

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

More Gold.

Gold and securities, said to exceed \$80,000,000 in value, the third and largest shipment from England to New York within a month, arrived in New York Tuesday night from Halifax to which Canadian city it was brought from England. Guarded by forty armed men, the special train carrying the gold and securities left Halifax Monday and crossed the border late that night. The shipment, which is consigned to J. P. Morgan & Company, the financial agents of the British government in that country, included 11,650,000 English gold sovereigns, equivalent to about \$58,000,000, and \$7,850,000 in United States gold coin, and securities valued at \$14,000,000. The total value exceeds by \$30,000,000 either of the previous shipments. It was announced that the six steel cars would remain sealed until early Wednesday, when the gold will be taken to the subtreasury. Automobile trucks, guarded by armed men and mounted police, will carry the gold and securities through the city. It was expected the gold would not be within the treasury vaults much before noon tomorrow. The first large shipment of gold and securities to strengthen the British credit in this country was received August 21, and consisted of about \$19,500,000 in gold and \$30,000,000 in securities. Nearly \$20,000,000 in gold and securities worth about \$25,000,000 comprised the second shipment, which arrived August 29. In each case the gold and securities were carried to Halifax by ship and their put on board a special train for New York.

Canadian War Contracts

Contract awards were held at Ottawa on Thursday last. Apart from whatever more contracts Canada may send to the front, there is no doubt that if the war continues for any length of time this country will be asked by the imperial government and by the allies to provide a great quantity of supplies of various kinds. Since his return to Ottawa Sir Robert Borden has had several interviews with Mr. D. A. Thomas, the representative in Canada and the United States of the new British Department of Munitions, and it is understood that these conferences have been of a satisfactory character. During his visit to Great Britain the Prime Minister had numerous conferences with the heads of various departments of the British government respecting the ability of Canadian producers and manufacturers to furnish supplies necessary for the purposes of the war. In every case he was assured that in every respect of all supplies that had to be procured outside of the United Kingdom, the resources of Canada would be utilized to the fullest possible extent and that instructions to that effect have been given to all the officers of every purchasing department. While in England he had an interview with the Allies' Purchasing Commission. He pointed out the resources of Canada, both in agricultural and manufactured products. To this commission, as well as to each of the purchasing departments of the British government, he gave a full memorandum

in writing of the various products and articles which Canada could furnish if required.

Intriguing Ambassador.

The United States Government have instructed the American Ambassador at Vienna to notify the Austro-Hungarian authorities that their representative at Washington is not acceptable, and that he must be recalled. Dr. Dumbar, the representative in question, has it appears, been an intriguer and has shamefully abused the hospitality of the Government and people of the United States. He was a trouble maker and, through agents, attempted to create dissension and provoke labor disputes and strikes in American factories engaged in producing munitions to be supplied to the Allies. A letter outlining his plans was entrusted to Dr. James F. J. Archibald, an American correspondent, and was seized from him by the British authorities. Its text was then placed before the American Ambassador in London and cabled to the State Department at Washington. The letter, which absolutely establishes Dumbar's guilt, is as follows:

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.
My Lord—Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally known paper, Szabadsag, after a previous conference with him, and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions war factory, and also in the Middle West.

Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your Lordship, leaves today at twelve o'clock, on board the Rotterdam, for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your Lordship's favorable consideration. It is my impression that we can disorganize, and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance, and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

But even if strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should exert, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for twelve hours a day and seven days a week. All weak persons succumb and become consumptive.

So far as German workers are found among the skilled hands, a means of leaving will be provided for them.

Besides this, a private German registry office has been established, which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and is already working well. They will also join, and the widest support is assured me.

I beg your Excellency to be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless telegraphy, replying whether you agree.

ground. The United States manufacturers have supplied munitions of war to the Allies but it is not on record that orders from Berlin or Vienna have been refused. Owing to the power of the British navy, it is possible for the Allies to import munitions from any country in the globe where they can be manufactured. Germany and Austria are less fortunate. Dr. Dumbar, as the agent of Austria, sought to interfere with the supply at its source.

Progress of the War.

London, Sept. 7.—The news that Emperor Nicholas had placed himself at the head of his army, which he announced in a telegram to Raymond Poincaré, president of France, and the visit paid by the French commander-in-chief, Gen. Joffre, to the Italian army, forebodes, it is believed, stirring military circles here, stirring events on both the eastern and western fronts in which the armies of all the Allies will cooperate.

It is declared that the Russians already are nearly, if not quite, holding their own against the Austrians and Germans, whose advance at most points has been brought to a stop, and in places are carrying on active counter-offensive.

Riga remains the danger point, but the fact that the Russians continue to occupy the town indicates the Germans have advanced to the Dvina, southeast of Riga, leads the military writers to the conclusion that the Russians feel pretty sure of their ability to defend the river and in time to push sufficiently far westward to relieve the pressure on their forces on the shores of the Gulf of Riga.

Westward of Dvinsk and Vilna the Russian offensive has now held up the Germans for more than a week, and the military observers these two towns seem fairly safe, unless the invaders are able to bring up strong reinforcements.

East and southeast of Riga the Russians have taken up new positions across the River Stokera and its numerous tributaries, and are protecting the network of railways which run eastward and northward to the interior of the country.

To the southeast again, among the forests and swamps to the northeastern edge of the Pripiet marshes, a great battle is in progress between the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and the troops of the Russian centre, the latter having at last decided to make a stand. Amid the Pripiet marshes the German Field Marshal, Mackensen, is waging hard for a decisive result.

Still another battle is being fought for the triangle of fortifications further south, of which Rovno and Dubno remain in the hands of the Russians. The Austrians and Russians are facing each other across the Sereth river in Galicia, where the fighting is continuous. The stands which the Russians are making suggest that their supply of munitions is ample.

A Petrograd correspondent says the ammunition shortage of the Russians has been corrected, and that while the production is slow it is incessant and growing in activity and method.

Sir Robert Speaks

French

The Montreal Herald (liberal) says: When the acting mayor had finished [reading the peoples address of welcome] Sir Robert raised his hand, and amid the loud applause of the cosmopolitan crowd, he spoke in French, and then in English. Speaking in French, he declared: "With all my heart I thank you for the cordial reception, and your gracious welcome. I am very happy to come back again to Canada, my native land, and to bring you a message of hope, of confidence and of courage, from the Canadian soldiers who are fighting so valiantly on the battle-fields of Europe for liberty against tyranny. (Cheers) I had the honor of visiting so gloriously for their cause and ours. They are fighting for the liberty of France, but they are also fighting for the liberty of Canada. (Applause) They are fighting for the liberty of all nations, and we Canadians are fighting for the same freedom. The victory will be with liberty; it cannot be with tyranny. We are sure it will be with the allies. I thank you again, and with all my heart, and now I ask you to permit me to express my thanks in English, my maternal language." (Loud cheers.)

London, Sept. 8, 9.35 p.m.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Emperor has personally replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, the fighting along the eastern frontier, despite the beginning of the autumn rains, has been resumed with the intensity which characterized it throughout the summer on both wings in Courland, in the north and in Volhynia, Podolia and East Galicia. In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative while in the centre the Austro-Germans continue to increase their advantage.

Thus Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland are still being denied their objective, the Dvina river while Von Mackensen and the Austrian generals, at the other end of the line, are engaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the centre, on the other hand, Gen. Von Eichhorn

London, Sept. 9.—The German Crown Prince, making another determined attempt to break through the French lines in the Argonne, and according to the Berlin official statement, has succeeded in taking trenches over a front of two kilometres, (one and three-quarters miles) and to a depth of 300 to 500 metres, capturing 2,000 prisoners, forty-eight machine guns and sixty-four mine throwers. The French, both in their midnight report and again this afternoon, admit that the Germans had gained a partial success, but declare that in most instances they were thrown back with heavy losses.

London, Sept. 10.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges mountains and in Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long expected offensive in the west will not much longer be delayed. In these attacks the Germans claim that they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. The French report issued later, admits this, but says the German progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases, and that in counter-attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf, and later repulsed another violent attack against that position.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The violent fighting in the Argonne Wednesday and Thursday was the result of an effort of the army of the German Crown Prince to break through the French lines. The attempt was made with powerful artillery and a large number of troops. It apparently has had no appreciable result. The Germans were able to penetrate the French trenches on a portion of the front, but were checked immediately. They renewed their attacks again and again, but with such severe losses that they gave up the effort. This offensive movement, it is said, on good authority, has not modified the situation in the Argonne. In making it, the Germans have had greater losses, according to the French official figures, than they have inflicted. The army of the Crown Prince has attempted several times in previous months to break through the French front, but so far has scored no definite success. The statement is made here that this army has lost upwards of 100,000 men, one corps alone losing

Autumn Excursions

To Montreal

Montreal is always a city of interest, and especially so in early autumn, when its citizens have returned from the summer resorts to their town homes, the many stores crowded with fashionable shoppers, and the places of amusement in full swing.

The annual fall excursions via Intercolonial Railway will be run this year, Sept. 16, 17 and 18, tickets being good for return October 5th. The rate from Halifax to Montreal and return on these dates will be reduced to \$19.45. From Moncton and St. John \$15.30, and proportionately low fares will prevail from all parts in the Maritime Provinces.

Travellers from the Maritime Provinces have the choice of two excellent trains, the "Ocean Limited" and the "Maritime Express," both noted for the high standard of their sleeping and dining car service. A good piece of advice is to reserve your berth early.

Sight Restored

London, September 9.—Private S. I. Chambers, of Truro, who now sees, lost his sight when he was blown into a shell crater in the fighting at Hill 60. He staggered out blind. He heard a wounded man moaning and told him to get on his back and direct him towards the British lines. In this way both men reached safety. Chambers unable to see, carrying on his back his wounded companion, who could not walk. He says that he was dozing on the Hesperian when the explosion occurred. He felt his way to the dock and was put in to a boat. Then he was plunged into the water and when he came to the surface he saw the ship. In a moment somebody began to pull his heel and drag him under. He muttered to himself, he says, "Good God, to be drowned just as I am beginning to see!" Then he kicked hard and freeing himself swam to a lifeboat. Since his arrival in Queenstown Chambers has been roaming about the city enjoying his sight.

40,000 from the ranks, which are being continually depleted and refilled.

London, Sept. 12.—There is still no sign of waning in the battles which are being fought along the eastern front, that now runs almost directly north and south from Riga to the Roumanian frontier. From Riga southward to the Galician border the Germans and Austrians, who are continually receiving reinforcements and supplies of munitions by railway and river, are endeavoring to force their way to Dvina and the main trunk of the important railway lines. The Russians continue their offensive, and according to their accounts, with excellent results.

Petrograd, Sept. 12, via London.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers and seaplanes have been sent in pursuit of German submarines operating near the Crimean coast in the Black Sea, according to an official statement issued at the war office tonight. The statement reiterates the reports made Sept. 8, of a "great success near Tarnopol and Trembowla. The Russians are increasing their activities in the Caucasus and it is believed that the arrival of Grand Duke Nicholas will be the signal for more important operations, which will lessen the burden of the Allies who are trying to force the Dardanelles. No report has been received from the latter front for upwards of a week from the Allies, although it is apparent, from the Turkish reports, that there has been a considerable amount of fighting.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The allied fleet succeeded in locating the Turkish batteries along the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, according to a Journal despatch from Athens. Observers took a captive balloon and spied out the Ottoman artillery which was silenced by shells from British and French guns, with the result that the camp of the allied troops are now more tenable. A German submarine has been torpedoed and sunk by the French torpedo boat patrol between Mytilene and Tenosos, says an Athens despatch to the Journal.

The Prince Edward Island EXHIBITION AND HORSE RACES At Charlottetown September 21 to 24, 1915 OPEN TO ALL CANADA OVER 8,000.00 in EXHIBITION PRIZES

Live Stock entries except Poultry close 10th September. All other entries close 14th September. Three days Horse Racing, \$2,800 in purses. Special Attractions in Front of Grand Stand. Nearest Station Agents will give particulars of Railway Rates. For Prize List and all information write the Secretary. FRANK R. HEARTZ, President. C. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec'y-Treas. Sept. 8th, 1915-31

KING'S COUNTY Industrial Exhibition AT GEORGETOWN Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915

Grand Display of Exhibits. Liberal Prizes in all Departments. Lowest Excursion Railway Rates. The Ladies of the Red Cross Society will serve Hot Lunch on the Grounds for 25 cents. 25 Cents Admits to all Departments. Articles for Exhibition will be received at the Drill Shed, from Monday, September 27th, at 10 o'clock a.m., until Tuesday, September 28th at 10 a.m. Entries for Horses will be received until Saturday, September 25th, and for other Live Stock until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, September 29th.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS. Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown, Elmira, Souris, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown, at one way first-class fare by afternoon trains on September 23th, and by forenoon trains on September 29th, good to return up to and on September 30th, 1915. Tickets at special reduced rates will be issued from Charlottetown, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown by special trains on morning of September 29th, good to return by special trains on same date, also from stations on Montague Branch by regular morning train on September 29th, good to return by special train on same date.

The following are the fares and the time of departure of trains:

| STATION. | FARE. | TRAIN DEPARTS. |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Elmira | \$1.15 | 6.50 a.m. |
| Souris | 1.00 | 7.50 " |
| New Zealand | 1.00 | 8.10 " |
| Bear River | 1.00 | 8.18 " |
| St. Charles | 1.00 | 8.24 " |
| Selkirk | 1.00 | 8.31 " |
| St. Peter's | .90 | 8.52 " |
| Morell | .75 | 9.12 " |
| Lot 40 | .70 | 9.18 " |
| St. Andrew's | .60 | 9.37 " |
| Mount Stewart | .55 | 9.40 " |
| Charlottetown | 1.00 | 9.40 " |
| Boyaie Junction | .80 | 8.45 " |
| York | .80 | 8.55 " |
| Suffolk | .75 | 9.03 " |
| Bedford | .70 | 9.11 " |
| Tracadie | .65 | 9.20 " |
| Piquid | .60 | 9.47 " |
| Peake's | .45 | 10.00 " |
| St. Teresa | .45 | 10.05 " |
| Perth | .30 | 10.17 " |
| Cardigan | .30 | 10.29 " |
| Montague | .35 | 10.25 Regular Train |
| Brudenell | .30 | 10.35 " |
| Emmerson | .30 | 10.38 " |
| Georgetown, Arrive | 10.45 | |

Fare includes war tax. Returning the Special Train will leave Georgetown for Elmira and Charlottetown at 5.45 p.m. Passengers from the Montague Branch will go to Georgetown by the regular morning train, and will be returned to Montague by special train in the afternoon. Live Stock from Elmira and Souris Branches coming to Mount Stewart will be forwarded to Georgetown by Express Train same afternoon. For information and Prize List apply to the Secretary. W. W. JENKINS, President. ANDREW LAVERS, Secretary. Sept. 15, 1915-21 Georgetown.

Canadian Gov. Prince Edward Provincial Exhibition SEPTEMBER 21 to 24, 1915. Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from all regular trains on September 28th, good to return up to and on September 24th, good to return up to and on September 25th, good going and regular trains.

Special Train Arrangements. Station: Tignish, O'Leary, Summerside, Kensington, Emerald, Hunter River, Charlottetown, Arr. Elmira, Souris, St. Peter's, Mount Stewart, Bedford, Charlottetown, Arr. Vernon, Lake Verde, Mount Allison, Charlottetown, Arr.

Proportionate rates for Incoming a.m. and Exhibition Grounds to leave. Returning from Charlottetown, will leave as follows: p.m., for Souris and Elmira; Cape Traverse, Summerside, 6.00 p.m., and for Georgetown. See posters at stations. C. A. HAYES, General Traffic Manager, Moncton. W. T. DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, Sept. 15, 1915-21

LET U Your

When it comes to clothes, there's no other. You want good fitting qualities, and they can be made fashionable. You want to get them at a low price. This store is the place. The quality of the goods is guaranteed. But the very best is allowed to go into our clothes. We guarantee our clothes have a tailored appearance. If you have to suit you, give us a try.

MacL. TAILORS. Fraser & McQuinn, Barristers and Attorneys, Law, Solicitors, Notary Public, etc. SOUBIS, P. E. ISLAND

Allen Gray's Trust

By Anna C. Minogue, in Benziger's Magazine.

(Concluded.)

He found Alice deaf to his advice that she adopt her sister-in-law's suggestion; and she upbraided him for his cruelty in seeking to part her from her child.

All the temptations which Allan Gray had met and his thought conquered during a sleepless night, crowded in upon him and pleaded with him not to ruin his own happiness as well as hers, by going forward with the matter. At least, let him first secure that, afterwards, he could bring her to his way of thinking. Thus they surged in, only to be struck down by the steady hand of the man who would redeem his pledged word at the cost of his word.

Gently as he could, he told her he was there to insist, in the name of his dead friend, that the boy should be sent to a Catholic University, lest that precious heritage of his faith should be damaged or lost; and he must hold her to his promise, as the dead was holding him to his.

At bay she cried out: "Let the boy decide!"

"The boy can not decide," he said firmly; but, unheeding, she rang and bade the maid send him down. Never, thought the man, had he looked so beautiful as he stood before them, listening to his mother's poignant words. For one instant, as she explained why his father's friend was there, he turned his eyes upon him; and their overflowing love and admiration fell like a balm upon the sorely wounded heart of Allan Gray.

"Mother," he said tenderly, when her words had ceased. "I do not want to go to any University. Instead I wish to enter a Seminary to study for the priesthood."

Over the scene that followed, Allan Gray wept tears in his heart; and he felt a blind hatred of the Catholic faith surge over his soul. Then from some recess his memory flashed the cry of Christ that he came to bring the sword; and after it crept the reflection that only in the Catholic Church was this sword of complete renunciation so sorely wielded.

The mother and son went away for the summer; and alone Allan Gray fought his fight. He was pledged to stand by the boy; but somehow he felt the mother would yield. But would she ever forgive her husband's friend? Dare he hope that ever again that wonderful light would shine for him from her beautiful eyes? Or was not youth and love and everything burning in this fire, worse than the fire of death, which had overswept her soul?

It was late in October when she returned—and she was alone. He could scarcely believe the woman who came down to him was the gracious, lovely Alice he had always known. Something worse than sorrow had struck down to the primitive rock, and he seemed to look upon a naked soul, unable to hide or to draw round it the veil of deception. He felt vaguely that even his great and tender love could here avail naught. He found himself saying:

"This is a work for God alone!" But the destruction which this, whatever it was (he could not believe her son's choice of a state of life had so completely torn her life apart), had wrought upon the woman he loved, drove him to ignore that whisper of his soul; and he took her in his arms and besought her to come to him, told her that his love would make some compensation for all that had been wrenched from her. For a moment she lay against his breast, while she sobbed as a tired child might have done. Then she drew away from him, and cried out: "You can not! Oh, Allan! You can not! I must follow my son!"

Thus it happened that Allan Gray found himself at an English resort one day, a year afterward, on his way home. Absence, travel, seeing new sights; meeting new people; would, he thought, soothe the pain of second loss; dull his bitter hatred of a creed that had been his cause. It had had its effect; he felt he could now meet, without old, could meet the boy with no feeling of antagonism. The ship that was to bear him

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat it 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 headache, 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. Noyes, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

home was proudly declared to be the vicar of the sea, as it was the annihilator of time and distance. In five days the watery way that Columbus had first traversed in weary months would be covered; the white cliffs of old England would hardly have faded into the gray mists until the shores of New England would rise out of the waters. Within all that man's ingenuity could devise and wealth secure were to be found; and the pleasures that had hitherto been deemed possible only on the land had been provided for this floating city. "It is the last word in shipbuilding," proudly declared its builders. "Truly it is!" said the passengers.

Thus acclaimed she set forth on her maiden voyage, and as she dashed through the gray waste of ocean pride swelled the hearts of all; the gallant ship would win the race! Far, far beyond the path the good ship was to follow lie the great icefields. Scarcely can we comprehend their immensity, their lonely terror. Century after century has wrought to fashion them, for a purpose that lies hidden in the mind of the Almighty. Then come times when portions of the earth upon which they are banded give way beneath that weight of ice, grown mountain high, and they are cast into the sea, and the sea bears them southward to restore them to its original likeness.

Out of that Arctic night set forth this huge mountain of ice. It was no work of a man; its only light was the blinding glitter upon it when the sun shone; at night it was a vast world wrapped in darkness. It traversed slowly, but with crushing force, and its way was to cross the ship's at a certain point.

Driven by her destiny the ship sailed straight ahead, and the early watches of the night brought her up to the place of doom. Like an egg-shell in a strong closed hand she lay when the iceberg, insensible even of the impact, passed on. "All their wisdom was swallowed up."

Allan Gray was in a billiard room. He had just won a hardly-contested game, and the congratulations of the men were being poured upon him when the terrific shock came, throwing them off their feet.

"It's an iceberg!" he said to himself, as he struggled back to his feet. "We are lost!" He was listening to the promise: "Women and children first!"

Out of the din came a stentorian voice, as they flung themselves on the deck. The ship was sinking, sinking fast; even through the horror of the hour Allan Gray caught himself repeating that phrase in surprise. The ship they had sent forth as the mistress of the sea was going down faster than a sailing boat would have done. He could never dream disaster could be so terrible; and he wondered if this shrinking, praying, cursing, maddened crowd were really human. But there were many like himself, calm and ready to obey orders; noting these men, with all the world before them, women, loving and beloved giving up their chance of life, he forgot the awful spectacle of the others.

Following the command of an officer he hurried down to the stowage. There were more places on the boats, and there were precious lives to be saved. He stopped short at the sight he

beheld: the multitude was on its knees, and among them stood the priest whom he had often seen among the cabin passengers. His face showed for him in that brief moment clean-cut, intellectual, with a certain expression that never failed to call up the memory of Alice's son. In this hour he was here with these poor immigrants, strangers to him, and they were praying! He was not holding back the men, as were those distraught officers and deckhands elsewhere; he was not helping the women and children to escape. He was praying with them and over his mind flashed dying John Stone's anxiety for the soul of his son. The soul—was it always the soul first with these Catholics?

The priest raised his right hand; the heads of the men, women, and children bowed lower; many struck their breasts. In the next instant Allan Gray found himself on his knees, while over all the priest pronounced the words of absolution and made the sign of the cross.

As many as could be crowded on with safety had been placed in the lifeboats. Then as they sailed away the captain and his crew, with a gallant company of heroic souls, stood on the deck of the beautiful ship, fast sinking to the hungry embraces of the sea. From its place the band played, and some clear voices sang with it the hymn of trust in God. Now that all they could do for others had been done doomed men and women stood in silent communion with themselves.

Allan Gray's thought in that last hour flew to Alice. He was very glad now that she had found faith in the Catholic Church; he felt after that moment on his knees under the blessing hand of the priest, that for him too, it might not have been impossible to follow Alice, as she had followed her son. He knew she would grieve for him; ardently he wished he could send her a message not to reproach herself because, in the turmoil resulting from the pain which the birth of her son into faith had brought, she had decreed that they must part. He knew now she would reproach herself, for her love was all his, and he did not want this to be. He wanted her to be happy, and he lifted his face to the sky and prayed for this for her. He prayed for the boy that he might be kept faithful unto death, even as this strange priest had proven himself to be.

It was very dark now, but still the band played on. "Nearer My God to Thee!" Yes very near was that meeting; but somehow, there was no feeling of fear in the atmosphere. Trust and love! The cry of the hymn was echoing in every heart.

Then came an awful shattering wrench. But over it, for one pulsing instant, the music cried. Then Allan Gray found the waters surging over his head.

As he fell a scene flashed across his brain. The October afternoon by John Stone's chair, and again he was listening to the promise: "In that hour, my friend, when you stand in need of help and no man is by to give it. I shall be there!"

"John!" he called. "I kept my promise! Now do you keep yours!" While his instrument had remained the brave wireless operator had stood by his post, and afar he had flashed forth the cry, "Save, oh, save!" By many vessels it had been caught, and fast as powerful engines could work the rescuers were rushing to the scene of the tragedy.

Allan Gray never knew what happened after that last call to his dead friend; but the inmates of one of the lifeboats, drifting helplessly in the dark, heard a man's voice crying for help. "We must find that man!" one of the women who said farewell for ever to the husband of her youth, decreed. Guided by some strange power they reached him, and dragged him into the overcrowded boat. When he came to himself he was in a cabin, with a physician and a fair-faced woman bending anxiously over him. Afterward, when the woman told him how he had been saved, a solemn look came into the eyes of Allan Gray and never left them. He knew he had touched the world invisible.

HAD CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Doctor Said He was in a Very Dangerous Condition.

Mother cannot watch their children too closely for signs of cholera infantum, as this disease carries off thousands of infants during the hot summer months. Mrs. Geo. W. Garland, Prosser Brook, N.B., writes: "Last summer my boy Joe, then a year old, was taken sick with cholera infantum. He was so bad the waste matter from the bowels looked as if it had come from a broken bowl. I sent word to the doctor who was at a neighbor's, about a mile distant, and he said my boy was in a very dangerous condition. He sent me some tablets which made the child vomit, and when he learned that they caused vomiting he sent me more tablets to stop it. In the meantime I had been giving Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I continued using, and when the bottle was all used my baby was cured. I thought it only fair to let you know about it."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is known from one end of Canada to the other as a positive cure for all bowel complaints. When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get what you ask for as there are many rank imitations on the market. The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35 cents.

lived through such disaster humanity is ever after his brother. But as he reviewed them, one face, one form caught and held his eyes. When he reached her side Alice's tender arms drew his head to her breast. "Oh, Allan! God has heard my prayer! He has given you back to me almost from the grave!" "Given me back to you completely, Alice! Do you understand?" A great light grew into her beautiful eyes. "Oh, Allan! Do you, too believe?" "I too, believe!" he answered.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903 Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—I was badly kicked by my horse last May and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road. JOS. DUBES, Commercial Traveller.

Sorrow and silence are strong and patient endurance is Godlike.—Longfellow. 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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA. While the Russians have fallen back to the Bug River they are far from being "as snug as a bug in a rug."

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."

Flattery is the worst and falsest way of showing our esteem.—Dean Swift. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Never mind ridicule, never mind defeat, there is victory yet for justice.—Emerson. Was Troubled With Smothering Spells. Would Wake Up With Breath All Gone.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Entirely Cured Her. Mrs. Wm. McIlwain, 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 be sound asleep but 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 also gave me a box which I tried, 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 entirely cured me." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs.

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You can depend on it for timekeeping. Missed our train; Had to stay over night; Watch was slow. Out late last night; Overslept this morning; Didn't hear the alarm.

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They are reliable. Suit ruined, leaky fountain pen; Never was any good; Scratched and did not feed.

Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen.

Ashamed of our table tools When particular company comes Get Our Standard makes of Silverware.

Could not read the news last night, These cheap glasses hurt my eyes.

Get your eyes tested by us

And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

Watch nearly always Slow, fast or stopping.

Get it repaired and timed by us.

Wish I'd known it was going to be wet. Might have saved a soaking, and also the hay.

Get one of our Reliable Barometers.

E. W. TAYLOR

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VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS AND PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelware Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 10c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, etc.

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

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

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

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

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The right shoe for different purposes at the best prices. That's our endeavor and the achievement of the store. Make us proud. We can and will.

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Synopsis of Canadian No. West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months residence on and cultivation of the land in each three years. A homesteader may within nine miles of his homestead a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader's good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted section for each of six years from date of the stated entry (including the time required to homestead patent) and cultivate 2 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a portion of homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a building worth \$30.00.

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

MAILED

SEALING TENDERS addressed to Postmaster General, will be received Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th Oct. 1915. For the conveyance of Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, Over Royal Mail Route No. 1 from Cornwall P. E. Island.

Information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be secured blankly of Tender may be obtained at the Office of Cornwall and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHELAN Post Office Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office. Cornwall, Sept. 15th 1915. 52-A-5000-22-4-14.

Fire Insurance

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

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