

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 16



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made in certain cases, under conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon a quarter section of land in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required for a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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.,

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Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-3m

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

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In Barrels and Casks.

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hard

Head Letters

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.	Tues. Thurs. & Sat. P.M.	Tues. Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.
6.50	2.30	10.20	5.25
8.13	3.38	9.23	3.32
8.00	4.23	7.45	2.51
8.40	5.08	7.15	2.20
0.20	5.30		
P.M.			A.M.
2.00			11.10
3.33			9.32
4.53			8.05
6.00			6.58
7.00			6.00
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.		Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.	
4.30		8.10	
5.20		7.20	
Tues. Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. P.M.	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. P.M.	
3.10	3.00	11.30	10.40
4.40	4.45	9.55	9.25
5.04	5.29	9.09	8.53
5.29	6.03	8.33	8.30
6.40	7.35	7.10	7.20
Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a. m. for Souris			
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.		Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.	
4.40		9.25	
5.54		8.09	
6.25		7.35	
7.15		6.45	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.		Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P.M.	
3.10		10.10	
4.25		8.27	
5.55		6.50	
All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.			

Carter's Tested Seeds For 1917

Sold by nearly 200 Reliable Merchants in Prince Edward Island and at our Seed Store, Market Square and Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Carter's Seeds are Tested

At the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, as to growing qualities, purity, etc. We keep on file in our office, reports of the different tests each season, which can be seen when required.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Cannot be sold by merchants or farmers unless it grades either No. 1, No. 2 or 3, and must be marked so. We have obtained our stocks from the best seed-growing centres of Ontario.

Seed Wheat, Clover, Oats, Barley, Vetches, Buckwheat, etc.

Our stock of Timothy Seed this year is Island-grown and Imported. We have also a supply of choice Island-grown

Oats and Wheat

Which we offer at lowest prices. Our aim in the Seed Business

Quality and Value First

Price is a secondary condition. Poor Seed is Dear Seed

At any price. "BEST BY TEST" is our MOTTO. Don't buy Seed because it is offered at a low price. It is poor Seed, low grade, and you are paying much more than it is worth. Our 37 years experience in the Seed Business enables us to know where and how to get the

Best Seeds Grown

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 38

Phone 70

Some Baster Customs.

Origin of the term—time of celebrating the day—quaint ideas on its observance.

Easter, the most glorious feast of the Church, in that it commemorates the resurrection of Christ from the tomb, and His triumph over death, is with us once again, and all the Christian world rejoices.

According to some of the authorities the English word Easter relates to Eostre, a Teutonic goddess of the rising light of day and spring. Easter is the centre of the ecclesiastical year, and there is moreover a real and ideal connection between the Jewish Passover and the Christian feast of Easter. It is real because Christ died on the first Jewish Easter day; ideal because Christ's death and resurrection had its types and figures in the Old Law, particularly in the paschal lamb which was eaten on the evening of the 14th of Nisan. The connection between the Jewish and the Christian Pasch explains the movable character of this feast. Easter has no fixed date like Christmas because the 15th of Nisan of the Jewish calendar was shifting from date to date on the Julian calendar. Because the Sunday after Nisan 14 was the historical day of the Resurrection, at Rome this Sunday became the Christian feast of Easter. Easter was celebrated in Rome and Alexandria on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox, and the Roman Church claimed for this observance the authority of St. Peter and Paul. The spring equinox fell in Rome on March 25, and in Alexandria on March 21. Ecclesiastical history sets forth not less than three great disputes among the learned doctors of the Church concerning this question of the date of Easter and the Resurrection of the Savior. The first took place in the time of Pope Victor, about the year 190. The question debated at that time was whether Easter should be celebrated on Sunday, or any day of the week, the same as the Jewish festival of Nisan. The second great debate took place at the time of the Council of Nicea, which was in the year 325. While it was at that time agreed that the festival must be held on Sunday a new dispute arose as to the determination of the particular Sunday on which it was to be held.

The following is a synopsis of the finding of that Council of the Church authorities: "That Easter must be celebrated by all throughout the world on the same Sunday, that this Sunday must follow the fourteenth day of the Paschal moon, that that fourteenth day must follow the spring equinox. The third debate arose when the Roman missionaries coming into the British Isles, in the time of St. Gregory the Great, found the British Christians still adhering to an ancient system of Easter computation, which Rome itself had left aside. It was not, however, until the synod of Whitby, in 664, that the Christians of northern Britain, who had derived their instructions in the faith from the Irish missionaries, at last accepted the Roman system and came into friendly relations with the Bishops of the South. The universal rule as to the manner of ascertaining the date, each year, of Easter, now being that Easter Sunday shall be the first Sunday after the first full moon following the 21st of March, or spring equinox, the earliest possible date for Easter is March 22, and the latest, April 25, between which dates the feast must now be kept for all time.

Easter Customs

Of course the Easter egg is a time honored symbol of the festival, the primal cause for this being on account of the use of eggs being forbidden during Lent they were served with great éclat on Easter day, and in ancient times were colored red to symbolize the Easter joy. The custom may also have had its origin in some form of paganism. Greek patriarchs and bishops have for a great many pagan customs observing the return of spring gravitated toward Easter, and in pagan times the egg was the emblem of the germinating life of early spring. There are many customs connected with the use of eggs on Easter, including the game known as egg-picking; and the practice of egg-rolling by children on Easter Monday on the lawn of the White House in Washington. The Easter rabbit is another emblem for the festival which we have borrowed from the pagans, with whom the rabbit was always the emblem of fertility. Handball playing was a favorite Easter amusement in continental Europe in the sixth century and afterwards, and strange as it may seem, priests, monks, and even Bishops indulged in the game as a relief from the severe restraints and disciplines of Lent. In England the municipal corporations set aside their dignities, and indulged in a friendly game of handball as the correct amusement in observance of the day.

A Quaint Idea

One of the quaintest of the old time and now discarded ideas concerning the festival was that on Easter Monday women had a right to beat their husbands, and on Tuesday the latter could return the compliment. In Germany, however, this curious custom, or something that nearly resembles it, is preserved in a tradition that maid servants shall whip the men servants on Easter Day, and vice versa on Easter Monday. The tradition, it is said, is lived up to. Another pagan ceremony which lived on after the introduction of Christianity in different countries was the lighting of the Easter fires on the top of mountains. It must be kindled by new fire drawn from wood by friction, and in pagan days was intended to symbolize the victory of spring over winter. A similar ceremony has been adopted into the Easter services by the Church, but the new or paschal fire on Holy Saturday is drawn from flint and is intended to symbolize the resurrection of the Light of the World from a tomb closed by a stone. Easter day is a day of general merry-making and of various sports and games in Greece and Russia, as a reaction from the rigors of their long and severe Lent.

Difference Between Greek Church and Catholic Church

In using the term Greek Church one must distinguish carefully. Ordinarily it means all those churches using the Byzantine rite whether separated from Rome or in communion with the Holy Father. This includes Slavs, Roumanians and others as well as Greeks. But it is not an accurate expression as there is no Greek rite but only the Byzantine which is used in common by many races. As we take it the question refers to the Orthodox Greek Church, which includes all those churches separated from Rome and using the Byzantine rite. They claim to have the doctrine of the primitive Christian Church. We call it the orthodox Church which is a fiction inasmuch as they are heterodox. The principal doctrinal difference consists in their rejection of Papal Infallibility, Papal Supremacy, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and that of Purgatory. The Orthodox Greek Church is sometimes called the Schismatic Greek Church. It would be impossible to go into a history of the many attempts, some successful for a time, at a reunion with the Greeks since their first schism in the latter part of the ninth century. The last breach with Rome in the eleventh century has never been repaired. Several Popes have used every means to bring them back to Christian unity. They have tried pacification and when necessary theological controversy. Many times Greek patriarchs and bishops have professed the Catholic faith,

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES

COVERED HIS FACE

B. B. B. Cured Him.

All diseases and blemishes of the skin are caused by the blood being in an impure condition. The best blood cleansing medicine on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Bitters, a medicine that has been in use for over 40 years, so you do not experiment when you buy it. Mr. Lennox D. Cooke, Indian Path N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. My face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B. B. B. so I purchased two bottles, and before I had these taken I found I was getting better. I put one more and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blessing. I can recommend it to all."

Talk And Visiting

What sort of conversational material do you carry along when you go visiting? It was Robert Louis Stevenson—wasn't it?—who said that there are some people whose entrance into a room is as if another candle had been lighted. In like manner there are others whose coming is as if your lantern had suddenly gone out while you were crossing a marsh by jumping from hummock to hummock and you couldn't see a step ahead and dared not move for fear of putting your foot in it. And at last when they go on their way they leave behind them a plague of depression and discouragement.

It's one of the disadvantages as well as one of the advantages of the country that you can't pick and choose your acquaintances as you do in town. And visiting is a strictly country custom. When your neighbors are all pleasant, helpful folks it's one of the big advantages that make for a broader, finer life. To have Sally Sue of the Willows come over on horseback to spend the day after the breakfast work is done up is good for both of you. It makes a pleasant break in the monotony, and it gives her girls a chance to get practice in managing and getting the meals and looking after the chickens. And it's fine for you. You get her advice and practical assistance with two or three little jobs which really need two women to do them properly. She is a good-humored soul with a lot of practical sense. You can talk out a lot of problems with her and reach the conclusions that eluded you when you tried to thresh them out alone.

To be an always welcome visitor a woman needs to get the habit of deliberately, if figuratively, packing in some conversational material along with her sewing tools and pieces for the day's stint. —M. K. Dunno, in The Country Gentleman.

How To Tell Whether Your Diamonds are Real.

There are various tests and some of the cheap false diamonds will stand two or three of them. So it is better to put a diamond to a number of tests to make sure that it is the real thing. Therefore, let us procure a piece of glass, a file, two coins, one needle or pin, a glass of water, a white card with a black spot on it, a piece of cloth with colored stripes, an aluminum pencil. Now we are prepared for nearly all the tests indicated by a writer in the Scientific American.

Test number one: Rub the alleged diamond over the glass. If a diamond, it will cut the glass, even if drawn lightly, so that a tap will separate the glass along the line. If not a real diamond, the glass may be scratched but not really cut.

Test number two: If you can file the edges, it is not a diamond.

Test number three: Place the diamond between two coins and press hard with finger and thumb. No impression can be made on the edges of a real diamond. If a false stone, you can see with a lens that the edges have been crushed.

Test number four: Place on the surface of the stone a tiny

TALK AND VISITING

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

"At last," said the young woman, "I am sure that I have made my commencement essay properly profound and dignified."

"How do you know?"

"I read it to father and he didn't understand a word of it."

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.

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SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES, \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC
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Provincial Legislature

The House resumed, after the week end recess, about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the 10th. After routine, some private bills were advanced a stage. At six o'clock the House took recess.

The House assembled after recess, at 9 o'clock. The debate on the budget was resumed by Hon. Mr. McKinnon. He referred again to Mr. G. E. Hughes's reckless statements regarding the Falconwood Hospital. He showed the falsehood of Mr. Hughes's assertion that all the turnips on the farm at the Asylum had been lost. He stated from the records that an excellent crop of turnips had been saved in good order. He proved false the statement of Mr. Hughes that there were 24 permanent employes in the Dalton Sanatorium. He showed from the official records that the number of permanent employes is 12. In addition to these there were 5 occasionally employed. He emphatically contradicted from official figures, Mr. Bell's reckless and unfounded statements regarding the expenditure of the agricultural grant. In reply to questions by Mr. G. E. Hughes, he said that every member of the Provincial seed fair who was in attendance on the occasion it was to be held last month, suggested the postponement of the fair for a year.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon concluded his speech at 10.10 o'clock and the debate on the Government side was continued by Hon. J. A. McNeill, who gave a full account of the Public Works Department over which he presides. We will refer to this later.

Mr. Lea on the part of the Opposition, continued the debate. He was followed by Mr. Dennis on the same side.

It was ten minutes to 12 o'clock when the House met on Wednesday forenoon.

After the usual routine proceedings, several bills were moved forward from stage to stage. On the motion for the passing of the bill for a war and health tax, the Opposition called for a division and the vote being taken the motion carried the vote standing 13 to 12 in favor of the Government. It being 6 o'clock the House took recess.

The House resumed at 4.15 p. m. Several bills were advanced a stage before the House took recess at six o'clock.

The House resumed at 8.50. After a private bill had been read a third time and passed Sir Charles Dalton resumed the budget debate. He referred to the extravagant and unfounded statements which had been made by the Opposition regarding the operations of the Government in the different departments. He went on to show the progress that had been made by the present Government, in the Departments of Public Works, Education and in other ways. He showed that the work in the Department of Education was done for less now than in the days of the Grit rule and more efficiently performed. Among other actions of the Liberal Government upon which he animadverted was the Walter Lowe claim which they had persistently refused. It remained for the Mathieson Government to settle this matter. He said that

never had any tax been so willingly, so fully and so cheerfully paid as this war tax. The different members of the Opposition could not agree among themselves as to the amount of the Provincial debt. One says one thing and another says something else, each one moving further from the truth. He created considerable amusement by reading a letter sent out by Captain Joseph Read to the different polls in Prince county, seeking nomination for the House of Commons for that County. Sir Charles concluded his speech at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Howatt continued the debate on the Opposition side. Before he got through quite a little excitement sprang up on questions of order. Mr. Howatt moved an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply. This was declared to be out of order by Mr. Speaker. The debate continued by Messrs. Dewar, B. Gallant, James Paton and McNevin. The Opposition were disposed to filibuster, and obstruct the proceedings; but Mr. McNevin quite outwitted them. He made it appear, from the multiplicity of documents with which he fortified himself, that he intended to speak at considerable length. The Opposition, off their guard, nearly all went to the ante-chamber, and then Mr. McNevin suddenly ceased speaking. Mr. Speaker put the motion to go into committee of supply and declared it carried before the members of the Opposition were able to reach their seats. Mr. Paton took the chair of the committee of supply and the voting of the estimates continued all night. At 6.20 the estimates were all passed, the committee rose and reported and the House adjourned.

It was within a few minutes of 6 o'clock when the House met Thursday afternoon. There was just time enough to go through the usual routine before recess. The House resumed at 9 o'clock. Several bills were read a third time and passed; then the House went into committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the town of Montague with Dr. A. A. McDonald in the chair. Progress was reported. The House adjourned at 10.30.

The House did not meet on Friday until shortly after 12 o'clock. After the usual routine Premier Mathieson moved that the special committee, investigating the charges in connection with the Infirmary, be permitted to go on with their work during the adjournment of the House. This was agreed to, and on the motion of the Premier the House then adjourned till Tuesday 17th, at 8 p. m.

Progress of the War

London, April 10.—In the face of heavy snowstorms and, in places, strong resistance by the Germans, the British have pushed their lines as far as Monchy-le-Prez, five miles east of Arras, and made further important gains on Vimy Ridge. The official statement from British headquarters describing the operations now in progress on the Arras-Lens line reports the capture, up to this evening of 11,000 prisoners, including 235 officers more than 100 guns, including heavy guns up to eight inches, sixty trench mortars, and 163 machine guns. The text reads: "Our operations have been continued energetically today, in spite of heavy snowstorms and generally unfavorable weather. We have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Prez, five miles east of Arras, and have cleared Farbus and Farbus wood.

"Hard fighting took place again this afternoon on the northern end of Vimy Ridge, in which we gained further important positions and took a number of prisoners and machine guns. In the direction of Cambrai we advanced our line north of the village of Lognyval. Such

counter-attacks as the enemy attempted at different points along our front met with no success.

London, April 11.—The operations along the Arras-Lens line were greatly impeded by snowstorms. According to the official report from British headquarters tonight, the Germans delivered two counter-attacks against the British positions in the neighborhood of Monchy-Le-Preux, but these failed. The text of the statement reads: "Snow has fallen heavily and continued throughout the day, rendering observation impossible, and greatly impeding the operations of our troops.

London, April 12.—The British official communication says: "South of the Arras-Cambrai road our troops this afternoon stormed the villages of Heniel and Wancourt with their adjoining defenses, and crossed the Cojeul river and occupied the heights on the eastern bank. Further progress also was made during the day north of the Scarpe, and on the last Vimy Ridge. Our gains reported this morning north of Vimy Ridge have been secured and our positions strengthened.

Swarming up the height, they attacked the enemy troops specially brought up to hold the position. Among them were the Fifth Battalion Prussian Grenadier Guards, which fought under orders to hold the position at all costs. The Canadians were not to be denied, however. Over the shell-plowed land, under machine gunfire, they climbed to the summit, and by seven o'clock the flower of the German army was fleeing to the east, sought shelter in the village of Givenchy.

London, April 13.—The British official communication issued this evening announces that the total prisoners taken in the offensive begun early last Monday morning now aggregate more than 13,000. Guns to the number of 166 also have been taken.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, April 12.—(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press)—There has been a remarkable change in the demeanor of the prisoners recently taken by the Canadian corps, as compared with those taken in the Somme offensive last season, so Canadians who were engaged in "gagging" the German prisoners then, and again the past few days say. The most notable difference is an increase of anti-dynastic sentiment. Our prisoners are chiefly Bavarians, with Prussian officers. The latter still retain the pride of caste, with an admixture of insolence. One of these told his captors, condescendingly, that if the assault on Vimy Ridge had not been made with such a rush the whole top of the ridge would have been blown off by an explosion of mines provided for that very purpose. His hint was useful in a sense other than he intended.

London, April 16.—The British last night captured Villers, southeast of Hardcourt, according to an official statement issued by the British War Office. They also made progress northwest of Lens. The official despatch reads: We captured last night the village of Villers, southeast of Hardcourt and progressed northwest of Lens. Full particulars of the booty we took at Lens and in Souchez River are unavailable but the fact is established that our captures were exceedingly large, including long range six inch naval guns many thousand rounds of ammunition of all calibres up to eight inch, many trench mortars and great quantities of bombs and grenades of all kinds. In addition truckloads of new tools, many lengths of tram lines with trucks complete and two large engineer dumps have fallen in fact into our possession.

London, April 16.—Although British patrols have been in the streets of Lens and General Haig's men are in the outskirts of St. Quentin the fall of neither of these towns has as yet been

officially announced. The Germans, it is apparent, have sent in their reserves and are making a desperate defense to enable their engineers to complete the destruction of the mines and factories of Lens which have been useful to the Allies.

Paris, April 16.—Noon The French entered the German second line last night at several points in Alsace. Many prisoners and much booty were taken.

Paris, April 17.—Germany suffered another crushing blow on west front, today, when forty miles of the strongest part of her line were wrested from her with an estimated loss of nearly one hundred thousand killed wounded and prisoners. All France hails this victory as a brilliant demonstration of the skill of her Generals.

Canadians Get Place of Honor

Canadian headquarters in France, via London, April 9.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The crest of the Vimy Ridge has been carried. The strongest defensive position of the enemy on the western front has been captured by the army of Sir Douglas Haig, and the Canadian Corps was given the place of honor in the great event, being strongly supported by some of the most famous of the British formations. The attack was preceded by a bombardment which continued for several days, and in which guns of the heaviest calibre, formerly used on only the biggest battleships, took part. The results, as revealed by aerial observation, were a repetition of the battle of the Somme. Aeroplanes, flying low, could find only shapeless masses of churned-up earth where the enemy's first line had been.

By Saturday afternoon Thelus, the chief village held by the enemy on the ridge and lying due east of Neuville-St. Vaast, was pounded out of all recognition, only two houses remaining. Prisoners taken told of heavy enemy losses. Even in deep dugouts, where the Germans had hoped to be reasonably safe in that rain of death, no safety was to be found anywhere. In a desperate attempt to blind the eyes of the attacking army, the Germans on Saturday endeavored to destroy our observation balloons.

Saturday night our guns continued the work of devastation under conditions which made a spectacle that was majestic and awe-inspiring. A full moon in the east lit up the country-side with mellow beams on the horizon, while the flash of the guns made a continuous play like that of the northern lights in the Dominion, or distant sheet lightning. This was sharply broken now and again by a column of reddish-yellow flame, where on the ridge high explosives were bursting.

The gunners, with tireless energy, continued the cannonade throughout Easter Sunday. On Monday morning came the supreme moment, that in which our infantry was called upon to go out and reap the fruit of months of preparation. They had endured, unwaveringly, the answering fire of the enemy, which, however, was not comparable to ours. Some impatient to be at the foe, had gone out on small wars of their own, and it is recorded that in one of the individual encounters in "No Man's Land," a Canadian meeting a German, pursued him after emptying his revolver ineffectively at him. The Canadian cast about for some other weapon. The only one within reach was his steel helmet, and with the sharp edge of that he killed the armed German.

Such was the spirit of the infantry who, in the gray preceding the dawn, sprang from their shelters when the appointed time came. It was a great occasion and greatly they rose to it.

From the craters of the scarred front, which resembled the openings made in quarrying operations, the distance to the top of the ridge ranged from twelve hundred yards to a little short of a mile. Thereafter the ground falls easterly toward the great plain of Cambrai. Up the ridge,

amid the shattered Hun trenches, our men swarmed in successive waves. On the northern end a few trees along the skyline marked where the wood of La Folie had been, our troops' advance was through the remains of an orchard.

Within half an hour after the first German "S. O. S." rocket had been sent up, indicating a surprise attack, our objective was attained, with slight loss. The tanks which accompanied our advancing infantry had little to do, were seen in action later, near the crest of the ridge, on the extreme northern end of the line at a point east of Souchez, where much fierce fighting took place in 1915 when thousands of men fell.

The enemy put up a stiff fight. Hill 145 had been provided skillfully with concealed machine gun positions, and long after they had been driven from the surrounding ground with machine guns on the hill they continued to sweep points of approach to the hill with their fire. Encouraged by this show of resistance on what otherwise was a stricken field the enemy began to send up reserves in trains from Lens, Douai and perhaps a greater distance, with the intention of launching a counter-attack. That attack was never made. As reports came in from the front and from the aviators of this massing of the enemy in Vimy, and the trenches in the vicinity a tremendous barrage was turned on by our heavy guns, the range being too great for field artillery.

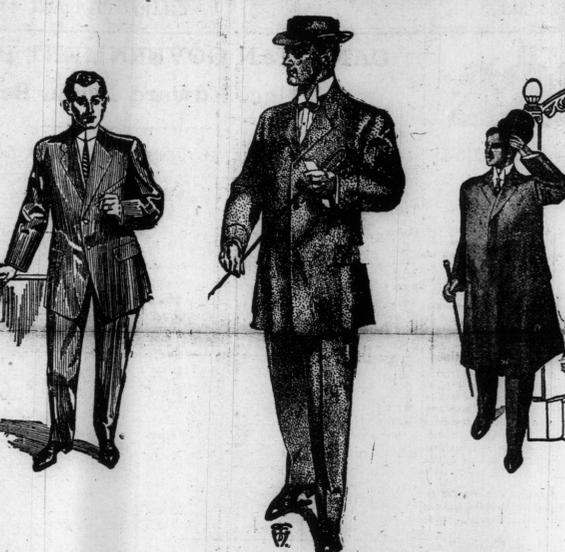
Probably for the first time in the war the twelve-inch weapons were used for this purpose at very long range. The splendid co-operation of the artillery arm in preventing this counter-attack did much to lessen our casualties on a difficult part of the front. On the southern and of the Canadian front the Germans yielded ground more readily than in the north. Many prisoners were taken, and as for Thelus, which had been strongly held before, our guns hammered it to pieces. It did not long hold out. By 12.30, seven hours after the battle began, no organized body of the enemy remained on Vimy Ridge, save the nest of concealed machine gun sections on Hill 145.

Of the casualties it can only be said this moment that they were surprisingly light, especially in view of the importance of the ground won. The prisoners taken on the Canadian part of the front numbered over three thousand. Our men were splendid, and proud that they have been counted worthy to furnish a striking force in so important an operation as the recapture of Vimy Ridge.

No ground in all France is more dear to the hearts of the French people than the front from which the Canadians set out to drive the enemy from his positions on the ridge of Vimy. The chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez and the Sugar Refinery, to conquer the crumbling ruins of which men died during the war in thousands; the Caberets, Rouge Neuville, St. Vaast, the Labyrinth are names that will be forever glorious there.

In the spring of 1915, before the tremendous dramas of Verdun and the Somme had been conceived, the army of France made the first great attempt to drive the entrenched foe from his positions. The progress made, reckoned in miles, was almost negligible, but the French learned on the ridges and in the long shelterless slopes of the difficult terrain the lessons that enabled them and their allies to win at Verdun and the Somme.

Moore & McLeod, Ltd. 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.



Snappy New Overcoat Styles For Spring Wear

These are the days when the light weight Overcoat is an absolute necessity. Too cold for going about without any. Not cold enough to wear your heavy Ulster.

New Overcoats in latest Spring Models—for looks, for fit, for wear. OVERCOATS at \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 UP.

At \$13.50 Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat, Chesterfield style made from a good quality English Cheviot, 42 inches long fly front. This garment really has to be seen to be fully appreciated.

At \$15.00 Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat. Men with an eye to economy will appreciate the value of this Spring Weight Overcoat. The material is a dark grey English Cheviot, made 42 inches long, has a good durable Italian body lining and is well tailored throughout. Sizes—37 to 44 chest.

At \$20.00 Fine medium grey Spring Overcoat. Here we can show you a nice Grey Cheviot Chesterfield Overcoat which is approved by all well dressed men as the coat for spring wear, full lined, 42 inches long, fly front. Sizes 37 to 42 chest.

At \$25.00 Very dressy grey Tweed Spring Overcoat. In style these Overcoats are very neat and dressy, made from a well woven English Tweed, S. B. Chesterfield, fly front.

Get Your Next Spring Hat Here for Sunday

NEW BLACKS IN BORSALINOS—Wolthousen's Stetsons are ready for you. The smartest shapes—the latest colorings, the handsomest hats in town.

STETSON HATS.....\$4.00 BORSALINOS.....\$4.00 WOLTHOUSENS.....\$3.00 Other choice English shapes, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

Women's Black "Slickers" at \$5.25 Wonderful Value

This new lot really is wonderful value. Despite advancing costs we are able to offer you something that certainly is a real bargain. Cut full and generous in size, sturdy makes, good weight. All sizes.

FIVE TWENTY-FIVE.

Advertisement for J. D. Stewart, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, and other legal services. Includes contact information for Charlottetown and Georgetown.

Advertisement for Moore & McLeod, Ltd. featuring 'Snappy New Overcoat Styles For Spring Wear' and 'Women's Black "Slickers" at \$5.25 Wonderful Value'. Includes a small illustration of a woman's hat.

Local And Other Items

Messrs. A. A. McLean and D. Nicholson, M. P. left here for Ottawa Sunday evening.

At a cabinet council at Rio Janeiro on the 10th, it was decided that Brazil should sever her relations with Germany.

Bolivia has severed relations with Germany and given the German Minister and his staff their passports.

Germany has stopped all mail services direct and indirect between that country and the United States. Telegraph services also have been stopped.

General Joffre is now a full fledged Marshall of France. The official baton was presented to him Saturday, by President Poincare.

The government of Argentine Republic issued a declaration on the 11th, announcing that it supported the position of the United States in reference to Germany.

Werner Tismar, described as chief aid to Dr. Karl Fuchta, head of the German literary propagandists, has been arrested in New York and interned on Ellis Island.

The American guardship "Scorpion" is reported interned at Constantinople by the Turks. She was given twenty four hours to leave the harbor, but was unable to do so, and so was interned.

The arrest of 60 alleged ring-leaders in German plots, conspiracies and machinations in the United States was ordered by Attorney General Gregory immediately after President Wilson had signed the war resolution.

Captain Pergus in the Berlin "Tagblatt," warns Germans not to treat the entry of America into the war lightly, or "we shall make the same mistake we did about the military strength of Great Britain."

A Washington despatch reports that Major General George Goethals, builder of the Panama canal has been formally requested by President Wilson to take charge of the building of 1,000 wooden ships for foreign commerce.

A Chicago despatch reports that fifteen men who admitted that they were seeking to evade military service were decorated with the "ribbon of dishonor," a broad band of yellow, which with scant ceremony was pinned on them by the recruiting officers there.

Advice from Washington state that Colonel Roosevelt, full of his old time vigor and enthusiasm, has begun a personal campaign designed to result "at the earliest possible moment" in the appearance of the American flag and American soldiers, including himself, upon the firing line in France.

The committee of Members of the Legislature investigating the charges preferred by Mr. George E. Hughes, M. L. A. have not yet concluded the labors. We have no wish to anticipate the committee's report; but judging from the evidence taken by the sworn stenographer, and thus far reported, we are very strongly of opinion that our Opposition friends have been pretty badly hoaxed by the irresponsibles of the Infantry.

Lieutenant Michael Allan McMillan, of Clermont and brother of Dr. W. J. McMillan of this city, aged 24, is among those who have made the supreme sacrifice in defense of the Empire. He was killed in action on the 9th or 10th of April instant. Lieutenant McMillan enlisted in Saskatchewan, where he had graduated in law from the University He trained in Winnipeg and went to England unattached in Spt. 1916, and crossed to France in January 1917, where he became attached to one of the mounted units. His mother, Dr. McMillan and his other brothers and his sisters, will have the sympathy of the community in their loss. But they will have the consolation of knowing that he gave his life for his country's cause and independence of our liberties.

The British Parliament re-assembled yesterday after the Easter recess.

On Easter Sunday the parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, Morrell Rear, presented Rev. Father Duffy with a purse of \$100 in gold, accompanied by an appropriate address, in a token of their appreciation.

Mayor Curley of Boston at a Patriotic meeting held in Roxbury on Sunday said that the German Government recently offered Charles M. Schwab one hundred million dollars to induce the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to abandon the manufacture of munitions for the Allies. Mayor Curley said that Schwab himself told him and that the offer was made two days before the United States went into war.

The position disclosed to the imperial war cabinet may be briefly stated as follows: The machines which we are turning out today are equal, if not superior to any the Germans have hitherto produced, and are being produced at a rapidly increasing rate, the details of which it would be unwise to give. The average efficiency of our machines now in use is equal to the average of the German machines. The average of casualties on the machine which has been most severely criticized is less than the general average on all our machines. But the most important fact to realize and remember is this: That the British air service is undertaking extensive duties of vital importance to the operations in the field—duties which are not being carried on and never attempted, at least to anything like the same extent, by the German air service. The more extensive service in the air thus carried on for essential purposes must inevitably be attended by increased losses. And the real question is as to the value of the information thus obtained, when compared with the loss sustained in acquiring it. On this question the military authorities entertain no doubt. The casualties among officers are necessarily great, because the proportion of officers in the air service is very much larger than in the other services. I take leave to put forward these considerations because unfounded rumors of criticism tending to discourage the spirit of British airmen are detrimental, and should not be continued. If doubt arises as to the facts it would be well, through information by a gathering of members, or by means of a secret session, to disclose to parliament the information already afforded to the imperial war cabinet.

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Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 1st June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No 3 from Kensington, P. E. Island from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kensington, Ottawa, New London and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, April 13th, 1917.



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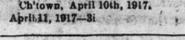
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Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th May 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Northam, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Northam and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, April 10th, 1917, April 11, 1917-31.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th May 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No 1 from Clyde River, P. E. Island, from 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Clyde River and other route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, March 30th 1917, April 4th, 1917-31.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office



TENDERS

Annandale Ferry

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department until MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917

From any person or persons willing to contract for the carrying of passengers, baggage, vehicles, horses, cattle, sheep, calves, swine, grain, flour, meal and vegetables over and across the above ferry for a term of one or three years from the 1st of April 1917, in the terms of the Act 3, William 4, Cap. 8.

Tenders must express the rates of ferrage on the above severally, baggage, flour and meal at per one hundred pounds and grain and vegetables at per bushel.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the service must accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

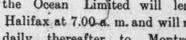
Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked TENDER FOR ANNANDALE FERRY.

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Ch'town, P. E. I., Apr. 12, 1917, Apr. 18, 1917-21

THE "OCEAN LIMITED"

Daily Service Between Halifax and Montreal Restored

Commencing Sunday, April 15 the Ocean Limited will leave Halifax at 7.00 a. m. and will run daily thereafter to Montreal, commencing Saturday, April 14, the Ocean Limited will leave Montreal at 7.15 p. m. and will run daily thereafter to Halifax. The Maritime Express will run on present schedule daily except Sunday. Further particulars can be obtained from ticket agents. April 18, 1917-21



Tenders for Naval Provisions

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Naval Provisions" will be received up to noon of Monday the 30th April, 1917, for the supply of Fresh Provisions in quantities as required from time to time by ships of the Naval Service at St. John, Charlottetown, Sydney, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Liverpool and Caspe, during the period from 1st of May to the 30th of November, 1917, inclusive, delivery to be made as demanded.

Following is a list of the supplies that will be required: 1. Bacon 7. Butter 2. Beef 8. Lard 3. Mutton 9. Milk 4. Pork 10. Potatoes 5. Fish 11. Vegetables 6. Bread

Forms of tender and all information may be obtained by application to the undersigned. G. J. DESBARATS, C. M. G. Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, April 4, 1917. Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. April 18, 1917-21

Canadian Government Railways

CHANGE IN TIME

Commencing Tuesday, March 20th, 1917 and until further notice, the following will be the service on Elmira Branch:— Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a. m. for Souris; returning will leave Souris at 7.40 p. m. for Elmira.

Mixed train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Souris at 7.10 a. m. for Charlottetown, instead of 6.00 a. m. as heretofore.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 17th, 1917. March 21, 1917-41

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1916 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.

Boots and Shoes

At Reasonable Prices

INVICTUS



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

Today We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago.

TRY US. ALLEY & CO.

Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

HICKEY'S TWIST

DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

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.

Charlottetown

Agents for P. E. Island.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed

An Old Woman's Rosary

I bless myself, and I kiss the cross, And the holy Creed I tell; And the Paters and Aves trip off my tongue, For it's me that knows them well.

My Heilan' Castle

I've a spacious, bonnie castle, I've a castle a' my ain, An' it's up among th' mountains, An' I loe it sun or rain;

Between The Sandhills And the Sea.

"Heave to,"—very faintly they heard his call. The cord tightened; the spray flew from it on his face;

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure, they can't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

not yet daring to hope that he could guide them. "Turn sharp to the right," he went on faintly. "Keep right on. Now to larboard, but quickly. Put up a bit of a sail if you can."

My Heilan' Castle

I've a spacious, bonnie castle, I've a castle a' my ain, An' it's up among th' mountains, An' I loe it sun or rain;

Between The Sandhills And the Sea.

"Heave to,"—very faintly they heard his call. The cord tightened; the spray flew from it on his face;

WHOOPING COUGH

The Infant's Most Dangerous Disease.

Whooping Cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period but may occur at any time of life.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

In the spring the young man's fancy Lightly turns to thoughts of how He can get the suit he's after Without paying for it now.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

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 50c. a box.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

A noble nature can alone attract the noble and alone knows how to retain them—Goethe.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Gray—He's scanning meters for a gas company.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Many women become run down and worn out by their household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

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Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

The Live Stock Breeders

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALE. Lists various breeders and their stock.

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. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp. Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap, Cuff links in both plain and engraved

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

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 allowed 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.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

Advertise in The Herald