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Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Sir Robert Borden has seldom appeared to better advantage than he did tonight when he spoke on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. His words rang with their wonted vigor when he told of the cause of the Allies and why they were battling side by side. Cheers were loud and prolonged and enthusiasm reigned when he spoke of what he had seen and heard on his visit to Europe last summer, how confidence reigned, how Great Britain and the Allies had step by step conquered their inefficiency and unpreparedness, how they now had the measure of their enemies and how they now knew, as Sir Robert put it—"We can win if we make the necessary effort. Remarkable achievement that Canadian forces had crossed the Atlantic at the rate of more than two thousand a week.

Talking of enlistment he admitted that at first the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were a little slower than the other provinces but now he said the recruiting there was all that could be desired. Quebec had been responsive to the appeal of men and he left this part of his subject with a glowing tribute to the valor of the French-Canadian soldiers on the battle field. The premier disposed of the bogey of conscription in a few pithy words. There will be no conscription. It has not been thought of.

There is a question of thinking of conscription in the prime minister's remarks, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not very critical. He chided the government a little, which as Opposition leader would seem to be dereliction of his duty if he neglected. He talked of the large estimates of last session, thought there were too many public works going on, uttered a few words of criticism of the commandering of wheat some time ago, suggested that the British Government had not asked the Canadian government to do so, expressed the conviction that the action of the government has caused a dislocation of the business and wound up with a happy peroration which showed that he was in no mood to enter into any serious criticism of the policy pursued by the government. In reply to him the Premier said that they had laid down the policy at the beginning of the war that no new works should be undertaken unless they were of an urgent and necessary character. That policy had been carried out. The government had even considered the stoppage of works under contract, but the financial strength of the country had made this unnecessary. However if it ever became necessary the government would not hesitate to do so. With regard to the commandering of wheat Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Sir Wilfrid had reiterated that he had no charge to make. "Therefore it would have been in better taste if he had made no charge at all." The government had taken the best advice possible upon the question and absolutely baseless rumors had been spread through a section of the press.

The premier thrilled the house with his eloquence as he described the reasons why the Canadian people had reason to feel confidence in the outcome of the war. "If one looks below the surface," he said, "there is not the slightest ground as to why the Empire should be discouraged. The important thing was, he emphasized, that "we have held the enemy in the west and given the Allies time for preparation. That preparation is now being effectively made, and our equipment now vastly exceeds that of the enemy's. The Premier didn't dwell long upon the navy, but it was seen by the response to his words that the members of the Canadian Parliament are fully alive to the tremendous effect the British navy has had upon the course of the war, and how much the Empire depends upon her fighting ships.

He turned to the situation in Russia for a moment. He affirmed from his knowledge of events that the great aim of Germans in invading Russia had completely failed, and the story of lack of equipment amongst the Russian soldiers affected his hearers deeply. Russian soldiers had gone to battle against the invading hosts of Germany without guns in their hands, and when the armed men in front fell with their faces to the foe their guns were passed back to the unarmed others behind them. Thus it was many months ago, but is now changed. Russia is becoming well equipped, her soldiers are going into battle with arms in their hands and the Premier allowed himself to convey strong hopes to his hearers that the new Russian offensive would not fail. Sir Robert spoke of the mammoth task that had been set the British Empire. "We have raised an army twenty times greater than this Empire ever intended to send into the field," he said, and, referring to what Canada had done, he added: "What we have accomplished seems to be a wonderful thing." He didn't claim this was to the credit of the government but to the people of the Dominion.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Hon. William Pugsley, in characteristic fashion, tonight reduced the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne from the high plane which has characterized it since its opening yesterday to the level of ward-healing charges and innuendo and used the protection afforded by the privileges of parliament to make statements which he has not dared and will not dare to make outside the House.

When Mr. Hazen and Mr. Rogers challenged him to name one case where this had been done he replied: "The minister of militia went to Prescott the other night and took a half a dozen Conservative members with him in khaki. They all got up and told the audience that Sir Sam Hughes was the greatest soldier since Napoleon." "There is nothing political in that," said Mr. Rogers. Of course there would be nothing political in that even if it was true, but Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hazen had cornered Mr. Pugsley and this was the only thing he could think of to back up his charge. The only truth in it is that half a dozen Conservative members did go with Sir Sam in khaki; he could not take any Liberal members in khaki with him because there are none in the House.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Hon. T. Chace Casgrain, postmaster-general, resuming the debate on the address, said that in announcing the increase in the limit of enlistment for overseas service to 500,000 men, the prime minister had correctly gauged the feeling of the people. He quoted Mr. Marcell of Bonaventure, and several Liberal newspapers in approval of the government's course. He alluded to Dr. Michael Clark's reference to the rate at which Canadian soldiers were sent to the front. Pointing out the difficulties of transporting large bodies of troops, he asserted that the government sent them forward as rapidly as possible. When the men reached England, however, they passed under the control of the British authorities. He paid a tribute to the French-Canadian officers with the Canadian forces at the front, saying that some of the best French-Canadian families didn't dwell long upon the navy, but it was seen by the response to his words that the members of the Canadian Parliament are fully alive to the tremendous effect the British navy has had upon the course of the war, and how much the Empire depends upon her fighting ships.

He added that five men, bearing his own name and of his own blood, were now wearing the King's uniform. He said that since the beginning of the war the Catholic hierarchy and clergy had been faithful to the flag, and to the institutions which had given them so much liberty.

The political and religious leaders of Quebec were unanimous in their belief that the province must put every ounce of effort into the struggle for liberty said the postmaster-general. Was it possible that they were all wrong and that the real sentiment of the province was represented in the utterances of a small minority? He did not think so, and asked that Quebec be judged by the Lemieux, the Marcis, the Lauriers and the Patenaudes, Blondins and Beaubiens, rather than by the vapors of a small group of misguided gentlemen. Quebec must redouble its efforts like every other province of the Dominion, must be prepared for sacrifice and the contribution of its means to the last dollar if necessary. Mr. Casgrain concluded by quoting the words of Lloyd George in which he urged the putting aside of all rivalry and asked, "Let us be one people, one in action, one in resolution, so as to win the most sacred cause ever entrusted to a great nation."

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The political sensation of the day here is a stirring editorial attack upon Hon. William Pugsley, by the Free Press, the official Liberal organ in Ottawa, for his speech in the Commons last evening during which he made a bitter attack upon the shell committee and issued general charges of graft and misdeemeanor. The Free Press says: The Dominion Shell Committee, appointed by General Sam Hughes within six weeks of the outbreak of the war under the chairmanship of General Alex. Bertram, practical mechanic, manufacturer and soldier, established in Canada an entirely new industry that has brought and distributed throughout the Dominion, hundreds of millions of dollars. Six weeks after the opening of the war, and six months before Britain compelled by her necessities decided to do the same thing, Canada proceeded to organize its privately-owned industrial resources for the manufacture of the shells that General Sam Hughes confidently predicted would be demanded in appalling quantities. It was a tremendous task, one for which there was no precedent, one which meant generally and largely a groping in the dark, it was a task for practical men, for captains of industry particularly connected with the metal trades, for those familiar with the manufacturing of the country and their equipment, for tactful and essentially honest leaders.

"In Messrs. Bertram, and his associates General Sam Hughes found men of extraordinary suitability. These were practical-mechanists and inventors, had captured huge industries, had wide knowledge of Canadian manufacturing conditions, and had the confidence and respect of all who knew them. These men accepted what from the first seemed a thankless if not impossible task,

they served continuously night and day without a cent of remuneration, they achieved against tremendous obstacles, a wonderful thing, the organization, on a gigantic scale of an industry entirely new to Canada, that has kept thousands of Canadians in employment, and that has driven away the distress that threatened our cities and towns. That is the record which Hon. William Pugsley, from his place in the House of Commons declares "will bring shame to the people of Canada," and which, he asserts, has "produced scandals" which were reeking from the Atlantic to the Pacific." His condemnation will be printed in a hundred Canadian newspapers today, and in the brief telegrams and cables people in the United States and Britain will be told of this horror that has come to the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, so far as we can see, provides no evidence other than rumors that have been circulated by disappointed manufacturers or distorted statements and half truths that have appeared in certain newspapers. But supposing all his assertions are true, are they of a nature to make Canadians forget the real and wonderful achievements of the shell committee and bring shame instead of pride to the Canadian people. Firms with which the commissioners were connected were given orders at the outset because they were included among the few willing to try the experiment of making shells; Sir Alex. Bertram has denied that he has but a nominal connection with Bertram & Sons. Comparatively high prices had to be fixed in order to tempt Canadian manufacturers into the new industry and at that the total, we are assured, was \$15,000,000 less than the amount allowed by the war Office, often times date of delivery offer a lower offer in price. Many Liberal firms have handled contracts from the commission. It was such a heinous offence for a member of parliament or for a candidate for parliament to bring the war facilities of certain firms to the attention of the shell committee. Many scores of firms who at first refused to have anything to do with the experiment flocked to Ottawa when they discovered that others had tried it and had succeeded well.

How trivial is all this compared with the essential fact that the shell committee established in Canada an industry that has brought hundreds of millions of dollars to the Dominion, besides materially helping in the prosecution of the war. The assertion that there are in the country men, politicians possibly, mean enough to sponge on manufacturers who have received orders from the shell committee and bold enough to pretend that only upon payments to them could future orders be obtained, is quite believable, after some of the revelations in connection with the horse purchases, but that men of the stamp of General Bertram, who, despite the rumors which Mr. Pugsley now gives voice to, was created as a Sir Knight by His King a few weeks ago, would be a party to such contemptible tricks is unthinkable. Owing to the extraordinary growth of the munitions business in Canada which started with so small an order that the difficulties of its inception were added to, the work of the original shell committee may not have been conducted with the complete system that the great task demanded, but the fact remains that results have shown that the Bertram committee was one of the most efficient that has ever been appointed by a government of this country.

The Free Press regrets to find itself in opposition to so clever and distinguished a member of the Liberal party as Hon. William Pugsley, but we cannot help thinking that he has been led astray by the atmosphere of the

chamber which has been the scene of so many gallant party fights in which he has been a leading antagonist. From the speeches of the men on both sides who have preceded him, from the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Clark, and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, we had been led to expect that the element of petty partisanship was to be eliminated from this war session, and we had obtained visions of a real drawing together of the two political parties for the prosecution of the war, beside which everything pales into insignificance. If Mr. Pugsley's lead is followed by other Liberals, our hopes are shattered and Canada we believe will suffer. In connection with the development of industry on the scale to which the munitions output has attained, it is too much to expect that there has been nothing deserving of condemnation, but to deliberately and in a wholesale way, blackwash men, like Bertram and his associates who have accomplished so much that counts in the successful carrying on of the war does not seem patriotic. The fishing expedition upon which Mr. Pugsley would have Parliament embark might result in the exposure of some grafters, but it would probably be more prolific in valuable information for the enemy.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley suffered a castigation tonight the like of which is seldom the lot of a public man to receive. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the solicitor-general, denounced the utterances of the member for St. John in scathing terms. "I do not wish any words of mine to apply in general to the Liberal party in this House," said Mr. Meighen. "I isolate him, or rather I do not isolate him; he enjoys in the making of that speech, either the sympathy or support of the Liberal party in general in this House. It is to the credit of journalism in Canada that one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent Liberal organ in this country, that is the Liberal organs of the capital itself, at the very time he was making the second part of his address, denounced his utterances as unpatriotic and denounced him as serving a party and not a patriotic cause, and as acting unworthily as a member at the time in which he spoke." Mr. Meighen describing Mr. Pugsley's speech as little short of treachery showed that when the member for St. John stated the Government had not offered the shops for the manufacture of munitions he stated what was false. Hon. Mr. Cochrane has offered the Government shops to the Imperial Government and has offered to turn out shells without profit.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The chief spokesman for the government on Monday will be Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of the Naval Service, who is expected to reply effectively to Hon. Wm. Pugsley's attack upon the shell committee a few days ago. Mr. Hazen is the first to speak of the ministers whose departments are directly concerned with the progress of the war and his speech is being looked forward to with keen interest. For a time also he was acting Minister of Militia so that he is thoroughly conversant with the work of that department. Mr. Hazen moved the adjournment of the debate tonight so that he will be the first speaker on Monday.

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for various goods: Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

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Progress of The War

London, Jan. 17.—General Sarrail, commander of the French forces at Salonika, is said by the Reuter's correspondent at that point to have taken over supreme command of the Allied troops, bringing the British expedition under his control. Gen. Sarrail is the senior of Gen. Mahon, the British commander. The correspondent says this move is welcomed by both armies in the belief that it will make for the best results.

Athens, via London, Jan. 17.—The Greek government, in agreement with the King, will proclaim martial law this week according to the newspaper Kairos. The parliament, which will meet next Monday, is expected to ratify this measure. The British and the Russians in Mesopotamia and the Caucasus region respectively, are pressing the Turks hard. The army of King George, coming northward from the Persian Gulf to the relief of the British forces at Kut-el-Amara, has driven the Ottomans to within six miles of the beleaguered town on the Tigris.

New York, Jan. 19.—A news agency despatch from London this afternoon says—British forces advancing to the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut-el-Amara have been unable to make further progress because of the "atrocious" weather. Secretary for India Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons this evening. The latest despatches received here reported that the Turks had been driven back to within six miles of Kut-el-Amara's outer forts.

After only a slight pause since the conclusion of the "New Year's Battle" on the Eastern front, the Russians again have begun a strong offensive against the Austro-Hungarian on the Bessarabian frontier east of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina. Vienna had a forecast that the second phase of the battle in this region was imminent by the announcement that the Russians were throwing strong reinforcements into East Galicia. In the initial offensive of what probably will be termed the "Second Battle," the Russians launched, with numerous columns, for attacks near Toporutz and Boyan, but according to Vienna, they were everywhere repulsed. The Germans have attacked Russian bases at Tarnopol, East Galicia with an air squadron. While the Turks war office asserts that the Russians in the Caucasus have abandoned their offensive along the entire front of nearly a hundred miles, owing to the retirement of the Ottomans and their assumption of a violent offensive, the latest Russian official communication describes the Turkish army in this region as having been disorganized and dislodged from a strong position extending over sixty-six miles. The Turkish retreat taking on the character of a panic-stricken flight. Several Turkish units the communication adds, were almost annihilated, hundreds of bodies covering the fields of battle.

London, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers were killed and a very large number wounded in a bombardment of Petri by a squadron of 25 French aircraft, according to despatches received in Athens and forwarded by the correspondent there. The Evening Standard, Gen. damage was caused by the bombardment, the advice state, provisioning of the Bulgarian forces on the Creco-Serbian frontier is being conducted with greatest difficulty owing to condition of the roads, due to weather, the correspondent's Aviators report, he says, that Bulgarian army at Givogal being provisioned from Velestia district, the supplies being carried on the shoulder large bodies of peasants whose services have been commandeered for the purpose. The Petri mentioned by the correspondent is probably Petrich, 53 miles northeast of Salonika.

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Kiev, Russia, Jan. 18, via Petrograd and London, Jan. 19.—Latak, the important fortress in Volynia, one of the triangle of fortifications there, is being evacuated by the Germans.

according to information obtained from prisoners arriving here. Four thousand prisoners have recently arrived here from the southwestern front.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 10.—The official communication, issued today from general headquarters, reads the following: In the region of Dvinsk our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy column which approached Schlossberg from the west. On the Middle Stripa we stopped an attempt by weak enemy units to approach our trenches. North of Czernowitz, in the region of Raminzele, we captured the sector of an enemy position. In an attempt to recapture the sector the enemy made five desperate counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed with enormous enemy losses. On the Black Sea, on January 17, our torpedo boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 163 sailing vessels, 79 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoner. Other vessels made their escape on our appearance.

Violent attacks by the Russians, with strongly reinforced armies, are being launched against the Austro-Hungarians along the Bessarabian frontier. The renewal of the offensive here is of a sanguinary character, as indicated by the Austrian official report, which says that between Toporoutz and Boyan the Russians, at several places, succeeded in entering the trenches the Germans and engaged the defenders in hand-to-hand encounters. To the northeast of Czernowitz the Russians claim to have captured an Austrian sector, and to have repulsed five desperate counter-attacks. The Russian official communication tells of a raid on the Black Sea by Russian torpedo boats, 163 sailing vessels being destroyed along the Anatolian coast. In the Caucasus the Turks, according to Petrograd, were thrown from their positions in the centre of the long front, suffering heavy losses. In addition to the usual artillery and line, in France and Belgium, the British have essayed an infantry attack against the Germans to the north of Frelinghien. Berlin reports that the attack was put down.

Teheran, Persia, Jan. 21, via London.—Russian columns operating in Persia have pushed to and occupied the town of Sultanabad, 150 miles southwest of Teheran, and about an equal distance northwest of Ispahan. The garrison and the German consul have fled to Bouroujird, fifty miles west of Sultanabad. Considerable activity on the part of the Russians is shown by tonight's official statement. In the Caucasus the Czar's forces, after repulsing a Turkish attempt to drive them back, pursued and drove the enemy as far as the Erzerum forts, sabering or taking as prisoners in this operation over 1,500 men and capturing much war material, as well as the town of Hassan Kalah, twenty miles east of Erzerum. The Turks are reported to be retreating precipitately. An earlier Russian official statement records the capture from the Turks of the town of Sultanabad, Persia. The taking of additional towns in the Kamerun district of Africa is another feature of the fighting, as contained in the latest official communication. There has also been small engagements in Russia, around Pinsk and in the region of Czartorysk, artillery and mining operations along the front in France and Belgium, and a continuation of the artillery duels, and here and there infantry attacks, in the Austro-Italian theatre. In none of these, however, have any great results been attained.

Although it has been reported that the Austro-Hungarians and Montenegrins again are at grips no details have yet come through us to the progress of the fighting. It is presumed, however, that the Austrians will continue to press the Montenegrins toward the Albanian front and try to capture Montenegro's principal seaport, Antivari. A Rome despatch says that Albanian troops under Essad Pasha, provisional president of Albania, have arrived at Soutari to join the Montenegrin troops, who are retiring on that

Albanian city. The Entente Powers, acting on the request of the United States government, will release the consular representatives of the Teutonic Powers and their allies, arrested recently at Saloniki. To hasten the manufacture of munitions the British government will place semi-skilled, unskilled and woman laborers with skilled laborers in factories under the control of the government. Premier Asquith has announced that the trades unions, which had previously objected to this plan, were now supporters of it. In order to prevent the Central Powers from importing wheat from Roumania, an Anglo-French corporation has been formed to buy all the available grain in that country.

London, Jan. 21.—Seizure by the French of the Greek Island of Corfu is now known to have been due chiefly to the location there of an Austro-German submarine base. A second base has been located in the narrow channel between Corfu and the Albanian coast. Most of the submarine raids in the eastern Mediterranean have been directed from these two bases, by a fleet embracing German as well as Austrian craft. Submarine activities of the Germans in the North Sea have largely abated, owing to international complications and the relentless warfare of British destroyers. German submarines have been diverted to the Mediterranean to such an extent that, according to the best information, only two small underwater craft of the Germans remain in the North Sea. Co-operation of German submarines with Austrian craft in operations against Italian shipping is regarded here as of political significance, it having been stated on good authority that Italy would declare war against Germany if it should be established that German submarines had contributed to the loss of Italian ships.

After the Ancona—What?

Collier's Weekly has never been accused of possessing much sympathy for the cause of the Allies in the present war, in fact a careful perusal of that periodical for the past eighteen months will show a rather different tendency. Consequently the following editorial from last week's issue strikes what may be regarded as a new note and one which will awaken a responsive chord amongst the safe and sane citizens of the American republic. Collier's says:

The Austrian government has disavowed the sinking of the Ancona, the guilty submarine captain is to be punished under their own rules in some unspecified way, and some indemnity is to be paid for the losses of life caused by his unauthorized act. Vienna agrees that passengers are to be given a chance for their lives. This looks good, but while the settlement is pending Americans are warned not to embark on the French liner Lafayette, and the Persia and other passenger vessels are torpedoed in the Mediterranean with an appalling loss of life. What will be the next act in this submarine inferno? The second Austrian note on the Ancona states facts that are inconsistent with each other and that agree with no other responsible version of the matter. The picture drawn is that of a conscientious submarine captain who causes panic by shelling a helpless ship and then stills the panic by blowing up the ship. Even so, the note would be a step toward settlement were it not for continuing slaughter at sea. Berlin is pleased with the outcome of the Ancona matter and resolutely does nothing about the unsettled controversy with us over the Lusitania. If the Teutonic powers wanted to string the United States along with endless diplomatic palaver while doing all the submarine piracy possible, they would be acting precisely as they are doing now. Public opinion in the United States has not formed any definite conclusions as to what should be done in these matters, and the administration has never attempted the leadership necessary. Our position is merely that of the helpless bystander, and the Ancona incident proves it.

Local and Other Items.

Melbourne, Australia, via London, Jan. 22.—A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

The British House of Commons on the 20th passed, without discussion, the supplementary navy estimates, authorizing an addition of 50,000 men to the personnel of the navy.

J. Austen Chamberlain announced in the house on the 20th that Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake had just taken over the supreme command of the Mesopotamia expedition from General Sir John Eccles Dixon, who has been invalidated home.

An English syndicate has closed a deal for the purchase of eighty thousand cars of Roumanian grain, paying \$50,000,000 in gold. The entire Roumanian grain surplus will be purchased by the Allies, it is understood in conformity with the plan of "starving out" Germany.

Sir Robert Borden has given notice that he will submit to Parliament the following resolution:

Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty praying that he may graciously be pleased to give his consent to submit a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to amend the British North America Act, 1867, in the manner set forth in the draft Bill hereto attached:

"An act to amend the British North America Act, 1867

"Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"1. Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council, or terms or conditions of Union, made or approved under any Act of the Canadian Parliament, the term of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada is hereby extended until the Seventh day of October, 1917."

The Burn's Anniversary entertainment held in the Peoples Theatre here on Monday and Tuesday nights of this week was an eminent success from every point of view. The programme as published in the Herald was admirably carried out amid much enthusiasm. The Theatre on both nights was packed to capacity and many had to be turned away for want of room. On Monday night there was a special train from Summerside bringing a large number, and on Tuesday night a special from Murray Harbor brought the usual crowd. Taken for all in all this year's Burn's entertainment was the best yet.

The citizens of Tignish were shocked last Wednesday by the news that Mr. Napoleon Curry, of Skinner's Pond, had been found torpedoed to death just outside the town. Mr. Curry, who was 58 years of age, had been in Tignish on Monday 17th and started to walk home about ten o'clock at night. Not arriving there some anxiety was felt, and search was instituted all day Tuesday. Wednesday morning his body was found by Messrs S. Bernard and T. Myers lying on the road, death having been caused by freezing, the unfortunate man it is thought having been overcome by the extreme frost. An inquest was held at one o'clock Wednesday the verdict being "Death by freezing." The deceased leaves a wife and eight children to whom is extended the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

Canada Will Pay

Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, in reply to Mr. Pugsley the other day announced that it was the determination of the Canadian Government that all the expenses in connection with Canada's troops at the front or to go there shall be borne by the Dominion. That has been

the settled policy of the Government since the war commenced and it is surprising that Mr. Pugsley should ask for information on the point, unless, indeed, he had held the opinion that the Borden Government would follow the precedent set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the South African war and send the soldiers "C. O. D." Canada will pay. And the people of Canada will cheerfully make every sacrifice necessary to provide all the men the Empire requires from this Dominion and pay them as well. In this there can be no division of opinion. Canada, which has waged prosperous and mighty under British rule, will not lag behind when it comes to showing the Motherland that she is grateful for protection rendered in the past. Because of the action of the partisan Grits in the Canadian Senate at the time of the Naval Aid debate there was an unfortunate impression abroad that the people of this country were divided in their conception of their duty to the Empire. Such a misconception of Canadian spirit should never again have excuse for existence.

German Traders In England

How much longer will it be before the Asquith government adopts an adequate policy in dealing with the matter of German firms doing business in England? One has only to casually peruse the English papers to discover the dissatisfaction that exists in that land in connection with the action of the government on this score. It has all through the piece been the policy of the British authorities to treat these German firms in England with all the consideration that has been meted out to similar English firms; in other words, to confine the processes of war to strictly military enterprises, so to speak, and to interfere as little as possible with the undertakings of commercial concerns of German origin or under German control.

About all that the government has done in this matter up to the present time has been to authorize the Board of Trade to take certain steps under "the trading with the enemy act."

About the terms of this act the Board of Trade has power to appoint an inspector or controller of any company with a third or more share capital held by the enemy.

The actual working out of this legislation is somewhat as follows:

An inspector is asked to report upon a firm whose activities have suggested a suspicion of aiding or abetting the enemy.

Should the report of this inspector be adverse, in all probability, he is further asked to supervise the business of the firm under suspicion. In that event, however, he is positively informed that his powers are limited to seeing that the company does not trade with or pay money to the enemy. He has no real control over the business. His activities are strictly limited to examining the cash book, bank pass-book, and initiating cheques once a week. He is forbidden to touch the company's mail and is not permitted to see their correspondence. Thus does the British law protect the German firm doing business in England at the present time. Recent events have raised popular feeling in England and there is little reason to doubt that the Imperial government will be forced, fairly it is true, but forced all the same by popular opinion to enact legislation which will limit the power of these German firms affording aid to the nation's enemy. It is certainly well that this be done.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 18th February, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route Crapaud No. 1 Rural Route from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Crapaud and Hampton, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, east of the Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 26, 1916. JOHN F. WEAR, Post Office Inspector. Jan. 26, 1916—21

DIED.

McMILLAN—At St. Peter's Bay, on Dec. 25th, Grace McNeill, relict of the late Alexander McMillan in the 51st year of her age.—R. I. P.

McNEVIN—At Gay's Mills, Pennsylvania, on Jan. 6th, Alexander McNevin aged 57 years, formerly a native of Argyle Shore.

LANDRIGAN—At Hanover, N. H. on Jan. 16, 1916, David Landrigan, aged 83, formerly of Cove Head, P. E. I.

CURRIE—In the City Jan. 20th, Miss Katherine Currie, formerly of West River, 81 years R. I. P.

GORDON—At the Bell River early on Saturday morning the 15th inst., Mrs. M. Gordon, aged 79.

FINLAYSON—At residence, Jan. 19, Mrs. C. Forbes, wife of C. Forbes.

EARLE—At Brookville, Ont. Henry Norman, eldest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. V. Earle in his fourteenth year.

WARREN—At North River, Jan. 19th, Maynard L. infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Warren, aged 7 months.

MAYHEW—At North Tryon on Jan. 17th, Samuel Mayhew, at the age of 82 years.

CRICHTON—At his home suddenly in San Francisco, California, Jan. 12, 1916, James Crichton, formerly of Murray Harbor.

McLAUCHLIN—At Covehead on Saturday Jan. 22, Alexander McLaughlin, aged 72 years.

MCDONALD—At Clear Spring on Tuesday 18th inst, after a few weeks illness, Donald J. McDonald aged 66 years. Deceased was, in the best acceptance of the term, a gentleman. He was an industrious, prosperous farmer, a good neighbor, a model husband and a kind and indulgent father. He was unassuming in manner, genial and kindly in disposition, warm-hearted and hospitable in his home. His unobtrusive bearing and charitable disposition impressed all with whom he became acquainted. He will be much missed by the community in which he lived, and in the family circle his demise leaves a void that cannot be filled. He died fortified by the holy rites of the Catholic church of which he was a faithful member. He leaves to mourn a disconsolate widow and one son. May his soul rest in peace.

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.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, or the office of Mr. J. K. Biekinson, Sup. of Dredges, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the office of Mr. W. E. Hyndman, District Engineer, Public Works Department, Charlottetown, P. E. I.



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes," "Chairs," "Coal," "Hardware," "Hoses," "Oils and Greases," "Packing," "Paint and Paint Oils," "Manilla Rope," "Wire Rope," and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings," for the requirements of the Department of Public Works, Plans in Prince Edward Island during the fiscal year 1916-1917.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed "Tender for Hardware, Prince Edward Island," "Tender for Chain, Prince Edward Island," etc., etc., as the case may be. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, or the office of Mr. J. K. Biekinson, Sup. of Dredges, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the office of Mr. W. E. Hyndman, District Engineer, Public Works Department, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the tender tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or all to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, K. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Jan. 21, 1916. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—9665—Jan. 18, 1916.—21.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit. We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers. If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

1916 For the New Year We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS We include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with illuminating dials. Ladies' Watches in handsome designs. Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes. Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them. Solid Gold and Rollplate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Cloaks. The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc., etc. E. W. TAYLOR 142 Richmond Street.

ISLAND SOLDIERS At the Front Are Asking For Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd. PHONE 345

The Purpose of Life.

ABBA GOOLD WOOLSON.

Courage, brave soul! The ledgy pathway yonder, O'er windy slopes will lead to meadows sweet; Turn not aside, nor let thy glances wander To find a smoother turlurage for thy feet. True to thine aim, still journey on undaunted, Led by the stars that beckon overhead. With mind intent, thy footsteps firmly planted Shall crush to even line the stones they tread. The birds that circle o'er the sedgy hollows, The coming tribes that backward sweep and roll, Each has its purpose, and in wisdom follows. The devious ways that bring it to its goal. Theirs to renew the quest with every morning, But time to mount serenely heights than they; To seek the truth, all baser pleasures scoring. Holding the course where Honor points the way. Nor rest thee there; the gain is won for others; Thy firmer poise must steady those who fall; To higher levels lift thy weaker brothers; God gave thy powers because He needs them all.

The Sixteenth Pearl.

(Concluded)

"I'm afraid the end is not far off," the priest answered gently. "Do you want to make your peace with God?" The sick man groaned and turned his eyes away. His peace with God! Strange, curious words! How many years—hard, sorrowful, shameful years—it had been since he had experienced those words. Feebly his mind tried to grasp the meaning of it all. The priest helped him. "You have had a hard life?" he asked softly. A quivering lip the man raised.

"Our troubles," he said, speaking in a slow, soothing tone, "but the good God is over us all. Did you ever think of that?" The sick man pondered a moment. Then he turned restlessly. "I had a good mother," he said with apparent irrelevance. "A good old Irish mother—you know that kind, Father? Oh, her heart would break if she could see me now!" with an anguished sigh. "And those were her very words—the good God! Do you think—and his haggard eyes questioned the priest—"do you think He could ever forgive a person—for knocking a man down and trying—to rob him?" The last words were in a terrified whisper, to catch which the priest had to lean close.

It was four days later. In Tom Dalton's room at the hospital there was what George Naughton called "a sound of revelry," for the patient was better, his convalescence helped on by the arrival of George, always a host in himself as far as entertainment was concerned. The press despatches had carried the news of the assault back to Pittsburgh and George had left on the next train for Denver. He was weighed down, he declared, with messages from his father and mother—and Frances, put in merely as an afterthought. "And what about the old duffer who attacked you?" he asked at the first pause in the conversation. "He's dying," answered Tom, rather soberly. "Dying? Well, serves him right. The car hit him and all but missed you. It isn't often a thief meets retribution so quickly, is it?" "The poor fellow!" said Tom thoughtfully. "Do you know, I feel rather sorry for him. Father O'Connor has been telling me about him."

"Sorry for him?" interrupted George blankly. "Well I'm blessed, tell you what," as Tom laughed, if a thug up and hit me over the head, I'd be sorry for him—I don't think!" "But he isn't a thug, really," Tom explained. "He's only a poor

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headaches, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nozzer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

unfortunate old fellow who was temporarily mad by bad luck and exposure. "Fine story!" said George derisively. "Every holdup man no doubt puts up the same plea. And old soft-hearted Tom—he's going to let him go scot free, I suppose?" "He'll be freed all right!" Tom answered gravely. "Really George," he added, "I wish you would go to see him and hear the story from his own lips."

"Who me?" asked George in plain but ungrammatical surprise. "What do I want to see the old duffer for? Besides, if he's dying—are any of his people with him?" "That's the sad part—I believe he had no people. . . . George," Tom went on with unaccustomed earnestness, "I can't tell you why, but I do feel sorry for the old man. Here's a man who knocked me down, gave me a broken leg, and worst of all, tried to rob me, and yet I cannot feel hard toward him. He isn't a regular thief; he had never robbed any one in his life, and he wouldn't have thought of doing it now, only he had been out of work and hadn't eaten anything for nearly a week. Think of it! And when he was almost starving he met an old mining camp chum who took him to a saloon and gave him a drink. That was the condition he was in when he attacked me. The queer part of it is," Tom concluded, "he told Father O'Connor he didn't want to hurt me—it was only the pearl he wanted for his little girl. But Father is inclined to think he was wandering when he said that."

"The pearl?" asked George in surprise. "What pearl?" "Why," Tom explained in some confusion, "I bought a pearl for Frances—for Christmas, you know."

"Oh!" exclaimed George significantly, "the sixteenth pearl! I knew you were slated for it! Well," pitying his friend's confusion, "do you really want me to go to see the old stage robber?" with a smile. "I wish you would," was Tom's rejoinder.

The small ward in which George's "stage robber" lay dying was in a pleasant corner of the hospital with a western outlook. The pale, wintry sun shone softly on the old man's face, and George was constrained to admit that the countenance turned toward him was a prepossessing one, though sunken now in the dark shadows of death.

"My name is Naughton," said George as he took one of the wasted hands. "I'm a friend of Dalton's you know, and he asked me to come to see you. The dying man looked up intently at his visitor. "Naughton?" he said in a feeble voice. "I used to know a George Naughton here twenty-five years ago."

"Then you must have known my father," George said, "for he used to live here. In fact I was born here."

The sunken eyes regarded the young man closely. "Your name is George," he said finally, "and you have a cousin Frances."

"That's right," George answered in growing surprise. "You knew my people then?"

The lids fell over the watching eyes, and there was no immediate reply. Then George noticed a tear slip down the pallid cheek as a trembling hand was reached out to him.

"Tell your father and mother," the sick man said faintly, "that I blessed them with my last breath."

"The poor fellow!" said Tom thoughtfully. "Do you know, I feel rather sorry for him. Father O'Connor has been telling me about him."

"Sorry for him?" interrupted George blankly. "Well I'm blessed, tell you what," as Tom laughed, if a thug up and hit me over the head, I'd be sorry for him—I don't think!"

"But he isn't a thug, really," Tom explained. "He's only a poor

And when you go home,"—he choked—"when you go home give one kiss to your little cousin for a poor, lonesome, sorry old man!" His face broke up into a misery of tears; and George, answering the signal of a watchful nurse, slipped out of the alcove, softened, mystified and shaken with a curious presentment which had seized him as the old man spoke.

"How awful if it should be so!" he thought blankly. Then, "I'll go straight to Father O'Connor and get his name."

Frances, bending over the bed in the alcove, had no fault to find with the face of her long-lost father, turned in such adoring love. "My father, given back to me, it was true—but to get tending his far journey. A known circumstances entuate her grief, for she knew he was Tom's ass."

"It's strange," remarked Mrs. Naughton to Father O'Connor after the funeral, "that after all it was his thought of Frances that brought him back to repentance. When he saw the pearl, he said, his mind could only center hazily on getting it for her. Only for his attack on Tom"—she shuddered—"he might have died in the gutter—any place! It's absolutely startling, isn't it, how God brings good out of evil?"

"It is," answered the priest thoughtfully. "Truly, His ways are wonderful and past finding out!"

Three Main Cycles In Church Year.

The year as arranged by the Church is called the Church Year. The Church arranges her year to suit her end and purpose, namely, to glorify God and to sanctify men, says the Pittsburg Observer. In her year the Church commemorates and renews the work of our redemption. To accomplish her end and purpose, the Church celebrates throughout her year feasts commemorative of the work of redemption, particularly feasts of our Lord, and feasts of the Blessed Virgin and the saints, to set forth and emphasize how the graces of redemption have been efficacious and feasts of the Holy Angels to bring to mind their part in the work of our redemption and sanctification; she offers continuously the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; she preaches the Word of God and administers the Sacraments instituted by her Divine Founder and the sacramentals ordained by herself.

The Church Year begins with the first Sunday in Advent. The Sunday nearest the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle (November 30) is the first Sunday in Advent. This first Sunday can fall anywhere from November 27 to Dec. 3, inclusive.

The principal facts in the work of our redemption and sanctification are: 1, the coming of the Redeemer; 2, the work of redemption; 3, the work of sanctification through the Holy Ghost by applying the graces of redemption to the souls of men. Christmas commemorates the coming of the Redeemer; Easter the work of redemption; Pentecost, the work of sanctification. These three feasts are called the central feasts of the Church Year, because around them all the feasts and seasons range.

The Church year, then, is arranged in three periods or cycles: Each cycle is named from the central feast. We have therefore the division of the Church Year into the Christmas Cycle, and Easter Cycle, and the Pentecost Cycle. The Christmas Cycle comprises the time from the first Sunday in Advent to Septuagesima Sunday; the Easter Cycle, the time from Septuagesima Sunday to the Feast of the Ascension of Christ; the Pentecost Cycle, the time from the Ascension to Advent. Each Cycle is subdivided into three parts: the preparation of the feast, the celebration of the feast, and the after-celebration of the feast. The preparation for the feast is remote and proximate. The remote preparation is the time before the vigil of the feast; the proximate preparation is the vigil. The after-celebration is during the Octave; the remote after-celebration is the time after the Octave.

We should, year by year, study the Church Year, and strive to live in the spirit of the seasons

HONESTLY BELIEVED HE WAS GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup CURED HIM.

Mr. Frank E. Anthony, 69 Ellen Street, Winnipeg, Man., writes: "Having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, during the past few weeks, to relieve a chronic cough and general throat trouble, allow me to express my unbounded satisfaction and thanks as to its sterling qualities. A short time ago I became suddenly subject to violent coughing fits at night, and directly after rising in the morning, for about an hour, and found I was gradually losing weight. All my friends cheerfully informed me that I looked as though I were going in consumption, and I honestly believed such was the case. However, after having taken several bottles of 'Dr. Wood's' I am pleased to relate that the cough has entirely disappeared, along with all the nasty symptoms, and I have since regained the lost weight. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as a sure cure for all those troubled in a like manner."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

and feasts of it. It affords, week by week, much matter or earnest thought; it is, in fact, the meditation book for most Christians.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours. If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Your truly, J. G. LESLIE, Dartmouth.

Bix—"That's a fine lot of books you have. Why don't you get a case for them?" Dix—"I would if I could get one the same way I got the books. Have you one to lend?"

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50c a box."

"Enui," said the club cynic, "is the polite society name for laziness. It means doing nothing and feeling too tired to stop."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Some women are so interested in fashion plates that they would like to have their meals served on them.

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."

Indignant Customer—"Barber, why did you drop that steaming towel on my face?" Barber—"Because it was too hot to hold, sir."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

"Why is it, Bob," asked George, of a very stout friend, "that you fat fellows are always good-natured?" "We have to be," answered Bob. "You see, we can neither fight or run."

Was Not Much of a Believer in Patent Medicines

But Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Are All Right.

Mrs. Wm. McKelvin, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right. Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would wake up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He gave me a box, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years after when I felt my trouble coming back, so I took the rest of them and they cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years. The testimony of the users should be enough to convince you that what we claim for them is true. H. and N. Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25. At all druggists or dealers, mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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ISLAND SOLDIERS At the Front Are Asking For Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd. PHONE 345

MUST-SELL-SALE! AT L. J. REDDIN'S Ladies' Cloth Coats About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount. Furs A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opposum, etc. Also Separate Muffs in above Furs. Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50. " " " \$85 " \$70. Overalls. A special line of Overalls at 90c. and \$1.00. Dress Goods. All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates. L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

FOOT WEAR FOR WINTER! Our Stock of Winter Foot Wear is complete. We have everything you require to keep you dry and comfortable. ALLEY & CO. The Family Shoe Store.

AGENTS FOR Amherst Shoe Invictus Shoes Queen Quality Shoes ALLEY & CO. The Family Shoe Store.

D. C. McLEOD & BENTLEY, W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. McLEOD & BENTLEY BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

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