, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with a sour stomach, and took five vials of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me."

My mother also used them for floating specks before the eyes. They cured her also after having taken four vials. We both highly recommend them to all sufferers from liver troubles."

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

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.

Mary O'Flaherty, Jasper Ont.

writes:—"My mother had a badly strained 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 35 cents."

MINARD'S LINNIMET CUBES DANDRUFF.

Your wife seems a different woman when she's speaking. "That so? I'm afraid I don't know the other."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spell without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25 cents.

"The wrist watch has done much for our trade."

"Where is your trade?"

"It's mainly in Africa. Formerly we couldn't sell a native a watch because he wore no pockets to carry it in."

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.

HAD BOILS and PIMPLES ON FACE AND BODY.

Boils and pimples are simply evidences of bad blood that is circulating in the system coming to the surface.

The only way to rid yourself of these painful and unsightly blood diseases is to have your blood purified by Burdock Blood Bitters. It removes every particle of foul material from the blood, and the skin becomes clear and smooth, and free from all eruptions.

Mr. Roy A. Bovay, Trenton, Ont., writes:—"Two years ago I was very much troubled with boils and pimples on my face and body. A friend advised me to take Burdock Blood Bitters. I got three bottles, and before I had finished the third one, my boils and pimples had all disappeared, and my face and body were as clear and as smooth as any baby's could be."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over 40 years. You are not experimenting when you buy it. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT 81 QUEEN STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

When All Must Work

This is a national election in the truest sense of the term. It is a contest which calls for the best efforts of every man who has the interests of his country at heart, of every man who has any regard whatever for his own well-being. It is an occasion on which all must do their utmost for the safety and salvation of the Dominion or be remembered in their constituencies as those who failed when emergency called. Today, and every day until polling men, and women too, must forget the ordinary occupations of life. Those who have in former years taken only a passive part in political struggles must now get to work. Their business, their social lives, their home ties even, sink into comparative insignificance as compared with the one great duty of the hour. That duty is the support of the Union Government of Canada. For winning this election in behalf of that Government is one immediate step towards winning the war. Neglect of duty in the approaching contest is in every sense equivalent to handing ammunition to the Germans. It matters not that many men have never had a personal inclination towards politics. It is of no importance that in the past the work of bringing out the votes and seeing that these votes have been properly recorded has been to many a distasteful work. Those conditions no longer exist. One's personal likes or dislikes are swept aside in the great outstanding duty now confronting us all. We must work to win, not only the election but the war, for this election means far more than a decision as to who shall temporarily rule at Ottawa. Failure to support the present Union Government, refusal to send reinforcements to the men at the front who are fighting for us, can only be interpreted as one step toward the disintegration of the Empire. Germany is waiting with eagerness the result of the coming contest in Canada, and the report which will flash around the world on that eventful Monday night will bring either satisfaction or disappointment to our friends and to our enemies. Shall we start the bells ringing in Berlin in joy over Canada's refusal to remain longer in the war or shall we let the lads in France go to sleep content in the knowledge that their country has not deserted them? There can be only one desire among real men and women. But to bring that desire to actual accomplishment means some sacrifice by all. Let everybody work. It is everybody's election. Employers have the duty of ascertaining where their employees stand. All public organizations should know the sentiments of their members. Fathers and sons must exchange confidences. Wives, sisters and mothers of our soldiers must search their heart and give to the cause of Empire and of home not merely their votes but their very best work and influence, so that nothing may be left undone which might in any way assure the success of that Government pledged to support our armies in France. Whether you like politics or not whether you foolishly think your business has first claim on your attention, whether you imagine there is nothing very much that you can do, forget it all. Forget

everything of this sort that you ever thought of before, and Get Busy. See your acquaintances. Go to your ward meetings. Perhaps you may imagine this will do no good, but your very presence there may be an example to some one else. Help your ward organizers. Go to the meetings. Buttonhole everyone you meet. Do anything, even at the risk of making yourself a public nuisance. But don't miss a chance to round up the votes for Union candidates. This is your election, the election on which the future of Canada depends. It is the most serious crisis in the history of our nation.

The Swing of Victory

All over Canada the Union cause is swinging to splendid victory. Analysis of the situation in all the Canadian provinces show that outside of Quebec the anti-conscriptionist cannot count on a score of safe seats. In New Brunswick the Union Government candidates are certain to win at least six of the seats with even chances in three of the others and probable defeat in but two, Restigouche-Madawaska, and Gloucester, St. John and Albert, Carleton-Victoria, York-Sunbury, Charlotte and Royal are sure victories for Union. In Kent, Northumberland and Westmoreland, chances are at least even, with the tide in favor of Union Government running more strongly every day. In Nova Scotia, the Unionists have much the better of the campaign, while the Island is practically a unit in the same direction. Ontario will give a greater majority for Union than Laurier can expect to secure from Quebec, while the West is reported as practically solid. In Saskatchewan there are sixteen seats. In five of these Unionists will win by acclamation, while in the sixth, Moose Jaw, the opposition to Hon. J. A. Calder is regarded as very slight. Six of the remaining Saskatchewan opponents to the Unionists are not straight Laurierites. They are designated as Unionist-Conservative, Unionist-Liberal, and Straight-Labor. In Alberta, where there are twelve seats, eight contestants are designated as something apart from Laurierites. In five of the twelve seats two candidates oppose the Unionists in each. Straight anti-conscription Laurierites are very few. Manitoba is a recognized stronghold of Liberalism, with Liberals and Conservatives working together in marked unity. The Unionists are supported by all the leading newspapers of the West, on both sides of politics. They are benefited, furthermore, by the Wartime Franchise Act, which eliminates the foreign vote to a large extent, and increases at the same time the number of voters likely to support the war. British Columbia has thirteen seats and the expectation is that the Unionists will sweep the province pretty clean. They are all told fifty-six seats west of Winnipeg, and of these the Unionists are expected to capture at least forty-five, leaving eleven to be divided amongst the candidates of all other stripes who do not bear the Union label. Each day sees an improvement in the situation as the Union candidates are able to meet and overcome the false canvasses used by their opponents, and at the present rate of progress it would not be at all surprising if election night found the representation from the province of Quebec as practically the sole occupants of the opposition benches.

As the break in the telegraph wires has not yet been repaired we are still without telegraphic communication. The "wireless" would be useful now!

Help Must Be Sent

Canada has sent four hundred thousand men overseas. And our own Red Cross has despatched for the comfort of those men some four hundred thousand garments. If the call were to come for another one hundred thousand shirts, pairs of socks or other garments, there would not be the slightest hesitation on the part of patriotic workers of this province. They would get busy at once. What the women could not provide the men would pay for. No one would hesitate for an instant about giving anything that might be needed if advised that such supplies would in any way tend to increase the comfort of the men in the trenches, to lessen the hardships to which they are exposed, or to decrease the risk they run.

But Canada is not now asking for one hundred thousand shirts, or pairs of socks for the boys at the front. She is asking for one hundred thousand more men, and this reinforcement means relief to the men in the trenches, greater fat than any that might be secured by material gifts. And it means as well the maintenance of Canada's honor. Should these reinforcements not be sent—and Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaims that if he is elected they will not be sent—the men who for the past three years have been fighting Canada's battles will be left in the trenches until they are worn out. This can scarcely be regarded as a pleasant prospect for them, or a gratifying outlook to the people of Canada. Our armies at the front must be maintained at full strength. Fresh troops must reinforce those who are now worn with the trials of their long campaign. Gaps in the ranks caused by death, wounds and sickness must be filled, and more than anything else, the honor of Canada must be upheld, and her record remain unblemished in the annals of the Empire.

Ruined Careers

The political events and developments of the past two months have ruined the careers of two of the foremost Liberal lieutenants, George P. Graham and E. M. MacDonald, the former of Ontario and the latter of Pictou, Nova Scotia. Up to twelve months ago Hon. Mr. Graham was the preferred successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the leadership of his party, while Mr. MacDonald was regarded as a near leader, and at any rate a front-bencher with a future.

Sir Wilfrid's Ottawa Effort

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a great but unsuccessful effort at Ottawa to justify his present unpopular policy. Sir Wilfrid is still our greatest orator, there is none can surpass him in choice diction and apt illustration, nor in the use of words to convey the double entendre. Had Sir Wilfrid seen it his duty to devote his great oratorical powers to the furtherance of the cause of Canada and the Empire and the smashing of the Hun, what a mighty influence for good he would have been! Now alas! his appeals are not to go forward in unity, strength and might, but that all the disaffected, disaffected should rally to his banner and place Canada in the same category as Russia—a quitter and deserter, of the boys at the front, the Mother Country and our valiant allies.

Review and Criticism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Effort at Ottawa

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the astounding statement last night that there was not a man in the belligerent countries who had done more to help his country win the war than he had. It is astounding because all Canadians know what he has done. He gave a recital of what he had done, and it was composed of a list of speeches he had delivered on recruiting. These speeches were nearly all made in 1915, when Canada was responding enthusiastically to the call upon her. In 1916 and 1917, when influence was needed, when recruiting was slow and difficult, he was at best little more than an onlooker. What Canadian leader could have done less? But of those speeches delivered in Quebec in 1915 there is something to be said. It wasn't said at the time, because, on the face of it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to some extent helping. It may and should be said now, when he is attempting to block Canada's will to carry on the war. Sir Wilfrid tells us, correctly enough that he urged the young men of Quebec to enlist, not to let it be said that French-Canadians were less willing to fight for the soil of their ancestors than Canadians of British origin. But never was there laid before them the vital necessity of their rising to

some prospect of victory; and when he found himself powerless to prevent Sir Wilfrid forcing the fighting on the issue of the Military Service Act, he saw no alternative to retiring altogether from public life.

The experience of Mr. Graham and Mr. MacDonald illustrates the fate of the trimmer in a crisis such as that in which Canada now finds herself. A policy of "Safety First" is the shortest road to disaster. The conscriptionist Liberal leaders who followed their convictions, despising the danger to their political careers, are great and growing figures in the field of politics—before them there is a future of service and reward. The only course in politics, as at the front, is to go "over the top" at the call of duty.

Henri Bourassa

The real contest in the present election is not, after all, between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Unionist Government, but between that Government and a state of feeling which has been created in the province of Quebec by Henri Bourassa. Until this time there was a distinct cleavage between the old Liberal leader and his ambitious rival, Bourassa today in his paper Le Devoir endorses Sir Wilfrid Laurier because, as he says, that gentleman has accepted his views, which the Nationalist group have always maintained.

It is clear that Sir Wilfrid saw that he could not retain his hold on his native province with Bourassa in antagonism. The Laurier Liberal policy has therefore been shaped to meet this emergency. Liberals today are asked to support not Laurier but Bourassa. If Sir Wilfrid could by any possibility win this election, Bourassa, and his group would dominate the government of Canada. It is this fact which has caused thousands of Liberals all over the country to temporarily dis-associate themselves from their old chief, because they realize the danger of submitting to such rule as Bourassa and his associates would give to the Dominion. The more that this phase of the question is considered by the Liberals the greater will be the Unionist vote.

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Review and Criticism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Effort at Ottawa

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I received letters asking for endorsement of many subjects and it is a long established practice of mine, whether the claimant is a Liberal or Tory, not to endorse anything unless I know the parties who address the communication. I did not know the gentlemen, although I presume they were reputable men. The object at all events, which they had in view was perfectly satisfactory to me, but I wanted to know more of what they were before I gave a definite answer. And therefore asked to be excused for the moment and asked for some delay. Then for some reason or other I may probably overlooked the matter.

The excuse may be allowed to stand. It provides its own commentary on Sir Wilfrid's bonafides, and of the accuracy of Sir Wilfrid's assertions that no man in the belligerent countries has done more to help win the war than he has. Sir Wilfrid undoubtedly overlooked the appeal of the Hamilton Canadian Club "for some reason or another" but it requires considerable credulity to believe that the reason he gives was the real one.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not even adroit when he seeks to justify pro-German ruffianism in Kitchener and racial tyranny in Montreal by the excuse that it is no worse than what he is pleased to term the "gag" in Parliament. Closure exists in practically every free Parliament of the world. It is not applied unless and until there has been very ample discussion of a subject in all its phases; it is not designed to interfere with free speech; it is merely to prevent obstruction of a free parliament's will. By what mental process does Sir Wilfrid compare this necessary instrument of parliamentary procedure with the tactics of pro-Prussian and anti-British traitors who by brute force, seek to stifle the right of free expression of conscience?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had the reputation of being a bonnie fighter and a chivalrous gentleman. He does not help that reputation, he does not suggest the knightly warrior of the white plume by refusing many, unqualified condemnation of the un-British tactics applied to his opponents. And, incidentally, let it be kept in mind that, so far as Sir Wilfrid is concerned, so far, at any rate as his speech last night was concerned, pro-Germanism in Kitchener and racial tyranny in Quebec still stands with the tacit sanction of Laurier. The methods in Kitchener and Montreal to absolutely prevent members of the Union Government from making any explanation at all of the policies of that government have been devised and carried out systematically for the benefit of the Laurier party. They are not spontaneous expressions of the mobs. They are thoroughly organized efforts requiring money and machinery. The sources of that money and the inspiration of the machine are open to the gravest suspicion and Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot evade serious responsibility.

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their part. Instead, always a wet blanket of an impression that it was merely optional with them whether or not she should participate in foreign wars, he told them always and this was a cold douche on his plea for enlistment, because, as he said it, it could only seem to the young men of his province that this was a foreign war. He did not tell them it was Canada's war. Rather, he said that Canada was safe. Never did he appeal to them to save their country. Sir Wilfrid's recruiting speeches were dead tinnings. And in 1916, when the need for men became greater, he dropped even these half-appeals and later, in 1917, he refused to endorse recruiting appeals at all, as in the Hamilton case.

A dependence on half-truths, a dependence evidently based on an almost insulting belief in the inability of their countrymen to go beneath the surface, characterizes the campaign of the leaders of the Laurier party, Sir Wilfrid

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Sir Wilfrid's Ottawa Effort

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nations. Only a small percentage of them were enlistments for fighting units. In this district, as in other districts throughout the country, the men were not answering the call for reinforcements for the front. Only the non-combatant units could secure more than a handful of men for their ranks. Are the people of Ottawa as glib as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or his own comfort would believe.

In the course of his speech in the Russell Theatre last night Sir Wilfrid Laurier vehemently denied that he is in alliance with or controlled by Bourassa. He said: "You hear it in the Journal Press; you hear it in the Globe; and you hear it on the platform; Laurier has formed an alliance with Bourassa. These know or ought to know that the man does not live who dominates Laurier. It can never be said that Laurier was dominated by Bourassa."

Sir Wilfrid is a past master in the art of concealing facts in the dimness of a rhetorical twilight. But, if there is not a Laurier Bourassa alliance, why is it that Laurier candidates in the province of Quebec are taking this pledge at the hands of Mr. Armand Lavergne, Bourassa's first lieutenant?

I, the undersigned candidate for the federal deputation, by these presents, agree, if I am elected, to exact the immediate suspension of the Military Service Act of 1917, and of all its effects until the Canadian electors have been consulted by a plebiscite and, should the majority of people condemn conscription in this referendum, I agree to acquiesce that it (the Military Act) be considered as void and without effect from its very origin, and that in consequence the conscripts be liberated from service and discharged. I also agree to vote against any Government that would refuse to adopt the above mentioned policy."

The foregoing pledge was taken by Mr. Lucien Cannon, the man who asked the infamous question in Dorchester: "Are we going to ruin ourselves for England?" and Mr. Lucien Cannon has been officially endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was taken by Mr. J. C. Ethier, the man who wanted to have Canada quit the war, and Mr. Ethier has Sir Wilfrid's sanction and blessing. And it was taken by a score of other French Liberals who are nothing more or less than anti-British Nationalists in disguise. But there is other evidence than this of a Bourassa-Laurier alliance, and our star witness we propose to call Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself.

On November 7, Mr. Henry Bourassa, in a double column, double headed editorial leader in Le Devoir announced to all and sundry his support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Did Sir Wilfrid, knowing Mr. Bourassa's sentiments in regard to the war, repudiate that support? Not at all. Instead he went to Montreal—where Mr. Bourassa makes his home—and in an interview with the press he said this: "I am much surprised, but it is so much the better."

And when asked if he had a message for the Nationalists, Sir Wilfrid replied: "TELL THEM I WILL DO MY DUTY."

Tell them I will do my duty. Do the people of Canada realize the sinister significance of these words? Tell the Nationalists he would do his duty. His duty to whom? To our troops in the trenches of Flanders, or to Nationalists in polling booths of Quebec? Apparently to the latter, for Mr. Armand Lavergne, speaking a few days later, said this:

"As one who was and is still a Nationalist, I ask you to rally to the support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the only man who can save us in this crisis."

To sum up: Mr. Bourassa declares adhesion to Laurier; Laurier avows that he is glad, and promises to do his duty; and Lavergne admonishes Nationalists that they must keep their sides to the contract.

Is there not a Bourassa-Laurier alliance.

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."

Local and Other Items

Produce dealers at the market Tuesday were paying 20c for pork, 75c for blue potatoes, 70c for red potatoes, 85c for oats and 15c for turnips. There was a fair offering.

Mr. T. B. Grady, Superintendent of the P. E. I. Railway system, Mr. Peter McQuaid, Mechanical Superintendent, and Mr. James Monaghan, of the Mechanical Department, left for Moncton on business in connection with the Island system.

Everett E. Aney, acting president of the American Realty Co., of New York, is under arrest at Portland, Me., charged with misappropriating \$120,000. The alleged embezzlement involves the purchase money for wild lands in Eastern Maine and part of a cheque for \$200,000 in a Bangor bank.

As a result of Sunday's storm the country roads Monday were banked as high as five feet in some places where the heavy drifts were. Wires are down all along the roads and a great number of trees. Some trees that have withstood the most violent storms for the past eight years fell victims to Sunday's snow and wind.

P. E. Island's contribution to the Victory War Loan is \$2,313,450. This amount will be contributed by 4946 subscribers. It is \$1,313,450 more than the Islands quota. The Local manager, Mr. C. H. B. Longworth and the Committee associated with him deserve great credit for the activity they have displayed. They are to be congratulated, together with all those who have subscribed upon the result of their efforts.

Miss Florine McCarey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McCarey, has opened up a news and variety store at the corner of Great George and Sydney Streets, opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Miss McCarey has stocked the store with a splendid assortment of stationery, books, magazines, and varieties. This is a bright and well situated store, and Miss McCarey is a courteous, capable and popular young lady. Her friends in this city wish her the success that her enterprise so well deserves.

On Sunday the province was treated to a snowstorm accompanied by a gale of wind which did considerable damage to the telephone, telegraph and electric power system. The storm began early Sunday morning and by the afternoon had developed into a veritable blizzard. The snow that fell was of the soft slushy variety very fine sticking where it fell until the accumulation broke down the telephone, telegraph and electric wires, and even in some cases the poles and cross-arms. As a result throughout the city the electric light was off after eight o'clock Sunday night, leaving the city in darkness, a condition which continued throughout the night, as it was found unsafe to turn on the power owing to the entanglement of wires and the danger of electrocution to any citizens who might come in contact with them. The storm was the most damaging to wires and trees that has occurred in the last twenty years.

The regular monthly meeting of the City School Board was held Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Those present were Mr. H. Smith, Dr. Jenkins, Mr. J. P. Gordon, Dr. McMillan, Mr. B. Rogers and Mr. C. H. B. Longworth, the Principals of Prince Street, West Kent and Queen Square Schools. The monthly report from the different schools were submitted and explained by the Principals. In order to stimulate interest in various departments of the schools it was, on the recommendation of the Principals, agreed that the names of the pupils making first and second marks in each grade be published monthly. The schools will close for the Christmas holidays on Friday the 21st instant and open on Wednesday the 2nd of January next. The following will be the order of closing: Rochford Square School, 9:15 to 10:30. Dr. McMillan, Chairman; West Kent 10:45 to 12 noon, Dr. Jenkins, Chairman; Prince Street 1:30 to 2:30. Mr. H. Smith, Chairman; Queen Square, 2:30 to 3:30. Mr. C. H. B. Longworth, Chairman.

Progress of the War

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, Nov. 26.—(Seven p. m., by the Associated Press).—Five determined attacks by Austro-German forces on the left wing of the Italian fourth army near Monte Pertica, between the Brenta and the Piave, were repulsed today. The enemy rush was broken by the defensive troops with heavy losses to the attackers. Not only the left but the right wing and the centre of the army holding the sector was subjected to attack, the enemy effort now attaining its full force here. On the right and the centre the struggle raged from Monte Montefera westward, with the Italians holding their lines at all points.

The fluctuations of the great battle have now developed to a stage where the resisting power of the Italian army has been demonstrated to be sufficient to retard if not to prevent any sudden rush through the passes leading to the Venetian Plains. This was regarded as a serious menace six days ago, but as each day has shown the Italian lines holding solid against repeated attacks and their defenders ready even to take the aggressive against the heavy odds, the feeling of gravity that then prevailed is changing to one of restored confidence and unwavering determination, coupled with a spirit of buoyancy which pervades all ranks of the enemy and civilian life.

There is also the feeling that friendly Allied support is near at a timely moment, and that the mingled ranks of gray, blue and khaki will combine to form the barrier that Italy has sustained alone until now. Many British officers were at headquarters today and the streets showed almost as much khaki as gray. The Prince of Wales renewed his earlier visit, going about the streets and mingling with the officers at public restaurants in the most democratic fashion. It is reported from the Friuli region occupied by the enemy that the civil population has been required to turn over all copper articles, grease and oils in its possession within five days. Emperor Charles is said to have made another visit to the invaded region, going to the coast cities of Grado and Montefiore.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The all-important inter-allied conference has begun its session in Paris. Fifteen nations were represented at the first meeting and much is expected from the discussions and decisions of this conference in the way of co-operation in carrying on the war against the Central Powers and the pooling of the great resources of the Allies. Important meetings of the supreme war council, composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, will be held shortly at which the military operations on the entire western front will come under consideration. There has been little change on the various war fronts according to the meagre information coming out of the capitals of the belligerent countries in the last twenty-four hours. But the British are pushing hard along their front in the Cambrai sector. The town of Cambrai is now directly under the fire of the British cannon. The battling of the infantry for the possession of Fontaine Notre Dame and between Moeuvres and Bourlon has ceased temporarily, but at times the artillery fire is of great intensity in these regions. Near Poelcapelle and between Beaulieu and Gheluvelt and in the Arras sector the big guns of both groups of belligerents are maintaining a heavy bombardment.

After violent preparation the Germans in great strength undertook a raid north of Ormillet in the Champagne, but were beaten back by the French troops, who inflicted heavy losses on them. Two other German attacks, one near Betancourt on the left bank of the Meuse and the other west of Les Damplois on the right bank also were repulsed, while a French raid on the German lines in the Argonne, west of the Airo, was carried out successfully and resulted in the taking of some German prisoners.

Along the entire Italian front the batteries of the contending

armies are maintaining a violent bombardment, but no infantry actions are reported in this theatre of war world. The German war office reports that Italian attacks against the Austro-German mountain positions on the west bank of the Brenta and on Monte Fontia failed. News from Petrograd is meagre and no exact details of conditions in Russia are available.

Count Von Hartling, the Imperial German Chancellor, has informed the Reichstag that Germany is ready to enter into peace negotiations with Russia as soon as representatives fully accredited by the government of that country arrive in Berlin. The chancellor asserted that Germany would respect the right of Poland, Lithuania and Courland to self government. All but two of the crew of a German torpedo boat destroyer were lost when the warship struck a mine off the coast of Holland and sank. The destroyer was a part of the Zeebrugge flotilla.

London, Nov. 30.—Strong forces of Germans attacked the British on a wide front in the Cambrai sector this morning but were repulsed after heavy fighting in which the attackers sustained great losses, according to the official statement issued tonight. To the southward, in the region of Connelieu, the enemy entered British positions at several points and penetrated their line for some distance but later were driven back. The text of the communication follows: At eight o'clock this morning, after a violent bombardment the enemy attacked with strong forces on a wide front south of Cambrai, between Vendhuile and Casvecoeur - Bourlescourt. Shortly afterward heavy attacks also developed against our positions west of Cambrai in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres.

From Masières to Moeuvres all the enemy attacks have been repulsed after many hours of heavy fighting during which great loss was inflicted on the attacking German infantry by our artillery and machine gun fire. Louth of Masières village from the neighborhood of Bonavisto Villers Guislain, the enemy succeeded in entering our positions at different points and penetrated as far as Lavaquerie and Gouzeaucourt. Our counter-attacks have already regained Lavaquerie and the ridge to the east of that village. At other points the enemy's advance has been checked. The fighting is continuing.

Comparative quiet prevails along the other battle fronts except for heavy bombardments on various sectors. Even on the Italian front the fierce engagements by infantry, in which the men often came to hand-to-hand encounters, have turned into duels with the big guns in the hilly region north of the Venetian Plain and along the middle and lower Piave river. Following Germany's announced willingness to treat with the Russian Bolsheviks for an armistice having as its purpose ultimate peace, comes the statement that Austria-Hungary is likewise disposed. Already the government of the dual monarchy has sent a reply accepting proposal for negotiation. Unofficial reports say that the Russo-German plenipotentiaries will meet at noon Sunday on the northern Russian battle front and thence proceed by train to the German headquarters at Brest Litovsk to discuss the Bolshaviki project.

The letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, one of Great Britain's leading statesmen, for a re-statement of the war aims of the Entente Allies and favoring an attempt to secure peace before "the prolongation of the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world" is still the theme for bitter discussion in England. Lord Robert Cecil, the blockade minister, and Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, both have stated that the views of the Marquis were not those of any of the members of the British cabinet. At a meeting of the Unionist party Mr. Bonar Law repudiated the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, describing it as a "disaster," while the meeting in a resolution condemned the utterances of the Marquis. Units of United States National Guardsmen from all the states in that country have arrived in France.

Paris Conference

Paris, Nov. 28.—Delegates from other countries to the great inter-allied conference, which include representatives from all the members of the coalition, great and small, are welcoming the presence here for the conference of the American delegates as making available fresh minds and fresh points of view in this consideration of old questions. When the mission arrived it was understood that only its chairman, Col. E. M. House, General Tasker H. Bliss, the chief of staff, and Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, would attend the full sessions of the conference, but it may be that all the members of the mission will take part.

Mathieu Sevastopoulou, who has been councillor of the Russian Embassy here throughout the successive changes in the Embassy since the revolution and who occupied that post previously under the old regime, will sit in the conference. M. Maklakoff, the new ambassador, has not yet presented his credentials to President Poincaré. Col. House had a long conference this morning with Premier Clemenceau and another later with David Lloyd George, the British prime minister. The British mission, all told, inclusive of clerks and other attaches numbers 143 persons. Great Britain is represented as follows:—David Lloyd George, premier; Arthur James Balfour, secretary for foreign affairs; Sir Francis Bertie, ambassador to France; Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty; General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, chief of the naval staff; Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the commission on Imperial defence.

The Market Prices

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, and Ducks.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 11th January 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Order Rural Mail Route No. 4 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st April, next.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, December 5th, 1917.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 11th January 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Order Rural Mail Route No. 4, from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st April, next.

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SPECIAL

Commencing Wednesday, November 28th, and until further notice, the Train for Murray Harbor will go back to the old times and leave Charlottetown at 8 p. m., as advertised in newspapers shown in folders. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1917. November 28, 1917—61.

Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, exclusive of adjournment.

No Private Bill shall be brought into the House but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the petitioners for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the aid parties.

A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be 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.

So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill, together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are authors of such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading, if deemed necessary by the Committee.

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 payable for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

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—41.

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT. In the matter of the Estate of James Lanigan, late of Souris West, in King's County, in the said Province, Master Mariner, deceased, Intestate. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or licitate person within the said County.

WHEREAS Margaret Alice Lanigan, of Souris West aforesaid Administratrix of the Estate and effects which were of the said James Lanigan, deceased, lated by her petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may be cited to appear and show cause, if any they can, why the contents of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the Fourteenth day of December next (A. D. 1917) at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the contents of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court (L.S.) this Sixth day of November, A. D. 1917.

(Sgd.) AENEAS MACDONALD, Surrogate.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 28th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week. Order Rural Mail Route No. 2 from New Wiltshire, P. E. Island.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, November 21, 1917—61.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I. WE BUY Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes And other farm produce at highest cash prices. WE SELL Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods Flour, Feed & Wire Fencing At lowest possible prices. "Let us trade together." Sept. 5, 1917.

Feed! Feed! Just Received into Warehouse 1000 bags Bran, best quality 300 bags Middlings 400 bags Cracked Corn 250 bags Cornmeal 600 bags Oilcake Meal (old process). Several cats 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 HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 lbs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN. Advertise in The Herald

A Little Metal Crucifix

A little metal crucifix, As plain as it can be, But only God in Heaven knows How dear it is to me.

Father Padden's Invalid

"There's a fellow to see you," announced Michael. Father Ladden looked up from his account book with a relieved air.

An Ancient Foe

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

Food's Sarsaparilla

It did you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

earth for a grave, could yuh say to yerself that there was one good han's turn ye ever did to any guy or any dame on the face of the earth? And believe me, Priest, I had to answer 'No!'

Father Ladden looked at the man.

Deep down in his heart he prayed earnestly for light, for guidance, that he would not spoil the wonderful moment with the wrong word.

to think, and oh, Father, I see that you were right. I wanted to carry on things my own way. I gave up my body to God, but I kept my mind, and so I've decided to change things.

"Well, Mary," he said at last. "I have news for you. You are to go to Texas."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever.

NEVER NEGLECT BRONCHITIS IT MAY TURN TO PNEUMONIA.

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold, and starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest.

Brown. He will find me a family with whom I can board. "He ain't here," the official answered, "nor won't be for a month, He's visiting."

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.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices



About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.

TRY US ALLEY & CO.

Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, etc.

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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 please 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

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."

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

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

McLeod & Bentley Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

THIN MILK Scott's Emulsion. How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

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