

### STOP THE HEADACHE

Don't Endure it.

That headache and neuralgia seem to be getting chronic. Every day or so, you are bothered. Get Dominion C. B. Q.—Dominion Cascaro Bromide Quinine Tablets.

Dominion C. B. Q. will get to work at once—easing the pain—reducing the fever, cleaning out the system, giving Nature a chance to reinforce her weakened strength.

Dominion C. B. Q. is made by the celebrated firm National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, which, alone, is sufficient guarantee of the intrinsic worth of this preparation. Get a box to-day and be prepared to combat disease before its inroads become serious. At all druggists, in the Red Box.

Stop that Cold

before it becomes chronic, with DOMINION C. B. Q. Tablets (in the Red Box) 25 cents.

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Devon Pound Cake      Devon Genoa Cake  
Devon Sultanah Cake      Devon Fruit Cake

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### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIVISIONS Time Table in Effect, October 6th, 1919

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Head down		Read up
P.M. (P.M.) A.M.		P.M. (P.M.) A.M.
2:45 12:40 6:35 Dep.	Charlottetown	6:35 12:40 10:40 Arr.
3:59 2:14 7:21	Inver River	5:37 11:24 9:03
4:45 3:06 7:55	Emerald Junction	5:00 10:38 7:59
6:10 3:45 Arr.	Borden	Dep. 4:10 A.M. 6:40
P.M. (P.M.) A.M.		P.M. (P.M.) A.M.
4:10 1:40 6:40 Dep.	Borden	6:10 10:35 8:45 Arr.
5:00 3:06 8:05	Emerald Junction	4:40 10:35 7:50
5:34 3:53 8:42	Kennington	3:53 10:08 7:15
6:08 4:36 9:20 Arr.	Summerside	Dep. 3:20 9:30 6:45
NOON		
6:30 12:00 Dep.	Summerside	Arr. 1:35 9:00
7:25 1:55	Port Hill	11:59 7:58
8:15 3:10	OL' CORY	10:34 7:02
9:08 4:18	Alberton	9:15 6:10
9:45 5:20 Arr.	Tignish	Dep. 8:15 5:35
A.M. (P.M.) A.M.		
6:50 3:05 Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 10:09 5:50
8:45 4:15	Mount Stewart	8:45 4:15
9:32 4:42	Morrell	8:17 3:17
9:53 5:02	St. Peters	7:55 2:40
11:25 6:05 Arr.	Souris	Dep. 6:55 1:15
P.M. (P.M.) A.M.		
7:30 3:30 Arr.	Elmira	Dep. 5:35
A.M. (P.M.) A.M.		
8:00 4:15 Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8:45 3:55
10:10 5:03	Cardigan	7:47 3:10
10:50 5:25	Montague	7:28 2:38
11:40 6:00 Arr.	Georgetown	Dep. 6:45 1:00
Sat. Daily ex. only Sat. & Sun. (P.M.) (P.M.) A.M.		
4:00 8:30 Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 10:40 10:06
5:15 6:15	Vernon River	8:45 8:51
6:45 7:25 Arr.	Murray Harbor	Dep. 6:45 7:20

Except as noted, all the above trains run daily, Sunday excepted.  
H. M. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.  
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### EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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Steamship Northland will leave St. John, N.B., for Boston on Mondays p.m., via Yarmouth, N.S., due Wednesdays a.m.  
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### Deadlier Weapons in Next War

PROPHETS like Nobel and Bloch and Wells have long bidden us look forward to the day when war would be so destructive that its must be given up; when cities would be obliterated by a single bomb and a whole year's class of conscripts mown down in an afternoon's fighting. Many thought that this war would be of that type, and were surprised when despite its vast economic scope and intensity it was fought out, generally speaking, on familiar lines, with no new inventions bringing sudden and overwhelming victory. But this negative instance does not prove that the next war may not be far more a war of machines and far more destructive.

The airplane has figured most often in the imaginations of those who saw war that ended in week with the destruction of one of the fighting nations. The airplane as a destructive agent did not accomplish a great deal in this war, but this was not due largely to accident? Its development was rudimentary at the beginning of the war compared to the stage reached even now, and the airplane of 1919 will be far more efficient than we are likely to foresee to-day. Moreover, at the outbreak of this war both sides were insufficiently provided with airplanes, and their manufacture on both sides was, generally speaking, at an even pace, so that after the needs of the battle-front had been met there was a very small surplus left over for bombing cities far behind the lines. In a future war the nation which prepares in the air will have an enormous advantage over the one which does not. ready we have machines that can carry fifty men; soon, beyond doubt, we shall have the transatlantic flight.

If war broke out twenty years from now between the United States and a European nation it might presumably begin by an attack on New York from the sky, says the New York Times. Such attacks have done negligible damage in this war. But the greatest attack on London was made by some thirty airmen; the attack on New York beginning the war of 1940 would most probably be made by three or four thousand, and machines with far greater bomb-carrying capacity than those used to-day. Such a fleet could carry twenty million pounds of bombs, which would do a great deal of damage.

The submarine did not win the war for Germany, but it gave the Allies some very anxious months. If Germany had had more submarines at the outset of the war the submarine fleet which she possessed early in 1917, the story might have been different. Orders to the submarine have been issued, but it is still a dangerous weapon. There is no doubt that the leading gas authority of the British army has said that if the first German gas attack in April, 1915, had been made on a front of thirty miles instead of five it might have broken the whole western front. Again, as in the case of air fighting, it was a matter of inadequate preparation. A nation strongly equipped with air fleets, submarines, and new types of gas might make us very almost as disastrous to its enemies as our prospects have predicted.

Of course, no other nation would use these weapons so brutally as the Germans. But we can hardly yet rely on moral pressure to prevent their unauthorized use; the London Medical Society has urged that poison gas be prohibited in future wars, but it was prohibited in this war by the Hague convention. Agreements might be made that airplanes should not be used against undefended cities, or behind the actual fighting area; but such agreements we had already. Germany might arm again in secret, and her actions are more scrupulous than Germany, but a nation which was losing a war on which its national existence depended might not be able to resist the temptation to make use of forbidden weapons which would turn the tide against its foe. The proper regulation of these destructive instruments, whose true power we have hardly yet experienced, says the Times, is one of the matters that must be considered at the Peace Conference.

### A Mandip.

The question of the limitations of God was raised, the theory of the divine right of kings was shattered, the "Me and Gott" claim was blissfully ignored and the war settled by two negroes overheard at a railroad station one day before the war ended. "Dis sho' am a big war, but do bigger do better fo' we sho' is goin' to win," said the dusky prophet. The other was far more certain, and said so. "One well win," pressed the other, "ten thousand shall fall at dy side"—ain't dat writ fo' us? Do Lawd of Host, God A'mighty, am on the side of de righteous. Ain't all de white folks prayin' ain't all de black folks prayin', ain't you prayin', ain't you a believin' Christian? The appeal to Scripture was weighty but not convincing, nor was the thought of a nation's millions on their knees. A hind argument to the coast-black Thomas, "Ain't all dem Germans prayin' jus' as hard as de res' of us?" he queried. "Sho' dey is, but," triumphed the other, "cain't you see it am all to no purpose? God cain't understand what you says in dat heathen tongue, can he?"

### Didn't Deny It.

Wife (during squabble)—You can't deny that I made you what you are.  
Hub—I certainly can't, for what I am is head over heels in debt.  
Synthetic milk is being produced from peanuts by European chemists. A mixture of two or more honeys always is darker than any of the original ones.  
The wedding ring is not a sign of bondage. Rather it signifies a transfer of power. After Pharaoh had made Joseph supreme "over all the land of Egypt," the Bible says: "And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand and put it upon Joseph's hand." Gen. xi, 42.

### THE FINAL EFFORT.

### Sir Douglas Haig Tells of War's Concluding Months.

An historic document written by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies on the western front, has been published. It deals with the operations of the British armies from the end of April, 1918, when the situation was most critical, up to the conclusion of the armistice.

The document opens with a recital of the situation when the British armies had been forced to give ground before the tremendous German onslaught in the spring offensive, and when the German forces on the western front greatly outnumbered those of the Allies. The only course open for the Allies was to preserve their front unbroken until summer could bring additional American forces and enable them to face the Germans on something like a footing of equality.

By an exhibition of wonderful tenacity says the document, the Allied troops preserved their line intact until July 18—when they did more. Field Marshal Haig says the complete success of the Allied counter-attack on that date marked the turning point in the year's campaign. There followed, he adds, a complete change in the whole military situation.

"The German army," Gen. Haig continues, "had made its effort and had failed. The period of its maximum strength had been passed, and the bulk of the reserves accumulated during the winter had been used up. On the other hand, the position of the Allies in regard to troops had greatly improved."

"Fresh troops, made available during the late spring and the early summer, had been incorporated and trained. The British army was ready to take the offensive, while the American army was growing rapidly, and had already given convincing proof of the high fighting qualities of its soldiers."

From that time, Field Marshal Haig says, until the victorious conclusion of the armistice, the Allies never looked back. First came the onslaughts which drove the Germans from their carefully prepared positions, each in itself a tactical feat, fitting into the superb strategy conceived by the Allied high command. Regarding the preparations for the attack at Amiens, the field marshal says:

"Instructions of detailed character were issued to the formations concerned calculated to make it appear that a British attack in Flanders was imminent. Canadian battalions were put into line on the Kemmel front, where they were identified by the enemy. Corps headquarters was prepared and casualty clearing stations were erected in places in this area. Great activity was maintained by our wireless stations on the First Army front, and arrangements were made to give the impression that a great concentration of tanks was taking place in the St. Pol area. Training operations, in which infantry and tanks co-operated, were carried out in the region on a day on which the enemy's long-distance reconnaissance and photographic machines were likely to be at work behind our lines."

"Rumors that the British were about to undertake a large and important operation on the northern front, our subsequent advances convincing evidence was obtained that these different measures had had the desired effect, and that the enemy was momentarily expecting to be attacked in Flanders in Belgium."

The Germans were completely fooled, Field Marshal Haig says, and in the early morning mist of August 8 British troops caught the surprised Germans and captured 13,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns and vast quantities of ammunition and stores of all kinds.

Following the storming of the German lines on all parts of the salient came a period when the fighting was entirely in the open except for such use as could be made of villages and natural cover. Here, according to the field marshal, British cavalry took a wonderful part in the operations, and the only hold up of the advancing Allies in order to unravel the tangle of their wood retreat.

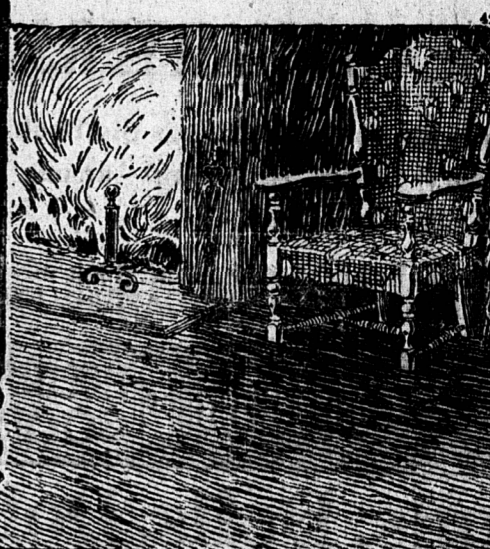
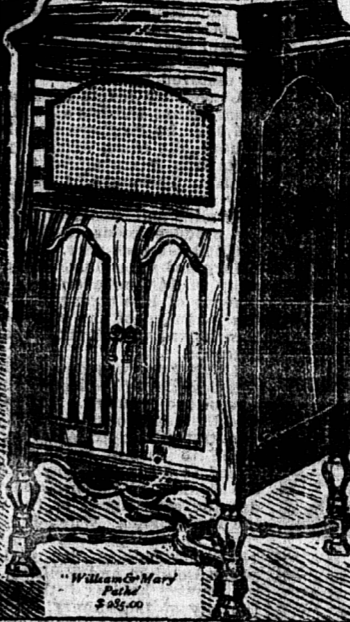
### Christmas Music on Pathe Records

THO' material things may change—after all, the Spirit of Christmas endures from age to age. And Music is, as of yore, the harbinger of joy and good cheer. Let its gladness fill your home through the medium of Pathe Records. Can you imagine anything more stirring and reasonable than such truly Christmas selections as these:

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- 90c. (Silent Night, Hallowed Night..... Cyric Quartette
- 52945 (Noel (O Holy Night)..... Percy Hemus, Baritone
- 90c. (Star of Bethlehem..... Percy Hemus, Baritone
- 26452 (Oh, Come All Ye Faithful, and Christians Awake..... Pathe Military Band
- 90c. (Hark the Herald Angels Sing, and While Shepherds Watched..... Pathe Military Band
- 26242 (Holy, Holy, Holy..... Marlon Crawford
- 90c. (O Holy Night..... William Wheeler
- 46141 (The Birthday of a King..... B. Stonehill (Organ Acc.)
- 90c. (Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves..... B. Stonehill
- 20455 (Joy to the World..... Helen Clark and William Sims (Organ Acc.)
- 90c. (In the Sweet Bye and Bye..... Chatsauqua Preachers' Quartette
- 46137 (The Lord is My Light..... B. Stonehill
- 90c. (The Trumpet Shall Sound..... B. Stonehill
- 46126 (Jerusalem..... B. Stonehill
- 90c. (Zion..... B. Stonehill
- 26453 (Christmas Valse..... Pathe Freres Orchestra
- 90c. (Bells of May..... Pathe Freres Orchestra
- 20454 (Nearer My God to Thee..... Chris Chapman, Chimes with Organ
- 90c. (Lead, Kindly Light..... Chris Chapman, Chimes with Organ

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