

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The National Transcontinental

It is sincerely to be hoped in the interests of Canada that the report that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will not take over the N. T. R., on the ground that it was so extravagantly and wastefully constructed that, under the contract with the Laurier Government, it could not be operated successfully will prove unfounded. If, however, the report should prove to be correct, it will be nothing more than Conservative members of the House of Commons have expected. It may be remembered that in his reply to Hon. George P. Graham at the last regular session of the House of Commons, when the report of the N. T. R. Investigating Commission was presented, Hon. Arthur Meighen predicted that the railway would not be accepted by the G. T. P. Company. This statement was sneered at by the Liberals but, apparently, it is to prove well founded.

The commission which investigated conditions in connection with the building of the road in which fortunes were made and reputations lost, reported that the waste and extravagance had been shameful. Never in the history of Canada had there been anything like it. Ordinary business prudence and caution had been thrown to the winds and the great undertaking, involving millions of dollars of the public funds, had been nothing more than a trough at which the favorites of the party fattened. An evidence of how this was done was furnished in the case of Michael Patrick Davis of Ottawa who cleared up \$740,000 on one contract without turning a spade. Yet Mr. Davis was not rebuked by the commission which had charge of building the railway.

It may be remembered also that the estimate of the cost of the road presented to the House of Commons by Hon. W. S. Fielding was \$61,000,000, while it is now found that the actual cost exceeded that sum by more than \$150,000,000 and in the riotous transactions from which Grit party supporters took so much pleasure and profit not less than \$40,000,000 was deliberately squandered or worse. It was not expected that the G. T. P., a company organized for the purpose of operating a railway as a commercial proposition and earning dividends for its stockholders, would agree to take over the sections of the road which had been built under such a system. Possibly that company was prepared to pay interest on the amount of money which actually went into the cost of the road, but not on the millions of dollars which found their way into the pockets of Grit party healers and friends of those with a pull. It was hardly to be expected that they would pay interest on the \$740,000 which Mr. Davis received, or on the other large sums which fell into the capacious lap of M. J. O'Brien, that other staunch friend of the then Minister of Railways, Hon. George P. Graham, and his political sponsor in South Renfrew. It is now stated, and on good authority, that the G. T. P. will refuse to take the road over except on greatly modified conditions. If true, it is bad for Canada but, the Canadian people will know where to place the responsibility.—St. John Standard.

In order to replace the revenues lost through the European war the Panama government has introduced in the national assembly a bill providing for a stamp tax on liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, checks, and documents of all kinds. The bill places a tax of one cent a word on all commercial cable messages, sent and received, and half a cent a word on press messages. The bill also provides for severe penalties for failure to comply with the law, allowing half the fine to the informer. It is proposed to raise \$250,000 through this means, and also to tax prize winning lottery tickets.

Although it is recognized that an Imperial Conference will be impracticable this year, the suggestion comes to London from two overseas dominions that a defence conference might be held. Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence for the Commonwealth of Australia, favors this, while Samuel Evans, a South African politician, thinks that the Dominions are entitled to a voice in determining the settlement following the conclusion of the war. In this he is supported by the South African press. So far as Canada is concerned, Sir Geo. Perley in forms the Montreal Gazette that no demand for an Imperial Conference has been made, although the Dominion's desire for representation in the Empire's councils of peace and war are being constantly urged.

A Boston exchange, in the course of a sane discussion of the question now under consideration by Great Britain and the United States, relative to the right of search of ships suspected of carrying contraband of war, among other things has this to say: "The American prize court proceedings of our civil war period, are furnishing Sir Edward Grey with all the precedents he may ever be called upon to cite in future notes touching upon the present case. In our opinion, however, he will not feel called upon to cite them. He is aware, as the Washington government is, that these precedents would not have been established in the civil war period had the various governments been able to hold those of their people in the seagoing trade from violations of the United States rules relating to contraband, and that it was not against insincerity of governments so much as against the cupidity and dishonesty of a certain class of private traders that the Washington government in those days was driven to the employment of seemingly harsh and overbearing methods to protect itself. We doubt if we are mistaken in the belief that the Washington government realizes today that it is not the legitimate but the illegitimate commerce of the United States that the government of Great Britain is striving to suppress. Naturally, Great Britain insists upon its right of search. As naturally, we believe, would the United States insist upon it were the cases reversed. It is the only possible way in which Great Britain can prevent the shipment of contraband finally to nations with which it is at war. The United States would find it impossible to guarantee the legitimacy of cargoes leaving its ports. It would be unwise for it to do so, because there might be excellent cause later on for questioning its guarantee and this would simply increase and intensify complications. It can only, with regard for its own best interests, insist, as it does, that the utmost freedom shall be granted American commerce where it is proved to be legitimate, leaving those of its merchants who shall export contraband articles to look out for themselves."

Progress of the War.

London, Jan. 12.—The French attacks to the north of Soissons, on the Aisne and near Perthes, east of Rheims, are developing into a serious offensive. The gains which the French have made at these points, if followed up, would have a two-fold importance. They threaten the railways which the Germans are using to supply their troops in the fighting line, and are a serious menace to the German forces which hold positions to the north of Rheims. The French have found it impossible to take these positions, from which the Germans are bombarding Rheims by frontal attacks, but advances on either side would envelop them and force a retirement, thus giving the Cathedral City much desired relief from the German shells from which it has suffered so much. In the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse, the Germans are on the offensive, and claim to have made further progress. It is reported that the Germans have sent heavy reinforcements to this district to prevent the French from breaking through their lines, which are very close to their own border, and not far from Metz.

London, Jan. 13.—Battles large and small, all having an important bearing on the situation, are in progress at widely separated points in the war areas in Europe and Asia. The Turks have occupied the Persian town of Tabriz, which is a Russian sphere of influence, are battling with the Russians in the Caucasus and are reported to be making preparations for an invasion of Egypt. The Russians have resumed the offensive in East Prussia, while the Germans continue to attack them in Poland, and they are again trying to cross the Nida river in Southern Poland, which is held by the Austrians. The battle, however, which is creating the greatest interest is that in the Aisne Valley, to the northeast of Soissons where the French have been attacking the German entrenchments for a week. They succeeded in taking some important positions on Friday last, and again on Sunday, but the Germans, bringing up reinforcements, succeeded in recovering some of the lost ground. Otherwise, the unfavorable weather has compelled the Germans and Allies to confine themselves to artillery engagements. The renewed activity of the Russians in East Prussia indicates that the freezing over of the Mazurian Lakes, for which they have been waiting, has at last occurred, for otherwise it would be impossible for troops to advance through the narrow defiles defended by the Germans.

A reverse of the Allies along the River Aisne, in the neighborhood of Soissons, is admitted in the latest French official statement, although the possible effect of the German advance is officially minimized. After continuous engagements, which lasted nearly two days, the Germans forced the French to yield in front of Vregny, to the east of Crony. It is explained by the French war office that the flooding of the River Aisne destroyed several of the bridges and thus rendered impracticable the communication of the troops operating on the right bank. These troops were withdrawn, as it was thought impossible to send reinforcements to their support. "The success is a partial one for our adversaries," says the French statement, "but will have no influence on the operations as a whole." Emperor William himself was present at these operations, which resulted in the capture of several thousand French prisoners, and were continued throughout January 12 and 13. Petrograd claims that the Russian troops have progressed on the right bank of the lower Vistula, where the German cavalry was repulsed. On the other fronts the fighting is made up largely of skirmishes and artillery duels.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The French department of marine today gave out an official statement which says: "The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has fired upon the Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh, causing them severe damage. The Russian fleet then

proceeded along the coast to the bays of Sinope, Trebizond and Piatane and set fire to and destroyed a large number of the enemy's merchant ships. It also bombarded the port of Hopa." Paris, Jan. 15.—A decree was submitted to President Poincaré today which conferred upon Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, the military medal of France. Petrograd, Jan. 15.—The following communication from the general staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was issued tonight: "On the eve of the first day of the Russian new year, and on the following day (January 14, new style) a comparative calm prevailed on all the fronts. The Germans made some unimportant attacks on our advanced columns in the region of Loetzen (East Prussia). They failed and retreated towards their position, after having suffered heavy losses. On the right bank of the Lower Vistula river on January 14 we continued pressing the German cavalry, which was supported by some small bodies of infantry. The German troops which we had driven from Sierpec (in Russian Poland, twenty miles south of the West Prussian frontier) occupied the fords of the Skawa river, but were unable to hold them. Under our pressure they continued falling back northwards. "On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans made their customary attacks against some sections of our front, especially against our line from Borjnow to Rawa. They failed everywhere." Petrograd, Jan. 15.—The general staff of the army in the Caucasus has transmitted an official communication, under date of January 13, which reads as follows: "The fighting in the vicinity of Kara Urgan, in Turkish Armenia continues. We captured many more officers and soldiers. We are continuing the pursuit of the Turkish troops defeated at Oit, fifty-five miles west of Kars. We continue successfully to force the Turks out of the Transchoruk region. "The other fronts show no important change."

London, Jan. 17.—While the main Russian army has been busy repelling what Grand Duke Nicholas, in his official report, describes as a series of violent attacks by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to break his way through to Warsaw, other Russian forces have straggled and taken Kirilbaba Pass on the borders of Transylvania, and have made further progress in their advance along the right bank of the Vistula toward the German frontier.

Petrograd, Jan. 17.—The following official communication from the army of the Caucasus was issued tonight: "In the region of Kara Urgan the fighting is developing with the advantage resting with our troops. By a bayonet attack we annihilated the 52nd Turkish Regiment, the survivors of which, including the commander and several officers, were made prisoners. "In our direction, where we were pursuing the defeated Turks, we took more than 5,000 prisoners. 14 cannon, an enormous quantity of supplies and nearly ten thousand head of cattle."

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Dr. L. E. Brown Landone, of Paris, France, who is in Toronto preliminary to making an appeal for hospitals in Northern France, in an interview tonight, made the startling charge that the Red Cross Society in the United States is neither more or less than a pro-German agency. He said that although given the nominal connection with the United States through the name of President Wilson as honorary president of the organization, the Red Cross Society has for its president Jacob Schiff, a German Jewish banker, and of account of certain revelations in connection with the sailing of the Red Cross ship from America last fall, it has been identified as strongly sympathetic with the German people.

"In the first place," said Dr. Brown-Landone, "the officials of the Red Cross Society in the United States wasted \$67,000 in chartering a special ship to carry

hospital supplies, which British, Holland and French lines of boats offered to carry, charges free." "Then," he continued, "after the ship had left port, a protest from Great Britain and France over the predominantly German personnel of the crew resulted in her return to New York. The crew was re-organized, and those who left the ship took with them as their personal effects all the chloroform, iodoform and iodine that was contained in the cargo. And these articles were not replaced, and no trace of them has ever been found. When the ship resumed its journey it carried officials and crew about evenly divided between Germans and Americans. It took 27 days for some of the cargo to be delivered in Northern France and Belgium, to which countries the supply of hospital materials was destined. "In the shipload were innumerable packages, sent by forty-seven different chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, which are located throughout the United States, and in each package notes were placed, addressed anonymously to British soldiers. None of these messages reached its proper destination, for recently the different chapters of the Daughters of the Empire have been receiving gracious letters of thanks from German soldiers, the natural conclusion being that the German soldier was given to understand by officials in charge of the stores that the parcels directed to the British were intended for them."

DIED.

McAULDER—At Bonshaw, Jan. 10th 1915, Mary McAulder in the 78th year of her age. She leaves to mourn one sister Mrs. Malcolm McPhail, Butoché, N. B.

CLINTON—In Charlottetown, Jan. 15th Mrs. Michael Clinton, aged 77. R. I. P.

McCALLUM—At Dunstaffnage, Jan. 16th 1915, of pneumonia, Mary Jane, wife of L. McCallum, aged 81 years.

CARMODY—At her daughter's residence, Mrs. Barnes, in Maine on December 30th Mrs. Enoch Carmody, formerly of this city. R. I. P.

McDONALD—At Wheatly River on Dec. 23rd ult. Catherine McDonald, in the 83rd year of her age. The funeral to the parish church at Rustico took place on Thursday 24th, and was largely attended. May her soul rest in peace. (Boston papers please copy.)

POIRIER—At Mount Carmel on Dec. 24th from pneumonia, Mr. Octave R. Poirier, aged 72 years. R. I. P.

McKENZIE—At Bay Fortune, on Jan. 9th 1915, Mrs. Warren McKenzie, aged 48 years, leaving a sorrowing husband and four small children and three brothers to mourn their loss.

McLEAN—At Orwell, Jan. 12th, Catherine McLean, relict of the late John McQueen, aged 92 years.

NICHOLSON—At Peter's Road, Lot 63, on Dec. 28, 1914, Mrs. Alexander Nicholson (nee Isabella Morgan McKenzie) beloved wife of Alexander Nicholson in the 80th year of her age.

MORINNON—On Monday the 18th inst. Neil A. McKinnon, aged 64.

ANDREW—At St. Eleanor's on Saturday, the 16th, Miss Mary Anne Andrew, aged 73. She leaves to mourn five brothers, John, Charles, William, Thomas and George of St. Eleanor's.

MITCHELL—At Millview on Jan. 15th, Wallace of Alfred Mitchell, in the tenth year of his age.

McLEOD—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dan McDonald, Caledonia Mr. Angus McLeod, Glen Martin, aged 87 years.

HOUSTON—At Mayfield, Jan. 18, 1915, Mrs. Margaret Houston HERREL—In this city, on Jan. 20th Thomas A. Herrel, aged 20 years.—R. I. P.

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

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.



GREAT SALE OF OVERCOATS!

At the front of the Men's Store you will find a long rack jammed full of handsome Overcoats, offered you at a great reduction for spot cash. You will find every size and style, well-tailored, handsome garments, and going at prices like the following:—

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

MOORE & McLEOD

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices.

Men's Suits Style single dark Saque—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Bark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

Local And Other Items

Major Ings of Charlottetown has been appointed to command a squadron of Maritime mounted rifles.

Wheat dropped 5 cents in first 15 minutes of Saturday session of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The members of the medical commission in Paris say the has demonstrated beyond question the efficaciousness of anti-typhoid vaccination.

Five persons are dead as result of the destruction of private yacht Julia by fire in Pinlico Sound near Brantford, C. A gasoline explosion started the fire. Only one of six persons aboard escaped.

In a fire which destroyed C. and Sons large hardware store, Sherbrooke P. Q. a customer named Maillott, a young man, was trapped in the basement and lost his life.

It is reported from Sebastopol to Petrograd that the Russian fleet, during recent days, eight sailing vessels transport reinforcements of the Turkish army to Anatolia, Asia Minor.

The steamer Rio Tieto, at John for the C. P. R. brought rescued crew of the Newfoundland schooner, Arnold, picked 300 miles off Cape Race on Jan. 8th, after terrible hardships of days.

A Paris despatch to the Hav Agency from Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, says the fleeing Armenians who have crossed the Russian frontier already number 8,000. They are in a pitiable state, according to the correspondent.

Washington advices say: The release of ships detained by the British Prize Courts will be permitted by the British Government if the judge of court-willing, according to a statement issued by the British Embassy.

Mrs. Ernest A. Mathews, of Prince Albert, Sask., has given birth to three girls and one boy. All are living and quite strong and healthy. Mrs. Mathews is 45 years of age, and these are her first children.

London advices say: After years of depression the British farmer is enjoying prosperity. Everything he raises is quick saleable at prices which are gradually climbing higher and higher. Wheat and oats brought excellent prices and live stock fattened for the holiday market record not touched in years.

A despatch from Cape Finist to Madrid, says the British steamers Massilia and Fuhoh collided today in a fog. Fuhoh rescued all of her crew and continued on to Gibraltar. The steamer Massilia belongs to the Anchor Line, and is en route Mediterranean. Available shipping records make no mention of the Fuhoh.

The writs have been issued Federal bye-elections in Jaccartier and Terrebonne. The nominations will be on February 1st the same as in Westmorland and Prince Albert. No official statement has been made there is reason to believe that there is a definite understanding between the parties the bye-elections will be uncontested. A Liberal being elected in Westmorland and Conservatives in the other four ridings.

From St. John's Nfld. on date of the 16th comes this intelligence: St. John's harbor seaboard northward is blocked by ice floes and the liner Monogolian for Halifax here, will be detained until wind changes. The government was officially notified today Lloyd's shipping agency that December the 23rd on Gunn land, on the north coast of land, a sea chest was picked containing a number of life belonging to the sailing ship Southern Cross, which found off Cape Race, March the 31st with 173 men aboard while turning from the Gulf of Lawrence with a full cargo. The receptacle must drifted right across the At in the meantime.

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From St. John's Nfld. under date of the 18th comes this intelligence: St. John's harbor and seaboard northward is today blocked by ice floes and the Allan liner Monogolian for Halifax, now here, will be detained until the wind changes. The government was officially notified today by Lloyd's shipping agency that on December the 23rd on Gunna Island, on the north coast of Scotland, a sea chest was picked up containing a number of life-belts belonging to the sailing steamer Southern Cross, which foundered off Cape Race, March the 31st last, with 173 men aboard while returning from the Gulf of St. Lawrence with a full cargo of seals. The receptacle must have drifted right across the Atlantic in the meantime.

Local And Other Items

The material damage in the earthquake in Italy is estimated to be in excess of \$60,000,000.

Attorney-General Homburg, of South Australia, a German, has resigned because of Anti-German feeling.

Nine British, French and Belgian aviators dropped bombs on the railroad station and barracks at Ostend on Saturday causing considerable damage.

German hydroplanes, loaded with bombs have been found on the coast of Manco, a small Danish Island in the North Sea, in badly damaged condition. There was no sign of the crew who are believed to have perished.

The Atlantic transport liner Mantion, which arrived at New York Saturday from London and Plymouth, was in collision off Beachy Head, England December 24, with the British patrol cruiser Cleopatra. One man aboard the cruiser was thrown overboard by the impact and drowned.

Twenty-one men of the crew of 27 of the British steamer Penarth were drowned Monday off the Norfolk coast. The Penarth, with a cargo of maize, was sailing for Hull from the River Plate. She struck Sheeringham Shoal in a heavy gale and is a total wreck. Six survivors from the Penarth were picked up by a trawler. Another British steamer is also believed to have been wrecked in the same locality. She left the Tyne for Saint Nazaire, France.

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Destructive Earthquake.

Rome, Jan. 13—Italy has again been visited by an earthquake of great extent, which according to the latest advices has destroyed towns and villages and resulted in the death of 12,000 persons and injured to possibly 20,000 more. The shock was the strongest that Rome has felt in more than a hundred years. The town of Avezzano, in the Abruzzi Department, sixty-three miles east of Rome, has been levelled to the ground; here 8,000 persons are reported to have been killed. In many small towns surrounding Rome, buildings were partially wrecked, while at Naples a panic occurred and houses fell at Caserta a short distance to the east.

From below Naples in the south, a distance of more than 800 miles, and across almost the width of the country the undulatory movement continued for a considerable period. In Rome it was thought at first that two shocks had occurred, but the seismographic instruments in the observatory showed that there was only one, which beginning at 7:55 o'clock in the morning, lasted from twenty-two to thirty seconds. In the Capital itself, so far as is known there was no loss of life, but a great deal of damage was done, churches and statues suffered most.

Naples, (via Rome), Jan. 13—A violent earthquake shock occurred here today, and caused a panic. It is reported that many houses fell in Caserta, northeast of Naples. All the glass in the observatory on Mount Vesuvius was broken.

In the church of the Divine Providence, sisters were praying around the bier of a dead nun, when the first tremor of the earthquake caused one of her arms to move. The sisters at first cried out that a miracle of resurrection had taken place, but simultaneously the candles and crucifixes in the chapel began falling. Then they realized what was happening, and rushed terror-stricken to the street.

Great crowds of the populace also fled into the thoroughfares when the earthquake came. They formed into processions, reciting the Litany of the Saints. Many of the people in their excitement declared that the earthquake was a punishment for the sins of men who are fighting against their brothers in the European war.

Rome, Italy, Jan. 13—Violent was the shock that the dome of the Church of St. Charles Catinari was cracked. A large piece of the cornice of the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius broke and fell with a crash, which greatly added to the fright of the people in the neighborhood. Collings in many

of the houses fell, a number of persons being injured in that manner.

A colossal statue at the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which occupied a position visible from many parts of Rome, fell and was shattered on the steps of the edifice. Several street car lines suspended operations because of the damages caused by the earthquake.

As the day wore on, and the details began to arrive in the capital, it was apparent that the disturbance in the Province of Rome and the Abruzzi had been greater than at first believed, and that it also had been felt severely in the region around Naples.

At Monte Rotondo three persons were killed and two wounded; at Zagarolo, the dome of a church fell; at Falciano part of the cathedral was wrecked; at Veroli two persons were killed and two injured; at Tivoli one person was killed; at Pereto five houses collapsed, and at Poggio Nativo one person was killed and several wounded.

Thus far it has been impossible to communicate with the ancient fortified city of Aquila in Abruzzi, owing to the interruption of the telegraph service. It is reported, however, that several villages were destroyed in that vicinity. At Torre Cajetani, about 37 was from Rome, the entire village was almost destroyed, while at Arnara the municipal building collapsed.

From numerous places in the affected regions calls for doctors and medicine are reaching Rome. Pope Benedict was reciting the thanksgiving after the morning mass when the shock occurred. The Pontiff retained his composure, and gave orders immediately that the damage both inside and outside the Vatican be ascertained, and requested a report whether assistance was required.

Rome, Jan. 14—The toll of dead and injured in the great earthquake that has swept over central and southern Italy has not yet been made up, and all advices reaching Rome indicate the ever growing extent of the disaster. Towns with thousands of inhabitants have been overthrown, and from some of these come details which show an immense loss of life. The estimates ran tonight from 25,000 to 50,000 dead and injured, and yet there are several sections, which undoubtedly felt the earthquake in full measure from which no estimates can be obtained.

In the ancient territory of Marci which includes Avezzano, the victims are placed at 20,000. Only a small minority of the inhabitants of Avezzano, who number approximately 10,000, are left. Fifteen other towns and villages in that section have been laid waste.

Rome, Jan. 15—From 25,000 to 50,000 still remains the unofficial estimate of the casualties resulting from the earthquake which rocked Southern and Central Italy early Wednesday morning. As yet it has been impossible to determine, from the brief descriptions of the catastrophe that have reached Rome over the hampered lines of communications, the amount of the damage done by the disturbance, but such details as have come through leave no doubt that nearly 100 towns and villages have been utterly demolished or badly wrecked, and that a great loss of life resulted.

Thousands of persons have now lain for nearly three days beneath crumbled buildings throughout the earthquake zone—some of them dead and some of them alive—while others have been removed from the twisted wreckage and brought to Rome hospitals for treatment of injuries, or are being cared for in temporary structures in their home towns, which are presided over by physicians and nurses rushed thither from the capital and other cities in the Kingdom.

It is believed that many of those who were caught in the wreckage and were uninjured perished later from cold or lack of food, or else were burned to death in fires which broke out in various places amid the ruins. This is especially true of Avezzano and Magliano-De-Marsi, where three started, and there seemed little chance of quenching them owing to lack water.

Avezzano, from all accounts, still holds the position of chief sufferer through the disaster. Ten thousand persons in that district are said to have perished, and the entire town has been levelled. Sora and Pescini each has

4,000 dead, while the fatalities at Gioiarsani reached 3,500 and at San Benedetto 3,000. Numerous other towns report fatalities running upward from ten to over two thousand.

In the stricken districts the people are camping in the open. Troops are guarding the demolished, or partly demolished towns to prevent looting.

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Flour, and other commodities.



BURNS Anniversary Celebration

Under the Auspices of the Caledonian Club, People's Theatre, MONDAY AND TUESDAY 25th & 26th JAN.

- 1. Bagpipes—Scotch Airs—Messrs. Duncan McDonald, J. K. McKenzie. 2. Overture—Scotch Selections—Orchestra. 3. Vocal Solo—Scots Wha Hae—Mr. W. J. Brown. 4. Violin Solo—Accompanied by Miss Katie Stanley—Rev. J. H. Littlejohns. 5. Quartette—Robin-Adair—Misses Helen Hughes, Lucy Blanchard, Messrs. Dr. E. E. Robins, G. E. Ritchie. 6. Sailors Hornpipe—Miss Reta McDonald. 7. Recitation—Sandy's Romance—Miss Edna Gordon. 8. Piccolo Solo—Blue Bells of Scotland—Mr. H. Percival Barnes. 9. Vocal Solo—The Kilty Lads—Master Thomas Coleman. 10. Medley—Orchestra. 11. Village Festival, Grand Scotch Gathering introducing Flag Drill and exercise by twenty-four Scotch Lassies from Prince Street School, Reel of Tulloch and Highland Fling by eight Scotch Lads and Lassies. 12. Recitation—Jock's Orders Miss Eleanor Lowe. 13. Vocal Solo—Mr. G. E. Ritchie. 14. Vocal Solo—Miss Lucy Blanchard. 15. Ghillie Callum—Miss Reta McDonald. 16. Trio—O Willie Brewed a Peck O'Mant—Messrs. Ritchie, Robins, Brown. 17. Solo—Allan B. Coeh. 18. Duet—Miss Helen Hughes, Mr. G. E. Ritchie. 19. Piccolo and Clarinet Solo—Selected—Messrs. H. P. Barries, Albert Gallant. God Save the King. Pianist and Orchestra leader—Prof. Watkia. Piper for Highland Dances—Duncan McDonald. Plan of Hall and Tickets on Sale on Friday and inst. at Jamieson's Drug Store. Reserve Seats 35c and 50c. Doors open at 7.30 Entertainment 8 o'clock sharp. JAMES PATON, Chairman. THOMAS McMILLAN, Secretary. Jan. 20th, 1915. H. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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 wholly 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.

Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required homestead patent) and cultivate not less than fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption right for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORRY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

JOB WORK!

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



Tenders

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender." L. B. McMILLAN, Secy of Public Works, Public Works Office Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 20th, 1915—21

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bldg. Georgeown July 26, 1911—1f

Fraser & McQuaid Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island

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

For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown. Dated this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1915. DUNCAN C. McLEOD, JOHN A. MESSERVY, Trustees of Estate of William McGill, Jan. 13, 1915—41

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 grassy men should see. Price of men's from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street. FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACRACHIE, AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1913

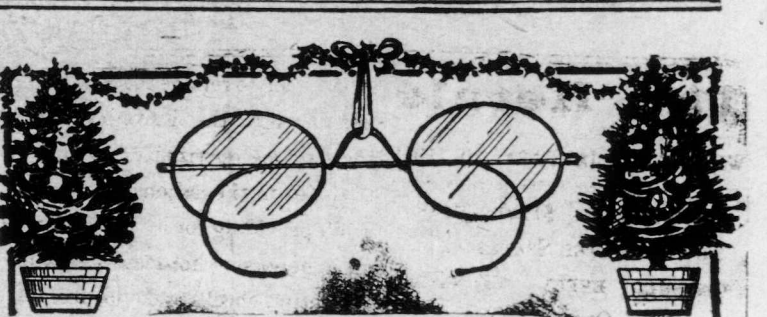
J. A. Mathieson, E. C. E. A. McDonald, Jas. D. Stewart.

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THE NEW YEAR Offers Another Opportunity

A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see young" again. What more useful or acceptable gift could you select for mother or father? We are making a specialty of Spectacleware this Xmas and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented as a gift.

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

You're Welcome

To any article in our store by paying the very reasonable amount asked for it. Among the new things are sets of brushes and combs, nail files, etc., in cases. These come in large and small sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in

- Mess Bags Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribbon Locketts High Grade Watches Pendants Boys Watches, \$1.00 up Necklets White Metal Chains, 25c. up] Silver Thimbles Back Combs Barettes Nice Reading Glasses Telescopes, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00 Rimless Eyeglasses

E. W. TAYLOR

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

For Reliable Fire Insurance

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

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

Office—Revere Hotel Building, 119 Kent St. Charlottetown. P. O. Box 74 Phone 351 Dec. 9, 1914—1f

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

Vertical text on the left margin, including 'S!', 'and', 'AIN', 'double back suit. Price', 'Coats', 'double', 'Sweater', 'IN'.

Gatechism of the Clock.

Her catechism on her knee. Her lovely face in study bowed. A little maiden sat by me. And combed her task aloud. Upon the wall above her head. The clock was ticking in the sun; "How many Gods are there?" she said, And straight the clock struck One. "How many natures in our Lord?" Again she asked, "Pray tell me true, How many natures in the Word?" The clock responded, "Two?" "In one God," she softly cried, "How many persons may there be?" The clock stared quite open-eyed, And slowly uttered "Three!" Well answered! laughed the little maid. "But now the cardinal virtues o'er I pray you count me." Half afraid, The timid clock struck Four. Dear me! how very clear it sounds! But tell me now (with love alive) How many are our Lord's chief wounds; The grieving clock struck Five. The maiden sighed upon her perch, And meekly kissed her crucifix, "Pray, name the precepts of the Church." She said, The clock struck Six. "How many sacraments, now tell?" The clock upraised one hand to heaven; With gladness in its silvery bell, It sweetly answered, "Seven." "Upon my word, your funny moods," She said, "astonish me. Will you state The number of beatitudes," The ready clock struck Eight. "And now the choirs of Angels bright, I fain would number at a sign; The clock amid a blaze of light, Triumphant, answered, "Nine." "Well I declare, 'tis very odd— You queer old clock, I'll try again. The great commandments of our God, Pray tell," the clock chimed, "Ten!" "The number of Apostles, name When Christ ascended into Heaven" With thoughts of Judas, full of shame, The clock gasped out, "Eleven." "And now, at last, the Holy Ghost— How many are its fruits, I pray?" The great clock gave twelve rapid strokes, And struck no more that day. —ELEANOR C. DONELLY.

The King's Catspaw.

(Concluded) Van Anden, already in his uniform, hurried to obey. At the armory the men fell into rank under their officers and rushed to the prison. But they were late. The prisoner was gone, and in the distance came the sound of hastening feet. They followed in hot pursuit beyond the city limit, past the dead and wounded guards, out into the open, but they could not overtake the invaders. Hours later the troops entered the city in defeat, every officer with the added sense of Nicholas' wrath hanging over him. "It was a clever thing, and only Orsini could do it, Marten Von Gaertner said to Van Anden. "The truth is, our army is not what it was. Here at the capital it is inadequate to a sudden attack. How Orsini must enjoy his victory! He hates Nicholas and the hate is mutual. Nicholas will never forgive his rejection by his sister, for whom he has a passion." "Van Anden's interest quickened. "You mean the Countess de Kaza?" he asked in surprise. The other nodded. "Had you not heard it? It has but lately leaked out. She left the court on that account. It is said that she talked more plainly to the King than he is accustomed to. The Countess is absolutely fearless. Would I had been there! We fools truckle to His Majesty and despise ourselves for the doing." Von Gaertner stopped with sudden remembrance. The color came dully in the listener's face, as he comprehended. "I may have been a fool and a

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula— as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes on 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 sores 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. McBurn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands of catspaw; but I have never been a traitor or a tale-bearer, Von Gaertner," he said quickly, "And now," he added fervently, "I need no longer be the first; my apprenticeship is over thank God!" Von Gaertner looked at him curiously. "What do you—?" he began when a sergeant-at-arms approached the men.

"His Majesty wishes to see the Count Otto Van Anden at once," he announced. As Van Anden walked off with him he looked back at Von Gaertner, who stared after him uncomprehendingly.

"I'm going to my freedom; farewell, Marten," he cried exultantly, and strode on. Nicholas received him calmly, politely; but Van Anden was not deceived. Well he knew what that cynical smile boded! A violent rage would be a relief, but Nicholas seldom gave away to anger.

He dismissed his attendants, and turned to Van Anden: "What have you to say for yourself?" "Merely that I refused your command to assassinate Milan," his glance met the King's steadily. "You mean you take the consequence of such an act?" "I do."

"Not only to yourself but to others?" Van Anden bowed. "Do you realize what the result is?" "Death," Van Anden replied tersely. "Death?" repeated the King thoughtfully. "Yes but there are different modes of leaving this world. I have made quite an exhaustive study of the subject, and at the risk of being considered boastful, I must say I have proved an adept in the art."

His cool, tantalizing eyes looked into Van Anden's and the man, brave and undaunted as he had so often proved himself, shrank back appalled at this further glimpse into the other's dark sinister nature. He forced himself, however to return the glance with one that showed nothing of his real feeling. His gravity and composure seemed to act on the cool cynicism of the King as an irritant at last.

"Towards cannot even love as other men," he sneered. "I confess I know nothing about them from experience; perhaps your Majesty could enlighten me?" courteously. Nicholas clapped his hands suddenly when four armed men came into the room as if by magic.

"Take this fellow to the Tower, to the room lately vacated by Milan," the King commanded in his even tones. "Your Majesty does me too much honor, said Van Anden. "You must have expected resistance?" "Towards never resist. You forget: I merely wish to guard against possible escape. Your kind are excellent runners."

Van Anden stepped suddenly nearer the King. At once his guard seized him. But the man offered no resistance. "I shall do him no harm," he said quietly. Then turning to Nicholas, bound as he was, he said: "This is probably my last interview with your Majesty, and I wish to leave you with no misconceptions as to my purpose. You are aware that there is only one reason that could have made me your tool. I have loathed your service as much as you have enjoyed giving me the detested tasks. That is over. If I lived I

should never again lift my hand to do aught but a soldier's duty, a subject's where it did not conflict with honor and the standard of right. Coward you may call me, but you know in your heart that I am not afraid of you. You can torture me and do as you choose with me because I am in your power; but even death is welcome compared to further service with a man like you."

"To the tower with the cur, and if he opens his lips again, silence him," cried the King, his usual coolness deserting him for the moment. Once in his cell and alone reaction came to Van Anden. His high exaltation left him. Life seemed very dear. Often had he faced death on the battlefield, but how different was that to this waiting for the torture, for the many devices that Nicholas alone could invent. Helene's face came before him. Why had he let her slip away so soon? After all these months to see her only for one short hour! And now never again!

The next day passed somehow, and the night came. Van Anden was calm. He did not understand. He would meet death, as a soldier should. He rested in a big chair that somehow had been allowed his predecessor. He must have dozed when sounds below in the stone corridors awakened him. The tramp of feet, a struggle, a fall. He listened, alert. His hour had come. The door was thrown open. Men with lanterns entered. They came towards him, seized and carried him out and down the winding stairs. Without, Van Anden, found himself facing a company of armed and mounted men. What was the need of such a number to kill one poor man, he thought?

He looked intently at the men in the darkness. To his surprise he could not recognize one. The orders were given oftener by signals than by word. As if taking part in a pantomime, Van Anden felt himself lifted to a horse; and then silently, swiftly, the whole mass moved on, out of the quiet, sleeping city, miles into the country to the boundary. All at once Van Anden was conscious of someone at his side a page in green livery on a cream-white horse. Something gripped his heart. What did it all mean? Did you think that I would leave you to your fate?" asked a voice he knew so well. "But how did you know?" Van Anden's voice was full of wonder. "A friend of court. I was sure that Nicholas' vengeance would be swift. He never dreamed that your defection was known. He thought still less that Orsini after his recent raid would repeat it so soon. He had doubled his guards, but what were they against my brother?"

"Helene, what do I not owe you?" "You owe me nothing. What did you do for my sake? This is a trifle to that." Her lovely face was raised to his. Van Anden felt his past resolves taking wings. "Helene, I am an exile, a wanderer, but even so I must tell you this once how I love you!" There was a sound as of stifled laughter. "Did you suppose that hidden from me, O blindness of Otos?" "I thought myself a marvel of secrecy, but I was ever blind and stupid where you were concerned. The little girl is always pictured blind you know."

"And you need not be a wanderer. My brother wishes to offer you a vacant place in his army," Helene went on. "And is your brother still bent on your marrying the prince?" Otto demanded. "Helene," Van Anden rode more closely to her side, "Helene, could you care for such a dot as the man by your side?" "I'm sure I ought to take care of such a creature for sweet charity's sake; but unfortunately I—" She paused. "You love another?" Van Anden had to bend his tall form to hear. "Unfortunately, blind as he is, I loved him long ago." And the moon looked down and the stars shone, and the soldiers marched stolidly on, and all was as it had been expected for two young hearts which had suddenly found this old earth a Paradise— RHODES CAMPBELL, in Rosary Magazine.

As The Result Of A Neglected Cold He Contracted SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mr. W. T. Allen, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I feel that I would be doing you and your great remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a gross injustice if I did not write and let you know the wonderful results that I have obtained from its use."

"Last spring I happened to contract a cold. Of course, this is a common occurrence, and I did not take any particular notice of it at the time. However, it did not break up as quickly as colds generally did with me, so after two weeks, and no sign of improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local physician who informed me that I had contracted severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me, which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting pretty much discouraged by then, but one day a friend happened to be in to whom I was relating my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained very beneficial results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and procured several bottles from the drug-gist. After taking it, according to directions, for about two days, I noticed a decided improvement, and from that day on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I consider myself afflicted as I was. I shall always put in a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers itself."

"I can assure you," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer, Price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in case of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"You know Elsie, that 'ferment' means 'to word,' said the teacher, 'Now you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the work 'ferment'." After a moments thought Elsie wrote as follows: "In summer I love to ferment among the flowers in our garden."

Mary Orington, 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."

"Why is a clock like a pretty and vain young lady?" "I fail to see any resemblance, Why?"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA. I wonder why there are so many more borrowers than lenders in this world? The explanation is most simple my dear fellow. Fully 90 per cent are born borrowers and always remain such, and the few who start in as lenders are soon driven into the other class.

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

We are going to give up having Johnny get a education. For what reason? Well, we can't get him sterilized every morning in time to get to school.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. Gerald and Vanessa are going to be married. I get the credit for making the match. Take all the credit you can get, my dear. In a few years they may be giving you all the blame.

Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration. Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are, a feeling of light when in crowd places, a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of change, a dread of things falling from above, fright at travelling on railroad trains, and disturbed and restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams.

Mrs. George Lee, Victoria Harbor, Ont., writes: "I wish to tell you of the experience I have had with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was so nervous I could not do my own work. I did not want to see any one, or would I go any place. My nerves were bad for three years, and my heart was so bad it made me tremble all over. I took three boxes of your pills, and I never was better than I am now. I weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did."

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VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelware. Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1/4¢ per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron, Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, etc.

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

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