

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 48

## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th January, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years as required times per week on the route:

Port Hill and Railway Station.

from the 1st April next.

Special notices containing further particulars may be obtained at the Post Office of Port Hill and Tynes Valley and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 22nd, 1916-17

## 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 interested 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 or a farm of at least 60 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 elsewhere. Price \$25.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted 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 \$25.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

## 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, 1915-3m

## JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books  
Dodgers  
Note Books of Hard Letter Heads  
Receipt Books  
Posters  
Tickets  
Bill Heads

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 2nd, 1916.

Trains Outward, Road Down.					Trains Inward, Road Up.				
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
3.45	11.50	7.35		11.40	10.15	10.30			
6.00	1.15	8.30	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.36	9.20	9.00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.		
6.45	2.06	9.02	" Hunter River " "	9.59	8.48	6.15	" Hunter River " "		
8.27	2.49	9.27	" Emerald Jct. " "	9.27	8.23	5.30	" Emerald Jct. " "		
			" Summerside " "	9.00	8.00	4.50	" Summerside " "		
							Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.05
8.10	12.15	1.15	Dep. Fort Hill " "	7.48	3.31		" Fort Hill " "	7.03	2.07
9.08	1.59		" O'Leary " "	6.19	12.55		" O'Leary " "	5.45	12.00
9.57	3.32		" Alberton " "				" Alberton " "		
10.38	4.40		Ar. Tignish Dep.						
11.15	5.40								
			Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.05				
			Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.00	7.00				
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	8.50				
			" Mt. Stewart " "	8.35	4.10				
			" Morell " "	8.07	3.24				
			" St. Peter's " "	7.44	2.50				
			Ar. Souris Dep.	6.40	1.25				
			Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.30					
			Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.35	3.50				
			" Cardigan " "	7.40	2.39				
			" Montague " "	7.16	2.10				
			Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.40	1.80				
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	8.50				
			" Vernon River " "	8.31	4.01				
			Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	2.00				

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

## UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES COVERED HIS FACE.

### B. B. B. Cured Him.

All diseases and blemishes of the skin are caused by the blood being in an impure condition.

The best blood cleansing medicine on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Purifier, a medicine that has been in use for over 40 years, so you do not experiment when you buy it.

Mr. Leonard D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Purifier has done for me. My face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I took my medicine to a friend's house, and found they had some B. B. B. I bought two bottles, and before I had finished the first bottle, my face was clear, and when I finished the second, I found it a great blood purifier, and I recommended it to all."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by THE T. MINNEN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

She looked at him doubtfully after the proposal. "The man I marry," she said, "must be both brave and brainy."

"Well," he declared, "I think I can lay just claim to being both."

"I admit you are brave," she replied, "for you saved my life when our boat upset the other day; but that wasn't brainy, was it?"

"Certainly was," he returned. "I upset the boat on purpose."

## A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

An adjoining suburb had a "buy at home" week. One of the features was an automobile parade. There, says the editor of the Chicago New World, we saw our butcher riding in his limousine, our grocer in his coupe, our milkman in his Victoria, our druggist in his Sedan, while we stood on the sidewalk looking on. On the whole it was a pretty good argument for buying elsewhere.

## 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.

"The school mistress in interested in you, dad," said Tommy.

"How's that, my boy?" inquired the startled parent.

"Well, six times to-day she told me to sit down and behave myself. She said she wondered what kind of a father I had."

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

Suburbanite—"Are you in favor of abolishing capital punishment?"

Farmer—"No, siree! If it was good enough for my forefathers, it's good enough for me."

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

## WAS TROUBLED WITH HER LIVER FOR FIVE YEARS.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heart burn, water brash, biliousness, etc.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and thus do away with constipation and all its allied troubles.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Britannia Bay, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past five years, and have had constipation causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and sometimes I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief.

I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

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

## The Morality of Strikes.

Since all strikes depend for their effectiveness on concerted action, which can be best secured through the medium of labor unions, it is essential in any discussion of the morality of strikes to lay down from the outset the clear principle that labor unions are licit, says J. Harding Fisher, S. J., in America: There is no reason in justice why men should not band together for mutual protection and improvement, provided that their organizations respect the rights of others and limit their activities to the promotion of the legitimate interests of their members. The right to form associations of this kind is guaranteed by common and statutory law, has the sanction of Pope Leo XIII, and is founded in the nature of man. This right, however, does not impose on employees a corresponding duty of employing unionized labor. If employees see, or think they see, in labor unions a menace to their freedom, they are not obliged to expose themselves to the possibility of their domination. There was a time, in the beginning of the past century, when the courts were disposed to regard organizations similar to the present labor unions as dangerous to the peace of the community, and liable to indictment under the charge of conspiracy; but with the progress of years, public sentiment has changed, so that now not only have they the sanction of State and Federal legislation but its encouragement as well.

Nor is it surprising, for the ethical foundation of this position is unassailable. The workman's labor is his own. He has, therefore, the right to dispose of it, and to insist that it be employed under reasonable conditions and be given a just remuneration. As a consequence he also has the right to take the means necessary to secure such conditions and such remuneration. Experience has demonstrated that, ordinarily, the only means of securing this twofold object is united action. Moneyed interests are sometimes disposed to exact labor under intolerable conditions, and to give in return the lowest possible wage for which men can be forced to work, regardless of the fact that the sum given may be quite inadequate for the decent support of the workman's family. Unprotected laborers on the other hand, especially when goaded on by the cries of hungry children, are helpless against the immense resources of capital! They have long recognized this, and have formed associations that have for their purpose the obtaining of the legitimate common good by legitimate means. One of these legitimate means is the strike, which is variously defined, but is admitted by all to be a concerted withdrawal of employees from work, with the purpose of forcing employers to accede to their employees' demands. Moralists are unanimous in pronouncing justifiable this method of compelling employers to ameliorate the conditions of labor. They admit the possibility of abuse in the use of the strike, but at the same time they maintain that the strike is an absolutely licit weapon, provided it is invoked to remedy a grievance of a serious nature; that other methods of reaching a settlement have been tried and found unavailing; that it offers well-founded hopes of success; and that the good to be derived from it is of such a character as to counterbalance the evils it entails. The reason for this position is clear. There is nothing morally wrong in refusing to work under unjust or unreasonable conditions, nor is the character of this act changed by the fact that many men concur in it simultaneously, for the supposition is that the grievance is common to all. What they may do individually they may do collectively. True, the strike is not a measure that the moralists ordinarily advise; on the contrary they hold that it should be appealed to only in the last resort, for its success is doubtful;

at its conclusion the strikers are often no better off than at the outset, and almost inevitably excesses are committed in its progress. Despite this, in itself, supposing the necessary conditions fulfilled, the strike is legal and licit.

Nor is a strike legal and licit only when the employees are victims of flagrant injustice. They may also strike in order to realize a legitimate desire to better their position, and to obtain a greater share in the general profits which they contribute so largely. This is true even though they are at the time receiving the minimum living wage and are not obliged to work under intolerable conditions. Such desires and demands are just, as long as they do not exceed the maximum wage. It is to be noted, however, that the employers are not obliged in justice to give more than the minimum wage, though in certain cases they might be obliged to do so in charity. There is a difficulty about cases where the strikers have bound themselves by contract for a specified period and nevertheless "walk out" before it has elapsed. But this difficulty is hardly practical for labor leaders, in ordering a strike under such circumstances, never fail to allege that the refusal to abide by the contract is justified by grave reasons; for example that the employers have failed to abide by their side of the contract; that the contract has become iniquitous or was unjust from the beginning. These claims, however, must be determined in each particular case by an examination into the facts, and care must be taken that difficulties be not stressed beyond their value. The mere lowering of wages for instance, would not in itself be an injustice, if, in periods of extreme financial depression, economic conditions rendered this action imperative. It would be wrong to maintain that the whole brunt of hard times should be borne exclusively by the employees, but at the same time they may bear their share of the burden, and reduce their own profits proportionately to their reduction of wages. On the other hand the mere refusal on the part of the employees to abide by the terms of the contract would not of itself constitute an act of injustice, if the contract was iniquitous from the beginning and was entered into by the employees under the moral compulsion of the fear of starvation. Employers are prone to regulate wages solely by the marketable value of labor, but Christian ethics insist that other factors, besides supply and demand should be taken into account in fixing the scale of wages. Where employees have been compelled against their will to accept for their labor remuneration that is inadequate for the proper maintenance of their families, they are quite within their rights if they seize a favorable opportunity to force their employers by equitable means to redress the wrong. If the actual conduct of strikes consisted solely in cessation from labor there would be no difficulty whatever in deciding on their morality; as practically carried out, however, they frequently entail losses on innocent persons. If the strike is based on clear injustice on the part of employers, the latter's losses may be left out of account for they may be attributed to their own misdeeds or their own free choice to suffer a present loss in order to retain greater profits. But what of the employees who do not wish to strike, but prefer to work under existing conditions rather than endanger their present means of subsistence? And what of those other men, not yet employees, who are willing to accept work at the employers' terms? Both these classes are prevented from working by the strikers, because it is essential for the strike's success that the employers' embarrassment should not be relieved. How far are the strikers justified in preventing innocent men from retaining their positions or taking those

vacated by the strikers? First of all it is morally wrong for the strikers to do such men personal violence. On the other hand they may exert moral compulsion on actual or prospective employees; that is, they may resort to persuasion, exhortation, and even threats of exclusion from the union and from the advantages connected with it. This is not in itself evil and, under the circumstances, to do it would not be reprehensible, for it is a necessary means of defence, and the loss to the individuals excluded from positions no compensation in the art, greater good that a much larger body of men hoped to attain. It is partly by such methods that the entire laboring class of the United States has been enabled to escape from economic slavery, and the detriment of the few is negligible when compared with the good of the many. Another element enters into the problem, considerably complicating it. Strikes, as a rule, are not merely a trial of strength between two disputants, with the sympathy of the public divided between them; they often entail very serious consequences for whole classes of people who are in no way party to the dispute, and involve them in much inconvenience and discomfort and, at times, financial loss. How far may employers and employees disregard these regrettable but inevitable effects to their action? First of all, if there is downright injustice on either side, the leaders of that side are responsible for all the losses which their injustice entails, and are under the obligation of making restitution to the full extent of their culpability. If neither side is guilty of injustice, but both are struggling to safeguard respective interests, the strike takes on the character of an act which has two effects, one good and the other bad. The bad effect is always to be allowed to take place, provided the good effect outweighs the evil. The public is willing and prepared to put up with a certain amount of discomfort and even loss, in order that justice may be done or legitimate interests advanced; but this discomfort and loss must be reduced to the minimum necessary for the attainment of the object. In the measure in which this minimum is exceeded, the strike is illicit. This principle affects both employers and employees. It is a matter of justice to the public that the disputants should come to terms or effect a compromise, if this is possible, without involving innocent persons in the effects of the quarrel. Where this is impossible, the extent to which either side may hold out, and either directly or indirectly extend the strike, depends on the proportion that exists between the good they reasonably hope to gain and the evils the innocent public must endure.

## Consistory in Rome, December.

It is officially announced that the Pope will hold a Consistory December 4th when he will create ten new Cardinals. These will include, as reported, the Archbishop of Rennes, Ronen, Lyons and Requens, Monsignor La Fontaine, Patriarch of Venice; Monsignor Sbarretti, the former Apostolic Delegate in Canada; Monsignor Rapuzzi, former Major Domo and Monsignors Boggiano, former Apostolic Delegate to Mexico and secretary of the Holy Office; Marini, secretary of Apostolic Segnatura; and Giorgi, secretary of the Congregation of the Council. Although several changes may be made in the above list before the Consistory, these names have been sent out as practically certain. Cardinal Scapinelli, Nuncio Apostolic at Vienna, and Cardinal Fruewirth, Nuncio Apostolic at Munich, are going to Rome, to receive the Cardinalial insignia from the hands of the Pope.

# FARMERS AND STOCK MEN!

## STOCK MEN!

We have a large supply of

# FEEDS

On hand which we are selling at lowest possible prices.

- Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cracked
- Corn, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal, Calf
- Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Molassine
- Meal, Shorts, Feed, Flour, Cracked
- Mixed Grain, Wheat for Feed, Hay, Oats' etc.

## Poultry Supplies

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
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AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Canada's Trade

Canada's trade is increasing at the present time at a most prodigious rate and this year will see all records shattered and the high water mark of Canadian commercial achievement.

The growth in business since 1911 is astonishing. In 1911 the total trade was \$769,443,905. The total trade only a decade ago was less than a third of Canada's foreign business this year, being \$550,872,645 in 1906.

The most encouraging feature for this is that for the first time since 1901 the trade balance is favorable to Canada.

This year Canada will have a balance on the right side of the ledger in the trade account of nearly three hundred and fifty million dollars.

The Truth about Nickel

An article in the Providence Journal alleging that the German submarine Deutschland is taking back to Germany a cargo of Canadian nickel purchased from the International Nickel Company, New Jersey, has revived the agitation in Opposition news-papers against the Government's nickel policy.

The Government's position on the nickel question has been many times made clear, but the facts have been so blurred and misrepresented by its critics that a reiteration of the truth is desirable.

Germany and her allies were stripped of their supply. How was this to be achieved? To have merely stopped the export of nickel to the United States then, or at any time since, would have involved: (1) Denying to Great Britain, France and Russia our nickel for their munition factories.

To have them expropriated the nickel mines, as some urged, and operated them as a national enterprise, would have involved a delay of at least a year to establish a Canadian refining plant, which would mean that in the meantime Britain and her allies would be wholly or partially cut off from a nickel supply.

The last alternative was to continue export of nickel to the United States, but to surround it with such restrictions that the necessary end of supplying the Allies and starving their enemies would be achieved.

This policy, or system, may not satisfy those who would use the great problems imposed by the war for the purposes of party.

London, Oct. 23.—I have been granted an interview by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in regard to an interview given the American press, in which he is said to have stated that certain amounts of nickel emanating from allied territory which were despatched to the United States, ultimately found their way to Germany on board the submarine Deutschland.

Lord Robert assured me that this in no way referred to nickel from Canada, and that he had no intention whatever of criticizing the arrangements for controlling Canadian nickel or suggesting that any Canadian nickel reaches the enemy.

knows that system covers all war orders and that it embraces everything humanly possible to achieve the end desired.

The article of the Providence Journal disclosed nothing of value to the Dominion Government. Some of its statements were true and some of them were not.

But, even supposing that the Deutschland carried a dozen cargoes of nickel to Germany, what would they avail? Before the war Germany was importing 12,000,000 pounds of nickel a year.

Summing up the situation the case resolves itself into this: that while laying the foundations for the refining of our own nickel in our own country, the Dominion Government has been able to carry out a policy which, without interfering with the steady supply of this vital material to the Empire and her allies, has, at the same time, starved the Germanic Alliance.

Progress Of The War.

London, Nov. 22.—Apart from Western Roumania few changes of great importance have taken place on any of the battle fronts.

ing up their pressure against the Roumanians and there have been forthcoming no despatches either official or unofficial, which would indicate that the perilous position of the Roumanians has been ameliorated.

Bucharest, Nov. 22, via London.—The Roumanian troops in the Jiu Valley, in western Wallachia have been withdrawn and now occupy their old positions, the War Office announced today.

London Nov. 23.—It is for Hindenburg to decide whether the gains of the German army in Roumania pay for the losses sustained on the other fronts by the withdrawal of divisions to operate there.

London, Nov. 26.—The situation in Roumania, as described in today's news, shows that General Von Falkenhayn's forces, having gained the railway at Craiova, have rapidly pushed to the southeast, and are, according to German official accounts, already in touch with Field Marshal Von Mackensen's forces, which crossed the Danube at Zimnita, and are now before Alexandria.

London, Nov. 24.—The British official communication issued this evening says: "During the day hostile artillery has been active against our front in the neighborhood of Lesboufs and Beaucourt, and on both sides of La Basse Canal."

Bucharest, Nov. 24, via London.—The Roumanian statement follows: "On the Moldavian front there was no change. In the region of Dragoaleste there was a lively artillery bombardment. In the Alt Valley also artillery fighting occurred on our right

wing and centre. On the left the enemy made violent attack. "In the Oltenie Valley our troops, under pressure of superior enemy forces, have withdrawn on the left bank of the Oltetz river."

Paris, Nov. 24 The war office communication issued tonight says: "Quiet prevailed today on the whole front. A long range gun fired three heavy calibre shells in the direction of Nancy."

London, Nov. 25.—A raid by six German torpedo boat destroyers on the English coast, which took place on Thursday night, was announced officially today.

Bucharest, Nov. 26, via London.—The Roumanian forces are holding fast to the line of the Alt river, across Western Roumania, to a point south of Slatina, some forty-five miles from the Danube, the war office announced today, and also are maintaining their ground along the Roumanian northern front.

London, Nov. 26.—The situation in Roumania, as described in today's news, shows that General Von Falkenhayn's forces, having gained the railway at Craiova, have rapidly pushed to the southeast, and are, according to German official accounts, already in touch with Field Marshal Von Mackensen's forces, which crossed the Danube at Zimnita, and are now before Alexandria.

The German communication also brings the interesting news that Field Marshal Von Mackensen is personally commanding the movement across the Danube. There is no indication yet, however, as to what strength he has been able to put into this sector, but his movement seems to confirm the impression previously formed that his latest withdrawal into Dobruja was voluntary in order to assemble forces for the Danube crossing.



JUST WHAT YOU WANT In an Overcoat READY HERE

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability.

When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call.

Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is have you compare.

And then you can see how your new coat will look BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat.

- Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar, D. B. model, 50 ins. long, good heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$12.00
Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Napps in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all full lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$15.00
Men's plain black Melton Overcoats Chesterfield style S. B. fly front, 50 inches long. All wool material, purchased before the advance in price. One of the best fitting coats in the store. All sizes.....\$18.00
Men's fine hand tailored Overcoats in fancy colored tweeds and Chinchillas in many different models. Three quarters and full length 20th Century make. All guaranteed and tailored, satin, shield and full lined. All sizes.....\$20.00
Young manish Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown Oct. 25th, 1916

Advertisement for Job Work, Check Books, and Note Books of Hand, listing various services and contact information for Moore & McLeod Limited.

(Continued from page two) Vulcan Pass. Should Rouman be driven to defend the line running north and south from mountains between Red To Toerburg passes, to the Danu in order to protect Buchar military cities here consider t her position would be extrem critical. It is hoped howev that Russia has been able send sufficient reinforcements relieve Roumanias of the nece sity of devoting large forces the defense of her northern Dobruja frontiers, and that will have sufficiently str forces to carry on an effect fight in the Wallachian Plain.

London, Nov. 26.—The w less despatch received last evening from Petrograd that Roumanians have succeeded extricating themselves from enveloping movement in extreme west, the most encouraging news from the thoo of war, on which the eyes of world are focused, to reach L don in several days. If this, well as the additional inf mation that the Roumanians their retirement were about destroy large quantities of cerea oves to be true, it mea that they have placed a wed between Orsova and Craiova, perhaps rejoined forces on t Alt. Optimists here expect strong counter-offensive at t right moment by the troo Russo-Roumanian force know to be in the Alt Valley.

New Minister of Militia

Hon. A. E. Kemp has been appointed Minister of Militia and Defence in succession to Sir Sa Hughes, resigned. He was sworn in at Rideau Hall last Thursday afternoon. Hon. Mr. Kemp has been minister without portfolio of the Forlen Government since 1911; but during the last eighteen months he has been active chairman of the war purchasing commission. He represents a Toronto in the House of Commons and is one of the leading business men of Canada. Hon. Albert Edward Kemp was born in Clarendville, Que., Aug. 1, 1858, the son of Robert and Sara A. Kemp. He was educated at Clarendville Academy and L. colle Academy. He entered the metal trade in Toronto and eventually became president of the Sheet Metal Products, Ltd. In 1900 he entered politics and became Conservative candidate for the House of Commons in the East Division of Toronto. He was elected again in 1903 but was defeated in 1908. He was triumphantly returned in 1911 and on the resignation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government following the disastrous defeat that administration because of pro-American trade policy a popular dissatisfaction, was appointed minister without portfolio in the cabinet of Sir Robert Lair Borden and became a member of the Privy Council. His assumption of office necessitates an election. Nomination for this will be on Dec. 20th, and polling, any, on the 27th.

Austrian Emperor Dead

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria died at the Royal Cas of Schoenbrun, at Vienna, 9 o'clock on the night of the 21. The deceased Emperor was years of age, and had reigned years. He is succeeded by grand nephew Archduke Charles Francis. The death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary brings to a close one of the long reigns of modern times, and that cannot be compared in achievements with any other save that of Queen Victoria. The dead ruler was a typical Hapsburg, power-loving, aristocratic. He was born in 1830 and when only 18 found himself master of an empire. His uncle the Emperor Ferdinand, abdicated when affairs in his domain no longer believe it could not be long. But young as he was, Franz Josef was resolute. From December 2, 1848, when he became a many-titled emperor, until 1866, he managed to keep the parts of country together. The Hungarians had been gaining renewed strength in their war for separation from the dual monarchy. The diet proclaimed Hungary a republic with Kosuth as governor, in 1848. A year

(Continued from page two) Vulcan Pass. Should Roumania be driven to defend the line running north and south from the mountains between Eod Tower Toerzburg passes, to the Danube, in order to protect Bucharest, military critics here consider that her position would be extremely critical. It is hoped however, that Russia has been able to send sufficient reinforcements to relieve Roumania of the necessity of devoting large forces to the defense of her northern and Dobruja frontiers, and that she will have sufficiently strong forces to carry on an effective fight in the Wallachian Plain.

London, Nov. 26.—The wireless despatch received last evening from Petrograd that the Roumanians have succeeded in extricating themselves from the enveloping movement in the extreme west, the most encouraging news from the theatre of war, on which the eyes of the world are focused, to reach London in several days. If this, as well as the additional information that the Roumanians in their retirement were about to destroy large quantities of cereals, proves to be true, it means that they have placed a wedge between Orsova and Craiova, and perhaps rejoined forces on the Alt. Optimists here expect a strong counter-offensive at the right moment by the strong Russo-Roumanian force known to be in the Alt Valley.

New Minister of Militia

Hon. A. E. Kemp has been appointed Minister of Militia and Defence in succession to Sir San Hughes, resigned. He was sworn in at Rideau Hall last Thursday afternoon. Hon. Mr. Kemp has been minister without portfolio in the Borden Government since 1911, but during the last eighteen months he has been active as chairman of the war purchasing commission. He represents east Toronto in the House of Commons and is one of the leading business men of Canada. Hon. Albert Edward Kemp was born in Clarenceville, Que., Aug. 13, 1858, the son of Robert and Sarah A. Kemp. He was educated at Clarenceville Academy and La Crosse Academy. He entered the metal trade in Toronto and eventually became president of the Sheet Metal Products Ltd. In 1900 he entered politics and became Conservative candidate for the House of Commons in the East Division of Toronto. He was elected again in 1904 but was defeated in 1908. He was triumphantly returned in 1911 and on the resignation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government following the disastrous defeat of that administration because of its pro-American trade policy and popular dissatisfaction, was appointed minister without portfolio in the cabinet of Sir Robert Laird Borden and became a member of the Privy Council. His assumption of office necessitates an election. Nomination for this will be on Dec. 20th, and polling if any, on the 27th.

Austrian Emperor Dead.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria died at the Royal Castle of Schoenbrunn, at Vienna at 9 o'clock on the night of the 21st. The deceased Emperor was 86 years of age, and had reigned 68 years. He is succeeded by his grand nephew Archduke Charles Francis. The death of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary brings to a close one of the longest reigns of modern times, and one that cannot be compared in its achievements with any other save that of Queen Victoria. The dead ruler was a typical Hapsburg, power-loving, aristocratic. He was born in 1830 and when only 18 found himself master of an empire. His uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand, abdicated when affairs in his domain made him believe it could not exist long. But young as he was, Franz Joseph was resourceful. From December 2, 1848, when he became a many-titled emperor, until 1866, he hardly managed to keep the parts of his country together. The Hungarians had been gaining renewed strength in their war for separation from the dual monarchy. The diet proclaimed Hungary a republic with Kossuth as governor, in 1848. A year later

Kossuth resigned his military and civil power, the Austrians completed the subjugation of Hungary, treating it for many years as a conquered country. During the 68 years of his reign Franz Josef saw his empire increase in population from 34,000,000 to 50,000,000. In 1854 he married his cousin, the beautiful Archduchess Elizabeth. The emperor's brother, Maximilian, was persuaded by Napoleon III. to accept the throne of Mexico. The Archduchess Charlotte, wife of Maximilian, strongly urged her husband to accept the crown; later, when Maximilian had risen against the emperor, she hurried to Europe in vain for aid. Maximilian was overthrown and shot by the Mexicans; Charlotte lost her reason, and has been confined in a sanitarium since.

Franz Josef was a man of iron. He had little humor in his make-up. He wanted to be considered a great soldier, and his room in his various palaces were furnished with Spartan simplicity. He slept in a small iron bed which would have been in better surroundings had it adorned a prison cell. His personal habits were temperate, and he had a strong constitution up to his last years. Simple in his tastes, handsome, plain in his living, sincere, affable, beloved of children and loving them, and often showing great heroism, he was loved by all his people in spite of his faults. When Franz Josef held court, he heard petitions from the most lowly of his subjects, and even small family rows got his ear and his attention.

The crowning blow to the aged emperor came in 1914, when the heir to the Austrian throne and wife were assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbians. This tragedy led to war with Serbia, and soon afterwards the present great world war started.

The Stanley has gone out on the buoy service, and the Car Ferry is making daily round trips between here and Picton. We extend our congratulations to Mr. Hugh McInnis, Journalist, on his appointment to a position in the Records Branch of the Militia Department Ottawa.

The liners Victoria and Unatilla, the last vessels to leave Nome, arrived at Seattle on the 21st, with 500 passengers and \$7,000,000 in gold, bullion and shipments of tin ore and furs. Fifteen hundred people are wintering in Nome, which is closed in by the ice.

On Monday night there was a raid by three German airships on the northeast coast of England. The enemy airships were attacked and two Zeppelins with their crews were destroyed. This makes five of the giant dirigibles which have been destroyed in the three latest attacks of the enemy on British towns. There is no other recent war news of importance.

DIED.

- BELL—At Melville, on Nov. 18th, Ronald Bell, aged 66 years.
TAPER—At 257 Queen Street, Lilian Jane Taper.
STEWART—At Mount Ryan, on November 22nd, 1916, James W. Stewart, aged 66 years. R. I. P.
TRAINOR—At his home in this city, Sunday, November 26th, after a lingering illness, Hugh Trainor, aged 79 years. R. I. P.
McADAMS—In Roxbury, Mass., on November 22nd, Mary McAdams, burial at Haverhill, Mass.
MOORE—At the P. E. I. Hospital, on Sunday, November 26th, in the 15th year of his age, John Ernest Moore, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore, of this city.
NADDY—In Somerville, Mass., on November 19th, Florence, beloved wife of Edward Naddy.
KEATING—On Sunday, 26th inst., at Elliot's Mills, Robert E. Keating, aged 65.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.

Local And Other Items.

The price of milk is to be increased to ten cents a quart in St. John, on Dec. 1st. It is now eight cents.

A Milan newspaper states that the British recently captured a German submarine and landed its crew at an Italian port.

Steamer Corsican arrived at St. John on Monday with 175 officers and men, including a number wounded, home from the war scenes.

Quebec had its first real cold wave of the winter Sunday, when with barely any snow on the ground the thermometer registered four below zero.

Two brothers of the Austrian Emperor, Princes Xavier and Sixte of Parma, are serving in the Belgian Army. President Poincare recently decorated both the Princes with the war cross.

The first train of freight for overseas to be landed at the Halifax new ocean terminals arrived on Saturday. The train consisted of fourteen cars from the west, which was brought to the new shed.

The train on which Prince Demidoff, Russian minister to Athens, was going to Saloniki, was fired upon by bands of revolutionists, according to an Athens despatch to the Petit Parisien. On the return journey the train was derailed by an criminal band, the despatch says, close to Litochori, but no one was hurt in either attempt.

Two men were killed and more than a score of persons injured, many of them it was stated, dangerously, last Thursday night, when a passenger train south bound on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad collided here with a Rock Island freight train in the suburbs east of Kansas City. The men killed were Joseph Harris and J. W. Ambrose, engineer and fireman of the Frisco engine. Both lived in Springfield, Mo.

Governor Davidson of Newfoundland publishes an official message from the war office intimating that inquiries made through the American embassy at Berlin, respecting one hundred and fifty Newfoundland soldiers missing since the battle on the Somme on July 1st, in which the Newfoundland regiment was decimated, discloses that none of these Newfoundlanders are prisoners in Germany, hence they are now posted officially as believed to be killed.

The White Star Line steamship Britannic, serving as a hospital ship for wounded soldiers of the Entente Allies, the new White Star liner of that name, 47,500 tons, was sunk off the Island of Kea, (Kos), Southeast of Attica in Aegon. She carried 1,000 British sick and wounded men. The Britannic was equipped with 35 life boats. The loss of life incident to the sinking is supposed to have been small—24 persons, it is stated.

Captain Walker of the C. G. S. "Brant" died suddenly at his home at Georgetown on Thursday morning last. The Brant was engaged in taking up buoys around the coast, and put into Georgetown Wednesday night, and the Captain went to his home. He was about to go on board Thursday forenoon when he fell from his chair and expired. A widow, one daughter and four sons are left to mourn. Two of the sons are on active duty at the front. Deceased was 62 years of age.

It is understood from Ottawa that the practice of recruiting and sending battalions overseas intact is to be discontinued. Some of the battalions at present recruiting will be converted into drafts. There are a number of battalions which have not yet been able to recruit up to strength. The advisability of amalgamating these with others is being considered. Battalions in England are being broken up for drafts with the result that there is an accumulation of senior officers in England. If their services cannot be utilized in a military way they will be allowed to return to civil life.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Flour, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, and Lamb Pelts.

TENDERS

Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's, Queen's and Prince County Prisons and the Charles Dalton Sanatorium. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1916.

SEALED TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1916. From any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, and the Charles Dalton Sanatorium for the year ending December 31, 1917, with supplies as per list to be seen at this office.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Friday, the 2nd Dec. 1916, for the purchase of the steamer vessel "OSTREA".

NOTICE OF SALE

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and enclosed for the purchase of the steamer vessel "OSTREA".

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd Dec. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

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 said parties.

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Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public Auction, at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Hillsborough Parish and in the County of Queen's County in the Province of Prince Edward Island, commencing as a stick land on the north side of the Settlement Road in a continuation of the West Boundary Line of land formerly in possession of Donald McPhee, and from thence by a line running north four degrees west fifty-eight chains, or until it meets a line run from the northward angle of a farm formerly owned by Malcolm Livingston bearing an easterly course, thence east four degrees north and lying to the Tryon Road, thence north to the north side of said road, thence westerly to said Donald McPhee's east boundary line, which will comprehend in all a right angle course seven chains and sixty links from the before described line to the aforesaid Donald McPhee's West Boundary Line, thence north four degrees east to the Settlement Road aforesaid, and from thence following the north side thereof westerly to the place of beginning, and to part of Township Number Thirty-one in said Island, and containing by estimation forty-one acres of land be the same a little more or less. AND ALSO all that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-one aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north side of the Tryon Road and in the prolongation of the boundary line between the land formerly in possession of John Poole and land formerly in possession of Malcolm Livingston, but afterwards in the possession of David Webster, thence south along the said prolongation of the division line between the said farms twenty-three chains and fifty links to the real line of the said farms, thence east at a right angle along the same for a distance of twenty-three chains and fifty links to the Tryon Road aforesaid, and from thence following the various courses of the road northwesterly to the place of commencement and containing by estimation forty and one-half acres of land a little more or less. AND ALSO all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Thirty-one aforesaid bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north by land leased to William Hughes, and afterwards in possession of Bruce Murphy, and now in the possession of Edward Murphy, on the east by the farm of Michael Murphy and Donald McPhee, on the south by the Elliot or West River, and on the West by the farm devised by the late William Duns, Esquire, to David Webster, the said described land containing ninety-four acres more or less, the said several tracts and pieces of land being now in possession and occupation of the said Mortgages.

Paton's Limited NEWS. It looks like an early winter and you will want the Warm Overcoat, Swallow Coat, Sheepskin Lined Coat, Heavy Suit or Fur Coat. Paton's are exhibiting full stocks. Our Ladies-to-wear Show Room is stocked full of Ladies Plush Coats, Suits, Fur Lined Coats. And a hundred brand-new Tweed up-to-the-minute style. Coats sizes from 16 to 14. Prices from \$8.00 to \$30.00. Special showing of Ladies Suits at a special price to clear. Patons Limited. Buy your Underwear right now and get the extra comfort that is coming to you. Patons Limited. Another large shipment of Knitting Yarn at \$1.00 a lb. at PATONS. Extra value in Ladies Worsted and Cashmere Hose. Many lines at the old price. PATONS. A lot of Gentlemen's Reefers and Sheepskin Coats at clearance prices.

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR. We carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of FAMILY FOOTWEAR shown in Eastern Canada. INVICTUS. Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes. A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose. TRY US. ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street.

The Live Stock Breeders Association. STALLION ENROLLMENT. Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Is. 1st.

at... think of... cannot... buy it... a good... B. fly... the ad... the best... All \$18.00... Over... and... mod... length... guaran... sold and \$20.00... come in... ys, etc... e range \$25.00... D!... W. L. BENTLEY... BENTLEY... neys and... rs... LOAN... of Nova... mbers... Printin... Herald

The Wildest Fiend of All

False spirit! take thy fiendish shape, Thy name is demon, and not wine; Durst thou cling to the purple grape...

The Better Part.

(Concluded.)

Margaret returned to the quiet kitchen and finished her dishes to the accompaniment of a line of thought that made her Guardian Angel regret the merit she was losing...

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

difficult for some people to acquire. Perhaps she didn't pray hard enough, she reflected. "Ho!" exclaimed a brisk young voice from the walk...

"Of course," she responded. The ache had fled from out of her heart—Tom and Alice were always kind. "Sit down, please, till I get a wrap," and she disappeared into the house.

"Mother," she called, coming out again, a wrap on her arm, "I'm going out with Alice and Tom."

Tom secured a position very soon after. Agnes was a little disappointed that it was not a better one. But of course Tom could "work up" and maybe his father would help him.

Agnes's mother sighed with satisfaction and delight that Agnes's vocation had been so satisfactorily settled. Tom was such a fine lad and sure to make his way in time.

And Margaret's vocation was settled, too. Mrs. Harding had settled that herself. Margaret would be an old maid and stay at home with her mother.

Margaret sat down on the porch and watched the two go up the street together. Then she sighed. Of course they had never thought of asking her to go with them.

WHOOPING COUGH

The Infant's Most Dangerous Disease.

Whooping Cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period but may occur at any time of life.

Whooping Cough starts with sneezing, watering of the eyes, irritation of the throat, feverishness and cough. The coughing attacks occur frequently but are generally more severe at night.

On the first sign of a "whoop," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be administered, and weeks of suffering prevented, as it helps to clear the bronchial tubes of the collected mucus and phlegm.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe...

An Agnostic's Confession

The hopelessness of the Rationalistic creed, devoid as it is of one crumb of comfort or of a single consoling thought for the bereaved or troubled human heart...

Jack—So the landlord lowered your rent. He'll save money by that. Joe—How so? Jack—Well, when you don't pay it will be less he is losing.

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."

WAS WEAK and RUN DOWN SUFFERED WITH "NERVES." Many women become run down and worn out by their household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

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...

Xmas Gift FOR SOLDIERS. A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO! OR A POUND TIN of HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

The Live Stock Breeders Association. Stallion Enrollment. Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture...

Consumption. In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST. TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast. GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life."

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown. Agents for P. E. Island.

It Is Not Too Early TO SELECT OR ORDER Jewelry or Watches. If you are planning to procure something very special, tasty and original, as even the large stores in the big cities cannot carry everything in stock...