

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 34.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on June 1st, 1914, Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down.				Trains Inward Read Up.			
Daily Except Sunday.				Daily Except Sunday.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	11.30	10.15	2.45
6.15	4.42	8.30	" Hunter River	"	10.30	9.16	1.15
7.10	5.21	9.02	" Emerald Jct.	"	9.50	8.45	12.20
7.55	5.56	9.27	" Kensington	"	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30	6.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside	Dep.	9.00	7.50	11.00
				A.M.			
	8.00	12.10	Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.15	
	8.58	1.29	" Port Hill	"	7.48	3.46	
	9.47	3.00	" O'Leary	"	7.04	2.30	
	11.00	5.00	Ar. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.20	
				A.M.			
	8.55	7.10	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Ar.	7.00	8.45	
	9.30	8.00	Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep.	6.00	8.10	
				A.M.			
Daily Ex. Sun.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	8.05	5.40	6.45
4.10	8.35	"	" Mt. Stewart	"	7.05	4.10	5.15
4.36	9.12	"	" Cardigan	"	6.33	3.20	4.36
4.57	9.41	"	" St. Peter's	"	6.11	2.51	4.05
6.00	11.10	Ar.	" Souris	Dep.	5.10	1.25	2.35
				A.M.			
Sat. Only	7.10	12.40	Ar. Elmira	Dep.	4.00		1.00
				A.M.			
Sat. Only	Dly. Ex.	Dly. Ex.	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	6.55	3.50	4.10
Sat. & Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	" Mt. Stewart	"	6.06	2.43	3.03
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	" Cardigan	"	5.44	2.15	2.35
5.15	4.15	8.40	" Montague	"	5.10	1.25	1.45
6.04	5.04	9.50	Ar. Georgetown	Dep.			
6.25	5.25	10.20	"	"			
7.00	6.00	11.00	"	"			
				A.M.			
Daily Except Sunday.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	5.35	9.45	
Sat. & Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	" Vernon River	"	4.01	8.31	
8.15	3.10	3.10	Ar. Murray Harbor	Dep.	2.00	7.00	
9.50	4.25	4.25	"	"			
11.45	5.55	5.55	"	"			

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We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men. These are shown in gun metal, patent, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

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Letter Heads

The Papacy

The Papacy is at once the most ancient, the most powerful, and yet the most democratic of existing institutions. Many of the Popes have come from the most aristocratic families, but many others have come from the humblest.

St. Peter, the first Pope was a fisherman. Adrian IV. (1154) had as his father an obscure man, without fortune. Working in the fields in his youth, he was obliged to beg during periods of unemployment. Urban IV. (1261) was a son of a cobbler. Nicholas IV. (1287) who was general of the Franciscans before becoming Pope, was also of humble birth. Benedict IX. (1058), general of the Dominicans, was the son of a washwoman. John XXII. (1316) was of origin so humble that it is a moot question with historians whether his father was an innkeeper, a shoemaker, or a second-hand clothier.

Benedict XII. (1334) was the son of a baker. Alexander V. (1409) in his childhood had to beg for a living. Sixtus IV. (1471) was the son of a fisherman and was himself a fisherman until he was admitted to the Franciscan monastery. Adrian VI. (1522) for many years was a shepherd. His parents were so poor that he was able to continue his studies only by means of a scholarship established at London for the worthy poor. Sixtus V. (1585) a son of a husbandman, was a keeper of flocks until he put on the habit of St. Francis. Urban VII. (1590) was the son of a ship carpenter.

Sex Problems

Today people are clamoring about physical standards in marriage, says Dr. James J. Walsh. This problem is easily solved by giving the examples of Athens and Sparta. In Sparta the cripples and weaklings were killed a few weeks after birth. As a result the armies of Sparta were the greatest fighting machines of the age and a great physical nation. Athens produced the finest intellectual race. Weaklings have given us the greatest of ideas and some of the most wonderful work ever accomplished by man was performed by cripples and persons who in their childhood were kept on earth only by the mother's love. They claim the person must be born right. Some of the greatest scientists, musicians and authors were weaklings.

Too much thought is being given to sex problems. The theaters, newspapers, novels, and women's clubs are occupying themselves. We wonder what the result will be. The knowledge of sex proves a suggestion to the young people. It is most dangerous to them. There will be an increase in awful proportion.

"There is a way of getting a better class of plays at the theaters, by refusing to attend the bad ones. You can be sure of the theaters. Three-fourths of the attendants at theaters are ladies. If they will refuse to attend these sex plays, within two weeks there will be no more of them. The ugly sex problem plays will be no more if the good women will stay away. We may have good newspapers by refusing to accept the bad ones.

"The child should not receive the knowledge of sex. They must be taught to deny and build up character. They do not want more knowledge of sex problems and suggestions but discipline. This is a new superstition among a certain class of people of the day, to teach them more about sin and they will be better. What we need now is discipline and self-denial among the young men and women. Strikes in the schools prove that discipline has been broken down by some social evil.

"The old generations were not too ignorant about the minds and bodies to look at and solve the problems in the proper way. We must encourage self-denial

Our Slav Millions

This is such a big country, and the work to be done in it is so abundant, that its busy inhabitants hardly ever take the trouble to ask one another who they are. Possibly, if one should happen upon a number of unfamiliar-looking men working at rock-blasting, or at loading coal barges—in Ireland, for instance—and if inquiries about them were answered in some queer, unutterable speech, the phenomenon would be remarked upon. One would think it worth while to ask an explanation of the constabulary or the local clergy. Here it is otherwise. It is a matter of course to see long names ending in ski and vitch in large letters over doors of shops in New York, and the observer's only reflection is on the difficulty of pronouncing them.

We live in the world's melting-pot, and in the last two weeks that fact has been brought home to us by crowds gathered in front of offices where flags and armorial designs of many patterns are displayed. These crowds are part of the as yet unfused metal of future America. At present they own allegiance to various European Powers, and have been endeavoring to pay their duties by returning as reservists to serve in the ranks of the respective countries from which they came. One very large contingent is that which the daily papers always describe as "Hungarian," but the names have a curiously un-Hungarian look for the most part. Haan and Paschkevitch are quite common. Even the names terminating in ski and vitch may be conventionally and officially Hungarian, for all we know. However, ski and vitch are not Magyar, but Slav suffixes.

In the lineup of the nations for the present war in Europe all is Hungarian that comes from Hungary. The four Serb conscripts, said to have been shot last week in Hungary for refusing to bear arms in a war against Serbia, would have been catalogued as Hungarians if they had presented themselves at Ellis Island as immigrants from Hungary in Hoboken or Pittsburg, they would have been classed as "Hunkie," which is a popular variant of "Hun." As a matter of fact a large part of the population of Hungary is Slav—either Slovak or Slovene—and it must be galling to Magyar pride to have the despised Slavs called in this country by a name which properly belongs only to the Tartar dominant race. The Magyars have only themselves to thank, however, if the Slavs of Slavonia and Hungary have profited in America by the action which the Magyars forced upon them at home. Apropos of this, Mr. Shipman, an excellent authority on all subjects of this kind, says: "In 1878 the active Magyarization of Hungary was undertaken. The doctrine was mooted that a native of the Kingdom of Hungary could not be a patriot unless he spoke, thought and felt as a Magyar. The poor Slovak tried his best to be a Magyar at home, and here the American naturally takes him for a Hun.

Considering that the beginning and mainspring of the present war is supposed to be the inevitable antagonism between Teutons, who glory in their compact power, and scattered Slavs, who envy such a power, it is rather startling to learn that in 1911 there were more than five and a half million Slavs in the United States. We might feel a certain nervousness about this vast population of one race, domiciled among us and not tending to assimilate with the older inhabitants, were it not that the Slavs have not yet fully realized their solidarity either here or in Europe. They are only beginning to realize it in Europe, and all this disturbance is the result. More than half of the Slavs in this country (3,000,000) are Poles, while the Russians (not Russian Jews, of course), scattered for them to do so. Sergius II,

throughout the United States, number 180,000. Both Poles and Russians are Slavs, but assuredly the day of Pan-Slavic solidarity, when every Pole shall be a brother to every Russian, is still far off. Again, the Poles in America must be subject to deep divisions among themselves, those from Galicia feeling something approaching affection for the Dual Monarchy, those from Russian Poland unanimously detesting the Muscovite. The only general principle of unity among the Poles is their Catholicism, as this is in the main the gulf which separates them from their Russian Fellow-Slavs. The Ruthenians, mostly Unitars, number about 100,000. The Croats, who number 280,000 in the United States, would be loyal to the House of Hapsburg if only from antipathy to the Servians. The immigration of Austro-Hungarian Serbs, which term includes Croats and Slovenes, has increased our population by 680,000, while the Servians from King Peter's dominions had contributed only 150,000 up to 1911. As for the now redoubtable Bulgarians, who seem to stand very much apart in sentiment and aspiration from the mass of their congeners, they began immigrating to America some five years ago, and have already reached the number of between 80,000 and 90,000.

All these combined make a vast Slavic population, set down amongst people with whom they are supposed to differ so acutely that the outcome is the present European war. The fact is interesting, if not significant—Ewan Macpherson, in America.

Jesuit General Dead

The Very Rev. Francis X. Wernz, Father General of the Society of Jesus, died in Rome on Thursday morning of diabetes. His death was rather unexpected and followed closely that of Pope Pius X, of whom he had been an intimate friend for years. One of the last official acts of the late Pope was to send the Apostolic Benediction to the dying Jesuit.

Father Wernz was the first German Jesuit to be elected to the head of the Society of Jesus. He was born in Rottwell, Wurtemberg, Germany, on December 4, 1842. At the age of fifteen he became a member of the Society of Jesus. He made his theological studies at Maria Laach and was ordained to the priesthood at the conclusion of a brilliant scholasticate in 1875.

His career as a Jesuit earned for him world-wide recognition. He became known as an authority on Canon Law and his works were widely read. His fame was principally among the clergy. During his career as a Jesuit, Father Wernz filled several positions of importance prior to his election as Father General. In 1888 he became professor of Canon Law at the Gregorian University in Rome. Twenty-one years later he was chosen president of the University. He was consultant for the Sacred Congregations of the Council, of the Holy Office, of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Index. His work, "Jus Decretalium," and particularly the fourth volume of the work, treating of marriage, gained him great distinction. He was elected Father General of the Order on September 8, 1906, in succession to Father Martin.

Why Popes Change Names

Everyone knows that as soon as a Cardinal becomes Pope he is no longer known by his own name, but takes a new one. This custom originated in the ninth century out of reverence for St. Peter and is now a law of the Church. It had its origin in 884, when Peter di Porca became Pope of Rome. He held that it would be presumptuous to style himself Peter II, so he adopted the name of Sergius II. Before that time many Popes had changed their names, but it was not obligatory for them to do so. Sergius II,

WAS BOTHERED WITH BILIOUSNESS AND SOUR STOMACH FOR 20 YEARS

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not only established a precedent in this direction, but he set an example which all Pontiffs have followed, in that none of them has ever retained or assumed the name of Peter.

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.

Efforts are always successful. It is a greater thing to try without succeeding than to succeed without trying—Walsham How.

The poet and the editor were playing tennis and the latter got beaten. Said the poet: "You serve well, old man, but you cannot return." "Can't I?" responded the editor. "Send me a poem, and see!" Answers!

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

Husband—Come along! Keeping me here standing like a fool!
Wife—Do be reasonable dear. Can I really help the way you stand?—London Mail.

Uncle Ezra—How did your automobile accident happen?
Uncle Eben—Well, you see, there's one thing you keep your eye on, and another one you keep your foot on, and another one you keep your hand on, and I guess I got my anatomy in the wrong places.—Judge.

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

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.—Henry Taylor.

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It pays to be honest, but sometimes pay day is late in showing up.

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YOUR KIDNEYS MUST BE WRONG
Many women work day after day with an excruciating pain in the back, and really do not know that the kidneys are the source of this pain. When the back starts to ache you may be sure that the kidneys are not working properly, and the only way possible to make a complete cure is to take "time by the forelock" and get rid of all these aches and pains by using that old and thorough tried remedy.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
Mrs. John Power, Pease Station, P. E. I., writes: "I suffered from back-ache for three years, and I tried all kinds of medicine but got no relief. I was so bad at times I would not be able to walk. A friend told me to try your Doan's Kidney Pills, so I got five boxes, and before I had three boxes used I was nearly well. I used the other two, and I can say your Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Had it not been for them I would be suffering yet."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Summer Goods

Hammocks Hammocks Hammocks

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Sand Pails and Shovels for the Kiddies, NEWEST BOOKS, LATEST and BEST NOVELS, JULY MAGAZINES, Latest NEWSPAPERS, TENNIS GOODS, RACKQUETS, TENNIS BALLS, BASE BALL GOODS. A big stock of BASE BALLS from 5 cents each up to \$1.25 each. Souvenirs of every Description.

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Charlottetown.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1914.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
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JAMES MCISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Pope Benedict XV.

The conclave of Cardinals, assembled at the Vatican Palace for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Pope Pius X. concluded their labors on Thursday 3rd inst. The conclave opened on Monday August 31st and on Thursday forenoon 3rd, chose his Eminence Cardinal Della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, as the new Pope. The newly elected Pope chose the title of Benedict XV.

The new supreme Pontiff was born near Genoa in 1854, and was ordained priest in 1878 after having completed his studies in the Capranican College and the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, Rome. In 1883 he accompanied Mgr. (afterwards Cardinal) Rampolla to Madrid as auditor of the Papal Nunciature, and with him he returned to Rome in 1887 to serve as subordinate to the great Sicilian on the nomination of the latter as Secretary of State. Mgr. Della Chiesa remained in the Cardinal's office until 1901, when Leo XIII. promoted him to the post of Substitute to the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Cipher.

On his appointment as Archbishop of Bologna in 1907 the Holy Father honored him by personally consecrating him in the Sistine Chapel.

In 1907 he was appointed Papal nuncio at Madrid in succession to Mgr. Rinaldini, but this appointment was cancelled three days later. This incident had occurred just before he was made Archbishop of Bologna. When Mgr. Della Chiesa was given this post it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combating modern religious ideas, Bologna being the headquarters of the National Democratic League, whose members advocated what is known as "Modernism" in religion.

It has been 174 years since the last Pope Benedict. On his election in the year 1740, Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. He died in 1758. It is an interesting fact that the new Pope was Archbishop of Bologna, while Pope Benedict XIV. was born in Bologna.

There are 66 Cardinals, 46 of whom were appointed by the late Pius X., and, strange to say, just that number had passed away during the pontificate of the dead Pope. Three of the deaths were Cardinals elevated by Pius X. Of the college at the present time 34 are of Italian birth or nationality, six are French, five are Spanish, three represent America, England, Austria and Hungary, two are German, and a like number Portuguese, Ireland, Brazil, Holland, Belgium and Canada have one apiece. Cardinal Falconio, rated as Italian in this group, is an American citizen, so that there are in reality 33 Italian and 33 of other nations.

Prince Chigi-Albani, one of the assistants to the throne in the Pope's household, was notified at a quarter past eleven that Cardinal Della Chiesa had been elected Pope. At twenty minutes past eleven Monsignor Misciatelli, sub-prefect of the Sacred Palace and governor of the conclave, received a communication from the new Pope asking that the grating of the Basilica of St. Peter be opened because he

purposed in a short time to issue his proclamation.

At this same hour, eleven twenty, the master of ceremonies appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's and spread out the red carpet. The crowd below which had been waiting for hours in the square in the expectation of an announcement as to the outcome of the deliberations of the Sacred College, understood that a selection had been reached. The people applauded vigorously. Cardinal Della Volpe appeared on the balcony with Mgr. Capotosti, bearing the Pope's cross on his right, and pronounced the ritual announcing the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa. To this he added that the new Pope had chosen the name of Benedict XV. Again the crowd of several thousand persons cheered, and at once began to make their way into the Basilica, to receive the Benediction of the new pontiff.

At fifteen minutes before twelve the new Pope appeared on an inner balcony of St. Peter's, clad in his pontifical robes, and imparted his benediction to the assembled multitude. Pope Benedict is sixty years of age and in the ordinary course of events may look forward to a reign of twenty years or so. Let us hope and pray that his pontificate may be long and glorious.

The coronation of his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff took place on Sunday in the Sistine Chapel. The ceremony was imposing. The Sistine Chapel was used for the occasion in order to avoid pomp during the war that is in progress. The entire pontifical court, many of the Roman aristocracy, and the family of the pontiff were present. The scene with the Pope seated in the Sedia Gestatoria preceded by the bearers of the Triple Crown, and flanked by the bearers of the celebrated feather fans and sixty cardinals in their full vestments, was a striking one. When the ceremony ended the Pope was received with loud acclaim by those present.

About Prices

A statement indicating how a month of war has affected prices was issued on the 4th by the Department of Labor Ottawa. Since the outbreak of the war the department has been keeping closely in touch with retail prices in every locality having ten thousand inhabitants or over. As a result of these observations the index number of wholesale prices based on two hundred and seventy-two articles moved up from 135.5 in July to 137.7 in the closing week of August. It is pointed out that though great this increase is by no means unprecedented. Variations of from two to three points within a few weeks have happened on a number of occasions in the past. The most notable instance of the kind occurred at the close of 1911 when the department index number jumped four points in a single month. During the business boom of the fall of 1912 the number went up over two points for a couple of months in succession.

The most important price advances during August have been in flour, sugar, bread, oatmeal, meal grains, hog products, liquors, tobaccos, and chemicals. The advances are for the most part directly traceable to war conditions.

In practically every city flour has gone up from 2-5 to 3-5 of a cent per pound. The increase in the price of wheat by about 20 cents per bushel is, of course, the fundamental reason for the increased price of flour and a consequent increase in the price of bread. Sugar has gone up from one to two cents per pound. The rise is due to the tariff increase, the expected loss of the European crop which supplies

about half the world's demand and the advent of England as a purchaser of raw sugar from the West Indies. The rise in tea is general throughout Canada averaging about five cents per pound, following the rise in exchanges and the temporary British embargo on exports.

The rise in meat products has been chiefly noticeable in packed goods, bacon, hams, etc. This rise is attributed largely to the demand present or prospective for army supplies.

The destruction of the British cruiser Pathfinder, as recorded elsewhere in this paper, is another evidence of the honor and bravery that characterize the conduct of those operating the German navy. Strewing the high seas with floating mines, and thus jeopardizing the shipping of the whole world is a most murderous act, unworthy of even most uncultivated barbarians.

President Wilson personally addressed Congress in joint session on Friday last urging legislation to raise \$100,000,000 this year in addition to the revenue through internal taxes to meet a treasury deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe. The President told Congress he discharged this duty, which he wished with all his heart he might have been spared, but which he performed without hesitation or apology, because of his disinclination under present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States. Congress listened attentively to the address. Immediately upon its conclusion legislative machinery was set in motion to carry its recommendations into effect. A bill will be introduced as soon as possible.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"On our left wing as a result of the turning movement of the German army, and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, our troops retired toward the south and southwest. In the region of Bethel our forces have arrested the enemy momentarily. In the center and on the right situation remains unchanged."

"An American committee, organized by the American ambassador, and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony, asked the minister of war for proofs that bombs were dropped on Paris from a German machine. The minister of war presented proof, which decided the ambassador to cable to his government a report of the war methods, which are not only contrary to humanity, but in violation of the convention of the Hague, signed by Germany itself. The committee has decided to ask the United States government, while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the German government."

"A squadron of armored aeroplanes has been organized to give chase to the German aeroplanes which have been flying over Paris."

London, Sept. 1 (7 p. m.)—A despatch from Bucharest, which reached the Central News at London by way of Rome, says the Roumanian general staff considers that the battle on the Austro-Russian frontier will be decisive. They believe that the defeat of the Austrians would be followed by a general insurrection and that therefore whatever may be the sacrifice, the Austrians will not fall back. They are now making a strong effort, and are re-calling even the troops engaged against France and Serbia.

London, Aug. 1. (9.45 p. m.)—Travellers arriving at Paris from Florence, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, say that the English, French and Russian pavilions at the printing exhibition at Leipzig have been burned. The pavilions contain marvelous art collections. Those who brought this report alleged that no assistance was given by the city to stop the fire. Bulletin—London, Sept. 1 (9.55

p. m.)—Lt. Archer Windsor-Clive of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Plymouth, died today of wounds received at Mons.

London, Sept. 1 (8.10 p. m.)—A despatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says that the twelfth German casualty list in East Prussia gives the losses of the Forty-third Infantry from Koenigsberg as about 800. The other German regiments engaged, notably the Sixty-Fifth Landwehr, from Coblenz and the Fusiliers from Rostock and Wisnar, lost several hundred men each.

Japan has lauded thousands of troops at the Chinese port of LungKow, 100 miles north of Tsing Tau, and the German legation at Peking has protested to the Chinese foreign office against this alleged infringement of China's neutrality.

The United States cruiser Tennessee is to be utilized for the transportation of Americans from Havre to England.

Grimsby, England, Sept. 2.—A trawler was blown up by a mine in the North Sea today and seven of her men are missing. Endeavoring to escape one mine it struck another.

Paris, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Ostend says the Independence Beige of Brussels is authority for the statement that the Germans are fortifying the environs of Brussels and that the garrisons have been transformed into redoubts.

The same journal, according to the Havas Agency, says the Germans have given the English in Brussels twenty-four hours in which to leave the city and that the English have protested to the American minister.

London, Sept. 3.—The official press bureau has issued the following:

"Continuous fighting has been in progress all along almost the whole line of battle. The British cavalry engaged with distinction the cavalry of the enemy, and brushed them back and captured ten guns."

"The French army has continued the offensive, and gained ground in the Lorraine district. In other regions of the war the Russian army is investing Koenigsberg. The Russian victory, which is complete at Lemberg, has already been announced."

The seat of French government is to be removed from Paris to Bordeaux, which lies 358 miles south southwest of Paris.

The proclamation announcing this action refers to it as a temporary arrangement.

Regarding the progress of the battle which the Germans are waging on French and Belgian soil, both the French and British officials are practically keeping silence. Troop movements are meagerly reported, and it is impossible to determine how the tide of battle is flowing.

Direct advices from the Russian capital give the official report of a battle lasting seven days, between the Russians and Austrians around Lemberg, capital of Galicia, in which the Russians were successful, forcing the Austrians to retreat and seizing heavily fortified positions. The Russians captured 150 guns, and the Austrians are said to have suffered enormous losses. In this battle three full Austrian army corps and parts of two others were engaged.

Aviators have pursued a German aeroplane over Paris. There was an exchange of shots in the air, but the Germans succeeded in getting away.

Russia admits a serious defeat in East Prussia at the hands of the Germans. In this battle two Russian army corps were badly cut up and three generals and a number of staff officers were killed.

An official report from Paris says that a German cavalry corps marching towards the forest of Compiègne engaged the British, and that the British captured ten guns.

Paris, Sept. 2. (11.20 p. m.)—A fight in the air took place this evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered over the capital, and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them.

Meantime machine guns mounted on public buildings, and rifles, kept up a constant fire. By this means one of the German machines became separated from the others, and the French aviators flew swiftly in its direction. The German opened fire to which the Frenchman replied vigorously.

The engagement seemed to turn the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily to a higher level and, holding this

position was saved from further attack. He finally appeared in a northwest direction over Fort Romainville, after a vain pursuit. The other German aeroplanes also escaped the fire of the guns and after circling about for a considerable time disappeared from view.

As the line around Paris tightened, and the German forces drew closer to the French capital, the official statements to the press grow briefer, and are more and more lacking in details.

So far as the public is concerned little is actually known as to how the armies in the fields are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character, as for instance, the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since Wednesday, and that the situation in the north-east has not changed.

The two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French capital, and they appear to mark the points nearest to Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

With the removal of the government to Bordeaux, all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans, in addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols, to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are flying in the neighborhood of Paris, and others are kept in readiness with guns, to attack any of the invaders.

The attitude of Turkey is still awaited with anxiety, and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) despatch says are in mobilizing on the Persian boundary, but slowly.

Another list of British casualties is officially reported at London. It comprises casualties numbering 5,223 of whom 470 were killed and wounded, and 4,758 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

London, Sept. 3.—(Delayed) The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following despatch:

"I have just returned from Compiègne. The English have left town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this (Monday) morning. The Germans were expected here hourly."

"One important section of the battle which drove back the allies left was fought at Bapaume on Thursday and Friday. On Friday morning the Germans brought up many machine guns in a dense fog, and in a six-hour engagement, the French suffered severely. A British force unexpectedly arrived and occupied the French position and allowed the French to retire. Then, though hard pressed, the British continued to fight a magnificent rear-guard action."

Paris, Sept. 3.—Paris was disappointed today. No German aeroplane flew over the city. Several French machines patrolled the sky, ready to engage the enemy.

Many of the people of Paris have been astonished that the French aviators have not given chase to hostile machines flying over the city. It is explained, however, that only a plunging fire is effective against aeroplanes, and that over a city a machine gun attack would be more risk to lives from bullets than the mark than are engaged by bombs.

The plan now is for the French machines, which are on patrol duty, to pursue the German aviators into the open country, and have the argument out there.

London, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Amiens, France to the Daily Mail dated Tuesday, September 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days fighting.

Amiens is the capital of the Department of Somme. It is seventy miles directly north of Paris. It is a manufacturing city and has a population of 90,000. It is on the line of the railroad to Boulogne and about fifty miles to the west of La Fere and other points in the Department of Aisne, where there has been fighting during the past few days between the allied armies and the Germans.

The despatch to the Daily Mail from Amiens adds that the success of the Germans at Morruil made the capture of Amiens certain. The entry was not contested. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance.

London, Sept. 3 (3.01 p. m.)—

"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent of the Times, "is too far advanced and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our centre is resting very well and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

Belfort, France, Sept. 3 (Via Paris, 3.53 p. m.)—A German aeroplane last night dropped several shells here. The missiles made much noise, but did no damage. The aviator, to avoid the fire of the Belfort forts, made a detour over Swiss territory. Also he came from the south instead of coming directly from Alsace, and it is declared here that this act apparently constitutes a violation of the neutrality of Switzerland.

Paris, Sept. 3 (8.15 p. m.)—Beginning tonight no person may leave or enter Paris between 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the day, but cannot leave without permits. Pedestrians are permitted to pass without challenge during certain times. Gardeners bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted access at half hour intervals during the night.

London, Sept. 4, a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Ostend says it is announced there that the Germans are bombarding Termonde (Dendermonde), a fortified town of Belgium, sixteen miles east of Ghent. The town has a population of about 10,000.

"In the period between August 17 and September 3 the Russian left wing advanced 220 versts (about 147 miles), fighting all the time. The bulk of the hostile forces entrenched in powerful positions at Kamenska and Galitch offered battle and were thoroughly defeated in a desperate contest."

"Between August 31 and Sept. 1, in one district of the upper course of the Guila Lipa alone, where the enemy's line was broken, the Austrians lost 12,000 men in killed or wounded."

"The retreat of the enemy after his defeat at Lemberg assumed the character of disorderly flight and panic, and the Russians took 200 guns, together with the baggage and tens of thousands of prisoners. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army is now no longer of any military value."

"On September 2, when the Russians were drawing up within cannon shot of Lemberg, the surrounding forts did not stop the advance."

"The same day Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured with enormous quantities of war materials. All the buildings in town were packed with Austrian wounded, who had been abandoned in the enemy's headlong flight."

"Besides the political and military importance of Lemberg as the centre of Galicia, its capture is very important from a strategic point of view, as it constitutes a great railway junction, commanding the lines leading to the rear of the Austrian army, which is now halted in line with Opole, Gamostie and Belz."

"The capture of Lemberg will enable the Russian army to push forward with still greater intensity."

London, Sept. 4.—The official information bureau has issued a statement saying:

"According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the neighborhood of the Kiel Canal."

Ostend, Belgium, Sept. 4, via London.—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin.

Paris, Sept. 4.—An official communication issued by the military government of Paris this afternoon says:

"The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh partial successes. The general situation is little changed."

London, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp reaching here by way of Ostend, says that it seems that the attempt of Germans to

(Continued on page three.)

THE GREAT Agricultural Exhibition OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES 1914—Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25—1914. Live Stock entries close 11th September. All other entries close 15th September. 3-DAYS HORSE RACING—3 Grand Attractions in front of the Grand Stand. Aeroplane flights on the three first days. Low rates on steamers and railways. For prize list and other information write the Secretary. FRANK R. HEARTZ, C. R. SMALLWOOD, President, Ch'town. Sec'y, Treas., Ch'town. Sept. 2, 1914.—31

St. Lawrence Silver Black Fox Co. LIMITED. Highest Grade "Class A" Foxes. Low Capitalization which ensures big dividends. For Prospectus and further information write W. MORAN, Secretary. May 27th, 1914—1f.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco. Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best. Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345. Fraser & McQuaid Barristers & Attorneys—Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. MONEY TO LOAN. June 15, 1910—1f.

Progress of the War

Continued from page two. envelop the left wing. Allies have been frustrated, force of cavalry advanced. Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery."

The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advanced movement of the Germans right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin. A big force of German troops was advancing on Compeigne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allied wing was frustrated."

New York, Sept. 6.—The troops to the number of 10,000 have passed through England and are now at the rear of the German army in France, according to Vance Thompson, an American writer, who is here today on the Red Star Koonland, which sailed Liverpool Aug. 28.

Passengers on several steamers from England recently reported a movement of Russian troops through the British to the continent.

A despatch from St. John's Newfoundland, says: "The Allan liner Pomorie here from Liverpool and other passengers tell the story about Russian troops brought to England as Mautrotania's passengers recently at New York last week."

The allied armies defending roads to Paris have again come into contact with German troops on banks of the Grand Morin, which runs east-west, somewhat south of the town line.

An official statement, issued by the French office, says that Allies advanced troops came into contact with German forces west of Compeigne, and seem to be covering on the Ourey, towards the south of the movement of the main body of the German right wing. Small engagements resulting in advantage to the French."

The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops assisting the French garrison said to be still resisting, German assault.

London, Sept. 7.—The cruiser Pathfinder of the British navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The commander, Captain Leake, was wounded. The Pathfinder is second British cruiser blown up by mines in the North Sea. She was 2,940 tons, and carried complement of 268 m. n. She was commissioned at Portsmouth October 1913 and attached to the eighth flotilla. The loss of life from the sinking of the cruiser Pathfinder is more costly than at first reported. It is officially stated that only 58 of a crew of 254 were saved.

London, Sept. 8th. Apart from the announcement that the man forces have fallen before the offensive attacks of allies on the line from Nanteuil Hardouin to Verdun, the interesting report is contained in a despatch to the London Evening News from Bologna in which French commander, General G. is given as authority for the statement that the allies have won victory at Percy Sur Oise, which the Imperial Guard, the Crown Prince of Germany is alleged to have been annihilated by a British force.

The British official bureau that the plans of the French commander-in-chief, General J. are being steadily carried out and that the allies have succeeded in forcing back in a north direction the German forces opposed to them."

Paris officially reports that allies have advanced their wing without energetic opposition.

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION. SEPT. 5 to 12 1914. SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. SPLENDID DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES. INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK. CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBIT. GREAT PROGRAM OF FREE ATTRACTIONS ON ALL LINES. CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES. H. A. PORTER, MANAGER.

Progress of the War.

Continued from page two.) envelop the left wing of the allies has been frustrated. A big force of cavalry advancing on Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.

New York, Sept. 6.—Russian troops to the number of 150,000 have passed through England and are now at the rear of the German army in France, according to Vance Thompson, an American writer, who arrived here today on the Red Star liner Kronland, which sailed from Liverpool Aug. 28.

A despatch from St. John's Newfoundland, says: "The Allan liner Pomeranian is here from Liverpool and officers and passengers tell the same story about Russian troops being brought to England as the Mauretania's passengers recounted at New York last week.

The allied armies defending the roads to Paris have again come into contact with German right wing on banks of the River Grand Morin, which runs east and west, somewhat south of the Paris line.

An official statement, issued by the French office, says that the Allies advanced troops came into touch with German forces which seem to be covering on the River Oise, towards the southwest, the movement of the main body of the German right wing had a small engagement resulting in an advantage to the French.

The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops are assisting the French garrison, is said to be still resisting the German assault.

London, Sept. 7.—The light cruiser Pathfinder of the British navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The Commander, Captain Leake was wounded. The Pathfinder is the second British cruiser blown up by mines in the North Sea. She was commissioned at Portsmouth in October 1913 and attached to the eight flotilla. The loss of life by the sinking of the cruiser Pathfinder is more costly than was at first reported. It is now officially stated that only 53 out of a crew of 254 were saved.

London Sept. 8th. Apart from the announcement that the German forces have fallen back before the offensive attacks of the allies on the line from Nantouil Le Hardouin to Verdun, the most interesting report is contained in a despatch to the London Evening News from Bologna in which the French commander, General Pau, is given as authority for the statement that the allies have won a victory at Percy Sur Oise, in which the Imperial Guard, under the Crown Prince of Germany, is alleged to have been annihilated by a British force.

The British official bureau says that the plans of the French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, are being steadily carried out, and that the allies have succeeded in forcing back in a northeast direction the German forces opposed to them.

Paris officially reports that the allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition

by the Germans and that several engagements on the Oise river have favored the French and British.

A Fair Field.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, talked over with President Wilson today, in general terms, American neutrality in the European war. The Ambassador expressed the hope and desire of his government that none of the numerous questions of neutrality, which might arise should effect friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

It was learned that the British diplomat felt confident that the American government would enforce neutrality impartially and in accordance with the most advanced thought on the duty of neutrals. He is understood to have explained that Britain desired only a fair field and no favor.

The ambassador referred in a general way to the position of the British government on the proposed purchase of foreign ships for the rebuilding of an American merchant marine. While not disputing the right of the United States to purchase as many ships from one belligerent nation as she chooses, Great Britain would not be pleased if a great number of vessels were bought from German owners, a condition that might give Germany a big supply of money. The answer of the American government to this idea, is that when the time for purchasing ships arrives nothing of an unnatural nature will be done, and as equitable an arrangement as possible will be sought.

Belgium Not Crushed

London, Sept. 1 (6.55 p. m.)—At the reception by King George at Buckingham Palace today of the Belgian Mission which is on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone, an address to the King was read, setting forth some of the happenings in the present campaign, and thanking the King for Great Britain's aid. In part, the address was as follows:

"Belgium, having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honor and the peril of war, did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guarantors of her neutrality. In this critical situation it is for our country an inestimable tower of strength to see coming resolute and immediate intervention by great and powerful England.

"Commissioned by His Majesty the King of the Belgians with a mission to the President of United States, we considered it to be our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British Empire to convey to Your Majesty a respectful and ardent expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

The address referred to King George's message to King Albert, and the co-operation of the British land and sea forces.

"This," continued the address "brought renewed gratitude, and strengthened still further the determination of the Belgian nation forced to go to war for the protection of her institutions and her hearths, to defend her rights. In this resistance Belgium was desirous of bringing to bear the care which is imposed on each nation by international convention and conscience.

"Our adversary, after invading our territory, has decimated the civil population, massacred women and children, carried into captivity inoffensive peasants, put to death the wounded, destroyed undefended towns, and burned churches, historical monuments, and the famous library of the University of Louvain. All these facts have been established by authenticated documents, each of which we shall submit to the government of Your Majesty.

"Despite all this suffering in Belgium, which has been made the personification of outraged right, the country is resolute in fulfilling to the utmost her duties towards Europe. Whatever may happen, she must defend her existence, her honor and her liberty."

King George replied that Great Britain would support Belgium, and that he was grateful for the gallant Belgian resistance. He added that he was shocked at

the reports of German brutality. King Albert bade us tell all the world that Belgium is not crushed and never will be crushed. Such a spirit as we have can never be downed. We will fight on and on and success finally will crown the efforts of the allies."

Such was the message that Carton De Wiart, the Belgian minister of justice, head of the Belgian Mission, delivered to the representatives of the press following the visit of the mission to King George and Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister. M. De Wiart reviewed the charges against Germany in detail, laying great stress on the fact that the Germans had violated the neutrality of Belgium in entering that country and cited alleged specific outrages on the part of the Germans, giving dates and places and names of persons said to have been killed.

"I have a statement," said M. De Wiart, "from a reliable man who visited Louvain, August 30, which says that the Germans were still burning buildings that day and scattering straw so that every house standing would be destroyed. Drunken German soldiers were reeling through the streets with bottles of wine, and officers were drinking at tables set in the streets.

"Louvain looks like a second Pompeii. Only the town hall and the city station are left standing. The cathedral and the theatre have collapsed, as also have the library, with its rare old manuscripts. The university which had 2,500 students, is a total ruin.

"Aerschot, with 8,000 inhabitants, and Diest, and many other unfortified villages, suffered the same fate as Louvain. At Diest a mother and her daughter of twelve were shot to death and a young man was bound to a tree and burned alive and two men were buried alive with their heads downward."

International Trust

London, Sept. 3.—A leading financier, in an interview with the Montreal Gazette representative today, disclosed the general outline of a scheme under discussion by the management of the principal joint stock banks, such private bankers as Rothschilds, Montagu, and Baring's leading financial and stock-broking houses, for restoring private credit and the confidence necessary for the re-opening of the stock exchange. This scheme has not yet been disclosed to any London newspapers.

It is generally felt that the financial remedies of the government, including the moratorium, effected relief for large firms only, and much requires to be done for smaller capitalists, unless many of the latter are to become bankrupt or at least be compelled to discharge employes in large numbers.

It is proposed to form an international trust, the members of which would include the leading financiers of Great Britain and America, with a minimum capital of \$150,000,000 in four and one-half per cent. bonds, for the purpose of purchasing listed home and foreign stocks at their last making-up prices.

It is thought that the effect will be to liberate many commercial houses and private investors from tight corners, restore credit to a normal basis, and make the re-opening of the stock exchange possible. If reopened now it would mean disaster to very many firms, especially those with foreign commitments, and lead to unwhole-some gambling over a wide area in sound, as well as in mere speculative securities.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th Oct. 1914, 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 Bealons Mills 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 Bealons Mills Collection and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 2nd Sept. 1914. Post Office Inspector's Office, Sept. 9th, 1914.—31

Local And Other Items

The first prize court held in England since the Crimean war sat in London on Friday last to deal with the disposal of twelve of the enemy's merchant ships captured by the British.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, Auxiliary of the diocese of Charlottetown, N. B. was here last week on a few days visit to his brother, his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

At the cheese board meeting in this city on Friday evening last 15 cents a pound was offered by Mr. Biffin; but was refused. It was decided to hold a special meeting of the board on Friday next 11th inst.

The Government of New Brunswick has offered the Imperial authorities 100,000 bushels of potatoes for the use of the army at the front. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

Word has reached Toronto of the death in battle of Lt. Bertram Denison, King's Own Yorkshire Regiment. He was son of Admiral John Denison and a nephew of Colonel George T. Denison of Toronto and 34 years of age.

One of the largest cargoes of wheat and flour to leave Philadelphia since the outbreak of the war in Europe was shipped on the British steamship Myra Fell on the 2nd inst. for Leith, Scotland. The vessel's cargo includes 1,092,000 pounds of flour and nearly 110,000 bushels of wheat.

CHEAP AUTUMN EXCURSIONS VIA PLANT LINE

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue re cheap excursions via the Plant line from Charlottetown to Boston. Autumn is a delightful time to visit Boston and all who should take advantage of the cheap rates via Plant line and enjoy a trip on the magnificent steamer "Evangeline."

The intelligence from the seat of war for the last day or two, meagre as it is, indicates that the Allies are doing well and that the Germans are losing some ground. It is generally thought that a big battle is going on concerning which little or no information has reached the public. Some important news may be made public in a day or two. Let us hope it will be favorable to the Allies.

A Commission appointed by the Belgian Government to investigate charges of German atrocities have reported in part as follows: "We found evidence of violation of laws of humanity in German atrocities committed at Vise, Onsmael, Aerschot, Louvain and the district of Malines. Germans shot inoffensive pedestrians, cyclists and peasants. They robbed the public treasury, commandeered food, burned and pillaged houses and towns on the excuse that the inhabitants fired first. They interned men in churches while women were outraged. They are deporting men to Germany to work in fields. The Belgians are compelled to serve against Russians captured as hostages. Men, women, and children were compelled to march before German troops showing the white flag in order to induce French troops to approach. Ten priests were shot."

A meeting of The Field Army Service committees for King's and Queens Counties was held in Charlottetown on Monday, when arrangements were made regarding the collecting of the oats to be forwarded for the use of the armies fighting against Germany. The King's County committee have arranged for a series of public meetings in different sections during next week at which addresses will be delivered explaining the meaning and scope of the work undertaken, and how it is to be carried on. The dates and places of meetings are as follows: viz.—Souris Monday, Sept. 14th, Elmira, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Montague, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Cardigan Wednesday, Sept. 16th, Dundas, Thursday, Sept. 17th, St. Peters Bay, Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Morrell, Friday, Sept. 18th, Murray Harbor South, Thursday, Sept. 17th, Murray Harbor North, Friday, Sept. 18th, Murray River, Wednesday, Sept. 16th, Georgetown Saturday, Sept. 19th. The Prince County committee held their meeting at Summerside same day.

The total debt of Canada on August 31st was \$332,061,933, according to financial statement of the government issued recently. This is an increase of \$31,311,038 over the same date last year and an increase of \$188,118 over July this year. The Dominion revenue for August, 1914, was \$14,196,107 and for the first five months of the present fiscal year \$60,378,118. In August, 1913 the revenue was \$14,547,853 and for five months of 1913 \$71,628,458. Customs is responsible for the entire decrease in Dominion revenue, but the decrease in August, 1914, is less than it has been for several months. Customs revenue in August, 1914, was \$8,245,148 and for five months \$36,261,796. In August, 1913, it was \$9,845,721 and for the five months \$71,628,457. The funded debt payable in London is \$324,472,079.

A London despatch of the 7th says: The official information Bureau announced that a German squadron sunk 15 fishing boats in the North Sea. They captured a quantity of fish and the fishermen were taken to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war. This goes to show how very brave German naval crews are when they have fishing boats to deal with. Why do they not come out from their hiding place and try conclusions with the British war ships? The ships of the German Navy were supposed to be built for real naval war fare, not for the mimic exercise of sinking fishing boats.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Hay, etc.

PLANT LINE

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 11TH.

Charlottetown to Boston and return \$13.00. Tickets good for return within 30 days from date of issue.

The new twin screw steamer "Evangeline" sails from Charlottetown for Boston every Friday at noon. For folders and full information apply to JAS. CARRAGHER, Agent, Charlottetown, Sept. 9, 1914.—tf

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Commencing Monday the 1st of June, the STEAMER NORTHUMBERLAND

Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., Daily (except Sunday) at 8:20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4:00 p. m. Connections made at Pictou for all points in Nova Scotia.

STEAMER EMPRESS Leaves Summerside for Point-du-Chene, N. B., Daily (except Sunday) about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point-du-Chene on return about 4:30 p. m., connecting with express trains for Charlottetown and Tignish. Connections made at Point-du-Chene for all points in Canada and the United States.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager, Charlottetown, June 10th, 1914.—tf

STEWART & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, etc

Offices in Deseray Block, Corner Queen and Crafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

W. S. STEWART, K. C. — A. A. CAMPBELL, Deputy Minister of the Interior, July 9, 1911.—y.

We Want Your WOOL. We will pay the highest price, cash or trade, offered by anybody in P. E. Island. Bring in any amount you like—nothing too large and nothing too small for us to handle. MOORE & McLEOD 119-121 Queen Street Charlottetown. May 27th, 1914.—tf.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. R. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

PLANT LINE LIME! Landing today per schooner John Millard, 400 Barrels St John Lime. Acadia Nut, Inverness Round, Sydney Run of Mine, Sydney Round. Fresh Mined, just received at G. Lyons & Co. Phone 111 June 10, 1914.—tf



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit. When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit. We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers. 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.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association

The following Stock are offered for Sale: 1 Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallion, Pure-Bred Ayrshire Heifers, 1 Holstein Bull Calf, 4 Shorthorn Bulls, 2 Bull Calves, 6 Leicester Rams, Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, 8 Pure Bred Ram Lambs, 2 Yearling Lamb, 1 Oxford Ram, 3 Berkshire Sows, 2 Yorkshire Boar Pigs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. 1 Ayrshire Bull, 2 Leicester Rams. For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept. 9th, 1914.

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION SEPT. 5th-12 1914. SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES. INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK. CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBIT. GREAT PROGRAM OF FREE ATTRACTIONS. CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES.

tion 5-1914 3 Stand te the FOOD, Ch'town e Co. liza- ures ctus nfor- N; ary. W st ld he on S Duffy Attorneys Charlottetown, P. E. I. LOAN.

The Dead Pontiff.

(Written for The Catholic Bulletin by James C. Nolan.)

God's silent Messenger, great Pontiff, sped, And called the deathless soul to Him; and now, An added majesty upon thy brow, Men bow their heads in grief that thou art dead.

When I Stand at the Judgement Seat.

After my years of labor, After my life of toil, Alas! I find but empty hands And a lamp devoid of oil; And my soul is filled with a terrible dread As it nears the judgement seat, Then Jesus, mercy, Christ, have mercy.

What Mother Says.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet, The traces of small muddy boots; And I see your fair tapestry glowing, And spotless with blossoms and fruits.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

And that your own household most truly In immaculate purity stands. And I know that my parlor is littered With many old treasures and toys; While your own is in daintiest order, Unharmful by the presence of boys!

A Brave Woman.

By Jacques Normand.

(Translated for The Ave Maria, by H. Twitchell.)

"The story? Do you want to hear it again, child?" The speaker was my Aunt Hermine, a frail little old lady, with a faint voice that seemed to come from a distance.

This was "the story": One evening about ten o'clock, Mme. Marchal and I were sitting before the fire, chatting. Mme. Bedouillet was doing as the hour was late. The wind blew violently, making the sparks dance upward from the blazing logs.

Suddenly we were started by a faint rap at the door. That you may understand our exact situation, I will mention that during the day a company of soldiers—about one hundred in all—had come to Abbaye for lodgings.

Flying Machines. A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, nor was Scott's Emulsion in summer. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Diseases.

was absent; Mme. Bedouillet was a widow, and I was an orphan. We had securely locked the door of our apartment, which was on the ground-floor between the road and the chapel.

The rap was soon repeated, louder this time. We looked at each other with eyes full of fear. We were tempted to feign deafness or sickness; but in those stirring days no one dared pretend. If we were to refuse hospitality to the Revolutionists, we should be considered as suspects, and the guillotine awaited such.

Mme. Marchal began to say her prayers. Mme. Bedouillet, roused by the rapping, sat helpless, trembling in every limb. I was young and it was my duty to open the door. I did so and saw outside a body of men wearing broad-rimmed hats making a black spot in the moonlit road.

I was about to close the door precipitately, when one of their number came forward, with outstretched hands and in pleading tones.

"Have pity on us, citizenship, and give us shelter for the night! We are worn out with fatigue and hunger. Have pity!"

"Who are you?" I asked. "Fugitives. Members of the Girondins. We are pursued by our enemies. Save us!"

"You poor fellows!" I replied, sympathetically. "I can not keep you. You must hurry away. The chapel is full of soldiers. If they were to see you, it would mean certain death to you all."

A moment of hesitation followed.—Then a pale, delicate young man, who was leaning upon a companion, faltered: "I can't go any further. March on, comrades, and leave me! I can only die."

But the Girondins were brave men, and they had no idea of abandoning one of their number.

"Is there no place where we can rest for two hours—just two short hours?" begged the leader. "No place but this room," I replied but the door at the end which you see leads into the chapel. The soldiers have no other way of getting out."

An expression of despair settled on the man's face. "Good-bye citizenship," he said. "The country is full of men hunting us. Pray that we may escape."

I was overcome with pity for the suffering men. In fact my pity quite overcame my prudence. I was seized with a sort of fever or exaltation, and as they were about to go, I said: "There is perhaps a means of saving you, but it is a very dangerous one."

All crowded forward to listen, and I could hear exclamations of dismay from the women behind me.

At the farther end of the chapel, over the altar, is a loft. Once there, you would be quite safe. But to get there—"I paused to collect myself, then continued: "You would have to walk along a narrow projection, a cornice bordering the high wall, directly above the heads of the sleepers. If one of them should wake and look up, you would be discovered."

"Who will show us the way?" asked the leader with fresh hope. "I will!" I replied, scarce knowing what I said.

I seemed to be inspired, to no longer belong to myself. To save these men was my only desire. They held a short consultation, then their leader said: "Thank you for your kindness, citizenship! We accept your offer."

I threw open the door, and they all tiptoed into the room. There were ten of them, and they certainly looked as if they were in need of help.

"These stairs lead up to the cornice," I said pointing to a staircase on one side of the room. "At the top there is a door. I will open it and will look down into the chapel. If everything is quiet, I will give you the signal to come up. You will follow me along the narrow ledge, until we reach the door into the loft. Once past that you can rest. The soldiers will leave early in the morning."

The Summer Complaint of Infants

IS CHOLERA INFANTUM

Many Children Die from this Trouble When They Could be Cured by the Use of DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

A remedy which will quickly offset the vomiting, purging, and the profuse diarrhoea, accompanying a case of this nature.

Mrs. George Henley, Rosgrove, Ont., writes:—"I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Cholera infantum. My little girl was so sick I did not think she could live, as we could not lift her up, for when we moved her, her bowels would move. I gave her 'Dr. Fowler's' and the first dose helped her, and one bottle cured her. I recommended it to my sister whose child was sick, and it cured her also. Then again I have told other friends about it, and they have found that it is a grand medicine to have in the house all the time."

There are many preparations on the market to-day, claiming to make the same cures as 'Dr. Fowler's,' but these are no-name, no-reputation, so-called 'strawberry' compounds are nothing more or less than rank imitations, and are liable to be a detriment to your health.

When you ask for 'Dr. Fowler's,' be sure you get it. Do not accept any other as these substitutes may be dangerous. See that our name is on the wrapper. Price, 35 cents. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"She tried to make a fool of me," said Sapp, "but couldn't do it." "Of course she couldn't," Tapp replied, nature had beat her it."—Boston Transcript.

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GENELEMEN—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of Lagrippe and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in case of Inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Many a young lady is celebrating the tenth anniversary of her twentieth birthday.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

The beggar on horseback has the sympathy of the man in the automobile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Forget-me-nots," answered Brown as he hurriedly left the room.

Mary Orington, 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."

Gobang—I wonder why so many men marry the wrong women.

Ukerdek—Guess it must be from habit.

Occasionally a girl marries man just to keep him from hanging around the house every evening.

And many a horse has been badly raced because money talked to the jockey.

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 a box 50c."

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SUFFERED FOR FOUR YEARS

From Heart Trouble and Nervous Prostration

Mrs. John Hewson, Caledonia, Ont., writes:—"I feel it my duty to let you know of the great benefit your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I suffered for four years with heart trouble and nervous prostration. I was so bad that I could not go upstairs without sitting down at the top before I could go to my room. I couldn't sleep nor lie on my left side, for it would seem as though my heart would stop. I thought my time had come. I was doctoring with the doctor, but didn't get any benefit. I was advised to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so I got two boxes, and after I had taken one box I began to feel better, and after I had taken two I could go up and down stairs without resting, so I took eight boxes, and I am enjoying good health again. I consider it a Godsend to have your pills in the house."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box or 2 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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20 Pieces unbleached Cotton, marked 6c. now 4 1-2 cents.

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100 Pairs men's Pants in nice patterns, offering at 20 p. c. below regular prices.

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A lot of ladies' all rubber coats to clear at a price \$4.00 for \$2.49.

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TRY OUR Home-Made Preserves! Made from home grown fruit. We have a large stock on hand. Sold in Bottles, Pails, and by the lb.

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If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales of it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

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