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The Daily Herald

Published daily, except Monday at
The Herald Office, Commercial Street,
Nanaimo, B. C.
R. R. HINDMARCH

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

As will be seen from the announcement over the top of this column, the Herald has changed hands. The new proprietor is Mr. R. R. Hindmarch. He needs no introduction to the public of Nanaimo, and least of all to readers and patrons of The Herald. All that it is necessary to say is that no change will be made in the policy of the paper. It has been, and will continue to be, Conservative in politics, and will support the general policy of both provincial and Dominion governments. Its particular aim, however, will be to serve and further the best interests of Nanaimo and of the district. This we consider to be the peculiar function of a small newspaper. Its best claim for support lies in its ability and readiness to serve local ends and local needs. The Herald will do everything in its power to boost Nanaimo, and any movement which it considers will tend to promote the prosperity of the city and the well-being of the community will have its whole-hearted support. The Herald is for Nanaimo and the district in which it circulates. Its news service will be made as bright and full and comprehensive as possible. It has for some time been giving a full telegraphic war service, and this service will be continued. For the rest, the new proprietor is a citizen of Nanaimo, and is content to go on his record as a newspaperman. Mistakes he has made, and will make again, but he has always striven honestly and resolutely to promote the interests of Nanaimo, so far as that could be done through newspaper publicity. He will continue to give of his best, and confidently looks to the general public and merchants of the city to give to him and The Herald a due measure of support.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING

Times are not as good in Nanaimo as could be desired, but in some respects at least conditions have improved. Two years ago today there

was considerable excitement in town, and a year ago there was a great deal of hard feeling. The bitterness of that time has largely passed away, and gradually the city is slipping back to its normal condition. The prosperity of two years ago is still perhaps some distance away, but with united action to remove the chief cause of the present depression, better times will come again. In this respect we can hardly agree that it would be a shortsighted policy on our part to interfere with the supply of fuel oil because it may meantime be benefiting some minor industries. On the same reasoning the whole tariff policy of the Dominion would have to be condemned as shortsighted. Our prosperity is entirely dependent upon the coal mining industry. The manufacturers in British Columbia, as elsewhere in Canada, are protected by tariff duties, and we as their largest customers have to pay for it. As a reasonable proposition the coal mining industry is entitled to the same measure of protection, and the mining communities must see that it is granted. We do not want to see a single industry in British Columbia forced out of business, but we do not think we should be called upon to sacrifice ourselves. It is the big industries which contribute most to the general prosperity of the province, and the government in applying its tariff policy must be guided by the factor of relative values. Small industries which are protected cannot, on the score of general prosperity, object to protection for bigger industries. It is assuredly a shortsighted policy to penalize perhaps the most important industry in the province, certainly the one which contributes most to its prosperity, in favor of a foreign commodity. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is no mean authority, but not the biggest crops that ever grew on the prairies will do as much for the mining industry and the communities it supports on Vancouver Island as an adequate duty on fuel oil.

It is being urged that Great Britain is absorbing too large a proportion of the war news. The friends who are urging this view point out that while the Germans are holding 1650 miles of trenches, Russians 850 miles and the French 540 miles, the British only have thirty-one miles. There is indeed a serious disproportion here, but surely Britain must be credited with the thousands of miles of sea she is holding.

FIGHTING WAY

UP DARDANELLES.
(Continued from Page 1)

at their bottom thus has been accomplished.

"The admiral reported that the fleet is filled with intense admiration over the achievements of their military comrades.

"The casualties in the army necessarily have been heavy. The casualties in the fleet were not numerous. They appear to have been confined to torpedo boat destroyers and to boat's crews engaged in landing expeditions, in which merchant captains and officers and crews of transports also have taken part.

"During the operations Turkish warships from Nagara (in the straits) several times have attempted to intervene, but have always

Kidney Trouble?

The waste material which the kidneys are intended to remove from the blood, if allowed to accumulate in the system, poison the blood and thus produce deleterious effects.

If from over-work, exposure to cold, or some local injury, the kidneys become congested or inflamed and cannot perform their functions, the system becomes filled with uric poisons.

Whenever a dull, heavy pain is felt over the region of the kidneys for any length of time, accompanied by a sallow complexion, loss of appetite, decrease of weight, and a puffy condition under the eyes and in the ankles, a chronic inflammation of the kidneys must be suspected, and if not relieved promptly chronic Bright's Disease will certainly develop.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt, sold everywhere at 25c and 60c which is a Diuretic as well as an Aperient, will carry out of the system the poisonous material which the kidneys cannot get rid of, and will relieve the congestion of the kidneys.

F. C. STEARMAN,
Nanaimo, B. C.

made off directly the Queen Elizabeth was at hand.

"At noon on the 27th, however, a transport of about 8,000 tons was reported off Maldo, and before she could escape the Queen Elizabeth opened fire. The third shot hit and destroyed her. She sank rapidly, but whether she contained troops or not could not be seen.

"On the 28th and 29th, the allied forces rested and improved and consolidated their positions and continued the disembarkation of stores and artillery. All counter attacks by the Germans which were incessant on the 27th, but weaker on the 28th, were repulsed.

"The fleet, as well as the supporting army, have begun to engage the batteries. The Triumph bombarded Maldo, which was in flames last night, the 29th."

STIRRING VALOR

OF CANADIANS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

immensely heavy artillery, with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers until, as happened to many, they perished so gloriously, and they fought from the impulsion of sheer valor.

"The enemy, of course, was aware, whether fully or not, may perhaps be doubted, of the advantage his breach in the line, had made, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks upon the front.

"If it be possible to distinguish when the attacks were everywhere so fierce, it developed with particular fury at this moment upon the apex of a newly formed line running in the direction of St. Julien. It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of the 22nd. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scots 16th battalion of the third brigade, and the tenth battalion, of the second brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commanded by Lieut.-Col. Leckie and Lieut.-Col. Boyle and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon, they took the position at the point of the bayonet. At midnight the second battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Watson and the Toronto regiment, Queens Own (third battalion) under Lieut.-Col. Rennie, both of the first brigade, brought up much needed reinforcements and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve.

"All through the following day and night these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the third brigade. An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." "He added, quite simply, "I wrote my own life off." But the line never wavered, when one man fell another took his place, and, with a final shout, the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves in the positions so recently gained. They had, however, the disappointment of finding that the guns had been blown up by the enemy, and later on the same night a most formidable concentration of artillery fire swept the wood as a tropical storm sweeps the leaves from a forest, made it impossible for them to hold the positions for which they had sacrificed so much.

"The fighting continued without intermission all through the night, and to those who observed the indi-

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

cations that the attack was being pushed with ever growing strength, it hardly seemed possible that Canadians fighting in positions so difficult to defend and so little the subject of deliberate character, could maintain their position for any length of time. At six a. m. Sunday it was apparent that the left was becoming more involved and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had not been broken or outflanked need not be insisted upon. They were not merely local.

"It was, therefore, decided, formidable as the attempt undoubtedly was to try and give relief by a counter attack upon the first line of the German trenches, now far, far advanced from those originally held by the French. This was carried out by the Ontario first and fourth battalions, of the first brigade, under Brigadier General Mercer, acting in combination with a British brigade. It is safe to say that the youngest private in the ranks as he set out for the advance, knew the task in front of him, and the youngest subaltern knew all that rested upon its success.

"It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play upon the advancing troops. They suffered terrible casualties. For a time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed ever closer and closer. The fourth Canadian battalion at one time came under a particular withering fire. For a moment not more, it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Birchall, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them, fell dead at the head of his battalion.

"With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for, indeed, they loved him) as if to avenge his death. The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight, by battalions whose names should live forever in the memory of soldiers, was carried to the first lines of German trenches. After a hand to hand struggle, the last German who was seen was bayoneted and the trench was won.

"The measure of this success may be taken, when it is pointed out that this trench represented the German advance at the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original lines of the allies and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved the day and the Canadians left. Up to the point where the assailant conquered or died, it succeeded and maintained during the most critical moments of attack on the allies lines. For the trench was not only taken, it was thereafter held against all comers, and in the teeth of every conceivable project, until the night of Sunday the 25th, when all that remained of the war-broken, but victorious battalions was relieved by fresh troops.

"It is necessary now to turn to the fortunes of the Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Turner, which, as we have seen, at five o'clock on Thursday was holding the Canadian left, and after the first attack, assuming the defensive on the new Canadian salient and at the same time sparing all the men it could to form an extemporaneous line. This brigade was also, at the first moment of the German offensive made the object of an attack by the discharge of poisonous gases. The discharge (Continued on Page 2)

NOTICE

The members of the Nanaimo Athletic Club and the Public are hereby notified that Mr. Russell K. Leighton has leased the Club's premises, furniture and apparatus for one year. All parties who wish to use the Club premises are requested to make arrangements with Mr. Leighton who will be entirely responsible.

C. MARTIN, President.
R. NAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE

All water consumers in the city and outside are hereby notified to have all taps and fixtures in connection with the city water system put in order so as to avoid leakage and thereby conserve the water supply.
City Hall, April 26th, 1915.

NOTICE

The Nanaimo Tennis Club. Owing to the lack of water necessary to complete the repairs to the courts it has been decided to postpone the opening day to Saturday, May 8th, by which time connection with the city water will be made. Intending members (playing and non-playing) will please communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.

W. A. YULIE, Secy.-Treas.
P. O. Box 254, Nanaimo, B. C.

A Large Double Page Picture of the 50th. Gordon Highlanders

Canadian (Scottish) 16th. Battalion,
Canadian Expeditionary Force

Appears in Sunday's Issue of

The Daily Colonist

This is an interesting picture as this regiment was recently engaged in the Battle of Ypres.

Order a copy of Sunday's Colonist from your Newsdealer.

On Sale Sunday in Nanaimo by F. J. Ellison, Palace of Sweets and in Lady-smith by H. Hughes.

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Vancouver to Nanaimo, daily at 3 p.m.

S. S. Charmer

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Geo. Brown, W. McGillivray, Wharf Agent O. T. A.
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LAND REGISTRY ACT.

Re lots 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, Block 3, being part of Section 36, Block 5, North Range 2, West, in the District of New Westminster. Title Number 306F, issued in the name of James Cain, has been filed in this office.

Notice is hereby given that I shall at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New Westminster, issue a duplicate of the said certificate, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

N. GWYN,
District Registrar of Titles,
Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B. C., 11th March, 1915.
M26-A26.

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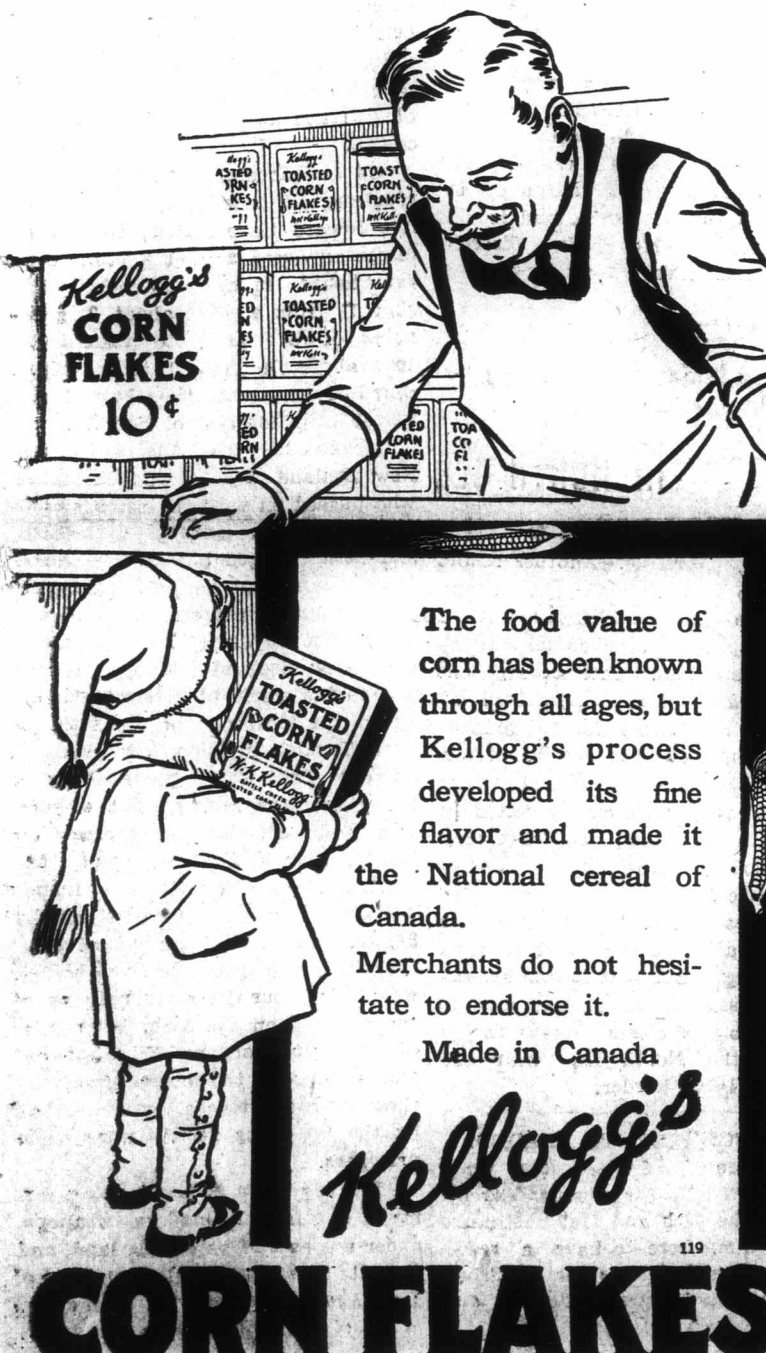
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