

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 22



Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon.	A.M.	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.50	10.20	
5.00	1.20	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.30	9.52	9.03	
5.45	2.10	9.02	" Emerald Jet. "	9.59	9.21	5.45	8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.55	5.02	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.30	4.30	
P.M. 12.00							
8.40	12.30		Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	8.00		
9.38	1.43		" Port Hill "	7.38	6.00		
10.27	3.10		" O'Leary "	7.04	5.47		
11.08	4.22		" Alberton "	6.19	4.85		
11.45	5.20		Ar. Summerside Dep.	5.45	4.30		
A.M. 12.00							
9.25	6.00		Dep. Emerald Jet. Ar.			8.00	
10.00	7.00		Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.			8.40	7.00
P.M. 12.00							
3.00	6.50		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.30	5.45		
4.10	8.40		" Mt. Stewart "	8.27	4.10		
4.36	9.17		" Morell "	7.58	3.27		
4.57	9.46		" St. Peter's "	7.36	2.55		
6.00	11.15		Ar. Souris Dep.	6.35	1.30		
7.10			Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.25			
A.M. 12.00							
4.20	8.45		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.20	3.55		
5.09	9.55		" Cardigan "	7.26	2.48		
5.30	10.25		" Montague "	7.04	2.20		
6.05	11.05		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.30	1.30		
Sat. Daily only							
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.00	9.45		
4.25	4.57		" Vernon River "	8.23	8.31		
5.55	7.00		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	6.30	7.00		

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land for three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on farm of at least 50 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 purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows—

- (a) Rank
- (b) Name
- (c) Regimental number
- (d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
- (e) Battalion
- (f) Brigade
- (g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent
- (h) British Expeditionary Force

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

J. A. Mathieson, E. C., & A. McDonald,
Jas. D. Stewart.

Why May is the Month of Mary

"Why is May chosen as the month in which we exercise a special devotion to the Blessed Virgin?" Cardinal Newman asks in his "Meditations and Devotions."

In answer, he finds the first reason in the bursting forth of the earth into fresh foliage and springing grass after the cold and snow of winter. The raw atmosphere and wild wind and rain of March and April are gone; the sun is warm, the air is sweet with fragrance from blossoming trees and plants, the days are long and bright: "For such gladness and joyousness of external nature," says this client of our Lady, "is a fit attendant of our devotion to her who is the Mystical Rose and the House of Gold." Sometimes there may come a bleak, inclement May, but still it is the month of hope, of promise, "it is the month that begins and heralds in the summer." We know that fine weather is coming. "Brightness and beautifulness shall" in the Prophet's words, "appear at the end and shall not lie, Newman reasons thus—

May then is the month, if not of fulfilment, at least of promise, and it is not this very aspect in which we most suitably regard the Blessed Virgin, Holy Mary, to whom this month is dedicated?

The Prophet says: "There shall come forth a rod out of the root of Jesse, and a flower shall rise out of his root." Who is the flower but our Blessed Lord? Who is the rod, or beautiful stalk or stem out of which the flower grows, but Mary, Mother of our Lord, Mary, Mother of God?

It was prophesied that God should come upon earth. When the time was now full how was it announced? It was announced by the Angel coming to Mary. "Hail, full of grace," said Gabriel, "the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women." She then was the sure promise of the coming Saviour, and therefore May is by a special title her month.

Continuing his claim for May as Mary's month, the Cardinal points out that May is the month of joy in the Church's year, the ecclesiastical year. "It is at once the most sacred and the most festive and joyous portion. Who would appoint February, March, or April, to be the month of Mary—Homes of Lent and penance? December is a time of hope, of joy too because of Christmas, but it is also a time of fasting. January has the Epiphany with its Sundays in succession, but these in most years are cut short by the urgent coming of Septuagesima. May belongs to the Easter season; the great feast of the Ascension of our Lord comes in May, except once or twice in forty years; Pentecost, the feast of the Holy Ghost, is commonly in May, and not infrequently the feasts of Holy Trinity and Corpus Christi are in Mary's month.

May, therefore, is the time in which there are such frequent Alleluias because Christ has risen from the grave, Christ has ascended on high, and God the Holy Ghost has come down to take His place; here then we have a reason why May is dedicated to the Blessed Mary.

She is nearest and dearest to God, and this month should be hers, this month of His great Providence to mankind. But there are other reasons also. Mary is the mother of Jesus, and the Queen of All Saints, and in the month of May some of the greatest feasts of the saints have been placed by the Church. Cardinal Newman calls our attention to some of these great occasions:

First, however, there is the feast of the Holy Cross, on May 3, when we venerate that Precious Blood in which the Cross was bedewed at the time of our Lord's Passion. The Archangel, St. Michael, and three apostles, have feast days in this month; St. John the beloved disciple, St. Philip and St. James Seven Popes—two of them especially famous, St. Gregory VII and St. Pius V; also two of the greatest

Doctors—St. Athanasius and St. Gregory Nazianzen; two holy virgins especially favored by God—St. Catherine of Sienna (as her feast is kept in England) and St. Mary Magdalen of Paasi; and one holy woman most memorable in the annals of the Church, St. Monica, the mother of St. Augustine. . . . St. Philip Neri occupies with his novena and octave, fifteen out of the thirty-one days of the month. These are some of the choicest fruits of God's manifold grace, and they form the court of their glorious Queen.

Surely we who read those beautiful thoughts will try to enter fittingly into the celebration of Mary's month, to do our share in honoring the Queen of Heaven, who was placed by her Divine son:

"Above all the angels in glory untold,
Standing next to the King, in a vesture of gold."

Faith, Good Works and worship

The commandments generally prescribe some duty that we must do, and point out some sin that we must avoid, says "The Catholic Universe." We may, therefore, say that the commandments have a positive and a negative side. The general command is that "We must avoid evil and do good."

If we must "do good," faith alone will not suffice. St. James tells us that, "Faith without good works is dead." "Good works" have a wider significance than the mere giving of alms. They include the keeping of God's commandments. More is required than to be charitable, or merely to avoid swearing or to be honest in our dealings through natural goodness of heart. We must do the works of our Father. Who is in heaven. This is the condition upon which life everlasting depends. God is no respecter of persons—all are subject to His law.

"Peace on earth to men of good will." Entering the service of God with good will on our part, we will find His yoke sweet and His burden light. A burden taken up cheerfully loses half its weight. But the load is made heavier if it be taken up in an obstinate or rebellious spirit. The work should be taken up so as to give rest and comfort to our souls. The self-sacrificing missionaries tramped the forests and bore privations cheerfully because they never forgot the Master Who rewards with exceeding generosity all that is done gladly for Him. "Take up your cross and follow Me" is the command given to all His children.

The Psalmist said: "Oh, how have I loved thy law, O Lord! It is my meditation all the day. I have restrained my feet from every evil way that I may keep Thy words. How sweet are Thy words to my palate, more than honey to my mouth." Ps. XCVIII: 27.

King David was "a man according to God's own heart." In an eminent degree this royal personage fulfilled the duties imposed on us by the first commandment. His faith was so lively that it made him always walk in the presence of God. He deemed himself happy when able to contribute to the dignity and splendor of divine worship. He said: "The Lord is my protector and I have hoped and I will not fear what man can do to me." Ps. LV: 11.

In his youth he manifested his absolute confidence in God in his combat with Goliath: "Thou comest against me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield, but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts." I Kings XVIII: 45.

How perfect was the love he had for God. "As the heart panteth after the fountains of water, so my soul panteth after Thee, O God." Though he was an earthly and powerful king he exclaimed: "What have I in heaven, and besides Thee what do I desire on earth? For Thee

my flesh and my heart hath fainted away; Thou art the God of my heart, and my portion forever. Ps. LXXII: 25-26. His zeal for the beauty of God's temple was manifested by his gathering of treasures to build the magnificent structure which Solomon afterwards erected. "O Lord," said he, "I have loved the beauty of Thy house, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth." Ps. XXV: 8. How faithful he was to the duty of prayer. "Seven times in the day I have given praise to Thee. I meditated on Thy commandments which I love. In the night I have remembered Thy name. I rose at midnight to give praise to Thee. I prevented the dawning of the day that I might meditate on Thy words." Ps. CXVIII.

Where can we find a more perfect model of prayer, or one who better exemplified the true love for God? Yet he lived and died before our Saviour came, and before the temples were illuminated and sanctified by the Real Presence.

There are, too, many of our people who fail to recognize the positive side of the first commandment—to truly adore and to really serve and to openly praise God. Do we think of God as we ought, do we serve and praise Him as He requires? If we fail to love Him or do not observe His ordinances we are derelict in our duty to Him. We were created for the express purpose of worshipping of honoring and of serving Him. If a watch will not keep time of what use is it? It was not made merely to look pretty, but for a specific purpose. The barren fig tree was fair to the eye, but since it bore no fruit our Lord ordered it cut down and cast into the fire because it was only cumbering the ground.

God is our Lord and Master. "Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, 'Why hast thou made me thus?' or hath not the potter power over the clay? Rom. IP: 27. Many do not recognize that they are merely creatures, nor do they recognize the time of their visitation. We must acknowledge God's supreme dominion over us, our total dependence upon Him, and the service and adoration which are due from us to Him Who created us.

The Alabaster Box

We don't hear much about the woman who broke the alabaster box except the words of the Master. "She hath done what she could." These words will never die. They will go ringing down the years probably as long as the world stands. No more enduring monument to a timely and loving deed could have been erected. To those of us who read them now they should serve as a perpetual reminder that God never asks the impossible of us. We are to do what we can—that's all the Lord requires of each one of His Workers.

It was officially announced last week that the Right Reverend Robert Brindle of Nottingham, England, had placed his resignation in the hands of Cardinal Bourne of Westminster, after an episcopal career of fourteen years. Bishop Brindle was born in Liverpool on November 4, 1837, and ordained at the English College, Lisbon, Portugal, in 1862. The first twelve years of his priesthood were spent in the Diocese of Plymouth. He was appointed a military chaplain in 1874. He was the first army Chaplain drafted to Egypt in 1882, where he served with Lord Kitchener throughout the campaign and finally left the army in 1899 when he was consecrated Titular Bishop of Heropolis, and Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster. He was appointed Bishop of Nottingham on December 6, 1901, following the resignation of Bishop Bagshawe. He was the first army Chaplain to receive the Distinguished Service Order and a pension for meritorious services in the field. He received many honors and decorations on account of his military career.

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When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys, the seat of the disease, the kidneys. This is why "Doan's" cures an itching back—the medicine cures the seat of the disease, the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Aylett, South Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. I can truthfully say that the second box cured me. I can now get up to all as a speedy cure to all suffering with backache. 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. When ordering direct specify 'Doan's'."

Father (unexpectedly arriving at son's rooming house at school)—"Does Mr. Jinx live here?"
Landlady (wearily)—"Yes, bring him in."

BEWARE OF WORMS.

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

Three thousand, six hundred witnesses have been examined in a lawsuit in Atlanta. The cost of bringing them into court was \$1,700. The lawyers for which this army of witnesses was mobilized involved the ownership of \$82.95. And yet there are members of the bench and bar who get mad when a mere citizen criticizes American methods of dispensing justice.—Augusta Chronicle.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Homeopathic 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.

"I have been thinking it over, and I have concluded that two can live as cheaply as one, and so—"
"So have I, and that being the case, you and I will continue to be two instead of becoming one."
—Houston Post.

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.

Harry Lehr is off for the war. Yes, you guessed it. He will be a Red Cross nurse.—Brooklyn Times.

Sunday School Teacher—"If you are a good boy, Willie, you will go to heaven and have a gold crown on your head."

Willie—"Not for mine, then. I had one of them things put on a tooth once."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Boy—Come quick, there's a man been fighting my father more'n half an hour.

Policeman—Why didn't you tell me before?

Boy—"Cause father was getting the best of it till now."

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, open the clogged tongue, loosen the bowels, break down every ill waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice, heartburn, wind, flatulency, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor B. McNeill, Sandstone, Ala., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I was greatly pleased with the results I received by using them. I was troubled with sick headache for a long time, and would get so sleepy right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. My friend of mine from Toronto, visited me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several pills, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c in val. 5 cents for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JUNE 2, 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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The Coalition Cabinet.

The coalition British Cabinet is probably as strong a combination as could be brought together. It embraces a galaxy of strong men representing the different political elements in the public life of the country. The constitution of the new cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Asquith. Minister without portfolio—Lord Lansdowne.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Stanley C. Buckmaster.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Crewe.

Lord of the Privy Seal—Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Reginald McKenna.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs—Sir John A. Simon.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Sir Edward Grey.

Secretary for the Colonies—A. Bonar Law.

Secretary for India—J. Austin Chamberlain.

Secretary of State for War—Lord Kitchener.

Minister of Munitions—David Lloyd George.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Arthur Balfour.

President of the Board of Trade—Walter Runciman.

President of the Local Government Board—Walter Hume Long.

Governor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Winston Spencer Churchill.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Augustine Birrell.

Secretary for Scotland—Thomas McKinnon Wood.

President of the Board of Agriculture—Lord Selborne.

First Commissioner of Works—Lewis Harcourt.

President of the Board of Education—Arthur Henderson.

Attorney-General—Sir Edward Carson.

The most interesting change is the transfer of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, Arthur J. Balfour, the former leader of the opposition, taking the Admiralty portfolio. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who vacates that office temporarily, has been appointed Minister of Munitions. The official announcement of the new cabinet says: "A place in the cabinet was offered to Mr. John Redmond (the Irish Nationalist leader) but he did not see his way to accept it. The Prime Minister decided that a new department shall be created to be called the Ministry of Munitions, charged with organizing the supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken the formation and temporary direction of this department, and during his tenure of office as Minister of Munitions will vacate the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. "It is understood that Mr. Henderson will assist the government in matters relating to labor questions, especially those arising out of the war."

The cabinet is composed of twelve Liberals, eight Conservatives, one Laborite, Arthur Henderson, and one non-partisan, Lord Kitchener. Thirteen members of the old cabinet remain in office, of these Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Wood, retain their old portfolios.

The promotion of Sir Stanley Buckmaster, whose greatest activity

during the war have had to do with the management of the Official Press Bureau, to the high honor of Lord Chancellor, and the acceptance by Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly head of the Admiralty, of the merely nominal duties of the Duchy of Lancaster, are two distinct surprises. The most prominent figure who retires from public life is Viscount Haldane. Affiliations with Germany, and the continued newspaper attacks based on these, made his retirement as inevitable as Prince Henry of Battenberg's retirement some time ago from the Admiralty, for the same reason. Viscount Haldane received an expression of the government's confidence by the bestowal of the Order of Merit upon him.

The retention of Lord Kitchener as head of the army, while David Lloyd George, with the newly created portfolio of the Ministry of Munitions, relieves him of the responsibility of managing the supply department, and also A. J. Balfour's acceptance of the admiralty post, were fully expected. "The Marquis of Lansdowne, whose health forbids hard work, becomes a member of the cabinet without duties except participating in its councils and Mr. Churchill's position is virtually the same. His willingness to accept a subordinate position and work for the success of the new government is likely to make him popular with the country and aid his future political career."

"Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson will be especially charged with the task of rallying the workmen to the government's support, and much is expected of the former Chancellor in organizing the country's industries."

The general consensus of London newspapers opinion with regard to the new cabinet is that, though certain appointments are surprising, Mr. Asquith has come within fair range of constituting a national ministry which takes in at least nearly all the talents. While the Times and the Morning Post speak as if the Liberal government has fallen, the remaining Conservative journals refrain from any taunts. In fact, the dominant note is that the new regime must at once relegate to oblivion all party feeling. The Manchester Guardian, the northern, Radical organ, noting the omission of any Nationalist, and the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson, fears that this shadow on the wall will darken the horizon at the close of the war. The London Globe, carping at Bonar Law being given the Colonies, and says that the natural was as Minister of Munitions. The difficulties of the coalition government are recognized on all sides, but in the words of the Morning Post: "It is an experiment of which the success is vital to the British Empire."

alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

London, May 27.—All the crew of 250 men of the British steamer Princess Irene, except one man and in addition seventy-eight dockers who were at work on board the steamer lost their lives today, when the vessel was blown up by an explosion or board in Sheerness harbor. The steamer was in the government service. London, May 27.—Lloyds announce that the British steamer Princess Irene was suddenly blown up today in Sheerness harbor. The Princess Irene was in the government service. Great Britain on the Thames.

The Admiralty, in confirming the explosion on board the Princess Irene, says that seventy-eight workmen must have perished in the disaster. The statement of the Admiralty says: The Princess Irene was accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbor this morning. So far as can be found out, only one survivor was picked up. Three men belonging to the ship were not on board at the time of the disaster. Several men belonging to the vessels lying close to the Princess Irene were wounded by falling splinters.

London, May 28.—There has been little or no change in the situation of the eastern or western battlefronts. The Austrians and Germans claim to have made a further advance in their operations, the aim of which is the encircling of Przemysl, although they are meeting with very stubborn resistance on the part of the Russians. In the west the French offensive north of Arras is still in progress, but the advance by the allied troops seemingly is not so fast as it was when the attack was first launched. The British also are engaged north of La Bassée, and are being almost continuously occupied in resisting German attacks around Ypres, the attempt to capture that point is said to have cost the Teutons an enormous number of men. The Italians claim to have made further advances into Austrian territory in the Tyrol, the Erentino and Istria, but no important battle has yet been fought in this southwestern theatre of the war.

London, May 28.—The Italians continue their offensive on the frontiers of Tyrol, the Trentino and Istria and have taken a chain of important positions, but they have not yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces, which are waiting for them behind entrenchments. Geneva, Switzerland, May 27.—A strong Italian advance guard today crossed the Isone river after a sharp fight with an Austrian force and arrived before the town of Montafone, which is thirty miles from the Austrian seaport of Trieste. The first of the Austrian wounded are now landing at the latter place. The Italians also attacked at several points along the forty miles of the Carinthian frontier. A battle between the Italians and Austrians now is raging around Ploken and also west of the Praedil Pass, in Austria.

Rome, May 28, via Paris.—It being believed that the Austrian aeroplanes may appear over Rome, special measures of protection have been adopted. In the first place a very close watch is to be kept along the Adriatic coast. Equal vigilance will be exercised on the west of the Apennines, while nearer Rome, observation posts are to be established at points of vantage. Stations for Italian aeroplanes have been established about twenty-five miles from the capital at Lake Bracciano and Centocelle, on the Apennian Way. From these points aeroplanes are ready to start at a moment's notice to engage airships from Austria.

Bulletin—Rome, via Paris, May 28, 11:40 p. m.—It is officially announced that an Austrian submarine boat was sunk by Italian torpedo boats in an engagement yesterday. On May 24 the Austrian torpedo boat S-20 having approached the canal at Porto Corsini, was so seriously damaged by the fire from our masked batteries that she was charged a torpedo at a transport

alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

London, May 27.—The capture by French troops of the German works at Blanche Voie (The White Way), the evening of May 21 marked the victorious conclusion of our offensive on the Massif De Lorette, "is the opening sentence in the report of the French semi-official witness of conditions at the front, as given out in Paris today. Lorette is a word which for the last six months has appeared often in the correspondence of the German soldiers, "the eye-witness continues. The Imperial General Staff attached very great importance to the possession of these heights. To conquer, defend and retake them, the German soldiers have received a formal order which was so expressed as to make it operative until the last man was killed. In spite of the unusual difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance of the enemy we triumphed. The battle of Lorette was a great battle and ended in complete victory. In this part of the front fighting has been going on uninterruptedly since October 1914.

London, May 26.—The following statement was issued by the British War Office tonight: The First Army continues to make progress east of Estubert. A Territorial Division carried last night a group of German trenches capturing thirty-five prisoners, and this morning it captured one officer, twenty-one men and a machine gun. Since May 1, the First Army has pierced the enemy's line on a total front of over three miles, and the first and second line trenches are in our possession. The total number of prisoners taken is eight officers and 777 other ranks. Ten machine guns, in all, have fallen into our hands, as well as a considerable quantity of material and equipment, particulars of which are not available.

London, May 26.—(11:30 p.m.) The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Dardanelles. This official announcement was made tonight. The disaster to the Triumph is described in a brief statement by the Admiralty, which says that while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula yesterday, the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine and sank shortly afterwards. The majority of the officers and men, including the captain and commander, are reported to have been saved. The submarine was chased by destroyers and parrying small craft until dark.

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Fisher, who resigned recently owing, it is said, to differences with Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson will remain with the Board of Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

Baron Von Polenz, formerly captain in the Saxon cavalry regiment, who has been for years connected with financial ventures in the Cobalt district, New Ontario, was arrested on a charge of espionage a few days ago by Inspector Parkinson of the Dominion police, and taken to the military prison at Fort Henry, Kingston. Baron Von Polenz was prominent in Montreal society circles and was a member of the Garrison Club of Quebec, a popular resort of the officers of the Canadian permanent force.

He had been reporting to the registrar of alien enemies at Montreal, but his actions becoming suspicious he had been under surveillance for some time.

The general consensus of London newspapers opinion with regard to the new cabinet is that, though certain appointments are surprising, Mr. Asquith has come within fair range of constituting a national ministry which takes in at least nearly all the talents. While the Times and the Morning Post speak as if the Liberal government has fallen, the remaining Conservative journals refrain from any taunts. In fact, the dominant note is that the new regime must at once relegate to oblivion all party feeling. The Manchester Guardian, the northern, Radical organ, noting the omission of any Nationalist, and the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson, fears that this shadow on the wall will darken the horizon at the close of the war. The London Globe, carping at Bonar Law being given the Colonies, and says that the natural was as Minister of Munitions. The difficulties of the coalition government are recognized on all sides, but in the words of the Morning Post: "It is an experiment of which the success is vital to the British Empire."

St. Dunstan's College.

The commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College took place in the spacious Halle, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large audience of clergy and laity. His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, presided and distributed the prizes. The exercises took place so close to our time of going to press that we are unable, this week, to give anything more than a very brief notice. The address to the graduates was delivered by Rev. Dr. Monaghan Miscoche. After the distribution of prizes and medals, addresses were delivered by his Lordship, the Rev. Rector and others, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem. Following are the names of this year's graduates: James A. McDougall, Grand River, L. C.; Owen C. Trainor, Charlottetown; H. Glen Morrissey, Georgetown; Henri Crepeau, Sherbrooke, P. Q.; Andre Lessard, St. Anne, P. Q.; Clarence Conway, Hampton, N. B.; Ewin Kelly, Fort Augustus.

Progress of the War.

Vienna, May 24, via London, 6:55 p.m.—The Austrian War Office announced today fighting had begun along the Italian border, where a number of small battles are under way. Italian cavalry has appeared on the coast near the frontier. The statement follows:

London, May 24.—Little or no time has been allowed to elapse between the declaration of war and actual fighting between Italy and Austria. Early this morning Austrian aeroplanes, destroyers and torpedo boats descended on the Italian coast of

the Adriatic and bombarded towns, including Venice, while in the Tyrol and on the eastern frontier Italian and Austrian advance guards are already in touch and have fired the first shots. The plan of campaign has not yet been disclosed, but it is generally believed that attempts to inflict a quick decisive defeat, or at least, one that will discourage the Italians, will be undertaken, largely by the Germans, under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

Paris, May 24.—The capture by French troops of the German works at Blanche Voie (The White Way), the evening of May 21 marked the victorious conclusion of our offensive on the Massif De Lorette, "is the opening sentence in the report of the French semi-official witness of conditions at the front, as given out in Paris today. Lorette is a word which for the last six months has appeared often in the correspondence of the German soldiers, "the eye-witness continues. The Imperial General Staff attached very great importance to the possession of these heights. To conquer, defend and retake them, the German soldiers have received a formal order which was so expressed as to make it operative until the last man was killed. In spite of the unusual difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance of the enemy we triumphed. The battle of Lorette was a great battle and ended in complete victory. In this part of the front fighting has been going on uninterruptedly since October 1914.

London, May 28.—There has been little or no change in the situation of the eastern or western battlefronts. The Austrians and Germans claim to have made a further advance in their operations, the aim of which is the encircling of Przemysl, although they are meeting with very stubborn resistance on the part of the Russians. In the west the French offensive north of Arras is still in progress, but the advance by the allied troops seemingly is not so fast as it was when the attack was first launched. The British also are engaged north of La Bassée, and are being almost continuously occupied in resisting German attacks around Ypres, the attempt to capture that point is said to have cost the Teutons an enormous number of men. The Italians claim to have made further advances into Austrian territory in the Tyrol, the Erentino and Istria, but no important battle has yet been fought in this southwestern theatre of the war.

London, May 28.—The Italians continue their offensive on the frontiers of Tyrol, the Trentino and Istria and have taken a chain of important positions, but they have not yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces, which are waiting for them behind entrenchments. Geneva, Switzerland, May 27.—A strong Italian advance guard today crossed the Isone river after a sharp fight with an Austrian force and arrived before the town of Montafone, which is thirty miles from the Austrian seaport of Trieste. The first of the Austrian wounded are now landing at the latter place. The Italians also attacked at several points along the forty miles of the Carinthian frontier. A battle between the Italians and Austrians now is raging around Ploken and also west of the Praedil Pass, in Austria.

Rome, May 28, via Paris.—It being believed that the Austrian aeroplanes may appear over Rome, special measures of protection have been adopted. In the first place a very close watch is to be kept along the Adriatic coast. Equal vigilance will be exercised on the west of the Apennines, while nearer Rome, observation posts are to be established at points of vantage. Stations for Italian aeroplanes have been established about twenty-five miles from the capital at Lake Bracciano and Centocelle, on the Apennian Way. From these points aeroplanes are ready to start at a moment's notice to engage airships from Austria.

Bulletin—Rome, via Paris, May 28, 11:40 p. m.—It is officially announced that an Austrian submarine boat was sunk by Italian torpedo boats in an engagement yesterday. On May 24 the Austrian torpedo boat S-20 having approached the canal at Porto Corsini, was so seriously damaged by the fire from our masked batteries that she was charged a torpedo at a transport

alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

London, May 27.—All the crew of 250 men of the British steamer Princess Irene, except one man and in addition seventy-eight dockers who were at work on board the steamer lost their lives today, when the vessel was blown up by an explosion or board in Sheerness harbor. The steamer was in the government service. London, May 27.—Lloyds announce that the British steamer Princess Irene was suddenly blown up today in Sheerness harbor. The Princess Irene was in the government service. Great Britain on the Thames.

The Admiralty, in confirming the explosion on board the Princess Irene, says that seventy-eight workmen must have perished in the disaster. The statement of the Admiralty says: The Princess Irene was accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbor this morning. So far as can be found out, only one survivor was picked up. Three men belonging to the ship were not on board at the time of the disaster. Several men belonging to the vessels lying close to the Princess Irene were wounded by falling splinters.

London, May 28.—There has been little or no change in the situation

(Continued from page two.)

forced to be conveyed to Pola. The torpedo boat destroyer Scharfschutze, which was operating with the S-20 also was damaged, suffering the loss of many of her crew. She called the scout ship Novara to her assistance, which also was struck several times and also had several of her crew killed, including an officer. The destroyer Ozepe, which is of the same type as the Tatra, also suffered severe losses due to the arrival of our naval squadron during the action commenced against the destroyers.

Geneva, May 31.—News dispatches reaching here say King Victor Emmanuel intends taking an active part in the war like King Albert of Belgium. During a recent attack by Italian forces on Mount Baldo His Majesty took charge of one of the big 75 millimetre guns firing many shots himself. The capture of Mount Baldo which dominates Lake Garda is being described in Swiss newspapers as a brilliant affair.

Petrograd, May 31.—The battle on the San in the vicinity of Przemysl is developing in favor of the Russians, according to an official statement. Between May 12th and May 24th the Russians captured 19,000.

London, June 1.—British troops are advancing on St Julien, according to a message from a correspondent of the Daily Mail in Northern France. The German line is said to be greatly weakened, giving ground north-east of Ypres before vigorous attacks, which have been preceded by a bombardment of their trenches. They have made desperate efforts to hold a position said to have been ordered by the German staff to hold the ground at any cost. The ground which the Germans won a month ago is gradually being pierced, according to the correspondent, at various points.

Steamer Morwenna Sunk

Halifax, May 27.—The first Canadian ship to fall a victim to a German submarine is the Black Diamond Line Morwenna, which was sunk some time yesterday not far away from Cardiff, Wales. This was the news received here this morning by J. R. McIsaac of the Dominion Coal Company.

The news came in a cable from Captain Holmes, master of the Morwenna. He said that the crew, with the exception of one man, had been safely landed. The missing man was killed but the captain does not state how.

The Morwenna sailed from here early this year, chartered to the Red Cross Line. She was on her way from Cardiff to Sydney, N. S., when torpedoed.

The Morwenna which was reported torpedoed off the Welsh coast this morning, left Cardiff, Wales, yesterday for New York. She was chartered by Bowring & Company, of New York, and was commanded by Captain Holmes, a Nova Scotian. She had only gone on the Atlantic service this season under charter, it is believed, to the British Admiralty.

Last season the Morwenna, together with the City of Sydney, were operated by the Black Diamond Line, a subsidiary company to the Dominion Coal Company, and piled with passengers and general cargo between Montreal and St. John's. When the City of Sydney was lost last year off the harbor of the port of Sydney, the company operated the one boat and had decided to discontinue the service this year.

The Black Diamond Line went into liquidation and the Morwenna was chartered to the Bowring Company of New York.

A late despatch from Cardiff says:

The Morwenna was torpedoed and shelled by a German submarine at mid-day of Wednesday at a point 160 miles west by south of St. Ann's Head.

One member of the crew was killed and others were wounded. The others have been landed at Cardiff.

The Belgian trawler Jacqueline picked up the crew.

The Morwenna was built at Dundee in 1904. She was 260 feet long.

Local And Other Items

Our Province will receive from Ottawa, this year, under the agricultural instruction act, the sum of \$29,238.

The week of July 12th, has been fixed for the execution of former Police Lieutenant Becker for the murder of Hemmar Rosenthal, New York.

The British Government offers to take 30,000 artisans from Canada to England, pay their passage and give them the highest wages in the making of war munitions.

The British steamer Imber arrived at Mossalund Holland on the 26th from Liverpool and reports she was pursued by two German submarines in the vicinity of North Hindon lightship in the North Sea.

The value of Austrian and German ships now in Italian ports, which have become prizes of war, is estimated at more than 100,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000).

Italy has given her adhesion to the agreement already signed by the Allied powers not to conclude a separate peace. The signature of a formal document to this effect is imminent.

Fifty persons were drowned, when the Chilean steamer Maximiano Errazuriz struck a reef and sank near Santiago. The Errazuriz was a vessel of 1,168 tons and 240 feet long. She was built in 1872.

The White Star liner Megantic, from Liverpool to Montreal, with a large number of passengers was chased by German submarines off the coast of Ireland Sunday afternoon but escaped.

The United States cruiser, North Carolina, is aground within the outer harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, according to a report to the Navy Department from her commander, Capt. Oman, who says the ship is undamaged and that operations will be taken to release her.

One of the wars most remarkable tales is the saving of the life of Lieut. Hellyer of East York territorial. A shell cut off his arm and exposed the main artery, for three days he lay in a trench his men taking turn holding the artery pinched in their fingers till help came.

The crew of eight men of the Russian ship Mars have reached Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. Their ship was shelled and set afire by a German submarine off the Shetlands. The submarine towed the crew 80 miles in a small boat then cut them adrift without warning.

The fishing schooner Elmer of Digby dragged her anchors in the heavy gale in the Bay of Fundy last Wednesday night and four of the crew of five were drowned. The only one saved is Frank Covert, who got ashore on an upturned dory. Three of those drowned were brothers, the captain, being one of them.

During the gale on Wednesday night last, the 80 ton schooner Uncle Sam bound from Halifax to Summerside, with a general cargo of merchandise for the port and Crapaud, lost her rudder, went ashore on Cape Tormentine reef, and then drifted on to Tryon Shoals. She is a total loss. Her cargo included 150 casks of gasoline for Summerside. She is owned by her commander, Capt. Harpell, of Jeddore, N. S. All her crew were saved. The vessel and the cargo consigned to various parties were practically covered by insurance.

The members of the crew of the Morwenna landed at Cardiff say that after the vessel was torpedoed they lowered their boats, one of which had not entirely been freed from its tackle, when a shell from the submarine blew off the head of one of its occupants and wounded 3 other men. The skipper of the Jacqueline says when he saw the submarine attack the Morwenna he started the Jacqueline full steam ahead, intending to ram the submarine. The underwater boat, however, evaded the trawler and fired many shells at her, but all of them missed their mark.

Local And Other Items

Successfully eluding German submarines the Cunard liner Saxonia with officers and members of the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion reached Plymouth, Saturday.

Field Marshal French, in an address to the troops which he fought in the second battle of Ypres, which he described as one of the "most desperate fighting of the war" declared they had done much to shorten the war.

About forty miners were trapped by a gas explosion in a reserve mine of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo B. C. late Thursday. Sixteen have been rescued. Two bodies were recovered. The fate of the other miners who are still imprisoned has not been determined.

A report received by Lloyds London states that the steamer Champagne which ran ashore near Nazaire France has broken in two. Eight hundred passengers aboard the Champagne were removed safely. The steamer which was built in 1886, had a net tonnage of 3,069; she was 493 feet long, beam fifty-two feet.

Petrograde advices of May 30th contain this information: The total number of prisoners taken by Russian armies and interned in Russia up to the first of April, according to figures made public today in an official statement, was 10,734 officers and 605,378 men. In addition, the statement says, great numbers of Galician prisoners have been given their liberty and sent home.

William Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph has sailed from New York on the steamer St. Paul in response to a summons from the King of Italy, to serve his term of military service in the Italian army. Mr. Marconi, who is a member of the Italian Senate and an adviser of King Victor Emmanuel, is a reserve officer in the engineering corps. He said he expected to complete his term of service and return to America by next September, but would not venture a prophecy as to whether the war would end by that time.

Rt. Rev. Alexander McDonald, D. D., Bishop of Victoria B. C., who had been visiting Antigonish and other parts of eastern Canada, arrived at Charlottetown on Friday evening last and remained until Monday morning. While here he was the guest of his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, at the palace. On Sunday his Lordship, Bishop McDonald, occupied a seat in the sanctuary of the Cathedral at high Mass and Vespers. He was the preacher at the high Mass and delivered an admirable discourse. He left Monday morning for his home in British Columbia via Boston, and New York, etc.

American Steamer Sunk

London, May 30.—The American steamer Nebraskan, Captain Green, Liverpool, May 24th, for Delaware breakwater, was torpedoed yesterday by a submarine at a point 40 miles west southwest of Fastnet, off the south coast of Ireland. The sea was calm at the time. The crew took to the boats and stood by the vessel. A message to Lloyds from Kinsale, Ireland, says the Nebraskan passed the point at 11 o'clock, apparently bound for Queenstown. The Nebraskan, was down at the bow and proceeding under her own steam flying a signal. "I am not under control."

Washington, May 30.—Evidence forwarded by Ambassador Page to the State Department today gathered by Lieut. Towers, naval attaché, indicates that the American steamer Nebraskan was torpedoed by a submarine. Towers made a technical examination of the Nebraskan and took statements from the crew.

The N. Y. Tribune says that if the Nebraskan was torpedoed by the Germans, diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States should cease.

Dealing with the torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan the London Daily News says no self respecting power can suffer this sort of thing to go on indefinitely.

Danger to Fruit.

Fruit growers in the Niagara Region, Ont. declare that frost last week destroyed their crops between St. Catharines and St. David's seven miles away. Practically the whole of the grape crop is gone and most of the berries, but the amount of loss cannot be estimated. Farms situated along the Niagara river and Lake Ontario roads escape serious damages, but the ranches inland suffered considerably. Fruit and vegetable growers, with statistics before them declared that this late frost was equal in severity to the worst since May 28, 1889. Hundreds of acres of early tomatoes are totally destroyed, and large vineyards are rendered entirely unproductive.

DIED.

MCCOY—At Black Point, May 26, John McCoy, aged 80 years.

BURKE—In Boston Mass., Margaret E. beloved wife of Anthony J. Burke. The deceased was a daughter of the late James McDonald, of Wheatley River. She leaves to mourn a sorrowing mother and two brothers, R. I. P.

MCCORMACK—In Dorchester, Mass., on May 21, J. Raymond, beloved son of John and Mary A. McCormack (nee McDonald), formerly of P. E. Island. R.I.P.

ROSS—At Kinross on the 28th, Mrs. David Ross, aged 59 years.

LAWSON—At Covehead, May 27th, Hannah C. Lawson daughter of the late James C. Lawson aged 80 years.

DEBLOIS—Suddenly in this city on Monday May 31st Ethel H. daughter of the late Theophilus Desbrisay, and widow of Mr. Robert F. DeBlois, who was for some years Provincial Auditor. She leaves to mourn, two sons and four daughters, besides five sisters and numerous friends.

CHARLOTTETOWN

STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED

Commencing MONDAY the 31st of MAY the

Steamer Northumberland Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8:20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about 4 o'clock p. m.

Steamer Empress

Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 5:10 o'clock p. m.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, June 2nd, 1915—11.



SEALD TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and addressed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4:00 p. m. on Thursday, June 17, 1915, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings. 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.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 20, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—7975, May 20, 1915.—2.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

143 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

J. A. Mathison, K. C., E. A. McDonald, J. B. Stewart.

Snaps! Snaps!

AT L. J. REDDIN'S

Umbrellas

300 Umbrellas in Ladies' and Gents at 25 to 35 per cent. lower than usual prices.

Ladies's and Men's Rain Coats

Men's Rain Coats Regular \$10 to \$13, now \$7.50 and \$9.75. Ladies' Rain Coats at a special cut, making every coat in stock a real bargain.

Ladies's Dresses

Serge Dresses usually sold at \$5.25 to \$6.00, now \$4.59 ABOVE GOODS ARE ALL NEW STOCK.

Men's and Boys' Suits

You will make no mistake in looking over our special lot of Men's and Boys' Suits. Men's Suits, made of good material, \$9.50 to \$12.50. Boys' & Youths' do. \$2.50 to Six Dollars.

Men's Pants

Heavy Working Pants, all wool, guaranteed to wear like iron at reasonable prices.

Men's Shirts, Braces, &c.

We offer a special line of Shirts and Braces—85 cent Shirts for 59c., 35c. Braces now 25c.

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.

The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

ADVERTISEMENT OF

The Live Stock Breeders Association.

NOTICE

The next Sale List of Live Stock will be issued on JUNE 5th. Any member having stock for sale would do well to write the undersigned at once giving full information.

The Association are now compiling a catalogue of breeders of Pure Bred Stock on the Island. If you are a Pure Bred Stock Breeder, please communicate with the undersigned at once, giving breed and number of stock owned.

THEODORE ROSS, Secretary.

Live Stock Breeders' Association, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows—

- (a) Rank
(b) Name
(c) Regimental number
(d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
(e) Battalion
(f) Brigade
(g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent
(h) British Expeditionary Force

Army Post Office, LONDON, ENGLAND, M & E. f.

VOL-PEEK advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman mending a hole in a pot. Text: '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 one cent 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 morning's 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 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. 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 Dec. 9, 1914—11. Phone 331

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best. Hickey & Nicholson Co., Ltd., Manufactures Phone 345

Fraser & McQuaid Barristers and Attorney at Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND. Charlottetown, P. E. Island

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