

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No 27



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta.

Applications must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

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

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm 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 (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

## Fire Insurance

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

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

## LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

## St. John

**LIME**  
In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111  
**C. LYONS & Co.**  
April 26, 1916-tf



## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 2, from Peake's Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,  
June 12, 1918—31

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 24th, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
4.00	12.15	6.25	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 11.55	10.15
5.20	1.48	7.25	Hunter River	10.47	8.40
6.05	2.50	7.58	Emerald Junction	10.09	7.40
6.50	3.30	8.24	Kensington	9.37	6.50
7.20	4.10	8.50	Arr. Summerside	9.10	6.10
8.50			Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.35	5.35
9.48			Port Hill	7.40	3.56
10.37			O'Leary	6.52	2.35
11.18			Alberton	6.05	1.07
11.55			Arr. Tignish	5.30	12.05
9.45			Dep. Emerald Junction	Arr.	7.20
10.45			Arr. Borden	Dep.	6.20
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	P.M.
3.05	6.45		Mt. Stewart	8.35	5.50
4.15	8.35		Morell	8.07	3.17
4.42	9.12		St. Peter's	7.45	2.40
5.02	9.42		Arr. Souris	Dep. 6.45	1.15
6.05	11.15				
P.M.			Arr. Elmira	Dep. 5.25	
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.35	3.55
4.15	8.50		Cardigan	7.37	2.39
5.04	10.00		Montague	7.13	2.10
5.25	10.40		Georgetown	Dep. 6.35	1.00
6.00	11.20				
Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.		Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. only	
P.M.	P.M.		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.15	A.M.
4.00	3.50		Vernon River	8.20	10.05
5.15	3.15		Murray Har.	6.20	8.51
6.45	7.25				7.20

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

# CARTER'S Tested Seeds!

1918. Arriving Daily. 1918.

**Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT**  
White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded  
**SEED OATS**

Heavy, re-cleaned and graded Island grown Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo, Black Tartarian, Old Island, Black, Choice Imported Banner.

**Clover and Timothy Seed**

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

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

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

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

## Some Points On Socialism

Speaking at Rochester, Minn., on Memorial day Daniel W. Lavelle said in part:

What do you mean by Socialism? The political theory of Socialism is the theory that the state or the government should own and control all instrumentalities of production and distribution. The word Socialism is opposed to Individualism. Socialism means that the collective government must take over all wealth and all human activity now owned or controlled by individuals. It means with regard to land owners that there must be no private ownership in land, but that the government must own it and that the government alone shall give individuals the right to use as the government shall determine. Socialism teaches that laborers shall be dependent entirely on the state for their employment and that their wages and conditions of employment shall be fixed by the state. Socialist writers and publicists who are logical teach that as there can be no private ownership even in personal property, the tools and instrumentalities with which the laborer works shall not belong to him but to the state.

If the principle of Socialism were applied to Minnesota today not a single farmer in Minnesota would own a foot of land and not a single mechanic would own even the tools with which he works. The price of labor as well as the price of farm products would be fixed by the government. It is plain that legitimate ambition, temperance and industry would be crushed by such a system, and that men would become the creatures and victims of the state. So far for the meaning of Socialism in its industrial or economic application.

This is the sense in which it is most often discussed, and the common belief is that Socialism after all, means simply the taking over by the state of certain functions now performed by private individuals, such as railroads, telegraph, elevators, warehouses and slaughter houses. This taking over, however, is a very small part of Socialism and is not distinctive of Socialism. Social leaders and public speakers are very shrewd in not giving their entire program to the public. They are at present very craftily attempting to claim credit for Socialism because during the war the government has regulated and taken over many departments of business which, at other times, are left to the individual, such as the fixing of prices on commodities and the control of production, consumption and distribution. Socialists, for instance, consider as a vindication of Socialism the fact that the national government as a war measure has seized and is today controlling the great railroad systems of the country. The performance by the government, however, of these functions, is justified by men who do not believe in Socialism, and Socialists are entitled to no special credit.

There is however, another and darker side to Socialism, which by Socialists is carefully kept in the background. True Socialism rejects Christianity and all that Christianity stands for. It believes that the state has the right to take away from parents the rearing and control of their children, and it believes that the marriage is a mere civil contract which can be dissolved at the pleasure of either contracting party. I call your attention to the following quotations from leading Socialists. I read from a work by Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., LL. D., whom many of you know personally. He is recognized by all as one of the ablest writers of the United States on subjects like this, and his works are constantly quoted by public men, by public journals and by legal tribunals all over the country.

A joint discussion was carried by Dr. Ryan and Morris Hillquit, all against the master class, the Socialist, some time ago in

Everybody's magazine. The controversy makes up a published work entitled, "Socialism: Promise or Menace?" and is accepted on all hands as an authoritative work on the Christian and on the Socialist side of the question.

Page 13. "In the words of Morris Hillquit, 'most Socialists favor the dissolubility of the marriage ties at the pleasure of the contracting parties.' (Socialism: Promise or Menace? p. 163.) The antagonism between this view and the Christian principle of marriage is patent."

Page 14. "Socialism incompatible with Religion. James Leathan, a prominent English Socialist, declared that he could not recall a single instance of a person who is at one and the same time a really earnest Socialist and an orthodox Christian." pp. 2, 3.)

William English Walling, an able and well known American Socialist, tells us that the majority of Socialists are firmly convinced that Socialism and modern science must finally lead to a state of society where there will be no room whatever for religion in any form. ("The Larger Aspects of Socialism," p. 381.)

Morris Hillquit, whose competency to reconcile their general philosophic views with the doctrines and practices of dogmatic religions creeds?" (Socialism: Promise or Menace? p. 204.)

Some of our readers will object that they can believe in the economic proposals of Socialism, without accepting the immoral and irreligious theories outlined in the foregoing paragraphs.

We reply by agreeing with them. Economic determinism is not essential to belief in economic Socialism. Moreover, there exist Socialists who have made and do make this distinction. Neither the little band of so-called Christian Socialists nor the select coterie of Fabian Socialists have subscribed to this materialistic and anti-Christian philosophy.

But these groups are relatively unimportant elements in the Socialist movement as a whole. The vast majority of the Socialists of the world are adherents of what is known as Marxian or International Socialism, which does profess this attitude of hostility to Christian ethics and the Christian religion. The few followers of the international movement who will retain their Christian faith belong, for the most part, to that element of the rank and file underlying Socialist philosophy.

The economic demands of Socialism are expressed in the following extract from the platform adopted by the Socialist party at its international convention at St. Louis held in April of last year.

"The present system of production and distribution is known as the capitalist system to distinguish it from the several systems which preceded it, such as chattel slavery and the feudal system. Under capitalism there are two distinct classes, the capitalist class and the working class. The capitalist class is maintained by the taking of rents, interest and profits.

"The working class, owning no industries, lives by getting wages. The worker sells the only thing that he owns, his power to labor. This power to labor lessens with the advancing years.

"Controlling the government, the capitalist class makes laws in its own interest. Behind these class laws is every instrument of the government to make sacred and defend the private ownership of land and industries and the special privileges by which labor is robbed.

"The Socialist party aims to abolish this class war with all its evils and to substitute for capitalism a new order of co-operation, wherein the workers shall own and control all the economic factors of life. It calls upon all workers to unite to strike as they vote and to vote as they strike.

"Only through this combination

of our powers can we establish the co-operative commonwealth, wherein the workers shall own their jobs and receive the full social value of their produce. The necessities of life will then be produced, not for the benefits of the few, but for the comfort and happiness of all who labor. Instead of privately owned industries, with masters and slaves, there will be the common ownership of the means of life, and all the opportunities and resources of the world will be equal and free to all."

At the Socialist national convention, held in St. Louis last year these resolutions were adopted after congress had passed and the president had approved the joint resolutions recognizing a state of war with Germany.

"The Socialist party of the United States in the present grave crisis solemnly reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of internationalism and working class solidarity the world over, and proclaims its unalterable opposition to the war just declared by the government of the United States."

"In harmony with these principles, the Socialist party emphatically rejects the proposal that in time of war the workers should suspend their struggle for better conditions. On the contrary, the acute situation created by war calls for an even more vigorous prosecution of the class struggle and we recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action."

1. Continuous, active and public opposition to the war, through demonstrations, mass petitions and all other means within our power.

2. Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. Should such conscription be forced upon the people we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription. We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for payment of war expenses by taxing the necessities of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden upon the future generations. We demand that the capitalist class which is responsible for the war, pay its cost. Let those who kindled the fire furnish the fuel.

3. Vigorous resistance to all reactionary measures, such as censorship of press and mails, restriction of the rights of free speech, assemblage and organization or compulsory arbitration and limitation of the right to strike.

4. Consistent propaganda against militaristic teaching in the public schools.

5. Extension of the campaign of education among the workers to organize them into strong, class conscious and closely unified political and industrial organizations, to enable them by concerted and harmonious mass action to shorten this war and to establish lasting peace.

6. Widespread educational propaganda to enlighten the masses as to the true relation between capitalism and war, and to rouse and organize them for action, not only against present war evils, but for the prevention of future wars and for the destruction of the causes of war.

7. To protect the masses of the American people from the pressing danger of starvation which the war in Europe has brought upon them, and which the entry of the United States has already accentuated, we demand

(a) The restriction of food exports so long as the present shortage continues, the fixing of maximum prices and whatever measures may be necessary to prevent the food speculators from holding back the supplies now in their hands;

(b) The socialization and democratic management of the great industries concerned with the production, transportation, storage and the marketing of food and other necessities of life;

(c) The socialization and democratic management of all land and other natural resources now held out of use for monopolistic or speculative profit.

## CONSTIPATION

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

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

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

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

## Children

Children, like all things young and growing, are beautiful and appealing in their helplessness, their gradual unfolding of physical and mental powers, their innocence, their manifold charms. It is only natural to love a child. But children must not be considered and treated as mere playthings, as financial assets, as objects of pride; they are infinitely more, for they have immortal souls. When the whole world shall have fallen into ruins the soul of each child ever born in this valley of tears will still be living. Leonidas, the father of the celebrated Origen, received his newly baptized child at the gate of his house kneeling and reverently kissed the little forehead.

If father and mother are deeply imbued with this reverence for the body and soul of their children as special favorites of Christ, as friends of God's holy angels who stay with them to keep them healthy and good, to watch at their side, to guard and guide them, they will do all in their power to raise them in the love and fear of God, to watch over them with loving tenderness when they are young and continue to help and counsel them when they are grown up. The duties and responsibilities of Catholic parents toward their children are manifold, but the obligations of children toward their parents are no less clear and unescapable. No matter how much disregarded it may be, the fourth commandment of God will stand. God's blessing is promised to all who fulfill it, and God's curse to all who fail to observe it.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES  
GARGET IN COWS.**

**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.

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

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES  
DANDRUFF**

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

## FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

**ASHAMED TO GO OUT.**

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

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

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

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

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

**The Herald**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1918  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING  
 COMPANY, LIMITED"  
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

**Please Send in Your  
 Subscription Money.**

**Recognition For  
 The Premier**

Most Canadians, whatever their political or religious creed may be, recognize that Canada has managed her war affairs in a manner that compares very favorably with the management of any other country. We have made mistakes and there have been some bungles, but these have been fewer than in some of the other countries fighting with us. And in proportion to our size and population, we have acquitted ourselves creditably.

In the nature of things, it will not be until history is written that Canadians will appreciate how much of the credit for Canada's successful war administration is due to the man who has been at the head of our affairs during the war. The worth of what a public man does is seldom fully recognized while he is doing it. Added to this in the case of Sir Robert Borden is the quiet dignity with which he proceeds about the affairs of his office, precluding the possibility of popular acclaim.

It is a fine thing however, to see evidence presenting itself throughout the country that Canada is realizing in a measure the great qualities of the man who has supreme responsibility for the conduct of her affairs. It does credit to the intelligence of the people. And it will strengthen the hand of the Premier in the difficult work of government. A little more public acknowledgment such as that which has been accorded him recently will have beneficial reaction against the never ending chatter of criticism by which all governments are obstructed.

The growing feeling toward Sir Robert Borden is splendidly indicated editorially by the Edmonton Journal. Prompted by remarks made recently in Toronto by Mr. H. M. Mowat, M. P., it says:

Evidence is coming from all parts of the country of the strong feeling of loyalty towards Sir Robert Borden with which former Liberals, elected as supporters of the Union Government, were inspired during the recent session.

Mr. Mowat had stated that in Ottawa during the session he had formed two leading impressions. The first was that at a time like the present only United Government was suitable for Canada, and the second that the destiny of Canada was safe in the hands of the present Prime Minister. While some of the old line Ontario Conservative members were complaining about alleged arbitrary leadership, Mr. Mowat found that "the increased power of the leader of the Government, his fairness, his honesty, his integrity and industry, his grasp of public affairs and his good nature and considerate treatment of friend and foe alike had raised him to a plane never exceeded by any Prime Minister of Canada."

It is only by sheer ability as a statesman and a leader that Sir Robert Borden has achieved that plane. As the Edmonton Journal points out, the qualities of which Mr. Mowat speaks do not indicate themselves readily under casual observation and in consequence many people have wrong ideas concerning him. To understand his qualifications for his position at this critical time it is necessary

**War Time Bread**

That Canada is at war will be brought home to every man, woman and child this month when all bread made from standard wheat flour must be labeled "Victory Bread" and mixed with a percentage of substitutes for wheat flour. This is the effect of a recent Order issued by the Canada Food Board in a vigorous effort to save the existing wheat supplies so as to make them last until the wheat of the coming harvest reaches the flour mills and the new flour is distributed for consumption. The new Order defines substitutes for wheat as corn, oats, barley, rice, buckwheat, potato flour, bran shorts, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, corn starch, hominy, corn grits, rice meal and potato meal.

On and after July 1st one pound of wheat substitute must be used by all bakers, confectioners and public eating-places with every nine pounds of standard wheat flour in making any bakers' products, and the same rule shall apply to every person in Canada who bakes bread, rolls or pastry for private consumption. On and after July 15th in all Canada east of Port Arthur the proportion is to be increased to one pound with every two pounds of flour. In Port Arthur and the West this increase is still in abeyance, preceding the report on the ties of substitutes available.

It is provided in this Order that on and after July 15th no licensed dealer shall sell for private consumption east of, but including Port Arthur, white flour to any person who does not purchase from him substitutes in the proportion of not less than one pound to two pounds of standard flour. West of Port Arthur the proportion is kept at one pound substitute to four pounds wheat flour. The brand "Victory Bread" is to be affixed to every loaf as a guarantee that the prescribed amounts of substitutes for standard wheat flour are being included therein. Bread not bearing this label may be seized and any person violating the regulation is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$1000 and not less than \$100, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or both fine and imprisonment. Fines are to be paid to the municipality if the municipal officer secures the conviction, or to the Provincial Officer if he secures the conviction.

**Farms And Farming**

In France recently figures showed that there are now 475,000 women at work in munition factories at \$2.00 per day plus 50c. from the Government with 25c. additional for each child, if the head of the house is in the Army. Thrift is so strong a principle with French women that French banks are carrying larger deposits than ever before, despite the fact that \$18,000,000 towards the finances of the war came from popular subscription.

More than 1,000,000 Frenchmen have been killed in war and 1,500,000 are physically unfitted by their injuries to carry on their farm work. The women are managing the farms and doing most of the farm work. In battle zones, such as the Champagne district, women did not forsake their work in the fields even when German shells were bursting around them. When the cannonading was heavy they lay flat on the ground and as soon as there was a lull they would be up attending to their grape-vines. The wives of French farmers have always helped their husbands in the fields. They now do double duty, rising earlier and working later. Horses were conscripted for the army and French women have taken their place to draw the plows and harrows. Food production in France despite the efforts of women, children, old men and cripples has dropped to one-third.

Reports from the United States wheat belt are encouraging. This year's crop is estimated to be 50 p. c. larger than last year. The greatest acreage ever sown to wheat is officially reported and by the June estimates the crop will reach 950,000,000 bushels as compared with the record crop of 1,025,000,000 bushels in 1915. The total wheat area to be harvested this year is 58,881,000 acres, an increase of 12,000,000 over the preceding year, compared to the average for the five-year period preceding the war of 48,953,000. The other grains also show a big increase. Despite the big harvest, the Food Administration of the United States is urging conservation to the greatest possible degree as every bushel will be needed to save allied Europe from famine.

Hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers will be needed to save the crop of the United States and they are coming forward from every walk of life. At a recent convention of bankers, a question was asked, "How many of you grew up on a farm." The count showed 90 p. c. Everyone present agreed to leave his bank and work on the farm for periods from ten days to two weeks.

**Progress of the War**

London, June 26—The latest despatches at hand present little for comment. They tell us definitely that the Austro-Hungarian army has affected its retirement successfully with little further loss in wounded and stragglers. Apparently about five per cent. or a little less, of the forces which crossed the Piave were taken prisoners. This is a small proportion. On the other hand we now know that the enemy's losses in dead and wounded are exceptionally high. The estimate of 180,000 is probably too great. Much the greater part of such a loss falls on the infantry and no more than two and a half times that number of infantry were engaged. No army could lose close on to half its men actually engaged in five days, and survive.

Paris, June 27.—Several squadrons of enemy aircraft penetrated the defenses of the Paris district last night. Anti-aircraft batteries violently shelled them. Several bombs were dropped and material damage was done. There were few victims. The alarm was sounded at 10.39 p. m. and the "All clear" signal at 12.05 a. m. An official communication on aerial operations tonight says: "Seven German machines were brought down by our airmen on June 26 and two others were driven down out of control. Two of our aircraft are missing. With the improvement of the weather more photographic and observation work was accomplished than had been possible for some time. Our bombing machines dropped fourteen and a half tons of explosives on enemy railway stations, dumps, transports and billets and on the Bruges docks. On the night of June 26-27 bombing operations continued and sixteen tons of bombs were dropped by our night flying machines on various targets, without loss.

London, June 27—Ex-Premier Kerensky of Russia has been in London for several days. He is on his way to America. He has kept in retirement, however, and few Russians have been aware of his arrival. His health is bad and those who have seen him say he has gone through remarkable adventures in escaping from Russia and in his journey to England. The presence of M. Kerensky, of course, is known to the British government, as it is impossible under the strict passport regulations for any aliens to enter the country without the government knowing it. Kerensky told the Labor conference delegates: "I have just come straight from Moscow, and it is my duty as a statesman and a Socialist to tell you and the people of the whole world that the Russian people, the Russian democracy, are fighting against tyranny. 'I believe, indeed I am certain,' added the former premier, 'that the people will shortly join you in the fight for the great cause of freedom.'

**Venice Is Safe**

Aside from the great military value of the Italian success, to Italy and to all the world there is an added cause for rejoicing: in the knowledge that the thrusting back of the Austrian invaders has saved Venice, the most beautiful city in the world, from the ruthless savagery of the Hun vandals.

The beauty of Venice has evoked many of the most thrilling tributes in literature. A writer in Blackwood's Magazine referred to the queen of European cities as "The city of St. Mark miraculous, a thing for giants to wonder at and fairies to copy if they could."

Walter Savage Landor hails Venice in male mood: "The ruler of the Adriatic who never was infant or strapping, whom God took by the hand and taught to walk by himself the first hour."

From Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Letters we catch the stirrings of a poet-heart in response to the magic charm of the Water City: "I have been between heaven and earth since our arrival in Venice. The heaven of it is ineffable—never had I touched the skirts of so celestial a place. The beauty of the architecture, the silver trails of water up between all that gorgeous color and carving, the enchanting silence; the music, the gondolas—I mix it all up together and maintain that nothing is like it, nothing equal to it, not a second Venice in all the world!"

"Well might it seem," wrote Ruskin, "that such a city had owed its existence rather to a rod of the enchanter than fear of the fugitive; that the water which encircled her had been chosen for the mirror of her state, rather than the shelter of her nakedness; and that all which in nature was wild and merciless—Time and Decay; as well as the waves and tempests, had been won to adorn her instead of to destroy her, and might well appear which seemed to have fixed for its throne the sands of the hard-glass as well as of the sea."

Byron and Longfellow paid tribute to the beauty and charm of Venice. Longfellow's tribute is perhaps less generally known than that of Byron but its worth can be gauged from his description of that city as "White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest so wonderfully built among the reeds."

Byron's verses on Venice are familiar to practically every schoolboy and his lines are probably the most expressive of all. Who can forget—

"I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs,  
 A palace and a prison on each hand;  
 I saw from out the wave her structure rise,  
 As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand:  
 A thousand years their cloudy wings expand  
 Around me, and a dying Glory smiles  
 O'er the far times, when many a subject land  
 Looked to the winged Lion's marble piles,  
 Where Venice sat in state, thronged on her hundred isles."  
 —St. John Standard.

**After The War**

Problems of reconstruction must be arranged in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendliness. . . . Before the war I fought hard to get fair play for the people from whom I had sprung, and what I got was by fighting. I am going to try another way this time.—Premier Lloyd George.

The war has been a great levener of class distinctions in Great Britain. Before the war these distinctions were sharply drawn. And not merely through the upper and wealthy classes holding aloof from the working and poorer classes. The lower classes were quite as instrumental in maintaining the separation. In fact, there was little desire anywhere for an entente for mutual benefits. The upper classes felt they must strive to maintain their prerogative and position, while the lower classes took the attitude that the only way they could obtain their rights was that of fighting for them. It was often a desire for victory in their contest more than for the fruits of victory that inspired them. They really resented benefits accorded them by the state in a manner savoring of paternalism.

But the war established an entente to a common interest that had to be defended. All classes had, of necessity, to get together and to fight and work together, and in the struggle they have suffered common bereavement, misery and hardship. The burden has been the same for one class as for the other. All have had only one cause, the cause of

**The Morals of  
 Our Soldiers**

There has been more than a little discussion in Canada as to the moral status of the Canadian army at the battlefront. Charges and counter charges have appeared in newspapers and have been uttered from the platform and pulpit. It has been said that the soldiers are drunken, and that they are not; that they are immoral, and that the average of morality among them is higher than among an equal number of civilians. We, at home, are in no position to learn for ourselves whether these charges are true or false; all we can do is to take the word of someone qualified by experience at the front to speak with authority on a question that has already received much publicity.

In the June number of the Canadian Magazine, Dr. J. D. Logan, late sergeant of Canadian infantry in France, has an interesting article on this question in which he takes the same ground that has been taken by army chaplains and other officers who have returned from the front, to the effect that, man for man, the Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders will compare favorably with Canadian civilians for sobriety and moral conduct.

As the result of his experience and careful observation under all sorts of conditions, Dr. Logan draws three interesting conclusions. They are, first, that the Canadian army at the front is essentially a sober and continent army; second, that, in general, the moral health of our soldiers in the field is as excellent as their admirable and enviable physical health; and, third, that if any Canadian has a son who is "sowing his wild oats and refuses to be straightened up" by parental advice and warning and home influences, such a father will find in the army the very best of reformatories.

The health of the Canadian army is excellent, a condition that could not obtain if the men were given to drunkenness or immorality. Our soldiers display unshaken courage and nerve under all circumstances, another evidence that they have not permitted dissipation to ruin their systems. Also the conduct of Canadian soldiers in hospitals, the manner in which the wounded men put up a winning fight in the way of will power and psychological resistance against injuries that ordinarily would prove fatal, affords an unmistakable proof of clean living.

Dr. Logan also says that in most cases the men cannot get strong liquor in French estaminets or in the "wet canteens"; their liquid refreshment is confined to light beer, thin champagne and a white wine, all of which are practically harmless in their character. Military and police regulations limit the hours in which liquors can be sold in the cafes or inns found near soldiers' billets and other such circumstances, it is practically an impossibility for soldiers to suffer from the effects of liquor even if they desired to drink to excess.

Dealing with the morality of the Canadian soldiers Dr. Logan says:

"In the field, even where our men are quartered in villages for a rest after being in the lines, Canadian soldiers are immune from temptation and live thoroughly chaste lives. For there are no such temptations possible, because the war has emptied the villages and towns of all females from fifteen years upwards, except old women. All the youths and men have gone to the war; and the young women, too, are gone somewhere to do their bit for the war presumably in the munitions plants and other necessary industries, taking the place of their fathers, husbands and brothers. In the villages and towns one finds only old men, old women and young children."

In conclusion the writer assures the fathers, mothers and wives of Canadian soldiers that "the Canadian army at the front is a notably sober and chaste army. Any other view, opinion or belief is not logically tenable by those who look squarely at the facts. Myopic moralists may continue to publish startling charges against our soldiers at the front. These charges I shall stigmatize as pure buncombe and alarm."—St. John Standard.

**Mails By The Air Route**

That the aeroplane will come into general commercial use after the war is already indicated by the experiment at an air mail service between New York, Philadelphia and Washington in the United States, and Montreal and Toronto in Canada. It is natural that the Montreal-Toronto route should be selected first for a trial of the plan for aerial mail service. The distance between the two cities at 330 miles, which is ideal for a test such as has just been made, and which has proven successful.

By reason of its long distances Canada should be an ideal field for aerial mail service; particularly as mails can be delivered in such a way much more quickly than if forwarded by the usual method. Quite recently a couple of young men from one of the Canadian aviation camps made a flying visit to Montreal and Ottawa, negotiating the trip in faster time than could be made by any train. Last week a celebrated French "ace," who has seen much service in the air over the battle fields of France and Flanders, flew from Montreal to Toronto and Buffalo, negotiating the trip without incident or accident.

The fact that trips such as these could be successfully taken, and that the plan of aerial transport for mails between the two largest cities in Canada has already proven its feasibility, is a certain indication that after the war more attention will be given to aerial navigation. We may even live to see the aeroplane as popular as the automobile now is for the purpose of business or pleasure.

Referring to the experimental trip between Montreal and Toronto and possibilities of the future the Ottawa Journal says:

"The initial experiment with aerial mail service in Canada came off successfully. The machine carrying mail from Montreal to Toronto made the flight in six hours, Captain Bryan Peck, the aviator, landed at Leaside, and from there the mail was transferred by automobile to the Toronto General Post Office in a little over an hour. The whole time between the start from Montreal and the delivery of the mail at the Post Office in Toronto was very much less than required for service by train.

"This is not the inauguration of aeroplane mail service in Canada, and that is bound to come, and soon. Such service is practicable, beyond question. One of the principal difficulties to be overcome is that of landing. Although it seems rather remarkable, landing presents more of a problem in air work than almost anything else. An interesting suggestion for the solution of the problem but that is not considered very practicable was made in New York the other day. It was that a turntable be installed on the roof of the New York Post Office, this table to revolve at a speed corresponding to that of an approaching aviator desiring to land, the aviator to alight on the table and its revolutions to take up the momentum of his machine until he brought it to a stop.

"A trans-Atlantic flight is now proposed for this summer. The suggested course is from Newfoundland to Ireland by way of the Azores. Airmen believe not only that the flight can be accomplished successfully but that it will be followed by the delivery in Europe of American aeroplanes for war purposes, making the trans-Atlantic passage under their own power.

"It is of interest in connection with this proposed flight to note that the engine which, according to present plans, has been selected to carry the first aeroplane from America to Europe is an English product, the Rolls-Royce. It has been found that this engine is the most dependable of all those in use.

"When the war began Britain was supposed to be behind other countries in such modern matters as flying. The war had not been in progress long, however, before she showed that she had few tricks up her sleeve. The war has produced 50 better aviators than the British, and no better flying machines than those of British production."

**MINARDS LINIMENT CURES  
 GARGET IN COWS.**

**Local and Other Items**

Colonel Blondin, Post Master General, who has been at the front with his Battalion has left for Canada.

According to Petrograd messages to London, the food situation in Petrograd is desperate. Riots are taking place daily and are being repressed by the Bolsheviks with the aid of machine guns.

Philip Johnston was found guilty, in Winnipeg, of murder in the first degree on June 27, for the shooting of constable Bernard W. Snowden on the night of April 5 and was sentenced to be hanged on the morning of Sept. 27.

Washington advices of June 27 say Belgium, on that day was given another credit by the United States Government of nine million dollars, bringing the total loan to that country up to \$131,800,000 and the total to the Allies to \$205,981,590,000.

Colonel Gilbert DeLafayette, who was serving as a sergeant in the French artillery, was killed during the fighting in Champagne on June 12, according to the Paris edition of the New York Herald. He is the third descendant of General Lafayette who has met death in this war.

In Toronto, at the request of the provincial organization of resources committee, the registrars of central Toronto examined all mail registration cards, sorting out all those that indicated farm experience. To their great surprise, the sum total was 9,000. Apparently there is no lack of farm labor.

In New York city, on June 23, names of ten thousand idlers, affected by the anti-loafing law, operative on July 1st, were listed. The list was compiled from information furnished in letters from neighbors of alleged loafer hazards, race track "tubs" etc. The police declare that no further warnings shall be issued and anyone found and not able to show that they had applied for work shall be arrested.

The feast of St. Peter and St. Paul was observed in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last, by a solemn high Mass at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father Poirier of St. Dunstan's College was celebrant, Rev. Maurice McDonald was deacon and Rev. William V. McDonald sub-deacon. The ceremonies were in charge of Rev. Father McGuigan, recently ordained. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Father McGuigan. His text was from the Gospel of the day and his discourse was excellent in matter and form. This was the Rev. gentleman's first sermon since his ordination, and it was in a high degree creditable to the young priest.

Monday, Dominion Day, was generally observed as a public holiday in this city. Business was almost at a stand still and the city was to a very great extent, abandoned. Very few citizens were observed on the streets; even the soldiers, now quartered here, were remarkable for their absence. A large number of them had obtained furlough for a short visit to their homes. Many people left by the early trains for Summerside where horse races were carried out. The day, in the Western Capital, was not very agreeable, as a drizzle of rain continued for a great portion of the time. The usual fishing excursions took place and, no doubt, the usual number of fish stories followed.

Major W. A. Bishop V. C. D., S. O., Canada's premier air man and pilot, who has the largest number of air victories to his credit of any air man in the war has returned to England from France to take up an appointment in the air ministry at the department of the Chief of Air Staff. Major Bishop's recall was ordered by Lord Weir, Air Minister, at the special request of Sir Edward Kemp Canada's Overseas Minister of Militia and Defence, as it was considered Major Bishop should be placed in a position where his unique war experience could be utilized to the best advantage, especially in regard to any development which may take place regarding the organization of the Canadian Air Forces.

**Local And Other Items**

Another air raid was mad on Paris on Saturday night last. None of the bombs, dropped from the several machines which attempted the penetration of the defences at 11.30 and 12.30 o'clock, fell on the city.

It is reported from Paris that there have been rebellious outbreaks among the garrison of the cities of Gayor and Pees, Hungary. As a result of which some of the military, involved in the outbreak, have been condemned to death.

London advices of June 29 say that 20 German Air Planes were destroyed by British fighters over the western front on Thursday last. In addition 9 enemy air craft were forced to earth, out of control. The communication also stated that the British, themselves lost 14 machines.

The Washington food administration announced, a few days ago, that the wheat crop will be handled on a different basis, effective July 1st. \$1.10 maximum differential a barrel, between the price of wheat and the finished product, will be allowed millers. No speculation in wheat or flour will be permitted.

London advices of June 25 say that snow had fallen to a depth of from one to three inches in several parts of Germany and that havoc had been caused to the fruit trees by frost. The message says that the cold wave is regarded as an economic catastrophe. The same message says that Berlin and Hamburg experienced 4 days of uninterrupted rain.

The Miramichi fishermen, it is reported, are reaping a great harvest just now. The mackerel drifters are getting from one thousand to four thousand fish every night, and the salmon boats from 25 to 100. One boat came in the other day with 6,000 mackerel. She was loaded to the gunwale. Mackerel are sold at 5 cents each and salmon at \$1 each. The salmon average 10 lbs. Every man with a boat and nets is making a lot of money.

The first million tons of new ships built in the United States on contract for the shipping board is about ready to be delivered. In the last week of June the deliveries totalled 5 steel vessels with a dead weight total of 37,830, making the grand total of 1918 production 924,200 dead weight tons. Deliveries during the first three weeks of June average one ship a day with the aggregate carrying capacity of 125,992 tons.

The hospital ship Llandoverly Castle, torpedoed off the Irish coast, was well known at Halifax, she having made many trips there and brought back thousands of Canadian soldiers who were wounded at the front. Among the medicals on board were several Nova Scotians. Major MacDonald, the officer commanding, is a brother of Dr. H. C. MacDonald, dentist of that city. The matron was nursing sister Margaret Fraser, of Moosejaw, Sask., youngest daughter of the late Hon. D. C. Fraser, former Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia. Also on board was sister Gallagher, of Ottawa, formerly Supt. of the Moosejaw Hospital; and Miss Rena McLean, daughter of Senator McLean, of Souris.

It is reported from Toronto that Canada is to have another new and interesting industry. The line to be manufactured is automatic revolvers for the United States army. Originally the business was offered to the Maxwell Motor Car Co. but as the order was so extensive and the latter company so busily engaged in other war work, it was ultimately found necessary to organize another new company. Russel interests are largely represented and the company will be known as the North American Arms Co. Ltd. and will be capitalized at \$2,000,000. The manufacturing will be carried on in the old Ross Rifle plant, in Quebec which has been secured from the Dominion Government for the purpose. It will be some months yet before the plant may be in active operation.

**Local and Other Items**

The largest steel vessel built in Canada, 8,800 was launched at Vancouver on Dominion Day.

An explosion occurred in the national shell filling factory in the Midlands, England on Monday night it was officially announced today. Between sixty and seventy persons lost their lives.

The Belgian steamer Chiller was sunk four hundred miles off the Atlantic coast on June 21, the Washington navy department has announced. Twenty-five survivors were picked up by a sailing vessel on June 27.

**Allied Unity**

A fine indication of the unity of purpose and resolve among the Allies is the intermingling of troops of the different nations. The two principal fronts, the French and the Italian, are being attacked by the enemy with all his force. If France were concerned with her own interests alone she would keep all her troops in France. If Italy had only selfish aims she would defend only her own front. But French and British troops are in Italy fighting with the Italians and Italian troops are standing shoulder to shoulder with the British, French, Americans and Belgians in France and Belgium. A further indication of the strength of this unity is the desire being expressed in the United States, particularly by the great American newspapers, that American troops be despatched to every theatre of war. It is being strongly urged that an American expeditionary force be sent to Italy. Not content with this, the Americans want to join Japan and China in blocking Teutonic encroachments upon Asia. What Mr. Lloyd George said at the banquet to the delegates to the Imperial Conference in London regarding the united purpose of the British Empire applies in large measure to all the Allies. The ties of common aim, sympathies and ideals hold the many British countries together. It is common aims and ideals that unite Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan against the ideal of Germany. Ottawa Journal Press.

**Change of Time**

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

Leave Charlottetown 6.25 a. m., arrive Summerside 8.50 a. m., leave Summerside 12.20 p. m., arrive Tignish 6.05 p. m.

Leave Charlottetown 4.00 p. m., arrive Summerside 7.20 p. m., leave Summerside 8.50 p. m., arrive Tignish 11.55 p. m.

Leave Tignish 5.30 a. m., arrive Summerside 8.35 a. m., leave Summerside 9.10 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 11.55 a. m.

Leave Tignish 12.05 p. m., arrive Summerside 5.35 p. m., leave Summerside 8.45 p. m., arrive Charlottetown 11.10 p. m.

Leave Borden 6.20 a. m., arrive Emerald 7.20 a. m., arrive Charlottetown 10.15 p. m.

Leave Charlottetown 12.15 p. m., arrive Summerside 4.10 p. m., leave Summerside 6.10 p. m., arrive Emerald Jct. 7.20 p. m., leave Emerald Jct. 9.45 p. m., on arrival of night train from Summerside and arrive Borden 10.45 p. m.

Trains between Souris, Georgetown, Murray Harbor and Charlottetown will continue to run as at present. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 3, 1918.

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



**You'll Save Twenty-five per cent. by Buying WHITEWEAR NOW**

**GREAT JUNE DISPLAY OF DAINY NEW WHITEWEAR NOW OFFERS** you the opportunity of refilling your wardrobe at a saving. The orders for these lovely garments were placed with the makers many months ago—every discount that pot cash could secure—is here for you. And the same makers now tell us that they would only duplicate the garments at advances of 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

—IF YOU WILL NEED WHITEWEAR WITHIN A YEAR.  
—BUY IT NOW—AND LAY IT AWAY. 'Twill PAY YOU.

**Dainty Gowns Smart Skirts**

Ladies Gowns made of strong white cotton, Kimona sleeves, finished round neck with tuchon lace, slip-over style. Sizes 58-60. Price..... 65c.

Here is another gown of white cotton has a deep yoke in front composed of embroidery and lace insertion, finished with a lace edging to match and drawn with a colored silk ribbon. Sizes 58-60. Price..... 85c.

Gown of fine Cotton slip-over kimona style embroidered round neck and sleeve with a neat scallop has a very pretty front worked in eyelid and solid embroidery sizes 58-60.....1.50

Another Gown with a "V" shaped yoke of Swiss embroidery, drawn with ribbon. A short set-in sleeve of embroidery to match yoke. These garments are all strongly made and neatly finished sizes 58-60 Price.....1.75

Another Gown of fine nainsook, has a deep yoke of Swiss embroidery, very pretty design forming an empire effect, this gown is sleeveless giving a new, pretty and cool effect to the garment. Sizes 58-60 Price.....2.25

Other prices and styles 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 2.95, 3.00.

Button front, long sleeve gowns 1.25, 1.45, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 1.95, and 2.25. All sizes.

Corset Covers  
Corset Cover made of strong white cotton, edged round neck and sleeves with tuchon lace and insertion. Sizes 34 to 42 Price......29c.

Another line of corset covers made of strong white cotton, has a four inch yoke back and front of tuchon lace, finished at the waist with a peplum. Sizes 36, 38, 40. Price......45c.

Still another corset cover of much finer button, very strongly made and neatly finished, the yoke in front is composed of a muslin embroidery and lace of a very pretty design and drawn with satin ribbon. Price......75c.

Here is something different of fine nainsook, the yoke in front has four embroidered medallions joined with three rows of lace insertion, edged round neck and arms with lace to match and drawn with a silk ribbon. 34 to 42. Price 1.15. Other sizes \$1.25 \$1.35 \$1.50.

Envelope Chemise in Fine Assortment  
Envelope chemise of fine cotton, has a deep yoke of all-over embroidered, edged with lace and drawn with colored wash ribbon making a very pretty Empire effect sizes 36 to 42. Price.....\$1.95

Another line of envelope chemise made of strong white cotton, finished round neck with a small embroidered scallop, it also has a pretty spray worked in solid design. All sizes. Price.....1.50

Other prices 1.75, 1.95, 2.25, 2.75.

**Ladies & Childrens Summerwear in Many Styles**

Ladies Vests, short and no sleeve Prices 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c up to 1.00

Silk Vests, short and no sleeves. Prices 2.25, 2.50, 3.50.

Ladies knee-length drawers, both styles 36, 38, 40, xos. Prices 45c, 55c, 60c, 75c, 80c and 95c.

Ladies Knitted combinations, short and no sleeves. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and xos. Prices 50c, 55c, 75c, 80c, 95c to 1.50.

Childrens vests, short and no sleeve. Prices 20c, 25c up to 40 according to size.

Childrens drawers cotton and knitted Price 88c, 40c, 50c, according to size.

Children's white cotton underskirts. Sizes 2 to 4. Price 58c, 6 to 12 years 68c. Length 30, 32, 34. Price 85c.

Childrens white cotton gowns, short sleeves, slip over style, lace trimmed. Size 2 to 10. Price 60c, 12 to 19 years. Price 75c

**DIED.**

**FLOOD**—In this city on June 27th, 1918, Francis Flood, aged 45 years. R.I.P.

**HIGGINS**—At the Charlottetown Hospital June 25th, Luke Higgins aged 87 years. R. I. P.

**BUCHANAN**—At the Provincial Infirmary on June 24th 1918, Alexander Buchanan.

**KIELY**—At Emerald on 21st June, 1918, Annie, beloved wife of Patrick Kiely, aged 65 years.

**MAY**—At the Charlottetown Hospital, on June 29th, 1918, Harriet May, eldest daughter of the late Robert May, senior, aged 71 years.

**TANTON**—On the 26th inst. at the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. N. Tanton, Charlottetown, Cassie Ida Farquharson, beloved wife of the late A. W. Tanton, aged 59.

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Murray Harbor P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, 14th June, 1918.  
June 19, 1918-31

**CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS**

**OUR LINES**  
[Heny & Baynes Carriages Now Opening]

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

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

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

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

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

PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.

**Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.**

85 Queen Street  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**WIRE FENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES**

**Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST**

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

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France and England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

**Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd**  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

**Mail Contract**

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

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Peake's Station, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, 22nd June, 1918  
June 29, 1918-31

**The Seven Sorrows Of Mary.**

**I**  
Mother, what sorrow multiplied  
Could equal grief of thine!  
The sword-shap'd sorrows cruci-  
fied  
Thy heart all love-divine?  
As Simon said—"This Child is  
born  
For many's fall and rise;  
A sword shall pierce thy soul  
forlorn,  
Which Israel shall despise."

**II**  
The Flight to Egypt's pagan-  
land,  
To dwell in exile there,  
Near Heliopolis City grand,  
That Lov'd-One's life to spare,  
A second time, the cruel sword,  
Thy Virgin's heart made bleed,  
When journeying with the In-  
fant-Lord  
On Joseph's lowly steed.

**III**  
The Paschal Feast to celebrate—  
The Boy, now twelve years  
old,  
Proceeded to the Temple gate  
The Doctors to behold.  
The three-days' loss of Thy Dear  
Lord,  
Where grief and love combine,  
With deeper wound than Sin-  
con's sword,  
Transpierc'd that heart of  
thine.

**IV**  
When "one-and-twenty years  
have pass'd,  
Behold thy "Meeting" now!  
The cruel crown of thorns twin'd  
fast  
On Jesus' bleeding brow:  
Between two thieves with cross-  
es laid  
Upon their shoulders, too—  
When thou didst meet such  
cavalcade,  
Fourth sorrow pierc'd thee  
thro'

**V**  
Next, the Fifth Dolor's dying  
pang  
Thy wounded heart did fill;  
To see our loving Saviour hang  
On Calvary's cross-crown'd  
hill.  
"Attend you, who pass by the  
way,"  
Thirsting for hopes divine;  
Have you beheld in life's short  
day  
"A sorrow like to mine?"

**VI**  
Joseph, with Nicodemus' aid,  
From the dread cross took  
down,  
And in thy arms His Body laid,  
Crown'd with the martyr's  
crown.  
The memory of His boyhood's  
smile—  
Death's Face in manhood's  
prime—  
Could not thy broken heart be-  
gule  
A sword for the sixth time.

**VII**  
The myrrh and aloes at the  
Tomb—  
(Gift of the Eastern Kings),  
With Incense, to the Saviour  
come,  
Their earliest offerings,  
O Queen of Martyrs! since His  
birth,  
Within the manger-cave.  
Leave thou our sorrows upon  
earth,  
Close'd in His Rock-cut Grave!  
John J. Walsh.

**Get the Most Out of Your Food**

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are: uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I had of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot raise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take a bottle or two and feel well and would not be without it." W. A. Newser, Belleville, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

scription, and the look he gave his friend as he handed it back was curious, but the instincts of good breeding prevented him from making any remark.

"Thank you," said Will; "it has fallen out of my watch." He put it back in its place.

Both rose from their lounging attitudes on the veranda chairs and started towards the little white railway station, which stood out boldly from its dark background of hills and green trees about a mile down the road.

The young men walked along in silence, although the tongues of both had been lively enough during all the long sunny afternoon in the country, away from the dust and grime and noise of the great city. Hunter seemed preoccupied, and Wilson was thinking with all his might of the little piece of white silk which had rested in his hand for a moment. That it was a religious article of some kind he knew, the Holy Name had told him that much, but just what, he did not know.

"A penny for your thoughts, old man," prompted Hunter presently.

"They aren't worth it," returned Wilson, with a smile. "I was thinking of your Supreme Highness."

"Thanks, very much. Any charge for that?"

"To be serious, Will," said his companion, with a sidelong look at him, "I was thinking—well, I was thinking about that little round affair that fell out of your watch back at the hotel."

"I know the rest of the thinking, then," interrupted Hunter. "You were wondering what it means and what I was doing with such a thing. Weren't you?"

"I was, for a fact," was the reply.

"And perhaps you were likewise wondering how I came to have it? You want to know the how, the why and the wherefore of it, don't you?"

"Well, if you have no objection, I certainly should. I was never remarkable for an overdose of curiosity, but I must confess something exceedingly like it has been cropping up in me during the last few minutes."

"He had turned the corner of the lane leading to the track. "There's the train!" exclaimed Hunter. "Are you good for a hundred yards' sprint? If not we are going to miss it."

"The two started off at a pace that was literally a dash. The locomotive had just swept around the curve, and the young men had merely time to swing themselves aboard the last coach.

"Just in time!" panted Hunter, as he sank breathless into a seat. "We've broken a record—whew!"

"That's a fact," answered Wilson, fanning himself violently with his hat. "I've not undertaken anything like that since I was in knickerbockers. And that was a trifle over a year ago."

Both leaned back to recover themselves while the train sped forward, gathering speed at every moment.

Presently Wilson looked up. "How about that watch story?"

"That's all right," said Hunter, "but it's a little queer. I don't understand it, and I don't know what it is, but it's a little queer."

"I do not understand it," said one man. "With all that wreckage on top of you, it took me some time to get at you down here. That steam-pipe must have

**DR. FOWLER'S**

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

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

Its effects are instantaneous and it does not leave the bowels in a constipated condition.

Make up your mind to insist on getting "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it. Don't experiment with some no-name, no-reputation, so-called strawberry compounds that try to sell on the reputation built up by Dr. Fowler's.

The genuine is 25c. per bottle, and manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. R. Armstrong, Nixon, Ont., writes: "Some years ago I had diarrhœa until it became chronic. I doctored with a good doctor, but as soon as I stopped taking his medicine I was as bad as ever. I became so weak I could hardly walk across the floor alone. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and less than two bottles cured me to stay cured. I think it is the best medicine for bowel trouble that can be procured."

given you a hard blow. Are you sure you are all right?"

"All right, thank God," said Hunter. "Let us see my friend Wilson." He knelt on the grass beside him, "Jack, old boy are you much hurt?"

"No answer came, for Wilson was in a dead faint."

As quickly as possible the injured were carried to the waiting train, and the sad load steamed slowly to the city. Although quite spent himself Hunter sat beside his friend, watching him keenly through the short but painful journey, and speaking cheery words to the poor fellow whose sufferings were intensified by the jolting of the train.

(To be Continued)

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA**

"Tell me, honestly now, have you ever found any practical use for what you learned at college?"

"I should say I have. One night when burglars got into my house I scared them off with our college yell."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's rice 25 and 50 cts.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs.—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM, Rossway, Digby, Co. N. S.

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

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER**

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

**Honorably Discharged**

Mr. Victor A. Tatton, Indian Head, Sask., writes: "It is with pleasure I am writing to let you know that I have been cured of weak heart by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

**LET US MAKE Your New Suit**

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

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

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

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

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

**MacLellan Bros.**

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS  
153 Queen Street.

**FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST**

**TO MAKE GOOD BREAD**  
You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best loved known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worryment 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 mix and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

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

**R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.**

Agents for P. E. Island.

**W. J. P. McMillan, M.D.**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE  
105, KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

**J. D. STEWART**

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

**McLean & McKinnon**

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island  
Money to Loan on Real Estate  
Dec 13, 1916 - 71v.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

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

**MEN'S BOOTS**  
\$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50  
EACH LINE EXTRA VALUE.

**WOMEN'S BOOTS**  
Many lines of Women's bought at the old prices, and selling at the old prices. See our lines at

\$3.75, \$3.95, and \$4.50  
LET US SHOW YOU.

**ALLEY & CO.**

AGENTS FOR—  
Queen Quality and Amherst Shoes.

**Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale**

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	MALES
Dan. G. McCormack	Launching	York	1 (2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack	Launching	"	1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill	Village Green	"	1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Poole	Lower Montague	"	1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael	Peake's Sta., R.R. 2	"	1 (1 year old)
Col. G. Crockett	York	"	1 (2 year old)
G. W. Wood	Hazelbrook	Berk	1 (4 yrs. old)
A. P. Ings	Pownal, Lot 49	"	1 (1 year old)
Jos. L. Cameron	Ellis River	"	1 (3 yrs. old)
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown, Shrop. lambs, 10 rams and 7 ewes		
John Howlett	Annandale	"	7 rams
A.A. Farquharson	259 Queen St., Ch'town, for Island Stock Breeding Company	Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs Leicesters—1 ram lamb	

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST**

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

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.  
**Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd**  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 28th June, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Kensington, P. E. Island, from 1st October 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 Offices of Charlottetown, Kensington and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 29, 1918—31

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 5th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail route No 1 from Cherry Valley, P. E. Island from the 1st October 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 Offices of Cherry Valley, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 29, 1918—31

**E. W. Taylor**

Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler  
South Side of Queen Square  
CHARLOTTETOWN - P. E.

**A Bit of Silk**

"Time to be moving, Jack, if we intend to get back tonight," remarked Will Hunter, as he drew out his watch. When he opened it an object, white and round fluttered out and fell at his feet.

"Look out, there, Will, you have dropped something," said his friend Jack Wilson. "It's not a hundred dollar bill, is it?" he added with a laugh as he stooped to pick it up. "Why, what on earth—" he continued after looking at it for a moment. A swift glance at Hunter's face, and a nameless something that he saw there, checked the intended speech. "I beg pardon, old fellow," he said hastily, as he handed the fallen object back to his friend.

It was only a little piece of soft, white silk, with a heart flame exquisitely painted in the center, and around it, traced in golden letters, were the simple words, "Heart of Jesus, In Thee I trust" Wilson's keen eye had read the printed in-

**Flying Machines**  
A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, now was  
**Scott's Emulsion**  
in summer. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists.