

The Herald

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The War Budget.

The budget speech delivered by Hon. Mr. White Canada's Finance Minister, in the House of Commons Ottawa on Thursday last, was doubtless the most momentous in the history of our country. Since the budget speech of last year, since the last tariff revision Canada has, in unison with the other component parts of the Empire, embarked on the costly business of war. Not only does the war demand largely increased expenditures from the Federal exchequer; but it renders very difficult the raising of revenue as, compared with conditions even a year ago. The decline of trade with the enemy countries, and the interruption and increased risk in ocean-traffic have greatly decreased the customs receipts. On the other hand the cessation of Canadian borrowing abroad has had its depressing effects on the purchasing power at home. All these conditions combined to render the task of Canada's Finance Minister no bed of roses. He must turn his attention to our own country and there look for the greater part of the increased revenue to finance the trying period through which we are passing. Hon. Mr. White has grappled with the task before him in a manly and courageous manner.

He estimates the total revenue for the fiscal year, ending with March next, at a \$130,000,000, or \$33,000,000 less than for the preceding year. Expenditures on current account would be about \$140,000,000. In regard to expenditures on current account, he noted that the policy of the government was to maintain, as far as possible, the program of public works which had already been undertaken before the war, but that no new works would be undertaken until the financial outlook became clearer. The total expenditure for the present fiscal year would be \$190,000,000. As against this there would be a revenue deficit of \$10,000,000, while the entire amount of \$50,000,000 for capital and special expenditure (other than war), would also have to be provided by borrowing. Mr. White noted that in the current account expenditure for the present year there was an item of \$2,500,000 for the relief of distress in the drought-stricken districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In addition the government was making provision for about seven and a half millions, or more to be expended in the purchase of seed-grain.

Dealing with the question of war expenditures he noted that in August last the Prime Minister had estimated the cost of mobilizing, equipping, transporting and maintaining Canada's First Expeditionary Force up to the end of the present fiscal year, would be \$90,000,000. The government, however, had enlarged the programme then contemplated. The First Expeditionary Force consisted of 33,000 men, fully armed and equipped, and today there were nearly 50,000 troops in active training throughout Canada, with their members being increased daily by enlistments. Altogether the special war expenditure from August until the end of the present fiscal year, said Mr. White, would probably reach \$50,000,000, or the whole of the appropriation made at the special war session. Taking all expenditures into consideration, the increase of Canada's debt for the

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—I am fortunate to live under the Union Jack. I am proud that I am a Canadian. With these inspiring words a German, the scion of a race that is endeavoring to destroy to the uttermost the Great British Empire, within whose realms he has made his home, rose in his place in the Commons today and moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. W. G. Weichel, the German Conservative member for North Waterloo was the young orator who made history by so doing. It was an epoch making speech. It told the Fatherland that the nation of the Kaiser had lost the sympathy of the German Canadian. Here are his own words: "German Canadians are proud of their history and their traditions, but they are not proud of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium nor of Louvain. German science is one thing; German militarism is another. This is a fight for liberty and future existence and for the eradication of militarism. 'Wherever the Union Jack floats liberty and justice prevails. There is no servitude under our flag. The die is cast. The empire must win.' The scene was one never to be forgotten. The galleries were crowded with a picked audience, picked because no one could get past the guards unless provided with a special ticket and the chamber itself was filled. All the ministers were in their places and General Hughes in his service uniform kept alive the reminder that war was with us.

The deep significance of Mr. Weichel's well weighed words stirred the house, and while the members were in no mood for wild cheering, yet generous applause greeted the young German from both sides. It is not often that Sir Robt. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the same time, perhaps less often still do Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. Wm. Pugsley exhibit the same sentiments on the same occasions, but they were all at one today when Mr. Weichel was making his historic speech. It is a fight for liberty, was his cry. "Canada and the Empire are in the right. This war was not desired by Great Britain. We are fighting in a just cause and there shall be no faltering. Once and for all we take issue with those who believed that might is right. German-Canadians are loyal to their King and Empire. I am not here to make an apology for German-Canadians. They cannot forget the land of their fathers, but they believe in British institutions. It was thrilling, this rare spectacle and men were touched to the core as they listened to his brave words.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The main estimates for the coming fiscal year, tabled in the commons last night, proved for a total appropriation of \$190,329,352, a decrease of \$17,769,320, as compared with the total amount voted in the both main and supplementary estimates still to come, this session's appropriations may equal those of last year, exclusive altogether of the \$100,000,000 voted for war. Of the main estimates tabled, \$146,287,277 are for consolidated fund account, a decrease of a little over ten millions, from last year. Capital account expenditures total \$44,042,075, a decrease of \$7,629,890. The principal increase in current account expenditure is for interest on the growing public debt. The increase on this head totals nearly \$9,000,000. On public works there is a decrease of a little over \$14,000,000. The Immigration Department has had its appropriation cut down by \$264,000; the Trade and Commerce Department by \$1,903,000; the Naval Service by \$105,000; the Fisheries by 150,000, and Militia and Defence by 5,828,000. This last decrease, however, is due mainly to the switching of the expenditures to the general war fund account. The chief items of capital expenditures on public works and railways and canals include \$8,128,250 for the inter-colonial Railway; \$1,938,925 for the Prince Edward Island Railway, and a total of \$9,459,000 to continue the works already underway at Esquimaux, Halifax, Port Arthur, Quebec, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and other harbors.

After pointing out that there should be no hesitation in borrowing the full amount of the \$100,000,000 for the war, the Finance Minister introduced his new taxation proposals. These are in the form of increased customs duties and special taxes elsewhere referred to. These special taxes will come into force at a date to be fixed in the Act, with the exception of the taxes on wines and champagnes, which become effective at once.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

and sweeping increase in the tariff, and the levying of a special tax. In the House of commons yesterday Finance Minister White delivered what will go down in history as the most important budget since Confederation. He announced an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. ad valorem in the general and intermediate schedules, and an increase of 5 per cent. ad valorem to the British preferential. The free list is practically wiped out. Every article heretofore free or dutiable is effected with half a dozen important exceptions. The special war revenue tax of one per cent annually upon the note circulation of banks to be computed and paid quarterly. One per cent on the gross income of trust and loan companies. One per cent on premiums received in Canada by all insurance and associations except life, fraternal and marine companies, payments to be made quarterly. The above charges are made retroactive and apply to all transactions made after January 1st, 1915.

From today the following taxes will be applied. One cent on each telegraph or cable message originating in Canada to be paid by the sender. Five cents on each ticket costing over one and not more than five dollars, and five cents for each additional five dollars or fraction of five dollars on all railway and steamboat tickets to points in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. For each sleeping car berth sold in Canada ten cents and for each part of car seat ticket, five cents. Upon steamship tickets to points other than in Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies or the United States a tax of one dollar on each ticket costing over ten dollars, three dollars on tickets costing over thirty dollars, and five dollars on tickets costing over sixty dollars.

The following stamp taxes are applied: Two cents on each cheque, deposit receipt and bill of exchange, express order, post office order and bill of lading, and upon each postal note a stamp tax of one cent. Each letter or post card mailed in Canada must carry a war tax stamp of one cent. Upon each package of proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery a stamp of one cent up to ten cents value, and one cent for each additional ten cent charges. Non-sparking wines ten cents a quart. Champagne and sparkling wines twenty-five cents a pint. From the foregoing a revenue of \$8,000,000 a year is expected.

The increased customs charges are not to be applied to silk cambrics, velvets, ribbons, embroideries, wheat, flour, tea, anthracite coal, Newfoundland fish, salt for curing fish, lines, twines, nets and hooks, reapers, mowers, binders, harvesters binder twines, nets and hooks, chins, sugar, tobacco, news print paper, newspaper presses, typesetters and casters. Squid for bait and nicotine sulphate are added to the free list. Annual revenue of \$28,000,000 is expected from the increased duties. The draw back privilege of 99 per cent on duty paid on raw materials imported into Canada and manufactured and imported in manufactured form, is continued.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—The political truce is ended. Hon. Wm. Pugsley took the first opportunity tonight not only to cast discredit upon the actions of the Government in strengthening the defenses of the Pacific Coast by the purchase of two submarines which had been built at Seattle for Chilean Government, but he did the more dangerous and intensely unpatriotic thing of telling the enemies of Canada and the British Empire that these submarines were useless for defence purposes. This horrible invitation to the enemy, this notice that the Pacific Coast was an easy mark for hostile ships aroused the house to anger and provoked replies from Hon. J. D. Hazen and Sir Robert Borden which will live long in the memory of the members. Mr. Hazen in particular made a notable speech. It was his greatest effort since he became a member of the Government. His voice sang as he laid bare the lie that Pugsley had told. There was not a word of truth in the base story not a shadow of excuse for the trumped-up yarn that these submarines were not capable of play-

ing an effective part in defending Canada's western coast. All thought of the uneasiness and fear that he might occasion was cast aside for the cold-blooded attempt to make a little political capital at the expense or loss of confidence in Canada's fighting forces. In all that he said there was not a word that had a vestige of truth. In sweet accents he offered to vote any sum necessary for the building of submarines in Canada and the hollowness of the offer was exposed by the Prime Minister who showed that when it was possible to vote money to build ships that would have been of immense service to the Empire today Pugsley and his party had said nay. There was an interruption by Dr. Clarke, and the Premier with a voice of thunder retorted that he would be guided by what the opposition members did. "If there is going to be a fight it will not be a one sided fight," was his challenge and the opposition subsided.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—That legislation to prevent cities from dumping raw sewage into navigable streams will probably be passed this session would appear from a discussion of the question by the House this afternoon. The bill introduced at two previous sessions by Mr. Geo. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, for the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters got its second reading, with an amendment added by its framer to give the government power to exclude certain waters from its operation. It was then sent to committee but as some opposition developed to longer delay in giving it effect, it was referred with the understanding that the committee should report to the House early in the session. Mr. Bradbury's bill prohibits the placing of any sewage or decomposing or harmful matter into any navigable stream, or stream flowing into navigable water, and fixes a penalty for municipalities, corporations or individuals who so offend. Mr. Bradbury explained that he had met certain objections to his former bill by inserting an amendment, empowering the government to remove any water from the operation of the act when it so desired. Statistics and evidence given before last year's commons showed that almost seventy-five per cent of typhoid and other such water-borne diseases could be prevented by legislation to prevent the pollution of drinking water. Hon. J. D. Hazen thought the bill should be referred to a committee until the report of the International Joint Commission, which had been considering the matter of pollution of boundary waters, had been received. He pointed out that drastic legislation against depositing sewage into navigable streams would cost the city of Montreal alone seven or eight million dollars and would work hardships in other cases. Sir Wilfrid Laurier approved the object of the bill, but thought that, as present drafted, it would work a hardship in unsettled districts, where every pioneer who built a saw-mill on a navigable water would be liable to "punishment" for pollution of such stream. He thought the bill should be drafted to give the government power to proclaim certain areas where the act would take effect, such as in the larger cities and towns. After some more discussion the bill was sent back to a committee for further consideration and amendment.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

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Tuesday Morning We Open For You The Annual Remnant Sale The Great Mid-Winter Bargain Event

Greater this year than ever—more variety—more in quantity and if such a thing is possible—better bargains than ever before. From every department of the largest and busiest store in Charlottetown come remnants and short ends and odd lots of Dress Goods, Silks, Print Cottons, White Cottons, Kimon, Flanneletes, Gingham, Laces, Embroideries, Muslins, Crepes, Voiles and Satens, Cretonnes and Curtain Muslins, Sheetings and Table Linens, Towellings, Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, and a great assortment of all kinds of desirable goods which there is not room to specify. Sale Commences at Nine o'clock. Come Early—Get Early Choices.

Tuesday Also Opens A Great Mill End Sale of Embroideries

- Swiss Embroideries worth 10c. and 12c. for..... 6c. Swiss Embroideries worth 15c. for..... 8c. Swiss Embroideries worth 20c. for..... 10c. Swiss Embroideries worth 30c. for..... 15c. Swiss Embroideries worth 40c. for..... 19c. LOT 1. Edgings, strappings, beadings and Insertions, all pretty designs, real Swiss, 6c. yd. LOT 2. Similar embroidery to Lot 1, but all wider and on rather better material, regular 8c. 15c. LOT 3. Embroideries of many sorts, six inches wide, insertions to match. Any of them worth 20c. for..... 10c. LOT 4. This lot is of embroidery edgings only no insertions. These all 9 in. wide, 24c. LOT 5. This lot of flouncings 10 and 12 inches, all on fine cambrics, splendid value, worth 15c. 30c. for..... Febry. 17th, 1915.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

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Progress of the

London, Feb. 8.—Russo-expected adoption of offensive operations in Poland, from Germans apparently withdrawing some force to the north and south, the most striking feature military situation on the continent. From German it is insisted that the capture of Warsaw, being pushed. But the claim several minor successes various points, and the German attack near climax several days ago, huge segment of the army is continuing its advance, but it is admitted that the Austrians gained some ground. point a severe snow storm to have aided them in an which Vienna states has in heavy losses to the forces in Dukla Pass. East Prussia there is little the Germans claiming the situation well in hand as the prevention of a Russian advance, with most severe fighting is on in France and Flanders the tion is without change sides are alert for the indication of activity on the of their opponents. The and French are undertaking advantage of every delay to throw in reinforced Army affairs came up for discussion in the British Commons today, and the Minister made the statement the British casualties from beginning of the war had a total of 104,000. This average of 4,000 men were killed, wounded and missing.

London, Feb. 9.—Germany threatened submarine blockade of the waters around the Isles and France, and the question of the use of neutral flag Merchant ships, belonging belligerents, continued to the public mind in England in the neutral countries. Mrs. Grace has already applied to the German government effect that she expects ships to be protected by regulations governing navigation on the high seas and coast effectively blockaded. Holland and the Scandinavian countries are seeking joint action. The Ad steamer Wilhelmina, with aboard for Hamburg, was at Falmouth. It was possible that she had been seized there by one of the patrol ships, as the British government had announced its intention of presenting her from going to Germany and of bringing the question of her seizure before a prize court. A despatch from Falmouth, however, says the captain of the Wilhelmina declared he had proof that part of his own fleet. Outside of these great international law, the interest lies in the fighting eastern zone, the operation the west having lapsed period of calm, with only small engagements on fronts, which can have effect on the campaign as a whole. In the east, on the other the Germans having been in their efforts to bring Russian lines before they have transferred many of their troops to East Prussia, the Russian offensive in this region. This offensive has been intended to be a real drive the Germans, as it threatened a wedge between T Interburg, and so, to the fortified position in the difficult country of the Lakes.

London, Feb. 10.—Under winter conditions the Austro-German army fighting another series of for possession of the Car Passes which will decide the Russian troops will be compelled to evacuate Galicia, as they have Bukovina. The Russian issued two official reports operations, according to they have thus far had better of the fighting right wing has at succeeded in crossing the tains, for it has been on a battle near Bart Svidnik, which on the side of the Carpathians

Progress of the War.

London, Feb. 8.—Russia's unexpected adoption of offensive operations in Poland, from which the Germans apparently have been withdrawing some forces both to the north and south, furnishes the most striking feature of the military situation on the European continent. From German sources it is insisted that the plans for the capture of Warsaw are still being pushed. But the Russians claim several minor successes at various points, and declare that the German attack reached its climax several days ago. Another huge segment of the Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firmer foothold in the Carpathians, but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained some ground. At one point a severe snow storm is said to have aided them in an action, which Vienna states has resulted in heavy losses to the Russian forces in Dukla Pass. From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand, so far as the prevention of a further Russian advance without, the most severe fighting is concerned. In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British and French are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw in reinforcements. Army affairs came up for discussion in the British House of Commons today, and the Prime Minister made the statement that the British casualties from the beginning of the war had reached a total of 104,000. This is an average of 4,000 men weekly, killed, wounded and missing.

London, Feb. 9.—Germany's threatened submarine blockade of the waters around the British Isles and France, and the question of the use of neutral flags by merchant ships belonging to belligerents, continue to occupy the public mind in England and in the neutral countries of Europe. Grace has already replied to the German memo to the effect that she expects Greek ships to be protected by the regulations governing navigation on the high seas and coasts not effectively blockaded, while Holland and the Scandinavian countries are taking steps for joint action. The American steamer Wilhelmina, with grain aboard, for Hamburg, has arrived at Falmouth. It was thought possible that she had been ordered there by one of the British patrol ships, as the British government had announced its intention of presenting her from proceeding to Germany and of submitting the question of her cargo to a prize court. A despatch from Falmouth, however, says that the captain of the Wilhelmina declared he had proceeded to that port of his own free will. Outside of these questions of international law, the chief interest lies in the fighting in the eastern zone, the operations in the west having lapsed into a period of calm, with only a few small engagements on narrow fronts, which can have little effect on the campaign as a whole. In the east, on the other hand, the Germans have been checked in their efforts to break the Russian lines before Warsaw, have transferred many of their troops to East Prussia, to meet the Russian offensive in that region. This offensive has commenced to be a real danger to the Germans, as it threatened to drive a wedge between Tilsit and Insterburg, and so, to turn the fortified position in the extremely difficult country of the Mazurian Lakes.

London, Feb. 10.—Under mid-winter conditions the Russian and Austro-German armies are fighting another series of battles for possession of the Carpathian Passes which will decide whether the Russian troops will commence another invasion of Hungary or be compelled to evacuate part of Galicia, as they have done in Bukovina. The Russians have issued two official reports of the operations, according to which they have thus far had all the better of the fighting. Their right wing has at any rate succeeded in crossing the mountains, for it has been engaged in a battle near Barfield and Svidnik, which on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians and on

the edge of the plains which swept down to Budapest. This army, too, threatens the rear of the Austro-Germans, who, having entered Lupkow Pass to the east, have suffered severe losses in a battle with another Russian force which was waiting for them there. The hardest fighting, however, has occurred on the Galician side of Tulkolka Pass, where on Sunday the Austro-Germans captured the heights in the region of Koziouwka, only to be driven from them after a bayonet fight, which the Russian report describes as being "without precedent in history". The battle is said by correspondents to have been terrific. The Germans brought up their best reinforcements to aid the Austrian army, and themselves led the attack. Backed by heavy artillery they assaulted the Russian position on the Heights of Koziouwka, but found themselves under an enfilading fire from the Russians on parallel hills and were cut off from the main German column. They were then attacked by the Russian infantry who drove them back at the point of the bayonet. Attack followed counter-attack until the Russians had regained their old positions, leaving the slopes, according to their report, "littered with bodies of the dead Germans."

London, Feb. 12.—The Official Information Bureau tonight issued the following statement:—Thirty-four naval aeroplanes raided Bruges, Zebrugge, Ostend and Blankenberghe, all in Belgium. Claude Graham White fell. He was rescued. The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—During the last twenty-four hours combined aeroplane and seaplane operations have been carried out by the naval wing in Bruges, Zebrugge, Blankenberghe and Ostend districts, with a view to preventing the development of submarine bases and establishments. Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes took part. Great damage is reported to have been done to Ostend railway station, which, according to present information, was probably burned to the ground. The railway station at Blankenberghe was damaged and the railway torn up in many places. Bombs were dropped on gun positions in Middelkerke and many other places, also on the power station and German mine-sweeping vessels at Zebrugge, but the damage done is unknown. During the attack the machines encountered heavy snow. No submarines were seen. Flight Commander Graham White fell into the sea off Nieuport and was rescued by a French vessel. Although exposed to heavy fire from rifles and anti-aircraft guns, etc., all the pilots are safe. Two machines and aeroplanes were under the command of Wing Commander Samson, assisted by Wing Commander Longmore and Squadron Commanders Porte, Courtenay and Hawthorne. Paris, Feb. 12.—A despatch to Havas Agency from Dunkirk says: "Thirty-four British aeroplanes left here last night to fly over Zebrugge and Ostend. A biplane fell into the sea in Suidcoote Canal, suffering damages. It was towed with its aviator into Dunkirk by British gunboats. The proposed German air raid over Dunkirk was defeated by British aviators."

London, Feb. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent telegraphs from Amsterdam: "From inquiries made at Ypres I have every reason to believe the German submarine U-2 which attacked the British steamer Laertes, suffered a mishap and is now at the bottom of the North Sea. She gave up the chase of the steamship when she was gaining and was last seen in a cloud of steam apparently in difficulties. Mulden, Netherlands, Feb. 11, via London.—The German submarine U-2 yesterday attempted to torpedo the British steamer Laertes, which arrived here to-day from Java. The vessel escaped by adroit manoeuvring and fast steaming. When attacked the steamer was flying the Dutch flag. The attack on the Laertes was made while the vessel was steaming between the Meuse lightship and Schouwen. The submarine fired several shells, which damaged the steamer's funnel, compass and upper deck. As this did not induce the captain to stop, the submarine

made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the steamship. The Laertes, when challenged by the submarine, was proceeding without showing her nationality. When asked to stop the vessel flew the Dutch flag, but this did not prevent the Germans according to the ship's officers, from firing on the steamer and attempting to sink her. The captain of the Laertes says he flew the Dutch flag in order to save the crew, which consisted of subjects of neutral states, including those of China and Norway. The Hague, Feb. 11, via London.—The Dutch authorities will make an inquiry into the attempt of the German submarine U-2 to torpedo the steamship Laertes, as it is suggested that the attempt was made inside Dutch territorial waters.

London, Feb. 12.—Aerial warfare was waged today on the largest scale in its history, and under adverse circumstances from the standpoint of the weather. British airmen, buffeted by banks of snow in the air, swept over cities of northern Belgium held by the Germans and dropped bombs on Ostend, Bruges and other places. Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes of the British navy took part in the operations, and all of them later returned safely to their base, without casualty to their drivers, although two of the machines were damaged. The raid was made in order to prevent the development of submarine bases and establishments which might further endanger British warships and merchantmen. Although no submarines were seen, the British Admiralty statement indicates that the raid had satisfactory results, for considerable damage is said to have been done to German gun positions, railway lines and railway stations. The Ostend station is reported to have been set on fire, and that at Blankenberghe to have been badly damaged. German mine sweepers at Zebrugge also came in for a hail of bombs, but the damage done to them has not been stated. At various points the airmen were received by the Germans with bring anti-aerial guns and rifles. None of the airmen are reported to have been wounded in these attacks. One of the machines, driven by Flight Commander Claude Graham White, among the most intrepid of the British flyers, fell into the sea while returning to its base after the raid was over, and the aviator had a narrow escape from drowning. Fortunately for him a cruiser was nearby, and picked him up, and then towed his aeroplane into port. Wing Commander Samson, who previously had made several notable visits to enemy territory in an aeroplane, was in chief command of the raiding aviators. He was assisted by Wing Commander Longmore and Squadron Commanders Courtenay, Porte and Rathorne. During the raid warships bombarded the German positions along the coast. London, Feb. 12.—The official information bureau tonight issued the following statement:—Thirty-four naval aeroplanes raided Bruges, Zebrugge, Ostend and Blankenberghe (all in Belgium). Claude Graham White fell. He was rescued. A description of the raid was given out by the official information bureau as follows. The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement. During the last twenty-four hours combined aeroplane and seaplane operations have been carried out by the naval wing in the Bruges, Zebrugge, Blankenberghe and Ostend districts, with a view to preventing the development of submarine bases and establishments. Thirty-four naval aeroplanes and seaplanes took part. Great damage is reported to have been done to the Ostend railway station, which, according to present information, has probably been burned to the ground. The railway station at Blankenberghe was damaged, and the railway lines were torn up in many places. Bombs were dropped on gun positions at Middelkerke, and also on the power station and the German mine-sweeping vessels at Zebrugge, but the damage done is unknown.

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His Lordship, the Bishop officiated at the blessing of the ashes in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, this Ash, Wednesday, morning. He was assisted by Revs. Plus McDonald and Frank McQuaid as deacon and sub-deacon, with Rev. Dr. McLellan as Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Father Herrol was celebrant of the Solemn High Mass that followed, assisted by the same priests as at the blessing.

The Teacher—Why, Jimmy, Jimmy! Have you forgot your pencil again? What would you think of a soldier going to war without his gun? Jimmy—I'd think he was an officer.

Local And Other Items

An Antwerp report says that some 8,600 German deserters have fled to the Netherlands, numerous officers included. They had been commanded to go to the Yser.

Twenty-one men employed in a mine of the Pacific Coast Coal Mine Limited, South Wellington 7 miles from Nanaimo B. C., were drowned by a rush of water.

The Academy of Music, Chicago's oldest theatre, was destroyed by fire on the 15th with a loss of \$175,000. It was a four-storey structure erected in 1870, and was the only theatre not ruined in the great fire of 1871.

Hon. Pierre Evariste LeBlanc, K. C., of Montreal, former leader of the Conservative Party in Quebec, and ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that Province in succession to the late Sir Francois Langelier.

Several avalanches have fallen in the mountains near Tenia, Italy. One colossal slide near Caldi Tenia, a pass of the Maritime Alps, in the Province of Cuno, buried a group of workmen. Thus far sixteen bodies have been recovered.

The Grand Trunk Railway has sent from head-quarters in Montreal a warning to all agents in Canada and the States about a plot to dynamite its property. The plot is said to have been hatched in California and the plotters now are on their way east.

Floods now threaten Italy and the streams flow over the banks because of the heavy rain of several days. In the low districts the people are driven from their homes or are prisoners in the upper stories. The River Tiber at Rome is 50 feet out of normal but the weather promises clearing.

Mme. Bechoff will be brought before a court-martial in Paris the end of this month charged with having received army rations which had been appropriated by Army Paymaster Deslaux. She is the wife of a Paris dressmaker. It is charged she knew these military stores were stolen when she received them.

His Lordship, the Bishop officiated at the blessing of the ashes in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, this Ash, Wednesday, morning. He was assisted by Revs. Plus McDonald and Frank McQuaid as deacon and sub-deacon, with Rev. Dr. McLellan as Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Father Herrol was celebrant of the Solemn High Mass that followed, assisted by the same priests as at the blessing.

The Teacher—Why, Jimmy, Jimmy! Have you forgot your pencil again? What would you think of a soldier going to war without his gun? Jimmy—I'd think he was an officer.

DIED.
GREENH—At Sherbrooke, P. E. I. Jan. 26th Owen Green, aged 87, a native of County Monaghan Ireland.

MORRISON—At Rosbury, on Feb. 4, 1915, after a few days illness of pneumonia, Mrs. Murdoch Morrison, in the 70th year of her age.

BUNTAIN—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1915, Robert Buntain, formerly of Rustico, aged 40 years.

SIMPSON—At Bay View on January 8th, Richard H. son of J. Herbert and May Simpson, aged fifteen years.

BEARS—At Belmont, Mass., Feb. 8th, 1915, Joseph Benjamin Bears, of Brooklyn, P. E. I., Island, aged 42 years 11 months.

McDONALD—In this city on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915, Chas. A. McDonald, aged 72 years.

R. I. P.
DODD—On Monday, 15th Feb. May E., relict of the late Dr. Simon W. Dodd.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

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.

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACRACHE AGENT.

Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1909.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. McDonald and J. B. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

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 certain 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.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required homestead patent) and cultivate five acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Fraser & McQuaid

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal for Departmental Dredges, Prince Edward Island," will be received at this office until 4 00 P. M., on Monday, March 1st, 1915, for a supply of best quality coal to be delivered in quantities and at places mentioned on form of tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. K. Blankinson, Esq., Secy. of Dredges, St. John, N. B.; W. E. Hyndman, Esq., District Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Ottawa, February 1st, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—73531, Feb. 10, 1915 21.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4 00 P. M., on Monday, March 1st, 1915, for the supply of "Brooms and Brushes," "Chain," "Hardware," "Hose," "Oils and Greases," "Packing," "Paint," "Paint Oil," etc., "Manilla Rope," "Wire Rope" and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings," for the Departmental Dredging Plant in Prince Edward Island.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed "Tender for Hardware, Prince Edward Island," "Tender for Chain, Prince Edward Island," etc., as the case may be.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this Department and at the offices of J. K. Blankinson, Esq., Secy. of Dredges, St. John, N. B.; W. E. Hyndman, Esq., District Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, February 1st, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—73531, Feb. 10, 1915 21.

Mortgage Sale

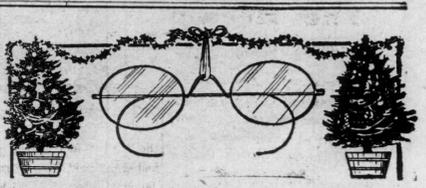
To be sold by public auction in front of the Court House in Charlottetown on Thursday the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1910, made between John McKaig of New Haven, La. 3d farmer, and his wife of the first part, and Jane P. McLennan of the second part, and which mortgage was by indenture of assignment, dated November 15, 1914, duly assigned by the said Jane P. McLennan to the undersigned, all that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-one in Queens County aforesaid, described and bonded in a certain indenture of release from William Candall, Robert Longworth and Henry Jones Candall to Esther Douse dated the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five as follows, on the north by the rear boundary line of farms fronting on the North side of the Tron Road, on the East by the boundary line of lands now or lately in the occupation of Jeremiah Collins and Hector Cameron, on the South by the Tron Road and the rear line of farms fronting on the West River, and on the West by the side lines of farms now or lately in the occupation of Thomas Kieckham and Owen McQuillan, and also by the prescription of the Western boundary line of the said Owen McQuillan's farm agreeably to a plan thereof on the margin of an indenture of release from Esther Douse to John McKaig dated the 26th day of March, 1877, containing seventy-one acre according to said deed, but according to a recent survey and plan of P. D. Cox L. S., eighty-eight acres a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentler, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown.

Dated this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1915.

DUNCAN G. McLEOD, JOHN A. MESSERLY, Trustees of Estate of William McQuillan.

Jan. 13, 1915—41



THE NEW YEAR

Offers Another Opportunity

A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see young" again.

What more useful or acceptable gift could you select for mother or father?

We are making a speciality of Spectacleware this Xmas and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented as a gift.

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

You're Welcome

To any article in our store by paying the very reasonable amount asked for it.

Among the new things are sets of brushes and comb, nail files, etc., in cases. These come in large and small sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in

- Mesh Bags
Lockets
Pendants
Bracelets
Necklets
Cuff Links
Wrist Watches
Gents Chains in different styles
Handsome So engr Brooches in tinted gold set with pearls
- Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribbon
High Grade Watches
Boys Watches, \$1.00 up
White Metal Chains, 25c. up
Silver Thimbles
Back Combs
Barettes
Nice Reading Glasses
Telescopes, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00
Rimless Eyeglasses

E. W. TAYLOR

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

For Reliable Fire Insurance

Call, Write or Phone G. J. McCORMAC AGENT FOR

The Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada, And The National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co. of London, England.

Office—Revere Hotel Building, 119 Kent St. Charlottetown.

P. O. Box 74 Phone 351

Dec. 9, 1914—11.

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