

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW-SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915

VOL. XLIV., NO. 11

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 21ST, 1914.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Mon.	Dly.	Dly.		Dly.	Tues.	Mon.	Mon.
Wed.	Ex.	Ex.		Ex.	Thurs.	Wed.	Wed.
Fri.	Sun.	Sun.		Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Fri.
2.45	2.00	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	5.15	11.30
4.07	2.54	8.13	"	Hunter River	"	4.07	10.31
4.50	3.23	9.00	"	Emerald Jct.	"	3.23	10.03
3.47	9.45	"	"	Kensington	"	2.46	9.38
4.10	10.20	"	"	Summerside	Dep.	2.15	9.15
			Tues.			Dly.	
			Thur.			Ex.	
			Sat.			Sun.	
4.25	11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.	8.55	12.15	
5.23	1.14	"	Port Hill	"	7.54	10.42	
6.16	2.44	"	O'Leary	"	7.01	9.25	
7.35	5.00	Ar.	Tignish	Dep.	5.45	7.30	
							A.M.
4.55	3.25	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.	8.50	7.50	
5.45	4.15	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.	8.00	7.00	
Mon.	Tues.			Mon.			
Wed.	Thurs.			Thurs.			
Fri.	Sat.			Sat.			
3.00	3.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	10.30	11.05	
4.55	4.20	"	Mt. Stewart	"	9.15	9.35	
5.39	4.54	"	Morell	"	8.40	8.56	
6.12	5.19	"	St. Peter's	"	8.17	8.25	
7.45	6.30	Ar.	Souris	Dep.	7.00	7.00	
8.55	7.35	Ar.	Elmira	Dep.	5.40	5.40	
4.40	4.15	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Ar.	9.20	9.40	
5.52	5.27	"	Cardigan	"	8.04	8.15	
6.20	5.56	"	Montague	"	7.33	7.40	
7.05	6.40	Ar.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.50	6.50	
Dly. Ex. Sat.	Dly. Ex. Sat.			Sat. & Sun.			
Sat. & Sun. Only	Sat. & Sun. Only						
3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	10.00	9.45	
4.57	4.25	"	Vernon River	"	8.23	8.31	
7.00	5.55	Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00	
P.M.	P.M.			A.M.			

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The Mystery of Eternal Punishment

(From the Bombay Examiner.)

Sir—To the well-instructed Catholic, and indeed to all Christians who accept the Bible as the inspired word of God, there can be no question about the eternity of hell's torments. A Catholic friend of mine, strange to say, has adopted the oft-repeated argument, prevalent among a section of Anglicans, that it is unreasonable to suppose that God of infinite love and goodness and benevolence should consign a soul to eternal perdition and pain simply because it has committed a few mortal sins in the course of a few years of its earthly existence. Is it not contrary, he argues, to all sense of justice and equity that for one mortal sin a poor soul should be consigned to never-ending hellfire? Therefore, he concludes, the idea of eternal punishment is repugnant to reason. Will you please comment on this and state clearly the dogmatic teaching of the Catholic Church?

Secondly, my friend believes that the final judgment, which settles irrevocably the eternal destiny of souls, will take place not at the time of death of each individual being, but on the day of the last or General Judgment, thus ignoring the doctrine of particular judgment. This latter doctrine is clearly enunciated by St. Paul: "It is appointed unto men once to die and after this the judgment" (Heb. IX, 27).

This ever-recurring question has been so often treated in The Examiner that, out of consideration for systematic readers, we must avoid repetition, and send on a few back-numbers to our correspondent instead. Here we will, however, add one thought not hitherto brought out at its full length, and which seems to be needed in the case above described.

The difficulty does not lie in the existence of hell as a place of extremely severe punishment—but precisely in the eternity of it. And, as far as I can see, no merely reasoned explanation we can give is sufficient to remove this difficulty altogether. We can argue that a mortal sin has a certain infinity of evil in it, because it is directed against a person infinitely worthy of being served, and who by mortal sin is infinitely offended. But even so, it is always objected that the human will is finite, and that on the part of the man the act of malice is therefore finite. Nor can we prove that there is anything in the essence of eternal justice which makes it absolutely necessary that God should punish a mortal sin with an endless punishment. Even if eternal justice can claim eternal punishment, still we have no demonstrative proof of reason showing that it must claim it. Besides we know that the divine justice can be, and is, tempered with mercy, at least with regard to facility of forgiveness; and if you ask me point-blank to prove that God's mercy could not possibly be extended so as to limit the punishment of hell to a certain period, I am bound to confess my inability to formulate such a proof;—on purely reasonable grounds, I mean, and without the aid of revelation.

(2) The Incarnation itself is a mystery of an altogether insoluble kind. How an infinite being can possibly become finite, in any sense of the word, by entering into real union and combination with a finite creature like the humanity of Christ, is a problem which all possible metaphysics can only fumble over, and no possible metaphysics can explain. We cannot think it; but we can believe it because it is revealed.

(3) The Doctrine of the Trinity, the reality of which was manifested by the incarnation and its consequences; is a mystery so profound that the human mind cannot even decide by any reasoning process that such a thing is possible only because it is revealed as a fact.

(4) The Real Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist suggests impossibility; and even faith itself is swept away by the simple fact of revelation accepted by faith.

(5) The Doctrine of Grace, as a kind of "participation," in the divine nature, is itself once more a mystery, acceptable only by faith.

(6) The Resurrection of the Body and its persistence in the eternity of heaven is something a comparatively secondary matter. But this again is a question of revelation; and the Church teaches the former alternative, and practically vouches for it by recognizing the existence of the blessed in heaven at all times. In the New Testament the stronger emphasis is laid on the last judgment; but not to the exclusion of the other. The story of Dives and Lazarus, though a parable, embodies the Catholic theology of an immediate or private judgment; and the words quoted from St. Paul seem naturally to imply, even if they do not demonstrate it fully. But with the Church as our authority we need no discussion of Scriptural evidences.—The Bombay

concession is that the eternity of hell is a mystery; that is, a truth which we can assent to by faith, but which we cannot prove by unaided reason. The most we can do is to help our intellect by certain analogies or other lines of argument which give a reasoned plausibility to the belief, but which do not demonstrate it as a fact ascertainable by the unaided human mind.

The reason why people (Catholics especially) can accept the other mysteries without difficulty and yet find their minds revolting against this one is easy to explain. The other mysteries have more of a theoretical and abstract character, while this one is eminently concrete and practical. It touches the life and destiny of each individual in the most vivid way, and so gives play for the imagination to work. Thus the popular picture drawn by some writers of "God Almighty holding up a puny creature in existence with one hand, while ruthlessly torturing him with the other, and never relenting for ever and ever impresses us as so revolting as to create a distaste for the whole question, and even for God Himself. We simply fail to imagine how He can go on doing it. This only shows that our imagination is wrong. The facts embodied in the picture are correct indeed; but the psychological impression caused is a false one. We know for certain that God cannot be cruel or "vengeful" in any sense which in human life means a crime. We know that God is essentially just, merciful and kind. And yet hell is eternal! What is the conclusion? The conclusion is that an endless hell must be essentially right and proper, no matter how our imagination may picture it. In short, the eternity of hell and its harmonization with the divine goodness is a mystery; and our faith must be strong enough to bear the burden of that mystery else our faith is not faith at all. It seems to us far better to face this issue boldly and accept its consequences like men; rather than pretend to make the question as simple as A B C when in truth it is nothing of the kind.

Never forget the great fundamental truth that life is a probation as a whole and in all its parts; a probation not only for body and soul, character and conduct, but also for the intellect, a thing which is always liable to go wrong, and always calling on our good-will to keep it right. Even faith itself is a probation always requiring of us to believe or prove—nay, things which we feel as if we could disprove. The mysteries of faith are the greatest test whether our faith is really faith, or whether it is a thinly disguised rationalism; whether we believe in the Church merely because it agrees with our own way of thinking, or because we know it to be an absolutely reliable authority for whatever it teaches; one whose word is enough to outweigh everything we can think or imagine to the contrary. No one denies that the mysteries of faith provide a severe test, especially in these days when all mystery, and even faith itself, is denied and ignored. But there the test stands; and the whole point of the probation is, whether we have the sterling qualities required to face it.

(2) The question whether the judgment of each soul occurs immediately at death, or is postponed to the day of judgment, is a comparatively secondary matter. But this again is a question of revelation; and the Church teaches the former alternative, and practically vouches for it by recognizing the existence of the blessed in heaven at all times. In the New Testament the stronger emphasis is laid on the last judgment; but not to the exclusion of the other. The story of Dives and Lazarus, though a parable, embodies the Catholic theology of an immediate or private judgment; and the words quoted from St. Paul seem naturally to imply, even if they do not demonstrate it fully. But with the Church as our authority we need no discussion of Scriptural evidences.—The Bombay

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17 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,
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Naval Efficiency.

"It is my duty in this House to speak for the navy and the truth is that it is as sound as a bell all through. I do not care where or how it may be tested; it will be found good and fit and keen and honest. It will be found to be the product of good management and organization, and sound principles in design and strategy, working and workmanship, and careful clerks and accountants and skilful engineers, and pains-taking officers and hardy sailors. So, with almost boyish enthusiasm Winston Churchill, the other day wound up a recital of certain incidents which had proved, during the opening months of the unparalleled war, the extraordinary efficiency of the British navy. It was not merely, he said, that the navy had come up to expectations; again and again it had exceeded expectations, a tendency admirably exemplified in the Falkland islands engagement by the Kent, a vessel launched over 13 years ago and in active use ever since. The Kent was designed to go 23 1/2 knots, and after 13 years of service was asked to catch a ship steaming at considerably over 24 1/2 knots. Putting a pressure and strain on the engines much greater than ever allowed in time of peace, the Kent was driven at 25 knots and so was able to catch the fleeing Neurberg and sink her. As it was with steamenging so it was with every other detail. In spite of gloomy prophecies they had any quantity of oil, not a single vessel had been interfered with in its passage to the United Kingdom, the price of oil had fallen, their estimates of consumption had erred on the side of safety and they had been able to convert the Royal Sovereign to a completely oil-fuel basis.

As to manning, he continues they had proved the absurdity of the widespread delusion that although they might build vessels they could not man them, for not only had every vessel down to armed merchantmen been manned, but they had provided all the men necessary for the air service and had already raised the Royal Naval division to a respectable total, fit for service not only at home but very soon overseas. And so it was with every other detail of the navy. Lord Fisher, who listened smilingly in the gallery, and all those who in the past few years had had charge of the navy had built much better than they knew.

The part of which members listened with closest attention, was that dealing with the new German threat to the British merchant service and to neutral shipping approaching the coasts of the United Kingdom after Feb. 18. Again although the first lord spoke gravely he spoke with confidence. They were now, it appeared, to be the object of a kind of warfare which had never before been practised by a civilized state. The scuttling and sinking at sight, without search or parley, of merchant ships was a wholly novel and unprecedented departure. He had hoped, however, that their reply would not be wholly ineffective. Germany could not be allowed to adopt a system of open piracy, or what had hitherto been called open piracy, while remaining herself protected by the bulwark of international instruments which she had utterly repudiated and denied, and which

England had respected. So far corresponding period of 1913, when he had not attempted to stop \$20,168,000. For the full year German imports of food, they Canada purchases from Great Britain were \$32,654,000 less from trading direct with Germany; they had even allowed purchases from Canada last year. German exports in neutral ships was the more important when it came to pass unchallenged. The time is borne in mind that Great Britain's total imports from British possessions last year were about by a state which, as a matter of deliberate policy, placed itself outside all international obligations, would have to be reconsidered.

Dominion Parliament.

Supplementary estimates to the amount of \$10,401,953 were tabled in the House of Commons today on the bill authorizing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to start its ocean steamships to a new company to be known as the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Service Ltd., a most important statement was made both by Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Frank Cochrane who said that the whole question of the control of ocean freight rates was the subject of negotiations between the Dominion and the governments of Great Britain and the United States. It was being proposed that an international board, which would exercise joint control over ocean rates, be created, but thus far an arrangement had not been arrived at. The Prime Minister and Minister of Railways were disposed to minimize the fears expressed by Mr. MacLean, the Premier especially emphasizing that the legislation would in no way interfere with the progress of the movement to secure cheaper ocean freight rates. He said that the only difference the passage of the measure would make, would be that its railway had been ruined and would be a heavy burden on the people for generations yet to come, and that Liberals who supported that policy should never mention freight rates. What has the Liberal railway policy done? Why, as Mr. White pointed out, the difference between Mr. Fielding's estimate of the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway and the actual cost would pay the entire cost of this war so far as Canada's concerned up to the end of next year. Despite the estate of hundreds of millions of direct and indirect obligations which were due to the mismanagement and reckless expenditure of the late government, the Minister of Finance has been able to see his way through and was able to announce that never had the prospects of the government been so good as they are today. Up to the beginning of the war the Conservatives had increased the net debt of the Dominion by only eight million dollars, while the Liberals in the same length of time up to going out of office in 1911 had increased the net debt of the country by \$70,000,000. This was the answer of the Minister of Finance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier who made the usual blue ribbon speech, during which he unctuously declared that while the Tories were more partisan than patriotic the Liberals were more patriotic than partisan. This, coming from a man who has been responsible for so much anti-British action on the part of Canada, will be set down as the hypocritical palaverings of a tricked politician.

The Paris Temps of the 8th, just gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small allied countries, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris. The total advances for the present, according to the newspaper, are to be 1,350,000,000 francs (\$270,000,000), which amount is to be borne equally by the three powers. These powers already have advanced to Belgium \$50,000,000, to Serbia \$37,000,000; to Greece \$4,000,000 and to Montenegro \$100,000. There remains to be advanced \$178,000,000 which will be divided between Serbia and Belgium. France, the Temps says, will take care of Russia's share for the present by placing sums against grain to be bought in Russia for French account. A joint now before the French parliament authorizes this arrangement.

Ottawa, March 9.—At the opening of the House of Commons Hon. Dr. Reid, acting Minister of Agriculture, stated that the shipment of Canadian potatos which had been condemned by United States inspectors in Boston, tainted with powdery scab, and which the Canadian authorities had since endeavored to obtain for re-examination, had immediately been bought by another purchaser in Boston, and shipped to Cuba. Samples of the shipment had been sent to the United States plant pathologist at Washington, who had also condemned the potatoes. Dr. Reid said the Canadian Agriculture Department would endeavor to obtain samples of the shipment in Cuba, for re-examination. Sir Robert Borden stated that official information had been received that the 4,000 Canadian troops despatched some time ago had arrived safely in England. They were now stationed at different points, where suitable arrangements had been made for their accommodation. This statement was greeted with cheers. Mr. George Bradbury, of Selkirk, resumed the debate upon the budget. He urged that the government should endeavor to provide employment for the unemployed in Canada. He reiterated his belief that the artisans of the Dominion were not looking for charity, but for work. Hence he believed that every municipality, and every province and the federal government should spend every dollar that it honestly could to legitimate public works. He asserted that the present government had been compelled to expend \$1,78,000,000 carrying out undertakings started under Liberal rule. It had had to pay out money for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway. It had spent \$90,000,000 on the Hudson Bay Railway, and his action regarding the naval department had not been started until that war is determined, bend our backs to the burden putting behind what is trivial and not of moment, facing steadfastly the mighty issue in which the proudest and highest and best of civilization that the world has seen develop, fighting for its life and its continuance in the trench and under circumstances of terrible difficulties and of terrible peril." Sir George admitted the right of the Liberals to criticize the con-

government would have been able to reduce the public debt. Mr. Bradbury said that Liberals had talked blue ribbon before 1896; they would no doubt be heard in the near future preaching that the country was going to the dogs—because they were not ruling. (Laughter). Mr. Bradbury argued that the tariff changes now proposed would not, in fact, materially affect the British preference.

Ottawa, March 10th.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Leader of the opposition today attacked the Government's plan of raising war revenue. After a bitter partisan speech, he moved the following amendment: "This House is ready to provide for the exigencies of the present situation, and to vote all necessary ways and means to that end, but it regrets that in the measure under consideration duties are imposed which must be oppressive upon the people, whilst yielding little or no revenue, and that the said measure particularly objectionable in the fact that, instead of favoring it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada, at a moment when the Mother country is under a war strain unparalleled in history."

Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance followed and made a great speech in which he raked the Liberal ship fore and aft. He showed that the late Liberal government had been the inventors of the most reckless and profligate expenditure this country had ever witnessed. That its railway had been ruined and would be a heavy burden on the people for generations yet to come, and that Liberals who supported that policy should never mention freight rates. What has the Liberal railway policy done? Why, as Mr. White pointed out, the difference between Mr. Fielding's estimate of the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway and the actual cost would pay the entire cost of this war so far as Canada's concerned up to the end of next year. Despite the estate of hundreds of millions of direct and indirect obligations which were due to the mismanagement and reckless expenditure of the late government, the Minister of Finance has been able to see his way through and was able to announce that never had the prospects of the government been so good as they are today. Up to the beginning of the war the Conservatives had increased the net debt of the Dominion by only eight million dollars, while the Liberals in the same length of time up to going out of office in 1911 had increased the net debt of the country by \$70,000,000. This was the answer of the Minister of Finance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier who made the usual blue ribbon speech, during which he unctuously declared that while the Tories were more partisan than patriotic the Liberals were more patriotic than partisan. This, coming from a man who has been responsible for so much anti-British action on the part of Canada, will be set down as the hypocritical palaverings of a tricked politician.

The outstanding feature of the budget debate in the House of Commons on Monday the 15th was a masterly speech by Sir George Foster. He wounded a grand ovation with these words: "I have this to say in conclusion," said Sir George Foster, "and it is: To-day Canada and the Empire are engaged in a colossal contest, the inner meaning of which, and the possible consequences of which, not one of us has an adequate idea of. But we know that that contest is on. We know that in that contest Britain and the British power is fighting for its very life. You can hear the quick, short pants of the contending force and you can easily translate that to the breathless vigour of an empire in a series of nations which feel that in this long line of contests they are fighting for their very life. We are in the midst of that war. Our own friends, our own brothers, our own sons are the or soon will be. There is glory on the fighting line, but there is death in the fighting line as well. As we take up our papers from day to day and read that fraction of what comes to us it brings us every day and every hour nearer to a small adequate comprehension of the mighty struggle and the blood and tears and tribulations through which final victory can be won. What I plead for in this House is that the country everywhere, is that the best of the Dominion Liberal as well as Tory, outside of race of creed or of political faith, may look upon the varieties of this war and may learn to value, as in only such cases we can learn to value, the comparative merits of the trivial and of the absolutely important. These things I plead for, and as much as in us lies in this country let us all, until that war is determined, bend our backs to the burden putting behind what is trivial and not of moment, facing steadfastly the mighty issue in which the proudest and highest and best of civilization that the world has seen develop, fighting for its life and its continuance in the trench and under circumstances of terrible difficulties and of terrible peril."

After showing that no injury had been done to the British manufacturer by the new tax rate, the Minister of Finance proved that the British Preference had actually been increased upon every hundred dollars worth of goods the British manufacturer sends into Canada he enjoys a preference of \$2.50 over his foreign competitor more than he had before. This government, said Mr. White, has been placing itself behind the men in the trenches. He had placed taxes upon luxuries and upon the people who are the best able to sustain them. If the Militia Department had not been starved, they could have been the better able to bear the strain. There was no vision in the criticism of the Liberals, and where there was no vision the people perished. Mr. White drew resounding cheers when he threw this challenge to Sir Wilfrid that all and to implement the guarantee of bonds of the Grand Trunk with regard to the British Pacific. It had spent \$90,000,000 on the Hudson Bay Railway, and his action regarding the naval department had not been started until that war is determined, bend our backs to the burden putting behind what is trivial and not of moment, facing steadfastly the mighty issue in which the proudest and highest and best of civilization that the world has seen develop, fighting for its life and its continuance in the trench and under circumstances of terrible difficulties and of terrible peril."

Sir George admitted the right of the Liberals to criticize the con-

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and a great assortment of all kinds of desirable goods which there is not room to specify.

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Come Early—Get Early Choices.

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Swiss Embroideries worth 10c. and 12c. for.....	60.
Swiss Embroideries worth 15c. for.....	80.
Swiss Embroideries worth 20c. for.....	100.
Swiss Embroideries worth 30c. for.....	150.
Swiss Embroideries worth 40c. for.....	190.

LOT 1. Edgings, strappings, beadings and insertions, all pretty designs, real Swiss, 6c. yd.	12c.
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LOT 3. Embroideries various sorts, six inches wide, insertions to match. Any of them worth 20c. for.....	10c.
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LOT 5. This lot is of flounceings 10 and 12 inches, all on fine cambric, spindled value, worth 30c. for.....	15c.
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Feb. 17th, 1915.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown in King County, on Monday the 22nd day of March A. D. 1915 at the hour of 10 A. M. all the lands, houses, pines and parcels of land situate and being on Township Number Fifty-nine in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Commanding on the North side of the Whim Road at the South west angle of a farm lot in possession of John McLaren, thence according to the Magnetic Meridian of the year 1763 running North one hundred and fifteen chains or until it meets the southern boundary of farms fronting on the Montague River, then turning following the course of the said boundary line to the south, thence continuing in a nearly direct line to the south, thence turning to the left, thence running parallel to the south boundary line of the said farm for a distance equal to four chains and fifty-nine links east, thence south to said road, thence following the course of the said road west to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land described in a Deed of Conveyance from the Commissioners of Public Lands to the said John McFarlane bearing date the 19th day of March A. D. 1869. By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of February A. D. 1906, and made between John McFarlane, of Lower Montague in King's County in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part, and George A. Poole, of the same place, Merchant, of the other part, and which said Mortgage was assigned to the undivided interest of the 26th day of January A. D. 1907, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest thereon.

For further particulars apply to the office of Mathew MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 18th day of February A. D. 1915.

WILLIAM A. MCLEOD, Assignee of Mortgage, a. 24 1915 41.

D. C. MCLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY

MCLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and
Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

(Concluded on page three)

VOL-PEEK



MENDS—Graniteware
Tin—Copper—Brass
Aluminum Enamelware
Cost 1/4 per Mand

PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Ware, 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 tight holes.

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a stiff putty, simply cut off a 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.

(Continued from page two)
of the war. He pointed that the Conservatives were serving this right in Great Britain. But Donaldson's speech dropped in the Old Country, Wilfrid had announced that he would follow the British precedent, but had now reversed policy. He was raising a honoured issue between parties in Canada, that of protection vs. Free Trade. George very effectively answered the arguments of the Liberals that the war had not effected revenue of the country. It was an argument which they scarcely took seriously themselves. Canada had been affected as been the whole world. Trade been disrupted by the borrowings of credits moralized and immigration stopped. In addition there was a serious domestic situation, carrying on the great underlings, many of them started the Liberals, and for which must share responsibility, resulted in a serious home problem. The Liberals were largely responsible for the problem and should be prepared at this juncture stand behind the Government. Laurier, after fifteen years lavish expenditure, had suddenly announced a policy of retrenchment. It carried him back the days preceding 1896. "Liberals," declared Sir. George, with emphasis, "are catering a feeling that Canada can't the Empire without having pay."

Progress of the War.

London, March 10.—The panic in Constantinople has been increased by the stories told of large numbers of refugees arriving from the Dardanelles district says the Daily Mail's Salon correspondent. Most of the ships have been transferred everything moveable to Kniochi, Asia Minor. The government is forcing the populace to join the army without direction as regards nationality.

London, March 13th, despatched to the London Daily Express from the Hague says: "A secret report has been sent from Cuxhaven to the Admirals at Berlin that two submarines have failed to return to their base, eight of them being among Germany's newest boats. The naval council will meet day or tomorrow, under the presidency of Emperor William, to discuss whether or not it would be better to abandon the marine war."

London, March 12.—It is learned through diplomatic sources that the Russian Black Sea fleet is expected to start bombardment of the Bosphorus today in active co-operation with the Allied fleet which is attempting to force its way through Constantinople through the Dardanelles from the south. Paris, March 12.—At least 500 men were killed by the Germans when they defeated at Neuve Chappelle the British Wednesday, according to a despatch received today from Stoner. The report is corroborated by another despatch to Echo de Paris. Major Greville writing for the Matin describes the battle of Neuve Chappelle the baptism of fire for the Kitchener's new army. The British volunteers, he says, made a heroic entry into the firing when coming into the battle.

London, March 13.—At harbour entrances and all strategic points around the British Isles the Admiralty has set of submarine traps to catch German underwater craft. Report has it that three submarines were caught during the first days of the blockade. The set for submarines are not the gillnets used by fisherman.

Paris, March 14.—The advance of the British troops in the vicinity of Neuve Chappelle is estimated at four miles in a despatch today from Belgrade. The Germans are declared to have been driven back beyond frontiers.

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(Continued from page two) war said Britain and the Allies had the situation well in hand. The Conservatives were serving the right in Great Canadian French and Indian Britons but domestic issues were troops. The French had indeed dropped in the Old Country. Sir marked progress in the vicinity Wilfrid had announced that they of Champagne, where success would follow the British pre-ponderance were gained. The supply of material for the next month will be policy. He was raising a time a serious problem. The output honoured issue between the parties in Canada, that of Protection vs. Free Trade. Sir George very effectively answered the arguments of the Liberals by arrangement, control and employees that the war had not effected the revenue of the country. It was an argument, which they could scarcely take seriously themselves. Canada had been affected as had been the whole world. Trade had been disrupted by the war, borrowings cut off, credits demolished and immigration stopped. In addition there was a serious domestic situation. The carrying on the great undertakings, many of them started by the Liberals, and for which they must share responsibility, had resulted in a serious home problem. The Liberals were largely responsible for the problem and should be prepared at this juncture to stand behind the Government. Laurier, after fifteen years of lavish expenditure, had suddenly announced a policy of retrenchment. It carried him back to the days preceding 1896. "The Liberals," declared Sir George with emphasis, "are catering to a feeling that Canada can help the Empire without having to pay."

Progress of the War.

London, March 10.—The panic in Constantinople has been increased by stories told by large numbers of refugees arriving from the Dardanelles district," says the Daily Mail's Salonika correspondent. "Most of the shops in Constantinople are closed, and the banks have transferred everything moveable to Knoblauch Minor. The government is forcing the populace to join the army, without direction as regards nationality."

London, March 13.—A despatch to the London Daily Express from the Hague says: "A secret report has been sent from Cuxhaven to the Admiral at Berlin that twelve submarines have failed to report at their base, eight of them being among Germany's newest boats." "The naval council will meet today or tomorrow under the presidency of Emperor William, to discuss whether or not it would be better to abandon the submarine war."

Obituary.

London, March 12.—It is learned through diplomatic sources in London that the Russian Black Sea fleet is expected to start the bombardment of the Bosphorus today in active co-operation with the Allied fleet which is attempting to force its way to Constantinople through the Dardanelles from the south. Paris, Mar. 12.—At least 5,000 men were lost by the Germans when they were defeated at Neuve-Chappelle by the British Wednesday, according to a despatch received today from Stomes. The report is corroborated by another despatch to the Echo de Paris. Major Clivieux, writing for the Matin, describes the battle of Neuve-Chappelle as the baptism of fire for Lord Kitchener's new army. The British volunteers, he says, made a historic entry into the firing line when coming into the battle.

London, March 13.—At the harbour entrances and all other strategic points around the British Isles the Admiralty has set miles of submarine traps to catch the German underwater crafts. A report has it that three submarines were caught during the first ten days of the blockade. The traps set for submarines are not unlike the gillnets used by fishermen.

Paris, March 14.—The advance of the British troops in the vicinity of Neuve-Chappelle is estimated at four miles in a despatch reaching here today from Bethune. The Germans are declared to have been driven back beyond the forests.

London, March 15.—Lord Kitchener gave a brief review of the war situation in the House of Lords tonight. The Minister of

Local And Other Items Local And Other Items

The Forty Home Devotion will open in the Cathedral on Tuesday next, 23rd inst.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the legislative session will be opened with the usual formalities by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

In this issue will be found an notice of the annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative association of Queen's County, which takes place on Friday 26th inst.

A Rome despatch says that the Italian Government has issued an order expelling from Italy correspondents of the Vienna Tagblatt and Frankfurter Zeitung.

The body of Mrs. Emma Dalquist, who became lost in a blizzard Sunday night while driving a dog team from Safety to Nome, Alaska, a distance of 22 miles, was found buried under snow drift Tuesday. She had been frozen to death. It was believed the woman's mind had become deranged in the bitter cold, for she had thrown away her mittens and muklaks, fur shoes.

Vice-Admiral Carden, commanding the British fleet operating against the Dardanelles, expressed the opinion that the Allies would be able to hammer their way through the Straits before Easter, according to an Athens despatch to the Paris Journal.

LENTEN SERMON.—Rev. Father McAulay, St. Peter's, was the preacher of the fourth of the series of special Lenten Sermons in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening last. His theme was Redemption and his text was from the 15th and 19th verses of the 1st Chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. Peter: "You were not redeemed with corruptible things as gold and silver . . . But with the precious blood of Christ as a lamb unspotted and undefiled."

It was a learned and admirable sermon. In the first place the Rev. preacher referred to the fall of man, through Adam's transgression. This rendered necessary a Redeemer, in order that the purpose of creation might be preserved. In consequence of the wretched condition to which man had been reduced as a result of the fall, he stood in the neediest of redemption. The record of the human race gone astray from God, was most deplorable. Sin and misery overspread the universe and man had sunk so low that the divine likeness could with difficulty be believed to exist. Only a God could change this wretched condition and restore man to the position he was intended to occupy in creation. The Rev. preacher now developed in beautiful and logical fashion how our Saviour accomplished this great work of redemption. Our Lord went up to Heaven and brought us back to earth to bring us to Heaven. He was happy and contented with all the power and majesty that could be conceived; but all this He left and became poor in order to make us rich. Here the Rev. preacher delineated the position of God before creation. He had existed alone from eternity. There was nothing but God before the beginning of time. Creation, so far as God is concerned, is but a matter of yesterday; it is nothing more than a drop in the whole ocean. God had no need of creation. He has no need of any assistance. He is infinite Almighty and Eternal. And it is the Infinite Almighty and Eternal God that left the throne of His glory for us and for our redemption. He died as an atoning sacrifice for us. He was Omnipotent nailed to a cross. As our soul sees and hears through the organs of the body, so our Lord suffered through His humanity. The Rev. preacher described the sufferings of our Lord in the Garden, through all the stages of His passion and in the Cross, and applying the words of his text showed how precious was the price with which we were redeemed. In conclusion the Rev. preacher showed forth the second coming of Christ when we shall all be judged according to our actions in this life when all human conduct shall be manifested in the sight of the living God, and he exhorted all to so live that this reckoning may not be to our disadvantage.

MICHAEL CULLEN.—At Hope River, March 16, 1915, Bridget Culen, aged 80 years, R. I. P.

BERTRAM.—At Kelowna, B. C. on Feb. 17th, Mrs. David Bertam, aged 60 years, nee Fanny Binus, Charlottetown.

BURNS.—At Southport, March 16th, Charles Burns, aged 77 years, R. I. P.

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MICHLAN.—In Charlottetown

on March 16th, Mrs. Albert

McMillan. The funeral will

take place Thursday morning

at St. Alex' Church, Rolla Bay, Interment in Ross Bay Cemetery, R. I. P.

MINARD'S LINIMENTURE

COLDS, ETC.

Local And Other Items Local And Other Items

It is stated on excellent authority from London that a number of fishermen who were caught laying mines in Irish waters were tried by Court Martial and shot.

As announced in our last issue,

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated by the Irish Society of this city. At this unknown services in the Cathedral, Rev.

Father Kiggins presides.

Five warships, supposed to be

British, are hovering off Virginia Capes, according to incoming vessels, waiting for the Prince Edward Friedrich to come out of New York.

Officiating Italian parliamentary

report on the earthquake of Jan.

gives the dead so far reported as

29,978; not including those who

later died of injuries and sickness

caused by the disaster. The com-

munities damage numbered 352,

eds.

SOLEMN PEACE SERVICES

In the Cathedral at the high

Mass on Sunday last, Rev. Plus

McNeill, preacher of the day

called attention to the instruction

of our Holy Father the Pope re-

lative to public prayers for peace

as follows: His Holiness our

Sovereign Lord, Pope Benedict

XV, in deep affliction at the

sight of a war which destroys

thousands of young lives, brings

misery to families and cities, and

rushes flourishing nations to the

brink of ruin, yet bearing in

mind that Almighty God, whose

providence it is to be held by

the faithful and through par-

son to preserve, is moved by the

prayers that spring from con-

science and humble hearts, desires

ardently that above the clang of

arms may be heard the voice of

Faith, Hope and Charity, alone

capable of welding together the

hearts of men in one mind

and one spirit. Therefore, while

He exhorts the clergy and faith-

ful of the whole world to work

of mortification and piety in ex-

piation for the sins by which we

have called down upon ourselves

the just wrath of God, the Holy

Father has ordained that through

the intercession of the saints

we may be saved with the

precious blood of Christ as a

lamb unspotted and undefiled;

and that we may be delivered

from the curse of sin and

from all evil.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

A Reverie.

At Mount Saint-Vincent-on-Hudson

1
Daily the slumberless tides
Of the Hudson march to and fro;
The drift from the mountainous sides
Betokens the ebb and flow.
Daily do shadow and shine
Pursue each other at will;
Daily do sunbeams decline
On river and streamlet and hill.

An ominous cloud in the sky
May whiten the river with foam;
While yachts of the opulent play
Betwixt the exchange and the home,
These floating palaces flash
In the sunbeams descending thereon;
The billows that follow them dash
In spray on the banks, and are gone.

Nightly the pleasure craft go,
Revealing the shore with their light;
They gleam for a moment or so,
And vanish into the night.

11.

Daily the tides of life
Are ebbing and flowing apart;
Daily the billows of strife
Are lashed into foam by a blast.
Daily are meaningless lives
Roaming or longing to rove;
Daily are frivolous wives
Drifting away from the home.
Souls without compass or chart
Are tossing about with the wind;
In fury and foam they depart,
And leave not a vestige behind.
Daily the lover's of self
Flash for an instant in light
Daily the seekers of self
Are vanishing into the night.
Daily are sunshine and shade
Recrossing the lives of the best;
Daily the heart that was made
For rest, is approaching the rest.

111.

The wicked shall pass as a sail
In the night, or a drift on the tide;
But the just shall not falter or fail.
And their prosperous works shall abide.
The Lord is the source of their power,
His right hand is ever near;
The Lord is their castle and tower.*
And whom shall His children fear?

The arrow that flieth by night,
The danger that lurketh by day.
Shall melt as snow in His sight,
And vanish as foam or as spray.
Beneath their own cedar and vine
The just shall be cool; as of old;
They have centered their hope on
the Lord.
And not upon perishing things;
And he will become their reward,
And shelter them under his wings.

P. J. CORMICAN, S. J.
Brooklyn College,
The present grounds, castle and tower of Mount Saint Vincent once belonged to the famous actor Mr. Forrest, and are now the permanent property of the Sisters of Charity. The transfer of dominion seems to justify the promise that the meek shall possess the land. This earthly paradise, but a foreshadow of a better paradise, which human eye hath never seen, nor can human mind conceive.

Mary Adair.

The lights in the dormitory of the Holy Infant burned low. The twelve little beds with their snowy white coverings ranged in mathematical precision, six on each side of the room, breathed forth a spirit of restful quiet. The white-curtained alcove at the end of the room where slept the mistress of the Third Court seemed the very incarnation of peace. The door opened with a bang and into the haven of rest a tiny insignificant morsel of humanity precipitated itself. Mary Adair, the "enfant terrible" of the Sacred Heart Academy, sat herself down with a thump on the green chair beside her own little green iron bed. She stared savagely ahead at the wash-stand, topped with a large white pitcher and wash-bowl. Their very whiteness seem-

Get the Most Out of Your Food

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

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

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy you could give me before I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly. It has done me, always take it in the spring and fall, and would not be without it."

W. A. Nutter, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.