

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915

VOL. XLIV., NO. 28



Synopsis of Canadian North-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-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 nine 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 in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$1.00 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

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon	A.M.	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.50	10.20	
5.00	1.20	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.52	9.03	
5.45	2.10	9.02	" Emerald Jct. "	9.59	9.21	5.45	8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.55	5.02	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.30	4.30	
			Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.30		
			" Port Hill "	7.48	4.00		
			" O'Leary "	7.04	2.40		
			" Alberton "	6.19	1.35		
			Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.30		
			Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.05	5.45		
			" Mt. Stewart "	7.02	4.10		
			" Morell "	6.33	3.27		
			" St. Peter's "	6.11	2.55		
			Ar. Souris Dep.	5.10	1.30		
			Ar. Elmira Dep.	4.00			
			Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	7.00	3.55		
			" Cardigan "	6.11	2.48		
			" Montague "	5.49	2.20		
			Ar. Georgetown Dep.	5.15	1.30		
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.00	9.45		
			" Vernon River "	8.23	8.31		
			Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	6.30	7.00		

A Polyglot Diocese

If St. Luke could take this stand in the diocese of Pittsburgh today, says "America," he might well apply to it the words he used in the Acts of the Apostles in reference to Jerusalem on the Feast of Pentecost: "There were dwelling there devout men out of every nation under heaven." And the sacred writer's description of the amazement of the multitude, "Because that every man heard them speak in his own tongue," is still verified in the ten counties of Western Pennsylvania, where the inspired utterances of the great Evangelist are read Sunday after Sunday to the assembled congregations in no fewer than seventeen languages. In addition to this, many different dialects are used, some of them almost rising to the dignity of a separate tongue. Every quarter of the world has sent its representatives. There are English and Germans, French and Belgians and Italians, Slovaks and Poles, Slovenians and Croatians, Bohemians and Russians, Bulgarians and Lusitanians, Lithuanians and Magyars, Rumanians and Syrians. It does not seem an exaggeration to say that Pittsburgh is the Pentecostal diocese of America. We have Catholics all the way from the frozen steppes of Siberia to the burning sands of the Sahara, and far beyond; from China, Egypt, Arabia and the Islands of the Pacific, from pagan India and infidel Turkey, from Catholic Spain and Protestant England. Any Sunday morning in the majestic cathedral at Pittsburgh for instance, one can see dusky negroes lisping the quaint dialects of the sunny South, almond-eyed Japanese from the far-away gardens of Nagasaki, and olive-skinned Castilians from the blushing vine hill of their own delightful Spain. There are freshly-baptized Jews from the local tobacco factories on Center Avenue, as well as Syrians, speaking the self-same language as Christ Himself, and who were Catholics at a time when history seems just emerging from the night of antiquity. There are well-groomed American converts, impetuous and eager in their new-found faith, but who, as yet, have had no opportunity to suffer for their religion, while they worship side by side with Catholic immigrants from southeastern Europe, swarthy men, with military tread, and muscles of iron, whose history is bathed in glory, for it was their sires that saved Europe from the Moslem, drenching the fairest plains of the earth with their heart's blood that the Cross of Christ might be unfurled as the standard of western civilization. It is not for nothing that the Slav wears the Cross publicly on his coat, for he has been in very truth the Athleta of Christ.

Including the Slavs of the Greek Ruthenian Rite, nearly 300,000 Catholics in the diocese of Pittsburgh do not say their prayers or go to Confession in English. In other words about three-fifths of the diocese speak a foreign language, for the latest issue of the "Catholic Directory" gives the Catholic population as 300,000. Among these half a million Catholics there are, according to statistics published recently by Bishop Canevin, 70,000 Italians; 65,000 Poles; 45,000 Slovaks of the Latin Rite; 8,000 Lithuanians; 8,000 Croatians; 6,000 Slovenians; 4,000 Magyars; 4,000 Bohemians; 2,000 Belgians and French; 2,000 Rumanians; 1,500 Syrians, and 30,000 Greek Ruthenians.

In proportion to the total negro population, there are few cities in the country having a larger proportion of Catholic negroes than Pittsburgh. There are 18 Italian parishes and 6 Italian missions, in charge of 22 Italian priests. There are also 78 separate parishes and 25 missions for the various Slavonic races, in charge of 112 priests. Many priests of the diocese must be able to speak four, five and six languages and dialects, in order to take care of their many-tongued flocks. Every seminarian

training to become a priest of the diocese is required to learn, as an integral part of his course, either Italian or one of the Slovak tongues.

The difficulties encountered in thus preaching the Gospel in the diocese are paralleled only by the labors of the early Apostles of Christianity. The many thousands of immigrants working in the coal mines and at the coke ovens, and in places far distant from established churches, have imposed a gigantic burden on the bishop and priests of the diocese. To make due provision for their spiritual welfare, and to instruct the children in their religion, the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine has been splendidly organized and offered. It is a body of the laity, old men and young maidens and matrons, under the direction of the clergy, who go out into the remote villages and hamlets on Sunday afternoons searching for Catholics, gathering in the children and adults, teaching them catechism, and preparing them for the sacraments. In many instances their work results in the organization of a flourishing parish, and the erection of a church and school. These lay missionaries now have under instruction over 4,000 children in this diocese, who would otherwise be lost entirely to the Faith. To equip the teachers for their work properly, a school for catechists has been established, with a graded course of two years, leading to a diploma. If Christianity flourishes in after years in Pittsburgh, no small measure of its progress will be due to the energy and zeal and generous sacrifices which these devoted lay missionaries are making to spread the kingdom of God on earth. May their number increase!

Conditions in one parish may be cited as typical of the obstacles encountered and overcome by sheer hard work and everlasting persistency. It stretches for eleven miles up and down the river, along both banks, comprising ten different villages and hamlets, in which more than fifteen languages are spoken. In one locality the office of the mine superintendent serves as the Sunday school room; at another village the kitchen of a dwelling is used as the place of assemblage at a third point, no building at all being available, the zealous pastor may be seen in favorable weather on the banks of the flowing river, a few inches from the water's edge instructing his youthful flock, as did St. Paul when he met Lydia and her companions on his first European missionary journey. At a fourth place a stable is used, and the hospitable beams of the field again give room, even as they did to Christ Himself, on the first chilly Christmas night at Bethlehem long centuries ago.

So striking are the resemblances that it is not such a far cry after all from Jerusalem and the days of the Apostles, to their successors, the zealous bishop, priests and people, "devout men out of every nation under heaven," who, in this twentieth century are obeying literally the command to "teach all nations" in this polyglot diocese of the western world.

The summary of a Jesuit priest's military career in the present war is thus given in the French "Journal Official":
A priest in civil life. Joined the regiment as a reservist soldier. Soon became a devoted assistant of his commanders and a friend of his comrades, counselling, sustaining and comforting them. Always volunteered for any delicate or perilous undertaking. By his daring succeeded in bringing accurate accounts of the enemy. Named corporal September 8, 1914; decorated with the medaille militaire September 30; promoted sergeant October 16; second lieutenant November 26. He was mortally wounded, December 7, in a trench, while going to pray over the bodies of two soldiers of his company.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS ETC.

Taste For Reading
ABSTRACT OF A PAPER BY REV. J. J. DALY, S. J., OF SACRED HEART COLLEGE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.

A taste for reading is taken in its best sense as a liking for classic literature. A fine literary taste does not lay the foundations of noble character. That is reserved for religion which alone can inspire and enable the will to cling to justice and right conduct as a matter of principle and spiritual well-being. But a love of good books is of immense negative assistance to the will in lessening the strain placed upon it by large classes of temptations

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS ETC.

For 7 Years

Was Troubled With Her Liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills CURED HER

Mrs. E. L. Hunt, 81 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past seven years; also have had constipation, causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are the original so be sure and get "Milburn's" when you ask for them.

Price, 25c. a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Is this Mr. Jones?"
"It is."
"This is the Getemquick hospital. A woman who was taken ill on the street has been brought here and we think she is your wife."

"Does she say so?"
"No. The patient is unable to talk."
"Then it is not Mrs. Jones. Try somebody else."

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

"Now," said the doctor, "you take this medicine just as I told you, and you will sleep like a baby."
The patient surveyed the medicine doubtfully. "Well, doctor," he said, "if you mean like our baby I guess I won't take it."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT
Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's, price 25 and 50 cts.

"I have just been reading the Constitution of the United States."
"Well!"
"And I was surprised to find out how many rights a fellow really has."

New Boarder—"Havent you got any fancy dishes here?"
Rural Landlord—"Sure thing! Mine, bring the gentleman that mustache-cup your grandfather used to use!"

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

If you've got to be a knocker, buy yourself a brass drum.
The shortest and surest way to live with honor is to be in reality what we appear to be.—Scotlades.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.
Don't tell your troubles if you are looking for an encore.

Suffered From Salt Rheum FOR MANY YEARS.
Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her.

Salt Rheum or Eczema is one of the most painful of all skin diseases, and if not attended to immediately may become very deep seated.
Give the blood a good cleansing by the use of that grand old medicine Burdock Blood Bitters. This sterling remedy has been on the market for the past forty years, and is the best blood cleanser on the market to-day.
Mrs. William H. Fowle, Cole's Island, N.B., writes: "I have been a sufferer from salt rheum for a good many years, and was so bad I could not do my own work. I tried a good many medicines, but they all failed to do me any good until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I had not taken one bottle until I found a great change, and I am most thankful for trying it. I hope that every other sufferer from salt rheum will try B.B.B."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men.

These are shown in gun metal, patens, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof, lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from \$3.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co.
135 Queen Street.

Addressing of Mail.

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

- (a) Rank
 - (b) Name
 - (c) Regimental number
 - (d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
 - (e) Battalion
 - (f) Brigade
 - (g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent
 - (h) British Expeditionary Force
- Army Post Office,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
M & Etf.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

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

Summer Goods

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!

A LARGE NEW STOCK just in from Manufacturers

FAST COLORS, strong and well made, will stand the racket. Low prices, \$1.00 each up.

Croquet Sets, 4 ball, 6 ball, 8 ball sets, priced low.

Children's Waggons, Barrows, Go Carts.

Doll Cabs, Sand Pails, Sea-side Sets, Garden Sets, Shovels, Rubber Balls.

Sporting Goods, Lawn Tennis, Racquets, Balls, Netts, Base Ball Goods.

Pic-nic Napkins, Table Sets, Paper Pie Plates, all at lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Charlottetown.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JULY 14, 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.

From the Battle Line.

E. Alexander Powell, special correspondent of the New York world, who has been with the armies fighting in Europe, sends an interesting article to his paper, which is republished in the Boston Globe. Among other things he asks and answers these questions: "Why are the British holding only 40 miles of battle front, as compared with 17 held by the Belgians and upward of 500 by the French? "Firstly—Because the British army is composed of green troops, while the French ranks, thanks to the Universal Service law, are filled with men all of whom have had three years with the colors. "Secondly—Because the British sector is by far the most difficult portion of the western battle front to hold not only because of the configuration of the country, which offers little natural protection, but because it lies squarely athwart the road to the channel ports. It is to the Channel ports that the Germans are going if men and shells can get them there.—"The fighting is of a more desperate and relentless nature along the British front than elsewhere, because the Germans have a deeper hatred for the British than for all their other enemies put together." "Who do you think is going to win the war? "The Allies."

Diplomatic Controversy.

On the 8th inst., Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States at Washington, applied to the State Department for a definition of the American view as to whether or not English patriotic societies or other unofficial agencies violate neutrality laws in sending subjects of Great Britain from the United States to volunteer in the British Army. In other words the British Ambassador requested to be informed by the State Department what distinction, if any, it draws between the question of neutrality involved in the return of reservists of those European countries which have reserve systems, and the departure of volunteers to those countries which have no such systems. The practice of returning volunteers to England has prevailed since the beginning of the European war, and it is said the British government is prepared to register an emphatic protest if the United States takes the position that it is illegal. The return of indictments at San Francisco against five persons charged with enlisting recruits for the British army is understood to have precipitated the Ambassador's action. According to the British contention it is unjustly discriminatory to interfere with the transportation of volunteers, who are not actually enlisted on American soil, when no objection has been made to notifications by Consuls to reservists of other countries in the United States. In this connection emphasis is laid upon the fact that Great Britain has no reservists, in the same sense as Germany, France, Italy and other continental powers.

General Lord Kitchener.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, whose conduct of the war office has been criticized by certain sections of the British press, received a very remarkable ovation from the public on the 9th on his visit to the London Guild Hall to make an appeal for recruits, and particularly for reserves, for the great army which he has raised since the outbreak of the war.

From the War Office to Guild Hall great crowds assembled to welcome the Secretary of War, and as he drove through troop-lined streets cries of welcome and confidence were shouted at him, while a meeting of business men in the Guild Hall unanimously voted confidence in his administration. The great need of the moment, said Earl Kitchener, was men, material and money. Money, being raised by loan, was a success, he said, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new Minister of Munitions. But there still remains the vital need of men. "He would require he declared, "men, and more men," he said, "until the enemy was crushed." The country is in a better position than it was when the war broke out, and he made his first appeal for recruits, Earl Kitchener declared but, he added, the position was still serious, and he made an urgent call for men to fill up the gaps which had been made in the ranks of the army. While at the commencement of the war, the British were short of equipment Earl Kitchener made the statement that now the War Office was able to equip all men enlisting.

Germany's Latest Note

The full text of Germany's reply to the last American Note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarines generally, has been received at Washington and has been published. It bears on its face the most brazen effrontery. It is not only evasive, but most defiant in its insolence. Surely the United States Government will resent in emphatic terms the insult handed out to them in this document. The Paris newspapers on the 11th published the full text of the document, and such headings as "A Monument of Impudence" and "A Monument of Hypocrisy," express the attitude assumed generally toward the reply in their editorials. The following extracts furnish some idea of the opinions entertained on the matter: The Echo de Paris has this to say regarding the German answer: "The note marks sensible progress over the preceding notes, to cynicism the Germans now add perfidy. To comment seriously on such a morsel would be to permit ourselves to be flouted by the Germans' two victims—the Lusitania and the prestige of President Wilson. The Figaro says it is embarrassed to determine which is the more remarkable—the impudent cynicism of German diplomacy, or the extraordinary presumption leading them to believe that the United States would be satisfied with such a reply. The Geneva Journal, according to a Havas despatch, makes the following comment on the note: "America demands for her citizens the right to travel on any ships of commerce, without being exposed to any attempt on the part of the Germans, except what international law permits. Germany replies: "I will let the American ships pass; as for other ships I will stick to my practices. You can enjoy your rights on condition of renouncing them. Will the Government at Washington be as easily pleased as the former Secretary of State? Will it definitively pass over the incidents of the Cushing, Guildlight, Lusitania, Nebraskan and Armenian?"

In the indictments asked for

at San Francisco for violation of neutrality laws, the following in connection with the Steamer Sacramento is of interest: The Steamer Sacramento, formerly of the Hamburg American Line, late

last fall cleared from the San Francisco for Valparaiso and according to the state department's evidence, while at sea turned over most of her cargo of supplies to the German squadron of warships which subsequently was destroyed off the Falkland Islands by the British fleet. Reports to Washington say that when the Sacramento sailed from San Francisco she had aboard as a "stowaway" an officer of the German navy or naval reserve, and that when she had steamed a few miles outside the Golden Gate this man appeared on deck, virtually took charge of the vessel and through the wireless aboard got into communication with the German fleet. Upon arriving at Valparaiso the Sacramento laid up for the war.

Sir Robert in England.

As recorded elsewhere in this issue, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, arrived in England on Thursday last, 8th inst., on board the steamer Adriatic of the White Star Line. There had been rumors to the effect that a plot had been arranged to sink the steamer on her way to Liverpool, and the name of Holt had been mentioned as having arranged the scheme and placed bombs on board. However this may have been, Holt had gone to eternity by his own act, before the safe arrival of the Adriatic at Liverpool. It was also announced when the steamer left New York, that the Germans had specially planned to serve her as they had the Lusitania and send her to the bottom. None of these things occurred and we have cause to rejoice that our great patriotic Prime Minister has arrived safely in the old country. A number of prominent Canadians, members of Parliament and others accompanied Sir Robert Borden and it is a source of general satisfaction to know that all are landed without mishap. All manner of conjecture exists as to the particular object of the Premier's visit at this stage. Persistent rumours at the Baltic Shipping Exchange-London connect his visit with the British Government's proposition to take over the whole surplus Canadian crop for the Allies. It is impossible to get confirmation or denial from the Premier, though British circles suggest such a scheme possible as a precaution, owing to the Dardanelles operations taking longer than at first estimated and the consequent holding up the Russian crop. Of one thing we may rest satisfied, that the Premier's visit is in the best interests of Canada and the Empire.

Progress of the War.

London, July 7.—By the employment of strong reinforcements the Russians have temporarily at least, checked the Austro-German advance toward the Lublin railway, which if successful would seriously imperil Warsaw. The Russians yesterday claimed to have inflicted a serious defeat on the Austro-German army in the region of Krasnik, south of that railway, while the Austrians tonight state that the "battle was invigorated by the participation of strong Russian reserves. So far as communications are concerned the Russians now have the advantage of positions, as they have a splendid system of railways behind them on which they can quickly move troops and guns to the threatened areas. This battle, one of many since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive through Galicia, has only just commenced, but according to despatches received in Geneva from Austrian sources the Russians have thus far had the best of it, and since Monday have inflicted very heavy losses on the invaders. These despatches state that thousands of wounded are continually arriving in Lemberg, Przemysl and Jaroslau. The much-heralded German onslaught in the West thus far has been confined to the Woerre region, where the army of the German Crown Prince is on the offensive and making efforts to regain the ground which it lost

to the French in April, when the latter attempted to force the withdrawal of what is known as the St. Mihiel wedge. The Germans have won some trenches at the tip of the wedge, but at other points, according to French accounts, they were repulsed with heavy losses. The Gallipoli Peninsula again has been the scene of very severe fighting the Turks on Sunday having made their third attempt within a week to regain the ground which the allies took from them in their last attack. Sunday offensive, like those which preceded, resulted, according to British and French reports issued tonight in the complete discomfiture of the Turks, who are said to have suffered again severely. The allies are only six miles from their goal, the Narrows of the Dardanelles, but the country between is strongly fortified, and a gain of a few hundred yards is all that can be expected at one time. There is talk of a new combined general attack by the land and the sea forces.

London, July 8.—The Italian navy has suffered its first serious loss, an Austrian submarine having successfully torpedoed the cruiser Amalfi in the narrow waters of the Adriatic. Most of the crew were saved. This is the second Allied warship to fall a victim to an Austrian underwater craft, the French cruiser Leon Gambetta having, earlier in the war, been caught in the Ionian Sea. It is realized that the loss of the Italian warship is only one of the incidents which must be expected where fleets meet to the sea, blockading enemy ports or protecting commerce. As an offset, it is claimed that a French warship has sunk a German submarine in the Channel, while British Admiralty announced tonight that it was a British submarine which torpedoed a German warship in the Baltic recently, although no details are added to the brief statement made in the Russian official communication the day after the attack took place. All the belligerent powers are rapidly building submarines, and it is reported that Austria has 25 in the Pola alone. Thus the Italian ships will run serious risks in moving about the waters of the Adriatic, which are well suited to these craft. So far as land battles are concerned, interest still centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with both men and guns, and with their railways and the fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litok to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southwest. The Austrians tonight made the admission that before superior Russian forces they have withdrawn to the hills to the north of Krasnik. Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the German allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discontinued, and that the Grand Duke's army will be able to hold its position, and perhaps drive the invaders back. "While this is going on, it is believed, there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops. There is already heavy fighting at several points in the west, notably in the Woerre district, where the French have regained some of the ground which they had lost to the southeast of St. Mihiel, and at Souchez, where the French have made a further advance toward the village. But there is no evidence, as yet of the arrival of any new armies, which Dutch reports persistently repeat are being moved through Belgium. The Austrians and Montenegrins have resumed fighting, and both sides claim successes.

London, July 9.—Further gains north of Ypres, where the British, on July 6 captured 200 yards of German trenches, are reported in a communication tonight from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force in the west. Gen. French states that after a bombing duel lasting two nights and two days the Germans fell back, enabling the British to extend their gains. All reports, says the Field Marshal, indicate that the German losses were severe. The text of his statement follows: Since the successful enterprise north of Ypres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All his counter-attacks have been stopped by the successful co-operation of our own and the French artillery. This morning after a bombing duel which lasted two days and two nights, the enemy fell back along the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported we captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the enemy's losses have been severe. The complete surrender of the German forces in German Southwest Africa to General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa; the French success in the Vosges, where they made an advance of seven hundred yards on a front of six hundred yards and captured upwards of eight hundred unarmoured Germans, and the splendid stand being made by the Russians in Southern Poland against the Austro-German forces, give the British military writers subject for comment on what they term "the turn of the tide" in the war which is now approaching its first anniversary. General Botha's victory with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory General Botha's forces had to march in the blistering heat through an almost waterless country, in which the few wells had been poisoned, and were sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles. With rapid, sweeping strokes General Botha round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer annihilation, and thus prevented them from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerrilla warfare. It is expected that this territory, which is some 300,000 square miles in extent, will be annexed to the dominion of South Africa. General Botha already has begun to send the citizen army home, and a commencement will be made at once of the organization of a contingent to assist the Mother Country in the war in Europe. Severe fighting continues at several points on the western front. The British report the repulse of all the German counter-attacks that were made in an effort to regain the lost trenches north of Ypres, and state that the British line has been extended and that the German losses were severe.

London, July 11, 10.30 p.m.—The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German general Von Mackensen's army to the right has postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west, and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive. In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woerre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general move forward, have ceased, and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which makes little or no difference in the positions of the opposing forces.

Paris, July 11.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following statement: At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the British army repulsed a German attack which had gained a temporary foothold in some elements of the first line. The Germans were driven out by an immediate counter-attack. In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches where he had been able to maintain himself along which we originally took on July 8. To the north of the station of Souchez an enemy counter-attack delivered during the night was repulsed. Upon their sections of the front

particularly violent cannonading are reported in the region of Nieupoort, in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine in the forest of Le Pretres, and near the Moncel Bridge. One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth this morning in the neighborhood of Altkirsch. He fell within sight of our lines. The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: The day has been relatively calm on the whole front. There were artillery actions in the region of the Aisne and Champagne. At Vaux Ferry in the forest of Apremont, an attempt by the enemy to attack was easily repulsed. An intermittent cannonade has been directed against the Remieres wood, to the northwest of Flirey, and Le Pretre forest, and a more violent cannonade against our positions at Fontenelle, Metzeral and to the west of Ammetzweiler. The enemy has again thrown shells on Arras and Rheims.

Paris, July 13.—From Athens comes the report that the Allies after a serious battle have advanced 200 yards on the right wing on the Gallipoli Peninsula and the bombardment of interior forts on the Dardanelles continues. All German officers with the Turkish army in Syria say that they have returned to Constantinople because of disensions among the Turkish officers.

Party Before State.

Those Grit newspapers which have been placing the interests of their party ahead of the interests of the state could well profit from careful perusal of the following from the London Free Press dealing with the activities of a London Liberal paper in attempting to promote party rancour and piecemeal criticism of necessary government measures. The Press says: A Liberal contemporary, one that went further than some other Liberal newspaper in the cry that was cast broadcast over this land a few months ago of a nation whose public business was steeped in corruption, concludes that "at all events Liberals did their duty." But our contemporary does not speak with the confidence of one who realizes that a trust has been kept. Its tone is halting and apologetic. It is not sure of its ground.

There is no fault to be found with the contentions that it is the duty of an Opposition to criticize and to discuss the acts of a Government. Where wrong is discovered, or where there is suspicion of unbusinesslike or dishonest conduct, the Opposition must see that the Government is compelled to lay bare the whole transaction involved. But in connection with the war contracts the Government acted at once. A committee of the House was appointed, with full powers. Everyone offered to testify, and some unwilling witnesses were heard. The Opposition was given a free hand and every assistance.

This should have been sufficient. It did not prove so, however, for the Opposition manifested very plainly a feeling of chagrin and anger in that the Government should have thrown the inquiry wide open. Nothing else may well explain the fury of the Liberal press, our contemporary included. The public were led to believe that fraud upon an unparalleled scale had been practiced and that the manufacturers of Canada and their workmen had engaged in scandalous work such as endangering the lives of the soldiers of Canada fighting at the front.

Take the shoe contract. As a matter of fact, there is no pretense today of defending the slander that was uttered against the Canadian shoe manufacturers. The Opposition was early in possession of the whole situation. It was known to them that the army shoes had "stood the test." But there was fear among the Opposition members and press that an election was near at hand and it was the deliberate purpose of these politicians in such an event to use the shoe slander for party purposes. The election did not take place and the slander died a natural death in consequence. But perhaps when our contemporary speaks of the Liberals who "did their duty," it means a duty to party, which in this case was not a duty also to the state.

Paris, July 13.—From Athens comes the report that the Allies after a serious battle have advanced 200 yards on the right wing on the Gallipoli Peninsula and the bombardment of interior forts on the Dardanelles continues. All German officers with the Turkish army in Syria say that they have returned to Constantinople because of disensions among the Turkish officers.

Those Grit newspapers which have been placing the interests of their party ahead of the interests of the state could well profit from careful perusal of the following from the London Free Press dealing with the activities of a London Liberal paper in attempting to promote party rancour and piecemeal criticism of necessary government measures. The Press says: A Liberal contemporary, one that went further than some other Liberal newspaper in the cry that was cast broadcast over this land a few months ago of a nation whose public business was steeped in corruption, concludes that "at all events Liberals did their duty." But our contemporary does not speak with the confidence of one who realizes that a trust has been kept. Its tone is halting and apologetic. It is not sure of its ground.

Party Before State.

Those Grit newspapers which have been placing the interests of their party ahead of the interests of the state could well profit from careful perusal of the following from the London Free Press dealing with the activities of a London Liberal paper in attempting to promote party rancour and piecemeal criticism of necessary government measures. The Press says: A Liberal contemporary, one that went further than some other Liberal newspaper in the cry that was cast broadcast over this land a few months ago of a nation whose public business was steeped in corruption, concludes that "at all events Liberals did their duty." But our contemporary does not speak with the confidence of one who realizes that a trust has been kept. Its tone is halting and apologetic. It is not sure of its ground.

There is no fault to be found with the contentions that it is the duty of an Opposition to criticize and to discuss the acts of a Government. Where wrong is discovered, or where there is suspicion of unbusinesslike or dishonest conduct, the Opposition must see that the Government is compelled to lay bare the whole transaction involved. But in connection with the war contracts the Government acted at once. A committee of the House was appointed, with full powers. Everyone offered to testify, and some unwilling witnesses were heard. The Opposition was given a free hand and every assistance.

This should have been sufficient. It did not prove so, however, for the Opposition manifested very plainly a feeling of chagrin and anger in that the Government should have thrown the inquiry wide open. Nothing else may well explain the fury of the Liberal press, our contemporary included. The public were led to believe that fraud upon an unparalleled scale had been practiced and that the manufacturers of Canada and their workmen had engaged in scandalous work such as endangering the lives of the soldiers of Canada fighting at the front.

Take the shoe contract. As a matter of fact, there is no pretense today of defending the slander that was uttered against the Canadian shoe manufacturers. The Opposition was early in possession of the whole situation. It was known to them that the army shoes had "stood the test." But there was fear among the Opposition members and press that an election was near at hand and it was the deliberate purpose of these politicians in such an event to use the shoe slander for party purposes. The election did not take place and the slander died a natural death in consequence. But perhaps when our contemporary speaks of the Liberals who "did their duty," it means a duty to party, which in this case was not a duty also to the state.

VOL-PEEK



MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS—Graniteware—Tin—Copper—Brass—Aluminum—Enamelledware—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 15c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Finwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc. Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work. The housewife has, for many years, been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it. What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK," that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive. A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air 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 Stamp.

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

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

The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance IS SOLD BY G. J. McCORMAC REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle. Agents wanted—write for particulars.

Local And Other Items

While taking an early morning bath on the beach at Shovel, England Private Arthur Gruchy of the 28th Battalion was drowned on the 7th. The Allan liner Gramp arrived at Plymouth on Saturday with the 48th Battalion Victoria, B. C., and an infant detachment from Winnipeg. The total German losses to end of June number 1,504,523, addition to 164 Saxon casualties, 19 Bavarian, 211 Wurttemberg and also naval lists. Rt. Rev. James Edwa Quigley, Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, died last Saturday night at the home of his brother Rochester N. Y. Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley. The annual Scottish Gathering under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Prince Edward Island, will be held this year Georgetown, on Wednesday August 25th. Full particulars will be published in due time. A bomb which had either been thrown or placed in the workshop of the Dominion Steam Foundry Co., at Hamilton, exploded Monday night about midnight. The police believe German sympathiser is the blame. No arrest has been made. Damage was not great. Nine bombs were found about the steamer Kirkoswald at Marseilles when the vessel was to discharge her cargo of sugar from New York on the last of ward voyage. None of the bombs exploded. All the bombs were found while unloading the cargo. The White Star liner Norfolk, with Canadian troops aboard, arrived at Plymouth Saturday Among the troops aboard were the Second University Company under Capt. McDonald, going to reinforce Princess Patricia's. According to figures compiled at Chicago more than 70 persons were killed and several score injured by the violent wind and rain storm which extended from Nebraska to Ohio Wednesday night. The property damage is estimated at several millions of dollars. Samuel Meakin, a native England, and an electrical engineer, rode a bicycle all the way from New York to Montreal order to enlist for the war. He arrived in Montreal at noon Friday, and said he had had so much of the bravery of Canadian soldiers that he aimed to join them. Patrick McNally, aged 75 years, residing at 1275 City Avenue, Montreal was asphyxiated Thursday afternoon while cleaning out a vat in the brewery of the Dow Brewing Company where he had been employed seventeen years. Alexander Cann, 36 years old, 192 Mount Avenue, another employee of Dow Company, went to McNally's rescue, and was also killed, the fumes in the vat. The purchase by the Russian Government of the ice-breaker steamer Bruce from the Newfoundland Company announced at St. John's on 10th. It is understood that Bruce, with her sister Lintrose, bought by Russia winter in an effort to keep later than usual the channels of the port of Archangel. The Bruce and the Lintrose were built few years ago for service in the Strait, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, where heavy ice is encountered in the winter. They are steamers of 1,553 tons.

France has offered to lift embargo on raw hides in return for a supply of American leg goods for military purposes, according to advices received from Washington. The plan, if worked out, will release for manufacture a vast quantity of raw hides which accumulated in France as a result of the barge, and because of the tentative slaughter of cattle for food. Paris desires also contain request for American wheat flour for the use of civilian bakers.

Local And Other Items

While taking an early morning bath on the beach at Shorncliffe, England Private Arthur Gruchy of the 28th Battalion, was drowned on the 7th.

The Allan liner Grampian arrived at Plymouth on Saturday with the 48th Battalion of Victoria, B. C., and an infantry detachment from Winnipeg.

The total German losses to the end of June number 1,504,523, in addition to 144 Saxon casualty lists, 19 Bavarian, 211 Wertenburg and also naval lists.

Rt. Rev. James Edward Quigley, Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, died last Saturday night at the home of his brother at Rochester N. Y. Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley.

The annual Scottish Gathering, under the auspices of the Calverton Club of Prince Edward Island, will be held this year at Georgetown, on Wednesday August 25th. Full particulars will be published in due time.

A bomb which had either been thrown or placed in the main workshop of the Dominion Steel Foundry Co., at Hamilton, Ont., exploded Monday night about midnight. The police believe a German sympathiser is to blame. No arrest has been made. The damage was not great.

Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkoswald at Marseilles when the vessel went to discharge her cargo of sugar from New York on the last outward voyage. None of the bombs exploded. All the bombs were found while unloading the cargo.

The White Star liner Northland, with Canadian troops on board, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday. Among the troops on board were the Second University Company under Capt. McDonald, going to reinforce the Princess Patricia's.

According to figures compiled at Chicago more than fifty persons were killed and several score injured by the violent wind and rain storm which extended from Nebraska to Ohio last Wednesday night. The property damage is estimated at several millions of dollars.

Samuel Meakin, a native of England, and an electrical engineer, rode a bicycle all the way from New York to Montreal in order to enlist for the war. He arrived in Montreal at noon on Friday, and said he had heard so much of the bravery of the Canadian soldiers that he simply had to join them.

Patrick McNally, aged 55 years, residing at 1275 City Hall avenue, Montreal was asphyxiated Thursday afternoon while cleaning out a vat in the brewery of the Dow Brewing Company, where he had been employed seventeen years. Alexander McCann, 38 years old, 192 Mountain avenue, another employee of the Dow Company, went to McNally's rescue, and was also killed by the fumes in the vat.

The purchase by the Russian Government of the ice-breaking steamer Bruce from the Reid Newfoundland Company was announced at St. John's on the 10th. It is understood that the Bruce, with her sister ship, Lintrose, bought by Russia last winter in an effort to keep open later than usual the channel to the port of Archangel. The Bruce and the Lintrose were built a few years ago for service in Cabot Strait, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, where heavy ice is encountered in the winter. They are steamers of 1,553 tons.

France has offered to lift her embargo on raw hides in return for a supply of American leather goods for military purposes, according to advices received at Washington. The plan, if worked out, will please manufacturers in America. A vast quantity of raw hides which accumulated in France as a result of the embargo, and because of the extensive slaughter of French cattle for food. Paris despatches also contain request for American wheat flour for the use of civilian bakers.

Local And Other Items

The Supreme Court meets at Georgetown on Tuesday next July 20th.

Advertisement of St. Margaret's Tea, to be held at Bear River Station on Tuesday next 20th inst., will be found in this issue.

Ammunition workers enrolled by the Imperial Government to date number 89,266, it was announced in the Commons Tuesday.

The British Government has decided to apply the Munitions War Act to the South Wales coal strike on the ground that the strike is prejudicial to the transport, protection and supply of munitions of war. The fact that the Government had reached this decision was announced Tuesday in the House of Commons.

NOMINATIONS. — Nominations of Conservative candidates for the Provincial Legislature took place last week as follows: For the second district of King's the Convention was held at Morell on Thursday 8th. Mr. Eneas McDonald and Mr. James McIsaac were nominated for the Councilor ticket. A ballot being taken the result showed McIsaac 29; McDonald 36. On Mr. McIsaac's motion McDonald's nomination was made unanimous. For Assemblyman: Mr. H. D. McEwen was nominated on the same day a convention for the fourth district of Queen's was held at Eldon. Messrs. John S. Martin and Prof. Alexander McPhail were again nominated. On Saturday a convention was held at Cardigan when Hon. J. A. McDonald was chosen for Assemblyman, and Mr. John A. Dewar and Mr. James Duncan were put in nomination for Councilor. A ballot showed 46 for Dewar and 38 for Duncan. On motion of Mr. Duncan Mr. Dewar's nomination was made unanimous.

Borden in London. London, July 9.—Sir Robert Borden, looking very well after his trip across the Adriatic, has arrived in London accompanied by R. B. Bennett, M. P. for Calgary; A. C. Boyce, M. P. for West Algona, and his secretary Loring Christie. Seen at the Savoy Hotel this evening, he informed the Montreal Gazette correspondent that the trip had been comfortable and undisturbed by alarms. Cable despatches dated June 27, announcing his departure from Canada, were only released by the censors for publication here after the ship arrived at Liverpool last night.

"A full order discussion of important matters connected with Canada's co-operation in the war, and a visitation of the Canadian wounded and the forces in the field, are the principal objects of my visit," said the Premier. In a general statement to the press, Sir Robert declared: "The supreme issue of war must be our only concern at present, although great questions touching the status of the Dominion and their constitutional relations to each other will arise after the war, but upon such it would be undesirable to dwell at present."

The Evening Standard, in an editorial headed "The Imperial Idea," says: "It is a matter of great satisfaction to learn that the Premier of the Dominion of Canada has arrived, and to have visible assurance of the active co-operation of the Empire's statesmen. Sir Robert Borden will not receive or expect the tumultuous greeting that would be his in ordinary times, but he is an honored and most welcome guest. From the point of view of the relations between the British Empire and foreign states, nothing can exceed the significance of Canada's whole-hearted participation in the struggle."

Big Krupp Guns Made From Stolen Plans. Baltimore, July 8.—The big guns known as "Busy Berthas," the conception of a Baltimorean, which were first made in Germany, are now being used by the British in the western theatre of war. When the blue prints showing the design of the huge guns were filed in the Patent Office in

Washington they were stolen by a German spy employed in the office. He resigned his position and hastened to the Krupp works in Germany, where the guns were manufactured before the European war began. The Davison Chemical Company, of Baltimore, had filed the patent. When Colonel Wilbur Miller, President of the Company, read of the havoc wrought by the "Busy Berthas," his suspicions were aroused. A the Patent Office he learned that the blue prints had been abstracted. Duplicate prints were prepared and he went to England, handed the duplicates over to the British military authorities, and the guns are now in use by the British.

Lloyd George Contradicts Haldane

London, July 8 (Gazette Cable).—The contradiction given by Lloyd George to Lord Haldane's version of what took place at a cabinet meeting on munitions under the late government has caused a sensation in political circles, although the feeling is entertained that this dispute is largely a personal one, the contention of which can do no good at the present juncture. "Let the dead," bury their dead," is the attitude taken by prominent politicians on both sides. The episode has, however, roused the Northcliffe organs to start a further campaign against Lord Haldane. The Daily Mail suspects a plot to bring him back into public life, and stigmatizes such papers as the Daily Telegraph and the Pall Mall Gazette as pro-Haldane, because these Conservative journals have not joined in unsparring vituperation of the former Lord Chancellor. It is interesting to note that Pinar Law agrees with his predecessor in the colonial office that an Imperial conference is not possible this year. Answering a question in the Commons Mr. Law stated that if the premier of Canada or of any other dominion, were visiting London, the Imperial government would take advantage of the opportunity to confer with him, but anything in the nature of a formal conference was impossible. The Times, which laid stress upon the necessity of a conference when Mr. Harcourt was in office, offers no comment upon Mr. Law's statement.

DIED.

DINGWELL.—At Bay Fortune, on July 1st, 1915, Mrs. Jane Dingwell, wife of the late Mr. James Dingwell, aged 77 years.

MATHIESON.—In this city, July 9th, Neil E. Matheson, aged 80 years.

TRAINOR.—In this city Thursday July 8th, James Trainor, aged 49 years, leaving a widow and five small children, also a widowed mother, four brothers, and one sister. His brothers, Peter and Rev. Thomas Trainor arrived here Friday night and attended the funeral on Saturday. May his soul rest in peace.

BUCHANAN.—At New Dominion on July 8, Gertrude Jane, daughter of Duane Buchanan, aged 21 years.

ESSERY.—In the P.E.I. Hospital, on July 11th, Thomas Essery, aged 68.

STEWART.—At Suffolk, July 10th, Mrs. Ewan Stewart aged 89.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hides, and other commodities with their respective prices.

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED

Commencing MONDAY the 31st of MAY the Steamer Northumberland Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8 20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about four o'clock p. m. Steamer Empress Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 5.10 o'clock p. m. G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, June 2nd, 1915.—if

IMPLANT LINE

Charlottetown to Boston S. S. Halifax Every TUESDAY 6 p. m. S. S. Evangeline "Under the American flag."

FRIDAY JUNE 25th and every Friday thereafter. Returning from Boston, S. S. Halifax every Saturday a noon. S. S. Evangeline every Tuesday at noon. For folders or further information apply to J. S. CARRAGHER, Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 23, 1915.—if

A. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. McDonald, Jas. D. Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Georgetown, July 26th 1912.—if

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Georgetown, July 26th 1912.—if

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire. ACT NOW! CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown, Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915—3m.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Fraser & McQuaid Barristers and Attorney at Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.

D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. OFFICES—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

St. Margaret's TEA

At Bear River station On Tuesday, July 20th. The holiday-seeker will make no mistake in attending the tea at Bear River on the above date, as everything possible will be done to provide for the comfort and happiness of all who attend.

Schedule of Trains and Fares for tea at Bear River, 20th July 1915. Table with columns for A. M., FARE, and P. M.

Train will leave to return: Bear River for Souris and Elmira at 5.45 p. m. and will leave for Charlottetown at 7.45. By order of Committee. July 14, 1915.—ii

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th August 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 4, from Kensington P. E. Island, from the first of October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Kensington and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown July 12th 1915. July 16, 1915. 81

Dissolution of Partnership

This is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm name of "D. & W. McDONALD," of Vernon River Bridge, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, has this 29th day of June, A. D. 1915, been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated this 29th day of June, A. D. 1915. Signed in the presence of (Sgd.) LEWIS P. McDONALD, (Sgd.) DANIEL F. McDONALD, (Sgd.) WILLIAM G. McDONALD.

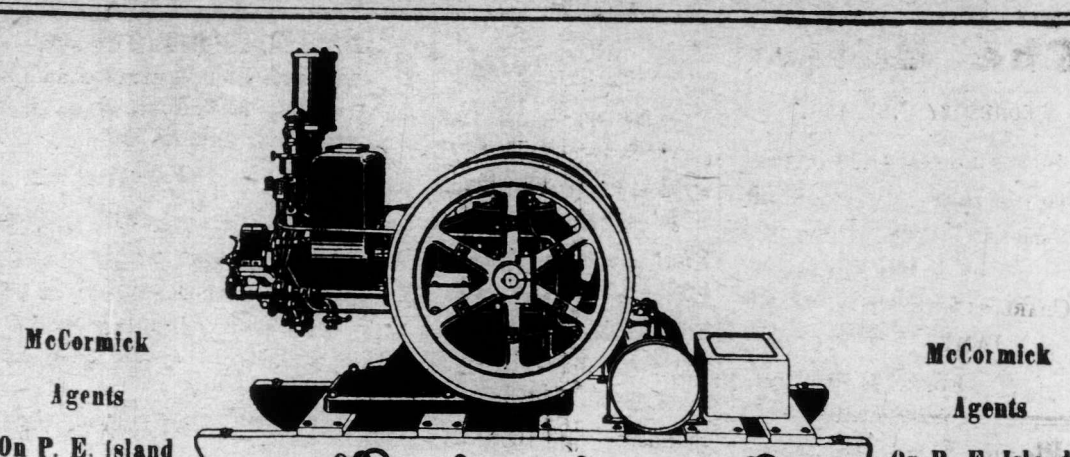
With reference to the above, I the undersigned give notice that the business heretofore conducted under the name and style of D. & W. McDonald, will be continued and carried on by me under the same name and style, and all book debts, accounts, promissory notes, etc., due to the said firm are to be paid to me. Witness, (Sgd.) LEWIS P. McDONALD, (Sgd.) DANIEL F. McDONALD, July 7, 1915.—3i

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island. Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Letter Heads Note Books of Hand

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 13th August 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Fort Augustus P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Fort Augustus, Auburn, Charlottetown and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1915. July 7th, 1915.—3i



MOGUL OIL ENGINES

A Mogul Engine will give you what you need—Reliable Power. Farm work is hard on machinery; the dust and dirt gets into it and cuts out the bearings; the exposure to rain and often snow rusts the parts; the farmer cannot afford to watch his machinery constantly, therefore, it often runs out of oil, and that's why the Mogul line of engines was designed. Every adverse condition that an engine is liable to meet on the farm has been taken care of in the Mogul line of engines. The crank case is completely resealed to keep out dust and dirt; the governor is protected by a case, and the principal parts are of brass or enamel to prevent rust, and automatic force feed oiler and mechanically operated valves on all sizes above 4 h. p. The force feed oiler absolutely prevents the main bearings running dry as long as there is oil in the reservoir. Every Mogul Engine from 1 to 50 h. p. is equipped with a magneto and will develop 20% more than its rated horse power before it leaves the factory. If you look at all the good features of other engines and combine them in one engine, you still would not have the equal of a Mogul Engine. For further information and catalogs apply to your nearest McCormick local Agent.

International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd. St. JOHN, N. B. June 30, 1915.—if

THIS STORE PAYS

Island's Topmost Cash Price for WOOL

Wool commands a good price this summer. See that you get the best price that is going by bringing your wool here. We handle it all washed or unwashed just as you like, and we pay a price that will not be exceeded by anyone. We offer you the best possible price in SPOT CASH

Or if you prefer it, we offer the best opportunity for advantageous trade. Ship from any point on P. E. I., we will send check the minute that the wool is weighed.

Moore & McLeod

119-121 Queen Street. June 28, 1915.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association.

FOR SALE: 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 3 yrs. old. 2 Clydesdale fillies. 4 Shorthorn, Cows and Heifers. 1 Ayrshire Bull and Heifer. 3 Holstein Bulls. 10 Yorkshire Pigs. 2 Berkshire Boars. For further information address, THEODORE ROSS, Secretary. Live Stock Breeders' Association, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Mother and her Boy.

"Tom, let that alone!" exclaimed a mother, petulant, to a boy seven years old, who was playing with a tassel that hung from one of the window-blinds to the imminent danger of its destruction.

The boy did not seem to hear but kept fingering the tassel.

"Let that be, I tell you! Must I speak a hundred times? Why don't you mind at once?"

The child slowly relinquished his hold of the tassel, and commenced running his hand up and down the Venetian blind.

"There! there! Do for gracious sake let those blinds alone. Go way from the window this moment, and try and keep your hands off of things I declare! You are the most trying child I ever saw."

"Tom left the window and threw himself at full length into the cradle, where he commenced rocking himself with a force and rapidity that made everything crack again.

"Get out of that cradle! What do you mean? The child really seems possessed!" And the mother caught him by the arm and jerked him from the cradle.

Tom said nothing, but, with the most imperturbable air in the world, walked twice around the room, and then pushed a chair up against the dressing-bureau, took therefrom a bottle of hair lustral, and pouring the palm of his little hand full of the liquid, commenced rubbing it upon his head.

Twice had this operation been performed, and Tom was pulling out a drawer to get a hair-brush, when the odor of the oily compound reached the nostrils of the lad's mother, who was sitting with her back towards him. "You fell angrily from her lips, as she dropped the baby in the cradle."

"Isn't it too much!" she continued, as she swept across the room to where Tom was standing before the bureau-dressing glass.

"There, sir!" and the child's ear rang with the box he received. "There, sir!" and the box was repeated. "Haven't I told you a hundred times not to touch the hair-oil? Just see what a spot of grease you've made on the carpet. Look at your hands!"

Tom looked at his hands and seeing them full of oil, clasped them quickly down upon his jacket, and tried to rub them clean.

"There! stop! mercy! Now see your new jacket that you put on this morning! Grease from top to bottom! Isn't it too bad! I am in despair!" And the mother let her hands fall by her side, and her body drop into a chair.

"It's no use to try," she continued. "I'll give up. Just see that jacket!" "It's totally ruined; and the carpet too. Was there ever such a trying boy! Go down stairs this instant, and tell Jane to come up here."

Tom had reason to know that his mother was not in a mood to be trifled with, so he went off briskly and called Jane, who was directed to get some fuller's earth and put upon the carpet where oil had been spilled.

Not at all liking the atmosphere of his mother's room, Tom, being once in the kitchen, felt no inclination to return. His first work there, after delivering his message to Jane, was to commence turning the coffee-mill.

"Tommy," said the cook, mildly, yet firmly, "you know I've told you that it was wrong to touch the coffee-mill. See here on the floor, where you have scattered the coffee about, and now I must get a broom and sweep it up. If you do so, I can't let you come down here."

The boy stood and looked at the cook seriously, while she got the broom and swept up the dirt he had made.

"It's all clean again now," said the cook, pleasantly. "And you won't do so any more will you?"

"No, I won't touch the coffee-mill." And as Tom said this, he sidled up to the knife-box that stood upon the dresser, and made a dive into it with his hand.

"Oh, no, no, no, Tommy! that won't do, either," said the cook. "The knives have all been cleaned and they are to go on the table to eat with."

"Then what can I play with, Margaret?" said the child, as he left the dresser. "I want something to play with."

The cook thought a moment, and then went to a closet and brought out a little basket filled

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is beneficial as early as ever since time immemorial. It causes bounces in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula some which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

with clothes-pins. As she held them in her hand, she said, "Tommy, if you will be careful not to break any of these, nor scatter them about you, you may have them to play with. But remember, now, that as soon as you begin to throw them around the room, I will put them up again."

"Oh, no, I won't throw them about," said the little fellow with brightening eyes, as he reached out for the basket of pins.

In a little while he had a circle formed on the table, which he called his fort; and inside this he had men, cannon, sentry-boxes, and other things that were suggested to his fancy.

"Where's Thomas?" asked his mother, about the time he had become fairly interested in his fort.

"I left him down in the kitchen," replied Jane.

"Go down and tell him to come here instantly."

Down went Jane.

"Come along upstairs to your mother," said she.

"No, I won't," replied the boy.

"Very well, mister! You can do as you like; but your mother sent for you."

"Tell mother I am playing here so good. I'm not in any mischief. Am I, Margaret?"

"No, Tommy; but your mother has sent for you, and you had better go."

"I don't want to."

"Just as you like," said Jane, indifferently, as she left the kitchen and went upstairs.

"Where's Thomas?" was the question with which she was met on returning to the chamber.

"He won't come, ma'am."

"Go and tell him that if he doesn't come to me instantly, I will put on his nightclothes and shut him up in the closet."

The threat of the closet was generally uttered ten times where it was executed once; it made but little impression upon the child, who was all absorbed in his fort.

Jane returned in a few moments afterwards, the quick, angry voice of the mother was heard ringing down the stairway.

"You, Tom! Come up here this instant."

"I'm not troubling anything, mother."

"Come up, I say!"

"Margaret says I can play with the clothespins. I'm only building a fort with them."

"Do you hear me?"

And, as that last word was uttered, Tommy was thrust into his mother's room with a force that nearly threw him prostrate.

"Now, take off your clothes, sir!"

"What for, mother? I haven't done anything! I didn't hurt the clothes-pins; Margaret said I might play with them."

"D'ye hear? Take off your clothes, I say!"

"I didn't do anything, mother."

"A word more, and I'll box your ears until they ring for a month. Take off your clothes, I say! I'll teach you to come when I send for you. I'll let you know whether I am to be minded or not."

Tommy slowly disrobed himself, while his mother fretted to the point of resolution, eyed him with unrelenting aspect. The jacket and trousers were removed, and his night-clothes put on in their stead. Tommy all the while protested tearfully that he had done nothing.

"Will you hush?" was all the satisfaction he received for his protestations.

"Now, Jane, take him upstairs to bed; he's got to lie there all this afternoon."

It was then four and the sun did not set until near eight o'clock. Upstairs the poor child had to go, and then his mother found some quiet. Her baby slept soundly in the cradle, undisturbed by Tommy's racket, and she enjoyed a new novel to the extent of almost forgetting her lonely boy shut up in the chamber above.

"Where's Tommy?" asked a friend, who dropped in about six o'clock.

"In bed," said the mother with a sigh.

"Your mamma has gone to her club; there she'll strive for a eucher prize. While papa stays home to scrub."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

Mrs. Myles—Do you put your furs in cold storage in summer? Mrs. Styles—yes, my husband always attends to that.

"Where does he go?" "I don't know where the place is."

"Do you know the name?" "Well, I've heard him say he was taking them to Hock."

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 box a 50c."

"Papa, what do you call a man who runs an auto?" "It depends on how near he comes to hitting me."

"What does our party stand for?" I asked the machine senator. "You, for one thing," replied a raucous voice from the rear of the hall.

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."

Doctor—And, no, what do you think is the matter with you? "I would be fashionable Patient—I hardly know. What is new."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Because of my recent death I will sell all the stock and fixtures of my store—ad. in Wheeling Register.

Her Nerves Were So Bad Thought She Would Go Out of Her Mind.

Mrs. Helles Knox, 45 Harding St., St. John, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly with my nerves, I could not sleep at night, nor work, and the least little thing worked on my mind and bothered me. Last winter I thought I would go out of my mind. I would scream and cry, and my mother really thought I was going crazy with my nerves. It was so terrible I would hold my head and cry. I tried two doctors but they did not do me any good. I thought I would tell you that today I am perfectly cured by using three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can recommend them to all who suffer from nervous troubles so you can tell everyone that they are the only thing that did me any good."

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.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1914 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. E. Maddigan.

Entire Family Stricken With Cholera. Youngest Child Died.

The chief symptoms of cholera are vomiting, and purging occurs either simultaneously or alternately, and are usually sudden and very violent, and the matter ejected by the stomach has a bilious appearance and a nasty bitter taste. On the first symptom appearing Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken, and the trouble cured.

Mrs. E. Slade, 376 Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "When I first arrived in Canada, nearly four years ago, my entire family was stricken with cholera, from which the youngest child died. Soon after a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and acting on this advice I administered it to all who were suffering, with the most gratifying results. Since that first attack my children have been subject to stomach troubles, but on the first symptoms I resort to 'Dr. Fowler's,' and it always brings relief. I have immense faith in this medicine, and always keep a bottle on hand. Also I never fail to recommend it to anyone who is similarly troubled."

"When you ask for 'Dr. Fowler's,' see that you get it."

There is nothing "just as good."

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35 cents.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c., WILFRID GAGNE, Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

Hush-a-by, baby, lie still and sleep.

Your mamma has gone to her club; there she'll strive for a eucher prize. While papa stays home to scrub.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

Mrs. Myles—Do you put your furs in cold storage in summer? Mrs. Styles—yes, my husband always attends to that.

"Where does he go?" "I don't know where the place is."

"Do you know the name?" "Well, I've heard him say he was taking them to Hock."

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 box a 50c."

"Papa, what do you call a man who runs an auto?" "It depends on how near he comes to hitting me."

"What does our party stand for?" I asked the machine senator. "You, for one thing," replied a raucous voice from the rear of the hall.

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."

Doctor—And, no, what do you think is the matter with you? "I would be fashionable Patient—I hardly know. What is new."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Because of my recent death I will sell all the stock and fixtures of my store—ad. in Wheeling Register.

Her Nerves Were So Bad Thought She Would Go Out of Her Mind.

Mrs. Helles Knox, 45 Harding St., St. John, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly with my nerves, I could not sleep at night, nor work, and the least little thing worked on my mind and bothered me. Last winter I thought I would go out of my mind. I would scream and cry, and my mother really thought I was going crazy with my nerves. It was so terrible I would hold my head and cry. I tried two doctors but they did not do me any good. I thought I would tell you that today I am perfectly cured by using three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can recommend them to all who suffer from nervous troubles so you can tell everyone that they are the only thing that did me any good."

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.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1914 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. E. Maddigan.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co., Ltd., Manufacturers Phone 345

Snaps! Snaps!

AT L. J. REDDIN'S

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. BUY ANY KIND!

Missed our train; Had to stay over night; Watch was slow.

Get a Regina Watch You can depend on it for timekeeping.

Out late last night; Overslept this morning; Didn't hear the alarm.

Get one of our Alarm Clocks 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 Watchmaker •• Optician The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St Charlottetown.

NEW SERIES Synopsis of Canadian 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 land 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 conditions by father, mother, daughter, brother or sister of intestate homesteader.

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

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

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months each of six years from date of pre-emption entry (including the time required for a homestead patent) and cultivate 80 acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot of a pre-emption may enter for a pre-emption in certain districts. \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a building worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

Invictus—the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now nice line of Invictus—best boots for men.

These are shown in metal, patents, tan and black laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from \$5.00 \$7.00.

Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street.

Addressing of Mail

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

- Rank
- Name
- Regimental number
- Company, Squadron, Battalion or other unit
- Battalion
- Brigade
- First (or second) Canadian Contingent
- British Expeditionary Force

Army Post Office LONDON, ENGLAND M & E

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness Despatch at the Herald Office

Charlottetown P. E. I.

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

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

ALL DRUGGISTS