

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1915. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Brilliant Naval Victory.

As will be seen by reference to our account of the progress of the war, British ships have won another splendid victory. The superiority of the British navy has been demonstrated time and again during the present war. The actions of the German ships on this occasion as on all others, plainly indicate their fear of encountering the British leviathans. In keeping with the tactics pursued by the Germans all through the war, they attempted to sneak in to the coast of England. But they were detected by the British ships and immediately put about and attempted with all possible speed to gain their home waters. They were not in time, however, to escape entirely and as a result the most powerful of their ships was sent to the bottom, and two others were badly damaged. How badly we may not be able to find out.

The account of the engagement, under our notice, states that early Monday morning the British Patrolling Squadron battle-cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, with the destroyer flotilla, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battleships steering westward apparently making for the British coast. The enemy at once turned for home at high speed. They were pursued, and at 9.30 an action was joined between the battle-cruisers Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on one side, and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Blucher on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after one o'clock the Blucher which had previously fallen out of line capsized and sank.

The New York Herald's naval correspondent writes of the naval battle, that the British won the first engagement between first class ships the most powerful and modern British and German types and the result was a signal victory for the British gunners. The effect appears to be severe, the blow crippling the future fighting efficiency of the German first battle line, by destroying the effectiveness of their much vaunted battle-cruiser squadron. Incidentally it was the avenging of "the slaughter of the innocents" by sending to the bottom, the Blucher, one of the Scarborough raiders. The Times says the strength of the German battle fleet of first class cruisers has apparently been reduced to a couple of ships.

Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle-cruisers were seriously damaged but able to continue their flight and reached areas where German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit. No British ship was lost or damaged; our casualties in men were light. As at present reported the Lion, which led the line, had eleven wounded, none killed, 123 survivors were rescued from the Blucher by our destroyers and it is possible others have been saved.

The State Department Washington according to admissions of its officials on Saturday washed its hands of the S. S. Dacia case elsewhere mentioned. Secretary of State Bryan made it very plain that his government did not promise to take any further steps as to the "Dacia" than already have been taken by the Department. The plain implication from Mr. Bryan's remarks was that the "Dacia" if she

ailed, would do so at her own risk. That risk is of course her capture and the hauling of the ship and cargo into the nearest British port which might be Halifax or Jamaica.

Shell manufacturers from different parts of the country were at Ottawa about a week ago conferring with the government about further orders. They are turning out 100,000 shells daily and expect to make arrangements to manufacture 200,000 per day.

Progress of the War.

London, Jan. 18.—The omission from the German official report of any reference to Soissons, the scene of the recent marked German success, and the French statement that there has been no change in that region, leads to the belief that a renewal of the violent struggle there is impending, the temporary quiet being due to the fact that neither side cares to risk an offensive in the present circumstances. At widely separated points elsewhere on the western front there have been engagements, but the weather is again playing an important part. The storm in Belgium prevents operations, except artillery duels, and snow in the Vosges, at the other extremity of the line, makes fighting exceedingly difficult. In the Argonne, however, the fighting is almost continuous, and each side claims minor successes. For the time being the Germans seem to be more on the offensive than the defensive. The Russian reports are more in detail, and it is believed that the Russians are again menacing East Prussia and Posen. The Turks, according to reports, have dealt another staggering blow, after their determined stand in the snow at Kara Urgan, in the Caucasus. They are fighting rear guard actions, but are being pressed back towards Erzerum in great disorder. The London papers print a forecast appearing in the Paris Figaro that Italy, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria will join the Allies, but there is nothing more definite relative to this turn of affairs than there was a fortnight ago. The Turkish garrison at Adrianople, the partial withdrawal of which was previously reported, has now completely withdrawn, according to an Athens despatch, which gives no explanation.

London, Jan. 19.—The weather conditions have become so severe in France and in Flanders, where there have been heavy falls of snow, that the fighting has been confined almost entirely to artillery engagements. There has been an exception, however, to the southwest of Verdun, near Pont-A-Mousson, where the French are reported to have approached a few hundred yards nearer the German frontier. Military men place considerable importance on the operations in this region, for they say, in conjunction with the continued French pressure on the German lines to the west of the fortress of Pertuis, they will, if successful, relieve the German operations against Verdun, around which they have had a half-circle drawn since they invaded France. Of the progress of the battles in East Prussia and Poland the official reports are more scant in information than ever. Loquacity seems to be avoided when a big movement is commencing, such as that which the Russians are carrying out between the East Prussian border and the lower Vistula. In this operation, as far as can be judged by the scant details furnished, the Russians are making a big sweep to the west and north, evidently in an endeavor to prevent Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces from forming a junction with the German troops in East Prussia.

London, Jan. 20.—German aircraft made their long-threatened raid on England last night and attempted to blow up with bombs the King's royal residence at Sandringham, County Norfolk. This intention was ill-timed, for King George and Queen Mary, with their family, who had been staying at Sandringham, had returned to London yesterday morning, to resume their residence in Buckingham Palace. It is still not definitely known whether the raiders were Zeppelins or aeroplanes, but Zeppelins were reported yesterday afternoon as passing over the North Sea in a westerly direction, and most of those reporting that event incline to the belief that these were the raiders. The night was quite calm but very dark and cloudy, which made it impossible for the people in the towns over which they passed to distinguish even the outlines of the raiders, though the whirr of their propellers and the droning of their motors could be distinctly heard. A Zeppelin is reported to have been brought down by the fire of a warship at Hunstanton, a few miles north of Sandringham. Bombs were dropped in Yarmouth, Kings Lynn, Sandringham, Cromer, Sheringham and Beoston and everywhere, except at Beoston property resulted. The first place visited was the well known seaside resort and fishing town of Yarmouth, where the people were taken by surprise at the sudden visit. Two persons, a man and a woman, were killed and a number of other persons were injured, and much damage to property was done by the raiders in their visit, which lasted less than ten minutes. Four or five bombs were dropped in Yarmouth.

London, Jan. 20.—The German airships—for they are thus described by the German official report—which paid a four hours visit to the coast towns of Norfolk last night, dropped twenty or more bombs. These killed four persons, injured ten or more others, and did considerable damage to property. The report that a fifth person, a soldier, had been killed, proved to be incorrect. Yarmouth and Kings Lynn, the largest towns visited, suffered the greatest damage. Eight bombs were dropped in the former town, one of them killing an old man and an old woman, injuring three others and smashing every window within a radius of several hundred yards. In King's Lynn a woman and a boy were killed by bombs which demolished a row of cottages. The aircraft also visited Cromer, which, however, was not attacked. Sandringham, where four bombs were dropped, Dressingham, Crimston, Snettisham and Beosham, each of which received one missile. Snettisham and Haslem are within three miles of the King's Sandringham residence and near the former place the windows of the village church were shattered. Queen Mother Alexandra has a summer bungalow.

has largely favored the Allies, who, while they have gained ground on almost every part of the front, have been forced to give away in only one region—that of Soissons. They are being put to a test, however, similar to that which obliged them to retire from north of the Aisne, near Soissons, because the Germans, realizing the danger to their communications with Metz as a result of the French advance near Pont-A-Mousson, have sent reinforcements there, and have begun a battle for the positions which they lost during the past week. The Germans apparently have regained a portion of them, and fighting for the remainder is now in progress. At other points particularly near St. Mihiel, and in Alsace, there have been infantry engagements, but on the whole, the artillery continues to be the busiest arm. The Russians have renewed their offensive operations against Mlava, a town which has changed hands often since the commencement of the war, and it appears as if they will again attempt to envelop the German forces which are holding the line of the Mazurian Lakes, and avenge themselves for the defeat at Tannenberg.

On the rest of the Polish front, and in Galicia, the Austro-German attacks are becoming more intermittent, according to the Russian report, which is generally brief when big events are happening. The Russians continue to make progress against the Austrian outposts in the mountains, between Bukovina and Transylvania. The Germans explain the action of their airships in dropping bombs on towns and villages in Norfolk, England, by saying that they had been fired on, British airmen, in turn, have been busy in Belgium, and according to a report from Holland, largest towns visited, suffered the greatest damage. Eight bombs were dropped in the former town, one of them killing an old man and an old woman, injuring three others and smashing every window within a radius of several hundred yards. In King's Lynn a woman and a boy were killed by bombs which demolished a row of cottages. The aircraft also visited Cromer, which, however, was not attacked. Sandringham, where four bombs were dropped, Dressingham, Crimston, Snettisham and Beosham, each of which received one missile. Snettisham and Haslem are within three miles of the King's Sandringham residence and near the former place the windows of the village church were shattered. Queen Mother Alexandra has a summer bungalow.

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large Austrian force in the mountains while the snow prevents the Muscovites going any further through the Carpathians, although they hold all the passes in readiness for the day when the weather will permit of a resumption of the forward movement. No mention has been made during the last few days concerning the fate of the remnants of the Turkish armies which the Russian reports previously said had been defeated in the Caucasus, but it is considered by military men here that the Russians, having use for their men elsewhere, have decided not to push on to Erzerum. The Russian fleet, according to reports, is still busy in the Black Sea sinking Turkish sailing ships. This is taken here as evidence that the reports that Turkish cruiser Goeben had been put out of action were not exaggerated. Probably the heaviest of the fighting that is now taking place anywhere in the numerous war zones is on the western line, in the Argonne, and the Vosges. In both these districts Paris reports that, after all day battling, the fighting still continues. These feasts at arms are being carried out in the vicinity of a field work called Marie Therese, near Fontaine Madame, in the Argonne, and in the region of the Martmann-Wellerkopf hills in the Vosges. In the latter the Germans were on the offensive, according to Paris. Elsewhere in Belgium engagements and infantry attacks took place, only at widely separated points. In none of them was a victory claimed. In the east, in Poland and Galicia, only secondary collisions between the opposing forces have taken place, according to Petrograd. The Russians report the concentration of considerable forces of Austrians in Bukovina. Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 23 (2.10 a.m.)—A despatch received here from Vienna says that Baron Von Burian, the new Austrian Foreign Minister, left Friday for a trip to the German headquarters London, Jan. 24 (1.55 a.m.)—A despatch to the Central News from Berlin says that Major General Wild Von Hohenborn, the new German Minister of War, will remain at headquarters, Lt. General Von Wendt being the commander-in-chief in the field.

London, Jan. 24.—The German armored cruiser Blucher, 15,500 tons, has been sunk in the North Sea and two other German warships damaged, according to an official statement by the Press Bureau to-night. The text of the statement is as follows: "Early this morning the British Patrolling Squadron battle-cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, with the destroyer flotilla, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battleships steering westward apparently making for the British coast. The enemy at once turned for home at high speed. They were pursued, and at 9.30 a.m. an action was joined between the battle-cruisers Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable, on one side, and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Blucher on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after one o'clock the Blucher which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank. Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle-cruisers were seriously damaged but able to continue their flight and reached the area where German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit. No British ship was lost or damaged; our casualties in men were light. As at present reported the Lion, which led the line, had eleven wounded, none killed, 123 survivors were rescued from the Blucher by our destroyers and it is possible others have been saved. No reports from the destroyer or light cruiser fighting has been received by the Admiralty though some apparently has taken place. Their Lordships expressed satisfaction at the result to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. The German armored cruiser Blucher was a comparatively new ship, built at Kiel yards in 1909 and cost \$6,500,000. Three years later most of her big guns were replaced; she was 489 feet long, 804 feet beam and carried 847 officers and men with twelve 8.2-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, sixteen 24-pounders. She was also equipped with three torpedo tubes and had a speed of a little more than 26 knots."

Holland has asked Germany for an explanation of the report that the German airships passed on their way to England over Dutch territory. Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, has arrived at German headquarters on a visit to the Emperor, and Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is due there within a few days. It is expected that the conference of the Germanic allies will decide whether the Austro-Germans will go on with the expedition for the subjugation of Serbia, or turn their attention to the Russian armies which are invading Hungary from the north and east. With all her other occupations, England has found force to deal with the "Mad" Mullah, who has been stirring up the tribes in Somaliland and attacking those friendly to Great Britain. The Mullah adherents have been defeated and scattered.

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- \$7.50 Overcoats for 3.75 \$9.50 Overcoats for 6
11.50 Overcoats for 6.50 12.50 Overcoats for 7
18.50 Overcoats for 12.50 27.00 Overcoats for 20

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Men's Suits Style single breasted Sague—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00.

Also Men's Bk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15. for \$12.—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear 10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79.

Men's Waterproof Coats The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather \$3.50.

Sweaters We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters. You will save money by buying from—"My Store."

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

Local And Other

The fishing smack Gold struck a mine in the Nar Sunday. The crew was rescued.

Alex Elder, founder of Elder Dempster steamship line, died at Southport England Monday.

A dead whale which ashore on the northern part of the Dutch shore was found riddled with three-inch shells had obviously been mistaken for a submarine.

The Burns Anniversary celebration held in the Peoples Temple on Monday and Tuesday evenings was an admirable success. There was an immense audience on both evenings and the program published in our last issue admirably rendered.

The coastal steamer returned to St. John's Nfld. the 22nd from the Northern board and reports having caught in ice floes off White and carried over a reef serious damage her bottom. She, on the rock 24 hours and had to throw over all her freight, ballast and bunker coal.

According to Amsterdam news of the 25th, the British last week on the town of E resulted in the destruction of war automobiles. These cars were in the repair shop which was wrecked by British bombs. The loss of this large shop and equipment has been a heavy blow to the Germans who have been compelled to take over a private auto factory in Cologne, which hundreds of Dutch workmen obtained employment.

In the British Naval victory the North Sea on Sunday last the battle cruiser New Zealand shared in the triumphant. This is matter for congratulation to the Dominion, New Zealand; but at the same time it causes sorrow and disappointment throughout Canada, for had not Grit pervas and a partisan Senate major defeated Sir Robert Borden's aid proposition, we too would have represented in the Empire's battle line, and would have a share in this and other naval victories of the Imperial navy.

The Supreme Court now session in this city, was engaged the whole of last week, in the consideration of two cases. The first was that of the Page Wilkes Co. Ltd. against W. W. Noy an action for the recovery of \$443.28, amount charged for goods sold and delivered. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant. The other case was that of James McInnis of Selkirk against W. W. Cox, of Moore for damages, in which the plaintiff claimed \$2,000 for the seduction of his wife by the defendant. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding damages in the sum of \$1,000.

Captain Robert B. Elliott, commander of the steamer Karluk which carried the Stefansson expedition to the Arctic, expressed the belief in Boston on the 23rd that the eight missing explorers of the expedition perished long ago. These eight men set out last February from the place where the Karluk was crushed in the ice and headed for Wrangell Island, 80 miles distant he said. "They never reached the Island. As remember it came up storm shortly after they left the camp of the main party. The men had neither proper supplies nor experience in Arctic work to carry them safely through all the month since February 1914. They perished without doubt."

The Market Prices. Butter... 0.39 to 0.41 Eggs, per doz... 0.40 to 0.44 Pork, per lb... 0.85 to 0.90 Chickens per pair... 0.85 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt)... 2.00 to 2.05 Beef (small)... 0.10 to 0.11 Beef (quarter)... 0.08 to 0.09 Mutton, per lb... 0.08 to 0.09 Pork... 0.08 to 0.09 Potatoes (Irish)... 0.25 to 0.30 Hay, per 100 lbs... 0.70 to 0.80 Bk Oats... 0.45 to 0.50 Hides, (per lb)... 0.15 to 0.20 Cal' Skins... 0.14 to 0.20 Sheepskins... 0.60 to 0.80 Quinmeal (per cwt)... 0.90 to 0.95 Turkeys... 0.12 to 0.13 Turkey (per lb)... 0.20 to 0.25 Pressed hay... 14.00 to 17.00 Straw... 0.30 to 0.35 Ducks per pair... 1.55 to 1.60 Lamb Pelts... \$6.00 to 6.50

Local And Other Items

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The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Beef, Pork, etc.

Best Traditions Sustained.

London, Jan. 19.—General Snow has sent special orders to Col Farquhar, congratulating the Princess Patricia regiment on the splendid way they took over the trenches from the French troops, and maintained them under heavy artillery fire, "thus keeping up the best traditions of the army."

The Patricia's were the first regiment in the new division sent from Winchester, to take over trenches from the seasoned troops, they being one of three battalions selected. The Patricia's were not in action in December, declared Captain Cuthbert Fairbanks Smith to the Montreal "Gazette" correspondent today, while the London newspaper story about the Patricia's charge with the rallying cry, "For Canada and Old England," though graphic, was not a fact. The regiment went into the trenches on the night of Wednesday, January 8th, but some days previous thereto Major Hamilton Gault and Captain Smith had been selected to enter the trenches, this being before the end of December. They will be the only two officers of the Canadian troops entitled to wear the 1914 clasp. In this preliminary test, Captain Smith had a narrow escape as a bullet whistled between him and an English sergeant as their heads were close together in conversation. To reach the trenches, Major Gault and Captain Smith had to cross 200 yards of ground over which a steady fire was proceeding.

The entire regiment, as stated, went into the trenches on Jan. 9th. Of their behavior under fire, Captain Smith, who was in command of No. 4 Company, said: "Never in my life have I seen men act more courageously. Regardless of bullets and shrapnel, discipline was splendid."

The loss was one officer, four non-commissioned officers, and sixteen men wounded. Captain Newton was shot in the middle of the body, just as he was leaving the trenches in the evening, and he died the next morning, after being conscious most of the interval he was buried in a village cemetery in Belgium. Captain Smith was formerly a fellow-officer with Captain Newton in the 12th Middlesex Regiment.

Captain Smith himself was wounded after a perilous attempt to reach a German trench but he fell in, breaking his leg badly. An operation was declared necessary, but the condition of his nervous system has rendered him unable to endure the operation, as yet. No. 4 Company, of which Captain Smith is in command, is composed of westerners from the Calgary district. The first Canadian actually wounded was private Hall, who was only slightly injured. Captain Cuthbert Smith is a cousin of Manager Caspals, of the Bank of Montreal, in London.

Offers Two Alternatives.

London, Jan. 21.—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, today submitted to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, the reply of the British government to the State Department's request that the former Hamburg-American Line steamer Dacia, which now flies the American flag, be permitted to make a special trip to Germany with a cargo of cotton, without establishing a precedent as to the validity of the change in the vessel's register. As soon as it could be put in code the reply was forwarded by Mr. Page to Secretary of State Bryan, while Great Britain, in the reply, does not find it possible to promise that the Dacia would not be thrown into prize court on her first trip, concessions are made concerning her cargo, in that two alternatives are offered. Great Britain offers either to purchase the cotton at the German prices upon the seizure of the Dacia, or to have the cargo placed on another boat and forwarded to Rotterdam at the expense of the British government. Every effort is made in the reply to reassure the United States about the Dacia's cargo, and a full explanation is made that Great Britain wishes to expedite the cotton movement, but that she cannot abandon the position that belligerent ships must not be permitted to escape the effects of belligerency by transferring to another flag. The English papers recently have carried many despatches stating that both Greek and Italian firms are negotiating for the purchase of interned German and Austrian ships in the Mediterranean. The Greek legation in London says it is without any advice concerning such prospective purchases, and the British Foreign Office has received no information on the subject. But Great Britain and her allies, it is stated, would do everything possible to prevent any enemy ships escaping the penalties of war by transfer to the flag of any neutral country. The London newspapers are filled with comments on the Dacia case. Many statements are printed in which the hope is expressed that Americans will not be surprised if the Dacia is seized and thrown into a prize court, but that they will realize that Great Britain is acting upon what the writers declare is a well-established principle of international law, which must be maintained, beyond doubt, if Great Britain and her allies are to prevent the German merchant marine from escaping the consequences of the war and re-entering trade injurious to the allies. The Foreign Office contains the compilation of statistics for the final reply to the American government's note of protest concerning delays to American commerce, but no intimation has been given as to when the reply will be submitted. Washington, Jan. 21.—The British government announced tonight, through its embassy here that if the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia proceeded to sea she would be captured and taken to a prize court. Her cargo of cotton will be purchased by the British government, or forwarded to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers, according to the owners may prefer. The State Department had communicated this information informally to the owners of the Dacia as a result of a message from Ambassador Page, and was notified in reply that the vessel was loaded at Galveston and would put to sea, notwithstanding the British government's position. It was said that the owners had resolved to test the issue in a prize court. Incidentally the War Risk Bureau of the American government today issued a policy, insuring the cotton cargo at four per cent, but declined to insure the ship itself. The statement from the British embassy was similar to one handed to United States Ambassador, Page in London today.

American Steamer Sails.

New York, Jan. 22.—Rising risk possible seizure by British warships lying off the Atlantic coast, the American-owned steamer Wilhelmina flying the American flag, and loaded with approximately \$200,000 worth of food-stuffs consigned by an American commission firm to an American citizen in Germany, passed out to sea tonight entering on the first voyage of its kind undertaken by any vessel from an American port since war began, nearly six months ago in Europe. If the Wilhelmina is detained or seized, the W. L. Green Commission Company, of St. Louis, charterers of the vessel and shippers of her cargo, will according to their counsel here, file a protest with the American State Department, declaring that the cargo is conditional contraband, denying the right of a belligerent warship to confiscate it, and requesting the United States to demand the immediate release of ship and cargo. The cargo consists of grain, meats, and dried fruits, and is intended, according to the shippers, for consumption by the civilian population of Germany, and will not be sold directly or indirectly to the German government or its armed forces. Norvid R. Lindheim, of counsel here for the St. Louis shippers were prepared to obtain from the German government, if necessary, with a view to quieting possible fears by the British or other allied governments, a guarantee that only non-combatants will receive the Wilhelmina's cargo. A guarantee to this effect was filed with the United States customs authorities today, in the form of an affidavit by W. T. Brooking, representing the shippers, and Mr. Lindheim said the shippers were prepared to back this guarantee with a bond in any amount.

Sir Courtenay W. Bennett, the British consul-general in New York, when the sailing of the Wilhelmina was brought to his attention today, declined to discuss the case.

No Spanish Ship.

Madrid, Jan. 21, via Paris, Jan. 23.—At a cabinet meeting today, which was presided over by King Alfonso, it was decided not to send the battleship Espana to the opening of the Panama Canal. It is understood that when at the instance of Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador, the government agreed to send the Espana to the official inauguration of the waterway, it was not aware that Admiral Dewey would be present at the ceremony. On learning this fact the government became apprehensive that the presence of the American Admiral might occasion some manifestation which would be unpleasant for the Spanish sailors, and after certain negotiations the government came to the conclusion that it would be better to withdraw from its original agreement. An additional reason for cancelling the engagement is said to be that the international situation necessitates the presence of all Spanish warships in home waters.

DIED.

SHEEHAN.—At Kensington, on Jan. 22, 1915, John Sheehan, aged 81 years. R. I. P. VANDERSTINE.—On Jan. 18th, 1915, at the home of her father Mr. John Acorn Dundas, Mrs. Webster Vanderstine of Midgell Mills aged 27 leaving a father and mother, a sorrowing husband, one son, five brothers at home, one in Ontario; one sister Mrs. E. B. McKeuzie of Bay Fortune to mourn their loss.

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

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.



Tenders

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon on Wednesday, January 27th, 1915, from any person or persons willing to contract for the construction of any one of the following works:— In King's County:—Wharf at Midgell; Bridge at South Lake; Approaches to Mink River Bridge; Approaches to Montague Bridge. In Queen's County:—Sheela's Bridge, at Inna, Gascolgne Bridge, Flat River; Clyde River Bridge. In Prince County: Hickey's Bridge; West Cape; Whaleback Bridge; Malpeque; Summerside Road near Summerside. Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the Provincial Engineer's office, Charlottetown and at each nearest work at the following places:— Office of H. D. McEwen, Morell, Store of John McLean, Souris, Store of Benj. Clow Murray Harbor North. Store of Joseph McCabe, Inna. Store of A. D. Ross, Eldon. Office of G. M. Matthews, O'Leary. Office of Hon. James A. McNeill Summerside. Store of P. McNutt & Sons, Malpeque.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender."

L. B. McMILLAN, Sec'y of Public Works, Public Works Office Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 20th, 1915—21

VOL-PEEK



MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN 7 TO 10 MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS Granite, Tin, Copper, Brass, Aluminum Enamelware. Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15¢ 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 1/4¢ per mend. Mends Granite, Iron, Tin, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown

Agents for P. E. Island.

FIRE INSURANCE.

McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY, Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

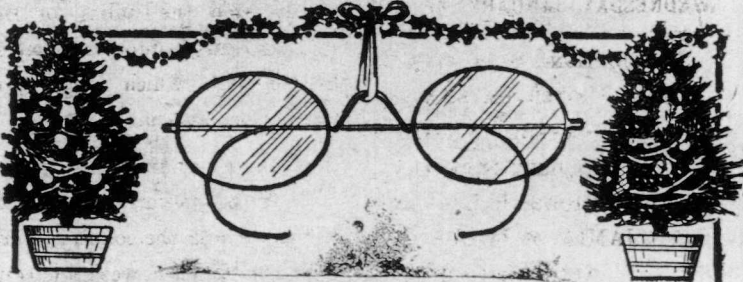
Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public auction in front of the Court House in Charlottetown on Thursday the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1910, made between John McKaig of New Haven, Lot 31, farmer, and his wife of the first part, and Jano R. McLennan of the second part, and which mortgage was by its date of assignment, dated November 13, 1914, duly assigned by the said Jano R. McLennan to the undersigned, all that tract piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Township number thirty-one in Queens County aforesaid, described and bounded in a certain indenture of release from William Condall, Robert Longworth and Henry Jones Condall to Esther Dooze dated the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five as follows, on the north by the rear boundary line of farms fronting on the North side of the Tryon Road, on the East by the boundary lines of lands now or lately in the occupation of Jeremiah Collins and Hector Cameron, on the South by the Tryon Road and the rear line of farms fronting on the West River, and on the West by the side line of farms now or lately in the occupation of Thomas Kitcham and Owen McQuillan, and also by the prolongation of the Western boundary line of the said Owen McQuillan's farm agreeably to a plan thereof on the map of an indenture of release from Esther Dooze to John McKaig dated the 26th day of March, 1877, containing seventy-one acres according to said deed, but according to a recent survey and plan of F. D. Cox L. S., eighty-eight acres a little more or less. For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown. Dated this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1915.

DUNCAN C. McLEOD, JOHN A. MESSERVY, Trustees of Estate of William McQuillan, Jan. 15, 1915—41

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader to good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required homestead patent) and cultivate twenty-five acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.



THE NEW YEAR

Offers Another Opportunity

A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see young" again.

What more useful or acceptable gift could you select for mother or father? We are making a specialty of Spectacles this Xmas and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented as a gift.

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

You're Welcome

To any article in our store, by paying the very reasonable amount asked for it.

Among the new things are sets of brushes and combs, nail files, etc., in cases. These come in large and small sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in

- Mesh Bags, Lockets, Pendants, Bracelets, Neckties, Cuff Links, Wrist Watches, Gents Chains in different styles, Handsome Souvenir Brooches in tinted gold set with pearls, Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribben, High Grade Watches, Boys Watches, \$1.00 up, White Metal Chains, 25c. up, Silver Thimbles, Back Combs, Barettes, Nice Reading Glasses, Telescopes, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00, Rimless Eyeglasses.

E. W. TAYLOR

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

For Reliable Fire Insurance

Call, Write or Phone G. J. McCORMAC AGENT FOR

The Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada, And The National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co. of London, England.

Office—Revere Hotel Building, 119 Kent St. Charlottetown. P. O. Box 74. Phone 351.

Dec. 9, 1914—11.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufacturers Phone 345.

A Poem by Father Benson.

The following verses, written by the late Father Benson on the eve of his reception into the Church, in 1903, were printed in the London Tablet, of Oct. 24th 1914: I cannot soar and sing, my Lord and love; No eagle wings have I, No power to rise and greet my King above, No heart to fly. Creative Lord Incarnate, let me lean My heavy self on Thee; Nor let my utter weakness come between Thy strength and me. I cannot trace Thy Providence and place, Nor dimly comprehend What in Thyself Thou art, and what is man, And what the end. Here in this wilderness I cannot find The path the wise men trod, Grant me to rest on Thee, Incarnate Mind And Word of God. I cannot love, my heart is turned within And locked within; (Ah me! How shivering in self love I sit) for sin Has lost the key. Ah! Sacred Heart of Jesus, Flame divine, Ardent with great desire, My hope is set upon that love of Thine, Deep Well of Fire. I can live alone another hour; Jesu, be thou my life I have not power to strive; be Thou my Power In every strife! I cannot do nothing—hope, nor love, nor fear, But only fail and fall, Be Thou my soul and self, O Jesu dear, My God and all. —ROBERT HUGH BENSON.

Do All That You Can.

"I cannot do much," said a little star, "To make this dark world bright; My silvery beams cannot pierce far Into the gloom of night: Yet I am a part of God's great plan, And so I will do the best that I can." "What can be the use," said a fleecy cloud, "Of these few drops that I hold? They will hardly bend the lily proud, If caught in her chalice of gold; But I, too, am part of God's great plan So my treasures I'll give as well as I can." A child went merrily forth to play, But though, like a silver thread, Kept winding in and out all day, "Through the happy golden head "Mother said: "Darling, do all that you can, For you are a part of God's great plan." She knew no more than the twinkling star, Or the cloud with its rain-cup full, How, why, or for what all strange things are. She was only a child at school, But she thought "Tis a part of God's great plan, That even I should do all that I can." So she helped another child along When the way was rough to his feet, And she sang from her heart a little song That we all thought wondrous sweet; And her father—a weary, toil-worn man— Said, "I too will do the best that I can."

Miss Dimples.

By Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, in Ave Maria As a general thing, the coteries of doctors which occupied suite 1013 in the huge office building held the even tenor of their way with extreme serenity. There was in the suit a fashionable dentist, a throat specialist, an oculist, and a young doctor just starting out,

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat. No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite. To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Irwin, 100 St. Johns, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system. who cheerfully described himself with Gay French insouciance, as a "specialist for the skin and its contents." The four men were uncommonly congenial; and if one appeared a bit touchy on occasions, the others pleasantly permitted him to "grouch" in peace until such time as he felt sociable again.

The office was comfortable, four private rooms grouped about a general waiting room, and all cared for by Miss Elmsley, a young Englishwoman, sweet as a hawthorn blossom in a fresh country lane, Well-mannered, and possessed of a diplomatic way of making patients forget how long they had been waiting. Miss Elmsley was in short, the presiding genius of the place.

Things went so well in 1013, in fact, that young Dr. Le Roux, had been heard to murmur that it was "too good to last," mindful as he was of the friction in other offices, where befrizzled, rattled office girls made life miserable for his professional friends by forgetting to deliver messages, keeping important patients waiting unnecessarily, and by their genius for admitting book agents, drug dispensers and other unwelcome persons.

When therefore one morning, Dr. Von Hellern, who managed the suite, with a long face broke the news to his confreres that Miss Elmsley was leaving for a three months' vacation, there was general consternation. "Confound the luck!" fumed Dr. Crocker, the oculist. "Just at the time when I have the most patients! Everybody comes down town shopping for Easter bonnets, and gets chunks of March dust in the eyes; and there's nothing better for my business except face veils and the "Movies."

"Yes, and throat trouble is just ripe for picking," said Dr. Emmet; "and when they sit here three deep and all in a hurry, Miss Elmsley makes them forget its my lunch hour, and they wait like lambs."

"I can't pose as being so busy as you fellows," said Dr. Le Roux, "but I certainly hate to see her go. Bet she doesn't come back. She has a sort of bluish air that looks to me like a June bride's," he added gloomily. "Raven!" "Make it as bad as you can!" "Nothing of the kind, man!" The three doctors turned on him savagely, and Dr. Von Hellern said: "I really don't think it is so bad as that, Le Roux. She is tired and wants a rest. Her mother has been sick and she's been nursing her and running us besides. She has a right to be tired. The mother is going away and Miss Elmsley feels she ought to be at home to take care of the small brother and sister. We'll simply have to let her off and try to get somebody else, though we needn't expect to fill her place."

Accordingly, Miss Elmsley departed on the Saturday following, mourned by "her doctors," as she called them; and Dr. Le Roux went to his office Monday morning with a sinking heart, wondering what sort of "freak" as he expressed it the new incumbent would be.

As the Doctor opened his office door he was met by an apparition at which he opened his eyes, so unexpected was it; a slim girl in a neat dark blue gown, with the planet of white collars and cuffs,—the sort of uniform exactly suitable for a business woman. A pair of clear gray eyes, very large and long-lashed, were raised to

his; a most bewitching pair of dimples flashed into pink cheeks, and then disappeared again, as a well-modulated voice asked: "Whom do you wish to see, please?"

"I am Dr. Le Roux," he smiled. "Are you?"—hesitatingly.

"Miss Burton, the new office assistant," she replied pleasantly again with that flicker of dimples; and as Dr. Le Roux disappeared into his private office, hope once more arose within his breast.

Nor was his hopes unfounded. Miss Burton—promptly christened "Miss Dimples" by Dr. Le Roux with whose friendly, merry manner no one ever took offence—was a treasure. Her work was always well done; she was always agreeable, always on time, always well dressed.—"Too well dressed!" grumbled Dr. Crocker, inclined to be the fault-finding member of the community.

"But, my dear fellow," argued Le Roux, "why on earth shouldn't the girl be as well dressed, as she likes?"

"She should," growled Dr. Crocker "if she can afford it. But I confess that it makes a fellow feel queer to see his office girl walk in on a raw March day wearing handsomer sables than he can give to his wife."

"Ah, there's the rub, eh?" Emmet laughed. "Work harder and buy your wife her sables."

Crocker was a good man, spoiled by having an income outside of his profession, so that he did not have to work.

"No danger of your not getting your wife sables!" retorted Crocker. "You're always running around to do something for her. There's nothing so fatal to a doctor's success as being happily married."

"What's the row?" inquired Le Roux, cheerfully. "Let me in on it. I feel fine and scrappy."

"Get along, Infant! There's no row," was the reply. "We were just discussing the new office girl."

"Miss Dimples? She's all right," said the young Doctor. "Tends to business and keeps everybody jollied. She'll be as good as Miss Elmsley, if she stays long enough."

"There seems to be a kind of mystery about her," said Crocker, slowly.

"Mystery! Why? Von Hellern had references all right enough," Le Roux answered. "Orphan, lives with an aunt, works for an honest living for four cantankerous doctors,—where's the mystery? You've been attending too many nickel shows, Crocker: gone to your brain."

This sally was received with a shout from the other two, and an indignant snort from the elegant Crocker.

"Fancy Crocker going to a nickle show!" said Emmet. "He never attends anything less than ten cents."

"But," persisted Le Roux. "I'm all ears to hear the mystery about Miss Dimples."

"Come to putting it in words," Crocker spoke slowly. "I can't tell you; only it seem queer that a girl so evidently above her place, with such clothes as she has, should be willing to work for ten dollars a week."

"But really, old man" (Le Roux's snapping brown eyes looked a bit keen). "I don't feel that it is any of our business. Miss Burton does her work admirably; she dresses to suit her part while she's playing it; she is unmistakably a lady. If she fails to take us into her confidence in regard to her private affairs, that is surely her own concern. She either needs to work for a living or she doesn't; and, if the latter is the case, she is probably bored at home and wants something to do."

Dr. Le Roux had a happy faculty of ignoring things which bothered other people, and was totally lacking in curiosity about his neighbor's affairs,—a circumstance which made him easy to get along with, albeit there were times when it nearly drove his wife frantic that he showed no "proper interest" in things which she thought of considerable importance. (Concluded next week.)

HAD A BAD COLD WITH PROLONGED COUGHING.

TRIED NEARLY EVERYTHING FINALLY DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

Mr. Wallace H. Grange, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "During a cold spell here about the middle of last October (1913), I caught a cold which got worse despite all treatments I could obtain, until about November 22nd, a friend said, 'Why not try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup?' Really, I had no faith in it at the time as I had tried nearly every other remedy I had heard of, to no avail, but I thought I would give this last remedy a trial. I purchased a 50 cent bottle, and in three days I was feeling a different man. My cold was so hard, and the coughing so prolonged, that vomiting occurred after a hard spell of coughing. I carried the bottle in my pocket, and every time I was seized with a coughing spell I would take a small dose. I can most heartily recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone with a severe cold, as its powers are most marvelous and I never intend being without it at all times."

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.

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.

Yours truly, J. G. LESLIE, Dartmouth.

"See here, waiter," exclaimed the indignant customer, "here's a piece of wood in my sausage?"

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, "but I'm sure—"

"Sure nothing! I don't mind eating the dog, but I'm not going to eat the kennel too!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

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

Tom was a butcher with considerable native wit. One day just before dinner, when his shop was full of customers, a man whom he did not like very well came in and asked for three-pennyworth of dog's meat.

"All right," said Tom; "will you have it wrapped up or just eat it here?"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Deaf examiner—Now speak up, boy. Do you know what nasal organ means?

Boy—No, sir.

Examiner—Correct!—London Opinion.

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 a box 50c."

"Don't worry about me," said the dissipated son. "I'll make my mark in the world yet."

"Yes, with red paint," grumbled the stern parent. Philadelphia Record.

War News Affected Her.

Many people who have been reading the terrible war news from day to day, especially those who have relatives at the seat of war, have become so nervous that it is impossible for them to sleep. The nerves have become unstrung and the heart perhaps affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system and strengthen the weak heart. Miss Hilda Dicaire, Martintown, Ont., writes:—"In August, 1914, I was out of school for my health. I was visiting friends in London, and heard of the war. It made me so nervous that I could not sleep, but after using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I improved greatly, and could take my school again. I have recommended them to many of my friends."

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

VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelware. Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1/2c 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 wanting, 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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