

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 50

## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, 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 man of this year. A homesteader may not alienate any portion of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, wholly 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 a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty 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 fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

## Canadian Government Railways. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P.M.	Noon	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	11.40	10.50	10.20
5.00	1.20	8.30	10.38	9.52	9.03
5.45	2.10	9.02	9.59	9.21	5.45 8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	9.27	8.53	5.02
7.00	3.30	9.50	9.00	8.37	4.30
P.M.					
8.40	12.10		8.48	8.20	
9.38	1.32		7.48	4.50	
10.27	3.10		7.04	2.40	
11.06	4.22		6.19	1.35	
11.45	5.20		5.45	12.30	
A.M.					
9.25	6.00		9.15	8.00	
10.00	7.00		8.40	7.00	
P.M.					
3.39	6.50		9.30	5.45	
4.10	8.40		8.27	4.10	
4.36	9.17		7.58	3.27	
4.57	9.46		7.36	2.55	
6.00	11.15		6.35	1.30	
A.M.					
7.10			5.25		
4.20	8.45		8.20	3.55	
5.09	9.55		7.26	2.43	
5.30	10.25		7.04	2.20	
6.05	11.05		6.30	1.30	
Daily					
Sat. only					
ex. Sat. & Sun.					
3.10	3.10		10.00	9.45	
4.25	4.57		8.23	8.31	
5.55	7.00		6.30	7.00	

## Had Dyspepsia.

DR. HE NEARLY TURNED UP HIS NOSE.  
**Burdock Blood Bitters CURED HIM.**

Mr. E. N. Manderson, Settler, Alta., writes: "About twenty-five years ago, in the Province of Quebec, I came pretty near turning up my toes with dyspepsia. A cousin of mine persuaded me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. In about two weeks I could eat anything from raw fat pork to uncooked bread. Three bottles did the job, and I have never been troubled with my stomach since. You would say that this is wonderful if you could only see what my appetites have to live on in this country; ham, half-cured beans, etc."

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.

"Your honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."  
"Then why did you not slacken speed rather than run him down?"  
A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner. "That's one on me. I never thought of that."

## BWARE OF WORMS

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

"What do you think of my graduation essay?" asked the young man.  
"Fine!" replied his father.  
"Only I'm afraid a lot of people are going to be lashed about offering plain wages to a man whose intellect is so much above the average."

To be able to say nothing when it is best to keep still is a gift.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Lady (interviewing girl)—I may tell you that we are vegetarians.  
Girl (anxious to be hired)—That's my church, too, ma'am.

## A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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.

A motorist, who was touring in Ireland, one day met a native who was driving a donkey cart.

"Thinking he would like to have a little fun at the Irishman's expense, he began:  
"What is the difference, Pat, between your turnout and mine?"  
"Oh, not a great deal," promptly replied Pat. "Sure, the donkey's in the shafts in the one, and on the seat in the other."

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

## Use MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS FOR A SLUGGISH LIVER.

When the liver becomes sluggish it is an indication that the bowels are not working properly, and if they do not move regularly many complications are liable to set in.

Constipation, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a sluggish liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, soothe the inflamed bowels, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Mrs. John V. Tustan, Birman, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver. When my liver got bad, I would have several headaches, but after using a couple of vials, I am not bothered with them any more. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all druggists, or send for a sample of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

## Right Reason the Cure.

Much of the opposition to woman suffrage has been as trivial or false as the representations in its favor; and this irritant has reacted in favor of the propaganda of votes for women. Superficial objections are expiring even to women of ordinary culture having a conscious sense of the dignity of their human nature and an interior conviction that social disorder is not past cure. To object to women voting on the silly pretext of the time it takes to drop a piece of paper in a box is to show contempt for the equal intelligence of or equal rights of or equal duties, but rather, if I may so express it, a question of male and female rights and duties within those spheres of operation native to man and to woman, and the basic cooperation between the intelligence halves of the one race.

It should be simple enough that the norm for measuring the intelligence of women is not the same as that by which man's intelligence is judged; unless we are willing to be classed at the level of the wit of the old woman who insisting that a "pint's a pound the world around," gave the hunter a pint of buckshot for the price of a pound.

If only God and Caesar were better served votes for women could gain no foothold. God put man at the head of the family and woman at the head of the home. If the natural law is violated, we must suffer the consequences, for human nature is self-assertive. If men lose the heroic, we must expect women to be strident, thus maintaining a complementary, though very unlovely, difference between the sexes. What a sinking at the heart of those who love democracy when, to the clamor of suffragists, men consent: "Let them have it, if they want it!"

What an appalling vision is stored for our young Republic when the standard of statesmanship is no higher than the intelligence of the straw vote, taken in a shoe factory, in favor of extension of suffrage to women! Since when did a right public opinion for leadership in new ventures go to people less qualified to decide fundamental matters of statecraft? Truly the charm of spurious philosophy has become well-nigh suffocating when men born to a better thing cry out: "It's coming so what's the use?"

So it is that arm in arm feminine men and masculine women make progress on the road from bad to worse. Shall then the forces of evil work greater havoc to our national stability with never a stouter battle in its defence? Shall the cry for an impossible political equality economic equality and for sex freedom drown out the voice of right reason? Catholics do not embrace divorce because the monster is coming our way. No, loyal to God's law, they form the one impregnable fortress against the final assault upon the marriage bond. So, too, they are found defending the outer forts, builded by God's Providence, for the protection and maintenance of the family. For right reason demands that to Caesar be given what belongs to Caesar, well ordered families, men in command of politics and commerce, while women lead at home and in social intercourse.

But should Catholic women go to the polls where women have a vote? The answer is plainly, yes. In case the political unity of the franchise to stay further encroachments upon the moral and economic integrity of the family which is included in the program of the Socialist-Feminist-Suffragist leader, God disposes even though the devil proposes.

and are protected at the court of Rome. But votes for women is a plank in rebellion's platform made by those who scorn Rome and condemn the moral order by presuming an independence of the sexes which right reason cannot tolerate. Human intelligence is necessarily expressed through the male and female structures, and the form of these structures being unlike, but perfectly complementary, should show and does show that the male intelligence and the female intelligence follow necessarily a naturally and basically in operation within the complementary fields of life work. It is a question of equal intelligence or of equal rights or of equal duties, but rather, if I may so express it, a question of male and female rights and duties within those spheres of operation native to man and to woman, and the basic cooperation between the intelligence halves of the one race.

It should be simple enough that the norm for measuring the intelligence of women is not the same as that by which man's intelligence is judged; unless we are willing to be classed at the level of the wit of the old woman who insisting that a "pint's a pound the world around," gave the hunter a pint of buckshot for the price of a pound.

If only God and Caesar were better served votes for women could gain no foothold. God put man at the head of the family and woman at the head of the home. If the natural law is violated, we must suffer the consequences, for human nature is self-assertive. If men lose the heroic, we must expect women to be strident, thus maintaining a complementary, though very unlovely, difference between the sexes. What a sinking at the heart of those who love democracy when, to the clamor of suffragists, men consent: "Let them have it, if they want it!"

What an appalling vision is stored for our young Republic when the standard of statesmanship is no higher than the intelligence of the straw vote, taken in a shoe factory, in favor of extension of suffrage to women! Since when did a right public opinion for leadership in new ventures go to people less qualified to decide fundamental matters of statecraft? Truly the charm of spurious philosophy has become well-nigh suffocating when men born to a better thing cry out: "It's coming so what's the use?"

So it is that arm in arm feminine men and masculine women make progress on the road from bad to worse. Shall then the forces of evil work greater havoc to our national stability with never a stouter battle in its defence? Shall the cry for an impossible political equality economic equality and for sex freedom drown out the voice of right reason? Catholics do not embrace divorce because the monster is coming our way. No, loyal to God's law, they form the one impregnable fortress against the final assault upon the marriage bond. So, too, they are found defending the outer forts, builded by God's Providence, for the protection and maintenance of the family. For right reason demands that to Caesar be given what belongs to Caesar, well ordered families, men in command of politics and commerce, while women lead at home and in social intercourse.

But should Catholic women go to the polls where women have a vote? The answer is plainly, yes. In case the political unity of the franchise to stay further encroachments upon the moral and economic integrity of the family which is included in the program of the Socialist-Feminist-Suffragist leader, God disposes even though the devil proposes. Since individuals live and thrive with numerous physical, mental and moral ills, so, too, does our country thrive though afflicted with social disorders. But as we strive to throw off our individual disorders, so it were worse than folly to aid votes for women. The refusal to disrupt one family, the king's, cost Rome a whole nation. In this country, where Catholics withstood the

influenced of the withering yet fine scorn of the Transcendentalists, it cannot be conceded that real Christians will now succumb to the psychology of their successors, free-thought leaders, in state-wide application of the doctrines which failed at Brook Farm. Plainly, it is the privilege, as well as the duty, of those who stand upon the rock of right reason that under the moral law the family, not the individual, is the unit of the State—MARTHA MOORE AVERY, in America.

## Be Reassured with God.

"Make straight the paths of our God," Isaiah said long ago. Our Lord cannot get on with a soul given to crookedness. He is not at home with it, nor it with Him, says Mother M. Loyola. Perhaps some of us know the uncomfortable feeling of talking to one whom we are trying to trick or think we have tricked. Anything like free and pleasant conversation is out of the question; the sooner the interview comes to an end the better. So it is with us when we are not honest with God, when we are conscious of something being wrong between ourselves and Him which we have no intention of putting right, or of something He is asking of us that we will not give Him—a bad habit to be broken, a dangerous pleasure to be sacrificed, a growing intimacy to be checked. Anything else He may demand, but our Agony must be spared. And He persists, and gradually a wall comes between us and Him and joy goes out of His service, for "who hath resisted Him and had peace." (Job. ix.) Our confessions become troubled; at Mass and Communion we are ill at ease, glad after a few uncomfortable words to hurry out at church as if the atmosphere there oppressed us.

The reason why some of us find our intercourse with God habitually difficult may be that we hardly aim at anything more than a lip-service, and even in this there is unreality. We get into the way of saying prayers we do not mean and never shall mean. Do we really wish we could shed tears of blood over our sins, or that our heart could be torn from our body and purified in fiercest fire from all its dross? If we do, well and good, if we do not, why say so? Are we prepared to have our purgatory in this world? If not, why pray for it? What is the use of protesting that we would die a thousand deaths for our Lord, when we will not go across the street for daily Mass, and again this morning broke our resolution to rise at the appointed time? Surely, in time of prayer at least we should be real; any affectation then is so ridiculously out of place that it must shut the gates of heaven against us. No matter what we are, if we come to prayer as we are, we shall be welcome. The Pharisee would have been justified like the publican if instead of recounting his good deeds, he had accused himself of the pride and ostentation which made him odious in the sight of God. All through the Scriptures we find straightforwardness with God accepted and rewarded, but crooked ways and "lying lips an abomination to the Lord." . . . Yet we must not keep aloof, says the same writer, because of a feeling of insincerity in our dealings with Him, but take this every other form of disease to our Heavenly Physician. We must not despair. Every trouble of mind and conscience we may take confidently to our God, all the subtleties of the heart which "is perverse above all things and unsearchable." (Jerem. xvii.) an enigma to all but Him who made it.

Since individuals live and thrive with numerous physical, mental and moral ills, so, too, does our country thrive though afflicted with social disorders. But as we strive to throw off our individual disorders, so it were worse than folly to aid votes for women. The refusal to disrupt one family, the king's, cost Rome a whole nation. In this country, where Catholics withstood the

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

### ISLAND SOLDIERS

At the Front Are Asking For

## Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

### Hickey & Nicholson

Tobacco Co., Ltd.

PHONE 345

### ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association Of Prince Edward Island.

FOR SALE—

- 5 Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.
- 7 Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers.
- 4 Holstein Bulls and Heifers.
- Yorkshire, Berkshire, Chester and Poland China Boars and Sows.
- Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester, Oxford and Cotswold Rams.

For names and addresses of owners write

THEODORE ROSS,  
Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

### JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the Herald Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets Dodgers

## VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS—Graniteware  
Tin—Copper—Brass  
Aluminum Enamelware—  
Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 15c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron, Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole mornings work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK," that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then Burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Charlottetown

### Agents for P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. C. McLEOD, L.C.—W. I. DENTLEY

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

149 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

MONEY TO LOAN

Office—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 15, 1915

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

To Our Subscribers

We have not of late been very strenuous in the matter of collecting our Subscriptions; but in view of contemplated changes in the management of the HERALD, we deem it proper to suggest to those owing subscription amounts that they remit as soon as possible.

Germany's Peace Suggestions

In the German Reichstag, the other day, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg made a carefully prepared statement setting forth what is believed to be the opinion of the German government as to the war, and in which he was at pains to declare that Germany would not be responsible for the effect of the prolongation of the struggle. He, of course, painted the Teutonic forces as triumphant on every field and prepared to continue indefinitely but, at the same time, quite willing to consider peace proposals.

The British reply to the hint from Berlin comes in the form of a distinctly stimulated interest in recruiting and a rush of men to the colors.

These facts speak more plainly than the opinions of all the reviewers and observers as to the sentiment prevailing in the warring countries. Germany is willing for peace if it can be obtained before her armies are forced back to her own soil, and without loss of prestige. She desires to appear before the world in the role of the magnanimous conqueror. But, as expected, Great Britain will have none of it, and the attitude of Britain will be the attitude of the other powers making up the Entente, for a document recently completed at London and signed by the representatives of the five great powers in the Entente plainly specifies that Germany can only make peace with one by concluding the same agreement with all.

There can be no peace until Germany, on her knees, asks for it. No one will deny that the task of humbling her to that state is a prodigious one, but neither can it be said that the power of accomplishment does not rest with the Allies. That Germany realizes her position is very evident from the fact that a representative clothed with the authority of the Chancellor admits a willingness for peace.

A year ago Germany posed as a conqueror who would not sheathe the sword until assured that she would forever dominate the world. She demanded a "place in the sun." After sixteen months of fighting she is willing to admit that such claims cannot be won by her and claims a disposition to amend her desires.

Continuance of the war is a painful process for all concerned, but it must be gone through to the only possible conclusion. Any peace now would give to the Teutons a prestige enormously greater than before the war. Germany might well consent to withdraw her troops from every foot of conquered territory and yet she would be the victor, as she could brazenly claim that her magnanimity alone made possible

the cessation of strife and that, had she wished, she could have carried the struggle to a conclusion where her superiority would not remain in doubt. The Allies would be presented to future generations in the light of supplicants receiving from a generous master the prizes his troops had won.

The Allies now have attained to the strength they have desperately sought after since the war commenced and to conclude any peace would be like stopping a race after the challenged party had completed his training, and was on the line for the start. Britain, France and Russia have had no opportunity of demonstrating the effectiveness of their land forces as opposed to those of Germany. They started the war lacking in trained men, guns and supplies and cannot be blamed if they refuse to stop it now when the bugles are about to sound the charge. Germany was responsible for the commencement of this struggle but the cessation of it rests in other hands. Peace will come when Germany is soundly whipped and all the statements of Bethmann-Hollweg or other German apologists will not bring it one day nearer.

The revenue of the Dominion for the eight months ended Nov. 30 was \$104,756,305, as compared with \$90,469,002 a year ago, or an increase of over \$14,000,000, according to the monthly financial statement issued on the 10th. While the revenue has increased the expenditure has decreased and is now ten million dollars less than a year ago for the eight months' period, leaving a surplus of about \$39,500,000 and a betterment of \$27,500,000 compared with a year ago. The war expenditure which comes under capital account amounts to \$66,514,955 for the eight months, or \$127,000,000 since the war began. The net debt of the country is now just over half a billion compared with \$364,843,247 a year ago. Customs revenue was \$9,101,595 for November, which is more than double which it was a year ago, and post office revenue for the month is \$400,000 increase. For the eight months there is a reduction of nearly a million in railway subsidies.

The next session of the Canadian Parliament will convene on January 12, it was announced on the 9th. It is also officially announced that Mr. Albert Seigney, M.P., the deputy speaker, will succeed Speaker Sproule, who has been appointed senator.

It was Rudyard Kipling who said: If the Allies are beaten, there will be no spot on the globe where a soul can escape from the domination of this enemy of mankind. There has been childish talk that the Western hemisphere would offer a refuge from oppression. Put that thought from your mind. If the Allies were defeated, Germany would not need to send a single battleship over the Atlantic. She would issue an order and it would be obeyed. Civilization would be bankrupt, and the western world would be taken over with the rest of the wreckage by Germany, the receiver. So you see there is no refuge in this war. It must go forward, and with those men of England who are eligible for service, but who have not yet offered themselves, the decision of the war rests.

The Car Ferry

The car ferry steamer "Prince Edward Island," arrived here from Picton on Sunday last. She certainly is a wonderful craft; the most wonderful that has been seen here. Her principal dimensions are: Length over fenders 300 ft.; length between perpendiculars 285 ft.; breadth extreme over fenders 53 ft., 10 in.; breadth

moulded at deck, 54 ft.; depth moulded 24 ft. The mean draught of water when laden with gross weight of cars and freight of 500 tons, together with 150 tons of coal and stores, is 18 ft. The car tracks are placed on the main deck, above which are three decks—promenade, upper promenade, and boat deck. In the large space occupied by the trains one would imagine they were walking along a street. A double line of track extends for a length of 254 feet. The after propelling machinery is 5,000 indicated horse power, the forward set 2,000 horse power and the speed of the vessel in open water is 14 knots. There are three sets of triple expansion engines working at 180 lbs. pressure, with Howden's forced draught. Two sets of engines drive twin screws fitted as usual at the stern, and a third screw at the bow. The bow screw is not introduced for speed purposes, but for disintegrating packed ice, and in disturbing water under the ice, thus depriving it of its support. The bow screw will also be very useful when the vessel is going astern, or being manoeuvred alongside the landing pier or for driving the vessel astern when working in heavy ice. There are four funnels placed at the sides of the vessel so as to give a clean train deck. The dining-rooms, smoking-rooms and other apartments for passengers as well as the saloons and officers quarters all elaborately fitted up. She is commanded by Captain J. J. Mutchison, carries a crew of about seventy-five. The supplying of this splendid steamer for the services intended is something for which the Borden Government deserves the highest praise.

A by-election, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Hon. John McLean to the Senate will be held in the first district of King's County on Wednesday, January 5th, next. Nomination will be on Wednesday, Dec. 29th.

Progress of the War

London, Dec. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Saloniki, dated Monday, says the British and French governments early arranged for the re-equipment of the Serbian army, the main body of which has taken refuge in Albania, and that the first instalment of the supplies arrived in Albania some days ago. The correspondent adds that a portion of the retreating Serbians reached Epirus, Greece, by skirting the eastern shore of Lake Ochrida. London, Dec. 8.—The situation in the Balkans is developing rapidly. The Germans and Bulgarians have reached Kenali on the Greek border, ten miles south of Monastir, thus threatening to outflank the Anglo-French forces which are supposed to be supported by Germans, have attacked the Allies extreme right wing near Strumitza. Under this pressure the French have withdrawn from the Krivolak salient, and at last accounts had taken up a position at Demirkapu; in a deep gorge about twenty miles from the Greek frontier, through which the Saloniki railways runs. Here they were attacked by the Bulgarians, who according to the French reports, were repulsed.

Paris, Dec. 9.—An Allied army of 500,000 or more will easily be available for operations in the Balkans in the spring, according to General De Lacroix, military critic of the Temps, in a review in that newspaper of the military situation in the Balkans. There are 150,000 troops of the Allies at Saloniki, and 100,000 British at the Dardanelles could be transferred there, says Gen. De Lacroix, who adds that unless the British army evacuates the Gallipoli peninsula the chances are 99 out of a 100 that within two or three months they would be thrown into the sea. Looking into the future, the military writer says that to these 250,000 can be added a re-organized Serbian army of 200,000 and possibly 50,000 Italians for a spring campaign, besides such other forces as may be sent from the west, in the meantime.

London, Dec. 14.—The Anglo-French forces have successfully ended their retirement from Serbia and are falling back to the sea without opposition, as they have destroyed the roads and railways behind them.

The Boston Globe says the net profits of the Panama Exposition stands at about \$1,500,000, the result being in pleasing contrast with the balance sheet at other expositions, practically all of which have shown a deficit.

The Offenders Recalled

Washington, Dec. 10.—Emperor William has personally recalled the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here, who by their activity, rendered themselves persona non gratae to the United States government. The Emperor requested the United States to use its good offices in securing safe conducts for the departing attaches, and for their successors, who will be named later.

A communication from the German Foreign Office announcing the action, was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing today by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who hurried here from New York when he was advised that a reply to the request of the United States had been received at the embassy from Berlin. Mr. Lansing, after a conference of five minutes with the ambassador, authorized the following statement: "The German ambassador has informed me that the Emperor has been pleased to recall Captains Von Pappen and Boy-Ed, in compliance with the wishes of the United States."

There was much satisfaction in official circles tonight at the prompt action taken by Emperor William, and at the outcome of a situation which for a time, appeared to be threatened with serious difficulties. Count Bernstorff's manner as he left the state department reflected his own apparent gratification.

The British and French embassies immediately will be asked by the secretary of state to secure safe conducts for the return to Germany of the officers. The requests will go to the London and Paris foreign offices, and it is said that either Great Britain or France, or both, may demand that if Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Pappen leave the United States they must go under parole, giving their word not to take part in the hostilities in Europe.

On the other hand, the opinion is understood to prevail at the German embassy that it is proper to ask for safe conduct without qualification, as the coming of successors to the attaches would remove two fighting officers from Germany. Secretary of State Lansing has determined that the question of asking safe conduct for the successors shall be decided after they have been named.

Details of the communication and conversations between Secretary of the State Lansing, and Count Bernstorff over the request that the attacks be withdrawn were obtained tonight. They disclosed that Secretary of State Lansing verbally informed the ambassador Wednesday of last week that the attaches were no longer acceptable to this government. The ambassador telegraphed that fact to Berlin. The next day the secretary sent a written request to the ambassador that the attaches be removed and appended to it a statement of the reasons for the request. The ambassador also promptly telegraphed this communication to his home government. Sunday the ambassador was asked by the Berlin foreign office to inquire as to the reason for the recall, and although he presumed that the reasons already submitted by Secretary of State Lansing had crossed the request in transit, he carried out the instructions, writing Secretary of State Lansing a letter which was received on Monday morning. In reply, Mr. Lansing stated virtually the same reasons as had been given in his first communication, with a few details added. The names of various persons with whom the attaches had talked, had been seen with, or had associated with by, infernoes and otherwise, are said to have been given.

Many of the names, it is understood, were those of persons, who since have been discredited, or who have been connected with investigations or prosecutions. Secretary of State Lansing, at no time, discussed the facts relating to the reasons, nor did he disclose the sources of the state department's information. The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The Car Ferry Steamer leaves today for Picton, to take on bunkers and coal. She will remain there till the end of the week.

Depot for Returned Soldiers

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—A new arrangement has been made by General Hughes regarding the examination and care of invalid soldiers returning to Canada. Hitherto they have been sent in batches, when transportation was convenient, to Quebec where they have been examined by the Medical Board of the Department, and an official report upon their condition made. Quebec has been the discharge depot for returned soldiers and arrivals have been disposed of as speedily as possible.

However, the discharge depot will be Liverpool after this. The Medical Board of the Militia Department will go to Liverpool and returning soldiers will be examined there or on the way across the ocean. Medical officers will travel on every vessel carrying Canadian soldiers.

Further, instead of sending men home irregularly, as heretofore they will be sent weekly and come 150 at a time. The object of the new arrangements has been to obviate any delay of the invalids at Quebec. Recently a batch of 700 soldiers were kept at Quebec for a week, and as some of the men came from British Columbia, they were long in reaching their homes.

The reason for the delay was the necessary examinations, discover what the physical condition of the soldier was. On this examination depended the question of pay and pensions. By having the examinations done at Liverpool or on the way out there will be no necessity for the men going to Quebec at all. When they reached St. John, N. B., they will entrain at once for their homes or the convalescent hospitals as the case may be.

Passports for Great Britain

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—A probable explanation of the reason so many Canadians who had booked passage for England were turned back at New York yesterday is contained in a statement issued by the department of external affairs tonight. The statement says that unauthorized persons have been issuing documents representing as being sufficient. The statement follows: "In connection with the requirement imposed by British regulations on travellers entering the United Kingdom to carry a passport, or similar document, it has come to the knowledge of the department of external affairs that unauthorized persons have been taking advantage of this fact to issue various documents which are represented as sufficient for the purpose referred to. "The travelling public should, therefore, take notice that the only documents which, so far as there is official information, will be regarded as satisfactory by the imperial authorities for permitting entry to Great Britain are (a) passports which are issued from the department of external affairs at Ottawa, to which, department direct application may be made, or (b) certificates of identification issued by Canadian immigration agents at the following points: Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Lloydminster, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria."

DIED.

MURPHY.—At the City Hospital on Sunday evening 12th inst., Thomas Murphy, formerly of Kinkora, after an illness of six months, aged 76 years. Deceased, who formerly was an extensive farmer at Kinkora, came to Charlottetown to live about ten years ago. He is survived by four sons, Hon. Senator Murphy and Rev. Father Murphy in this Province, Fred W. in Seattle and J. M. in Boston and one daughter, Mrs. Wm. Skaling, Hartford Conn. The funeral left the hospital at 8.15 a. m. Monday and proceeded by special train to Kinkora, where interment took place. R. I. P.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald office

Island boys at the Front

Mr. A. W. Bruce of Red Point has received from the City Clerk of Fernie, B. C., a copy of the Fernie Free Press containing an account of his son's terrible injuries. The City Clerk, who is a stranger to Mr. Bruce sends the paper as he is afraid the injured lad's parents might be overlooked. Attached is also a letter received from a friend in Scotland which also tells of the appreciation in which this brave young Islander is held.

George Pedlar writes from Shorncliffe, under date of Oct. 24, as follows: "To resume and continue: Whom do you suppose I discovered in the corner bed in G. ward today? None other than W. G. Bruce, Billy has been on his back a matter of seven or eight months, since the big German push at Ypres. He will never be a sprinter again. You may remember that Billy used rather to fancy his feet. They were a fifty line of feet and he might well be proud of them. He has given them for the cause and is quite cheerful about it. It seems to have happened in this way. Bill goes with the first contingent and one foot attracts a German rifle bullet. That was easy. A first-aid package held the leak and Bill hopped around on one foot for a few hours doing a little work that required immediate attention. He is up against it for balace, for every time a Jack Johnson bursts near him it blows him over, he being counterpoised, as it were. One came close enough to bury him. Whether his feet stuck up and another hit him or the would-be undertaker explosion attended to the job doesn't know, but when he was dug out and could take notice, his pins were in a bad way. He was not worried much. A chunk of shrapnel on the side of the head acted as a sedative. He was brought to England as soon as possible and has been lying with his feet under a half barrel in a bed at Woolwich for six months. The King's surgeon has performed three operations on him the last involving the removal of some dead bone, taking place about a week ago. He will be able to walk again, but never very jauntily. His head is O. K. and various squeezes about his body are no longer painful. "I'd like the people of Fernie to know that Billy Bruce has given a good account of himself and hasn't figured it in days or half days per month."

241 Byres Road, Glasgow, 21st, October, 1915. My Dear Miss Bruce, What a surprise I had the other morning on receiving a letter and photographs bearing the California postmark! Even your name on the outside did not enlighten me any, for although Mr. Bruce had written to me of his sister, I hadn't a notion where you lived, and somehow had always associated you with Canada. You can imagine, then, my delight on opening to find a photo of Mr. Bruce together with a most kind note from his sister. I can assure you I value the photo very much, and can only send you my very best thanks both for it and for the note which I think it was very good and sweet of you to send, and which I do appreciate. As to those little trifles of which you've been speaking, they are really so small as to be not worth mentioning. One could not do any less, could one? For one's brother's very best "chum," especially when he has done so infinitely much for us. Here in Scotland, our hearts go out most of all, I think, to those splendid Colonials who have done such wonderful things for us; and we Scotch folks so silent, so reticent on those things, have yet a great sympathy for our sisters, and wives and mothers so far away across the sea who have to wait so long and anxiously for news of your loved ones over here; and I'd just like to say now that if there is anything in the world that you'd like me to do for your brother you have just to let me know, and I shall be most happy to do it.

From all we have heard of him I feel sure that he must be a splendid brother to have. During all these months when he lived in such close companionship, my brother and he were very great friends, and Willie (my brother) had the greatest respect and deepest admiration for Mr. Bruce, and

He has told us many fine stories about him. From him we heard how wonderful Mr. Bruce had been at Ypres, when although twice wounded, he refused to give in, and even when that horrid German shell came along and hit him so badly, he still refused to be down-hearted, but kept humming "rag-time," and cheering the others on while being carried on the stretcher to hospital. One bows down before such courage as that, and its when we hear those tales of heroism that we begin to realize the depths of the sacrifices our men are making for us.

About a fortnight ago, my brother had eight days' furlough, and I can assure you we were very glad and thankful to have him even for the short time. (As five of the days were spent in travelling, we just had him here for one day, and he had two days at home in Islay.) He is looking fine and "fit," and is really as bright and happy as his letters would have us believe, which is a great matter. He is now a telephonist at Headquarters, which I think will be rather safer work than driving the telephone wagon as he used to do. He expected to have eight hours in London on his way back to the front, when he intended going down to Woolwich to see Mr. Bruce, but alas! for "the best-laid schemes," his train was very much behind time, so that he could not possibly go. I am certain it would be a big disappointment to him, and also to Mr. Bruce, as he had to know that there was a possibility of Willie calling, in order to send a passport for the hospital.

I hope and trust that your brother's hospital days are fast drawing to a close, and that he may go back to you quite restored in health and strength is my very best wish; I expect, before then, however, that we will have the pleasure of his long-promised visit to us. Now, I should be real pleased to hear from you again anytime you have leisure. With many thanks, I am, Yours sincerely, JEANNIE HILL.

The following has been received by Mr. Colin J. Campbell, Lakeville from his son Pius J. Campbell, formerly of Calgary, who enlisted in the second contingent and is now on the firing line in France. Mr. Campbell has another son Joseph Michael Campbell, who went over to England with the 2nd Siege Battery.

Nov. 12, 1915. Somewhere in France, My Dear Father, Must write you a few lines to let you know I'm quite well. Well Dad I'm getting along very well considering what we are up against. We take our turn regular in the trenches, have been doing so since coming over and you may be sure have had many very interesting experiences. For instance the very section of trenches held by us the first time, was blown up by a mine less than two days after we had vacated it. I'm not allowed to state the casualties caused by it, but I feel thankful for being out at the time. I might also state there has been three times as many casualties in our company as in all the others put together and many of them my best pals.

I'm not going to say any more about the grim side of the situation so will give you a little idea of life at the front. First of all we spend six days in the trenches and six days at the billets, while in the trenches and not on duty we have dugouts to live in. They vary a little in size, but the average is about three or four feet high. They are partly built up with sand bags on either side and a metal roofing. They afford good protection providing a shell does not drop on the roof or very near say three or four yards, then we must trust to luck and many times in vain. Of course those dugouts are protected by the parapet which is several feet higher than even the roof in most cases. While holding the trenches we must keep them in good repair. For instance if it rains very hard they often cave in and then we must get busy filling and bags and setting them in place. They afford fine protection. When at the billets we are always doing repair work. One week for instance if it rains very hard they often cave in and then we must

(Continued on page two) get busy filling sand bags and setting them in place they afford fine protection, but we work during the daytime and the following week we work at night. Of course, we do not go up to the firing line but there are communication trenches and different other jobs always in need of repair. I might also state while on night work we have to walk five miles to and from our work and make a time in a heavy rain storm. The rainy season is on now. I may state it is the very line. Many a time each day we wish this old war was over so that we could get back to God's of country once more. One thing must say they are clothing and feeding us very well, particularly the former. We also get a bit each time we come out of the trenches and get clean undeclothing, socks and towel, leave our old to be laundered and repaired, so you see that is a great help. I was surprised to hear Mike had left for England. I'm sure was anxious to get away. This trip will do him lots of good, will be a real education for him and let me tell you right here that artillery is all right. As I see before Mike could not have done better when he enlisted. I wish see him in England when I get back on leave in a few months God willing. I know I have to be thankful for. This last time a large piece of exploded shell missed me by two or three feet. It would surely have killed me had it found its mark. I would like to send it home as a souvenir, but it is impossible. The shell belonged to fall about thirty yards from where I was, but our trench killed one fine young man and wounded two and C. O. men as usual. I must use different paper now, I go to church every often and try to live a good life as one never knows when time has come. The hardest thing on our nerves while in the trenches are those big shells; we call the smoke boxes or Black Maria's. We can hear them coming they make a terrible sound coming toward you and tear a hole in the ground about six feet deep and ten feet in width at the top. The noise they have got to be, as you know by Mr. Colin J. Campbell, Lakeville, and then I was with earth. Of course, I was in the trench and the pieces of shrapnel could not get me. The concussion is terrible even at the distance. The reason we call the smoke boxes is when they explode all you can see is a cloud of black smoke from the ground up about one hundred feet and drives the clay about two hundred feet. You can't imagine how terrible they are, but ours are more powerful and I might state we give them more now than we get and we are only commencing. Well, Dad, I must close. We're all the news. Did mother ever get the letter I wrote from England? Love to all, I remain, Your loving son, PIUS.

Address: C. Co. 31st Bt., Brigade 2nd Canadian Division, B. E. F., Army Post Office, London, Eng.

Safeguard of States

London, Dec. 9.—In an editor's this morning dealing with President Wilson's message to Congress, the Morning Post refers to that passage in which the president speaks of the necessity of the United States holding aloof from the conflict, so that "part of the great family of nations also keep the proceeds of peace also observes that if Mr. Wilson regards the nations as making a family, and in this domestic of the United States is included, is at least odd that the United States should be so majestic independent of the desires, feelings of her relatives. The editorial proceeds to state that President Wilson strains misundersands the nature of conflict, which it says is a struggle for the preservation of civilization and not a mere clash of conflicting ambitions.

The Best in Fire, IS G. J. M. REVERE HOTEL B He represents the best Companies—St Agents wanted—

(Continued from page two.)

get busy filling sand bags and setting them in place they afford fine protection, but we work during the daytime and the following week we work at night. Of course, we do not go up to the firing line but there are communication trenches and different other jobs always in need of repair. I might also state while on night work we have to walk five miles to and from our work and many a time in a heavy rain storm.

The rainy season is on now and I may state it is the very limit. Many a time each day we wish this old war was over so that we could get back to God's own country once more. One thing I must say they are clothing and feeding us very well, particularly the former. We also get a bath each time we come out of the trenches and get clean under-clothing, socks and towel, leaving our old to be laundered and repaired, so you see that is a great help.

I was surprised to hear Michael had left for England. I'm sure he was anxious to get away. The trip will do him lots of good, it will be a real education for him and let me tell you right here the artillery is all right. As I said before Mike could not have done better when he enlisted. I will see him in England when I go back on leave in a few months, God willing. I know I have lots to be thankful for. This last time a large piece of exploded shell missed me by two or three feet. It would surely have killed me had it found its mark. I would like to send it home as a souvenir but it is impossible. The shell it belonged to fell about thirty yards from where I was, but in our trench killed one fine young man and wounded two and C. Co. men as usual. I must use different paper now, I go to church every chance I get and to confession very often and try to live a good life as one never knows when his time has come. The hardest thing on our nerves while in the trenches are those big shells; we call them smoke boxes or Black Marias. We can hear them coming, they make a terrible sound coming towards you and tear a hole in the ground about six feet deep and ten feet in width at the top. The nearest they have got to me was fifteen yards, and then I was covered with earth. Of course, I was in the trench and the pieces of flying shell could not get me. The concussion is terrible even at that distance. The reason we call them smoke boxes is when they explode all you can see is a cloud of black smoke from the ground up to about one hundred feet and it drives the clay about two hundred feet. You can't imagine how terrible they are, but ours are more powerful and I might state we give them more now than we get and we are only commencing.

Well, Dad, I must close. Write me all the news. Did mother ever get the letter I wrote from England? Love to all. I remain, Your loving son.

PIUS. Address: C. Co. 31st Batt., 5th Brigade 2nd Canadian Division, B. E. F., Army Post Office, London, Eng.

**Safeguard of States**  
London, Dec. 9.—In an editorial this morning dealing with President Wilson's message to Congress, the Morning Post referring to the president speaks of the necessity of the United States holding aloof from the conflict, so that part of the great family of nations should keep the proceeds of peace alive.

observes that if Mr. Wilson regards the nations as making one family, and in this domestic circle the United States is included, it is at least odd that the United States should be so majestically independent of the desires and feelings of her relatives.

The editorial proceeds to argue that President Wilson strangely misunderstands the nature of the conflict, which it says is a struggle for the preservation of civilization, and not a mere clash of contending ambitions.

Then quoting passages from the president's denunciation of the disloyalty of naturalized citizens, the editorial contends that they are proof that the Entente Allies are fighting indirectly for the United States.

"What," says the editorial, "between America and creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy" in their armed millions, but the British fleet? For unless America is prepared to renounce what President Wilson calls a common cause of national independence and of political liberty, she is the next objective of German ambition, which goes unslacked as long as there remains one independent and free nation."

**Local and Other Items.**

W. A. Pierce, United States Consul, his wife and six children and his sister-in-law have arrived in Charlottetown.

More than 1,000 pensions have been passed by the Board of Pensions of the Militia Department, Ottawa, to date, indicating the extent to which Canadians have suffered in the war. All applications for pensions board and pensions are allowed on the basis laid down in the Act. The exact number so far is 1,030.

Two of the three anchor Line grain elevators owned by the Pennsylvania Railway Company at Erie, Pa., were burned early on the 10th with their contents, about 500,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at \$750,000. A third elevator holding 325,000 bushels of wheat was saved by fireman. The wheat came from Canada and waited shipment to Great Britain and her Allies.

The New York Herald's cable of the 13th says Lord Derby's campaign for a volunteer army has been pronounced a success, vastly exceeding expectations. The last three days killed Lord Northcliffe's conscription conspiracy. The total figures are not available. Up to the end of November the scheme was regarded as a failure but the great response since has saved the nation.

S. S. Stanley on Sunday evening was despatched to Bryan Island, one of the Magdalene group, on the receipt of a telegram by Captain Taylor stating that a vessel had been wrecked there and asking for assistance. The Stanley left Charlottetown at half-past eight and arrived in time to save the Captain of the vessel and the crew of 20. The ship, which is a total wreck, was a schooner on route from Rimouski to Buenos Ayres with a cargo of lumber and at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning she struck. Having rescued the crew, the Stanley proceeded with her work of lifting buoys.

**Mortgage Sale**

To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House, Charlottetown, on the 20th day of January, 1916, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Bedford Parish, on Township Number Thirty-five, in Prince Edward Island, commencing on the north side of the Hillsborough River, at the south east corner of a farm formerly held by the father of the said Daniel Bradley under lease, thence north ninety-five degrees, thence east ten chains, thence south one hundred and five chains to the Hillsborough River, thence west along said River westerly to the place of beginning, bounded on the north by John McQuinn's farm, east by John Stewart's farm, south by said River, and west by the leased farm above mentioned, containing by assignment one hundred acres, to be the same a little more or less, under and by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Instrument of Mortgage bearing date the 9th day of August, A. D. 1917, and made between Daniel Bradley, Mortgagee, and Edward Bayfield, Mortgagor, and which said Mortgage and the lands aforesaid and principal and interest money secured thereby is now duly vested in the under-signed and because of default in the payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1915.  
MCKINNO & McNEILL,  
90 Great George St., Charlottetown, Solicitors.  
PATRICK MORRIS,  
Assignee of Mortgage.  
Dec 15, 1915-41

Tuesday morning Carvell Bros., agents of the steamer "Senlac" received word that that steamer and all her cargo had been destroyed by fire when in Sydney Harbor. There were no particulars. The "Senlac" left Charlottetown on Saturday for Sydney and Newfoundland. She had on board thirty head of cattle, a number of sheep, hay, oats and other produce. The principal shippers were Carvell Bros., Rattenbury, Buntain, & Bell and J. A. Farquharson.

**The Market Prices.**

Butter	.....0.30 to 0.32
Eggs, per doz.	.....0.38 to 0.40
Fowls each	.....0.50 to 0.80
Chickens per pair	.....0.85 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.)	.....0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	.....0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	.....0.08 to 0.00
Mutton per lb.	.....0.08 to 0.00
Pork	.....0.00 to 0.10
Potatoes (bush)	.....0.50 to 0.60
Hay, per 100 lbs.	.....0.75 to 0.80
Black Oats	.....0.00 to 0.50
Hides (per lb.)	.....0.00 to 0.15
Calf Skins	.....0.14 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts	.....0.75 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	.....0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	.....0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.)	.....0.20 to 0.00
Pressed Hay	.....14.00 to 17.00
Straw	.....0.30 to 0.35
Ducks per pair	.....1.55 to 1.60
Lamb Pelts	.....0.75 to 0.80

**Fire Insurance**

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,  
Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-3nt.

**Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations**

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, 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.

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 a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres yearly.

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

W. W. GORBY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE  
148 PRINCE STREET  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

C. McLEOD & BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY  
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**  
Prince Edward Island

**RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.**

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the parties.

38. A committee will be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least for four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,  
Clerk Legislative Assembly,  
November 24th, 1915. 5i.

**Mortgage Sale**

TO BE sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 29th day of January, A. D. 1916 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Court's Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Instrument of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of December A. D. 1881 and made between Edward Douglas and James Henry Douglas both of Stadsloope in Township number thirty-four in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island Farmers and Elin Douglas wife of the said Edward Douglas of the one part and the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part ALL THAT tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-four, bounded as follows, thence north a front of thirteen chains and fifty links east and west on the south side of the road leading to Cowan Bay Bridge and extending back south by parallel line to Henry Green's north boundary and bounded on the east by John and Donald McAnlay's farm and on the west by Donald McAnlay's farm containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and a little more or less ALL THAT other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-four aforesaid and bounded as follows that is to say: Commencing at a square post fixed on the south shore of Parson's creek at the east boundary of land now or formerly in the occupation of John Auld thence running on said boundary south twenty-seven degrees east for the distance of one hundred and sixteen feet to a corner seventy-five degrees fifteen minutes east eight chains and eighty links thence north twenty-seven degrees west to the said shore westerly to the place of commencement containing sixty-seven acres of land a little more or less, the two general tracts containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to the office of McMillan, McLeod & Stewart 102 Richmond Street, Charlottetown, dated the second day of December, A. D. 1915.

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien,  
Mortgagee.

Dec 5 1915-51.

**JOB WORK!**

Executed with neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office  
Charlottetown P. E. Island  
Tickets  
Dodgers  
Check Books  
Note Books of Hand

**The Carleton**



SHOWING the new collar and lapels tailored on the regular or semi-form-fitting body.

This is a style that will appeal to good-dressers who eschew the ultra and the commonplace.

It's styles like this that make young men demand 20th Century Brand and it's a pleasure to make and sell them.

We are exclusive agents.

THE MEN'S STORE  
**Moore & McLeod**  
119, 121 QUEEN ST., CH'TOWN.

**GREAT Closing Out Sale!**

We have decided to retire from the RETAIL business in the following lines, viz:

**FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT**

And will sell our Splendid Stock of Fancy Goods at 50 Per Cent. Off - - - Exactly Half Price.

**LEATHER GOODS (A Splendid Stock)**

**TOY DEPARTMENT**

The whole of our Big Stock of Toys in endless variety, also Rocking Horses, Dolls' Cabs, Dolls' Beds, Mechanical Toys (a big stock), Iron Toys, Steam Engines, Moving Picture Machines, Magic Lanterns, Drums and thousands of others too numerous to mention. EVERY ARTICLE 50 PER CENT. OFF. GAMES 50 per cent. off.

**DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!**  
The Largest and by far the Best Stock of Dolls in the Province. Every Doll at Half Price.

**IN OUR CHINAWARE DEPARTMENT**

We are making big changes. We have a splendid stock carefully and well bought. Every article discounted from 25 to 50 per cent.

AN EXPLANATION—In order to extend our large and growing BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS and add many new lines, we must have the room now taken up by Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. Everything in these departments must go. THE BIG SALE is now on, and will continue until all is sold.

Everything for SPOT CASH, nothing changed in these departments. No goods sent out on approval. Toys, Dolls and Game Departments UP STAIRS. Fancy Goods, Leather Goods and Chinaware on FIRST FLOOR of main store.

**CARTER & COMPANY, Limited.**

**The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance IS SOLD BY G. J. McCORMAC REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN**  
He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle. Agents wanted—write for particulars.

**McLEOD & BENTLEY**  
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.  
MONEY TO LOAN  
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

page three.)

The Tapestry Weavers

Let us take to our hearts a lesson— No lesson can braver be— From the ways of the tapestry weavers, Above their heads the pattern hangs, They study it with care The while their fingers deftly work, Their eyes are fastened there, They tell this curious thing, besides, Of the patient and plodding weaver, He works on the wrong side evermore, But works for the right side ever, It is only when the weaving stops, And the web is loosed and turned, That he sees his real handiwork— That his marvellous skill is learned, Oh, the sight of its delicate beauty, How it pays him for all the cost, No rarer, daintier work than his Was ever done by the frost, Then the Master bringeth him golden hire, And giveth him praise as well And how happy the heart of the weaver is No tongue but his own can tell, The years of man are looms of God, Let down from the place of the sun, Wherein we are weaving always, Till the mystic web is done, Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, Each for himself his fate, We may not see how the right side looks, We can only weave and wait, But looking above for the pattern, No weaver need have fear, Only let him look clear into heaven— The perfect pattern is there, If he keeps the face of Our Saviour Forever and always in sight, His toil shall be sweeter than honey, His weaving is sure to be right, And when his task is ended, And the web is turned and shown, He shall hear the voice of the Master, It will say to him "Well done!" And the white-winged angels of heaven To bear him thence shall come down, And God for his wages shall give him, Not coin, but a golden crown. —Anson G. Chester

Dick's Diamonds

He was awakened by he knew not what, the room was in darkness, and he heard no sound. He was too drowsy to stir or to keep his eyes unclosed, but when cautious fingers sought his breast-pocket, he looked up, and less alarmed than irritated by being disturbed, he administered a smart "back-hander" to the face he vaguely perceived glimmering through the haze of sleepiness and the dusk of the hour. There was a suppressed exclamation, a rapid rustling movement, then silence. For a minute he sat motionless, then stood up, and grouped for matches. Light revealed nothing, the room was empty save for himself; no one was in ambush under table or couch. The window was open, as indeed he had left it, but the street was quite deserted, and all things were so still that he heard the swift flight of a bird across the dark blue sky. He might have concluded that he had dreamed the episode, that the visitor had galloped in on a night-mare, as he expressed it to himself, but for the fact that his fingers were tingling yet. He surveyed them reflectively; on one was a ring with sharp facets. "Whoever was playing tricks wears my sign-manual" he said, grimly, and tip-toeing upstairs to bed through an unbroken silence, he locked his door, and was soon as sound asleep as if nothing had happened. He had survived too many perilous adventures to be disturbed by what might have an innocent explanation; at worst some one had entered and departed through the window, foiled in an attempt to acquire his keys, his pocket-book, his watch, or a clue to the whereabouts of his valuable. So he slept peacefully until morning. After he had breakfasted, he heard Alice's light step in the hall

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't get your stomach to work. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

and sallied forth to find her filling vases and bowls with flowers. She returned his "Good morning" in chilly accents, and without looking round.

"Have you and Mrs. Kendrick decided when I may escort you to Grammore to gaze on Wordsworth's grave?" he asked not at all displeased by her demeanor; he argued that if she were indifferent to him, she would not be at the trouble of trying to freeze him.

"What good would that do?" she asked abstractedly.

"I wasn't thinking of good to be done, but of the pleasure to be derived from contemplation of that spot."

"I didn't know that you felt like that towards Wordsworth," she said.

"Do you know how I feel towards you?" he asked, drawing nearer and lowering his voice.

"I am too busy to talk, Mr. Penton; please excuse me," she said, catching up her tray of flowers to retreat, and as she did so he saw with a sense of shock that the soft color of her cheek was marred by a small, newly-made scar; his brain reeled; what horrid complication was here?"

"You—you have hurt your face," he said.

"Oh, it's nothing," she replied hurriedly, and moved quickly to the back regions, whither he could not follow.

He snatched up his hat and went out to the blithe and breathing air, feeling that fresh breezes were necessary to the clearing of his brain. What was the solution of the vexatious little mystery? Had Alice really been the midnight intruder? It had been impossible to recognize the face, a mere white patch in the darkness.

"If it was Alice, she meant no harm," he told himself in love's unreasoning loyalty.

He paced along Marine Parade, his thoughts in a tangle, himself out of tune with happy sights and sounds. It was with a kind of grim satisfaction that he discerned the thin form of Mr. Gibson detaching itself from a group surrounding the perriots, and he lay in wait, resolved to demand an explanation at the point of the sword, so to speak. Mr. Gibson nodded a recognition, but he did not seem disposed to delay.

"When I saw you dogging about my diggings yesterday I thought you might have some business with me," said Dick pentonically.

"It's not you, Mr. Penton, it's—the lady. I had a good deal of trouble before I located her, after tracing her to Southport. But when I found you, I thought she wouldn't be far off."

"Look here, Gibson, are you trying to be impertinent?"

"No, sir, it isn't impertinence; it is just that you don't understand," said Gibson, patiently; "I am keeping Mrs. Warton under observation for reasons I may as well give you though I think the need for putting you on your guard is over. She is an accomplished member of the swell mob. She was suspected of being concerned in the theft of Lady Ross's jewels, and of carrying them off to confederates in Cape Town. I followed her, but though I watched her closely for some time, I failed to bring the charge home to her. I daresay you can see her purpose in laying herself out to attract you and gain your confidence on the return voyage."

"But," stammered the bewildered Dick, "she warned me against you!"

"Of course; that's part of her game. She knew that if necessary I would tell you her antecedents. I may say that I saw her at a concert last night, and gave her a hint that she was rather committing herself by pursuing you, so probably she will act on it, and bother you no more. There's my card if you wish to make further inquiries."

They parted amicably, Mr. Penton's chivalry preventing him from relating the incidents of the preceding night; he surmised that the detective's "hint" had spurred Mrs. Wharton into immediate, desperate action, ending in failure. When he returned to the house, a pile of luggage was being wheeled away from it, and Alice stood watching the removal.

"Mrs. Wharton has gone," she replied to his inquiring look; "soon after you went she called me and said she had received a wire from a sick relative in Liverpool, and must go at once. She told us not to reserve her room."

"I see," he said; the hasty departure admitted much.

Without further comment he followed Alice to the deserted drawing-room, and held out both hands to her in appeal.

"What has come between us?" he asked. "You know that I love you and you used to be kind to me. What has changed you?"

"I thought you liked Mrs. Wharton best, and—and that she had gone away because she had refused you," confessed Alice, the color of a penny.

"You shall hear the whole queer story later. It is you and you only whom I want for my wife. Is it yes or no? May I hope to win you?"

She looked at him through falling tears.

"I have others to think of," she answered; "I don't earn much, but it helps, and I can't leave poor father to fight on alone."

"Then will you wait for me until I have a home to offer you, and can help your dear ones too? Will you wait till then?"

"For you—until I die," she whispered.

"Let us have a definite understanding, dearest. When I have fulfilled those conditions, you will be my wife?"

"Yes," she asserted, and he bestowed on her the kiss triumphant.

Was All Choked Up

Could Hardly Breathe.

BRONCHITIS

Was The Cause; The Cure Was DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Garnet Burns, North Augusta, Ont., writes: "I caught a dreadful cold, going to town, and about a week after I became all choked up, and could hardly breathe, and could scarcely sleep at night for coughing. I went to the doctor, and he told me that I was getting bronchitis. My husband went to the drugstore, and asked them if they had a cough medicine of any kind that they could recommend. The druggist brought out a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I started using it, and it completely cured me of my cold. I cannot tell you how thankful I was to get rid of that awful nasty cold. I shall always keep a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup on hand, and I shall only be too glad to recommend it to all others."

There are a lot of imitations on the market, so when you go to your druggist or dealer see that you get "Dr. Wood's," put up in a yellow wrapper; three lines green the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c.

The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

creation of the world; how the Son of God, our Lord, and Saviour Jesus Christ, came into this world; and what He has commanded and promised, what He has done and suffered, in order to make us holy and happy."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

"You know we have fine apartments now. It is so quiet. We are right over a bowling alley, and you can hear a pin drop."

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 50c a box."

"Have you seen a fellow round here with a wooden leg by the name of Murphy?"

"What's the name of his other leg?"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

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

Mrs. Brown—"The people upstairs haven't found a name for their baby yet."

Mr. Brown—"Is that the one that cries so much every night?"

Mrs. Brown—"Yes."

Mr. Brown—"And they haven't found a name for it yet. Well, that's strange. Why the neighbors have called it all the names they could think of."

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

ANDREW KING.

Halifax. I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

IT-COOL C. CREWE READ, Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

"Do you find the life of a commuter pleasant?"

"Yes. If you catch your train you feel relieved, and if you miss it you get a chance to rest a while longer."

Heart Would Beat Violently. Nerves Seemed to Be Out of Order.

The heart always works in sympathy with the nerves, and unless the heart is working properly the whole nervous system is liable to become unstrung, and the heart itself becomes affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the straining nervous system, and strengthen the weak heart, so that the sufferer will enjoy the very best of health for years to come.

Mrs. John N. Hicks, Huntsville, Ont., writes:—"I am sending you my testimony of the benefit I have received from using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. As a nerve and heart builder they have done wonders for me. At times my heart would beat violently, and my nerves seemed to be all out of order, but after using a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel like recommending them to others that they might receive benefit as I did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty years, and are universally considered to be unrivalled as a medicine for all disorders of the heart or nerves.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

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.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

L. J. Reddin's Ladies' Cloth Coats

About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Furs

A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opossum, etc.

Also

Separate Muffs in above Furs Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50. " " " \$85 " \$70.

Overalls.

A special line of Overalls at 90c. and \$1.00.

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates. L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

FOOT WEAR FOR WINTER!

Our Stock of Winter Foot Wear is complete. We have everything you require to keep you dry and comfortable.



AGENTS FOR Amharst Shoes Invictus Shoes Queen Quality Shoes

ALLEY & CO.

The Family Shoe Store.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. BUY ANY KIND!

Get a Regina Watch You can depend on it for timekeeping.

Get one of our Alarm Clocks They are reliable.

Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen.

Get Our Standard makes of Silverware.

Get your eyes tested by us

Get it Repaired and timed by us.

Get one of our Reliable Barometers.

E.W. TAYLOR

Watchmaker . . . Optician The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St Charlottetown.

The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance IS SOLD BY G. J. McCORMAC REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN

He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle. Agents wanted—write for particulars.

NEW SERIES Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Each person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.