

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 19

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres 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.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$7.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

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Addressing of Mail.

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

- (a) Rank
- (b) Name
- (c) Regimental number
- (d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
- (e) Battalion
- (f) Brigade
- (g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent
- (h) British Expeditionary Force

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Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon.	A.M.	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Hunter River	11.40	10.50	10.20	10.20
5.00	1.20	8.30	Dep. Hunter River Ar. Charlottetown	10.36	9.52	9.03	9.03
5.45	2.10	9.02	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Kensington	9.59	9.21	5.45	8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	Dep. Kensington Ar. Summerside	9.27	8.55	5.02	4.30
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep. Summerside	9.00	8.30		
		P.M.					
8.40	12.10		Dep. Summerside Ar. Port Hill	8.45	5.30		
9.38	1.42		Dep. Port Hill Ar. O'Leary	7.48	4.00		
10.37	3.10		Dep. O'Leary Ar. Alberton	7.04	2.40		
11.08	4.22		Dep. Alberton Ar. Tignish	6.19	1.35		
11.45	5.20		Ar. Tignish Dep. Tignish	5.45	12.30		
		P.M.					
9.25	6.00		Dep. Summerside Ar. Emerald Jct.	4.40	1.15		
10.00	7.00		Ar. Emerald Jct. Dep. Cape Traverse	9.15	8.40	8.00	7.00
		A.M.					
3.00	6.50		Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Mt. Stewart	9.30	5.45		
4.10	8.40		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar. Port Hill	8.27	4.10		
4.36	9.17		Dep. Port Hill Ar. Morell	7.58	3.27		
4.57	9.46		Dep. Morell Ar. St. Peter's	7.36	2.55		
6.00	11.15		Ar. St. Peter's Dep. Souris	6.35	1.30		
7.10			Ar. Souris Dep. Elmira	5.25			
		A.M.					
4.20	8.45		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar. Cardigan	8.20	3.55		
5.09	9.55		Dep. Cardigan Ar. Montague	7.26	2.48		
5.30	10.25		Dep. Montague Ar. Murray Harbor	7.04	2.20		
6.05	11.05		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep. Murray Harbor	6.30	1.30		
		Sat. only					
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Vernon River	10.00	9.45		
4.25	4.57		Ar. Vernon River Dep. Murray Harbor	8.23	8.31		
5.55	7.00		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep. Murray Harbor	6.30	7.00		

Oldest Cathedral in New World

The Cathedral of Mexico, one of the oldest and grandest in the Republic, stands on the site of the Aztec temple that was destroyed by Cortez. The Cathedral was begun in 1573, and was carried on by more or less active periods for almost a century before the main building was completed. It was more than another century later when the immense corner towers were finished in 1791, at a cost of \$200,000 for that portion of the structure alone. The whole cost was in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, but when the tribute for such a gigantic undertaking is collected, the reckoning of the sum that in the course of centuries would be put to a single purpose might easily be a difficult matter.

The facade of the Cathedral of Mexico is very beautiful and impressive, but the first view of what should be an imposing interior is disappointing. First, because of the ugly wooden floor that disfigures it, and second, because of the cumbersome choir that stands in the central nave, and is as large and as high in itself as a small church. As is the custom in all the old Spanish churches, the choir is connected with the pulpit by a raised passageway, that prevents an immediate front view of the pulpit. In many of the great churches, Guadalupe, for instance, the choir has been relegated to the rear of the pulpit, thereby vastly improving the appearance of the main auditorium. The massive railing about the entrance to the choir and the statuettes along the passageway to the pulpit are cast from a brilliant metal, composed of gold, silver and copper, and were brought from China. There are seven highly ornamented chapels on each side, one is the tomb of the liberator, Iturbide, and others contain the remains of famous patriots and statesmen.

The great church, exclusive of the very thick walls, is 370 feet long and 177 feet wide, an interior height of 179 feet, and there are five naves and six altars, with a magnificent dome rising over the central arches. There are always worshippers in the Cathedral, and during a large portion of the time some service is being performed by the priests. The great doors are always open to visitors, and the Cathedral is one of the most interesting places in the capital city.

The towers, 203 feet 6 inches in height, are in two divisions, the lower Doric and the upper Ionic, each capped by a ball-shaped dome. The cornices, not only of the towers, but elsewhere also, are surmounted by balustrades of carved stone, upon which, disposed at regular intervals, are carved stone vases. The cornices immediately beneath the domes of the towers serve as pedestals for colossal statues of the doctors of the Church. Those of the central portal, occupied by the clock, are pedestals for statues of the Theological Virtues, with their attributes. Beneath the clock are blazoned the arms of the republic, a modern innovation that indicated at that time the controlling attitude of the State toward the Church. Above the whole, as seen from the southern side of the plaza, rises the dome surmounted by its slender, graceful lantern.

The interior is almost severe in its simplicity. The aisles are divided from the nave, or open portions of the church, by twenty fluted columns, which support the light and elegant vaulted roof. The central arches form a Latin cross, above which rises the dome of the edifice. Within the dome are paintings of the Blessed Virgin and groups of historical characters. Outside the aisles are rows of chapels, seven on each side of the building. The main altar, erected in 1850, after designs by Lorenzo Hidalgo—a work that jars the prevailing simplicity of design and that is decidedly inferior to the structure that it replaced—is raised on a pedestal of four steps, to the

height of the choir. The latter occupies space between the third and fifth pairs of columns of the nave. It is enclosed in front by a handsome railing of tumbago, a composite metal of gold, silver and copper, made in Mexico.

The stalls are richly carved in wood, and above them is a painting of the Immaculate Conception. The organs in carved cases, rise from the lateral tribunes to the height of the arches of the aisles. The finest altar in the Cathedral is that of Los Reyes, rising from the pavement to the roof. Beneath it lie buried the remains of Hidalgo, Alende, Aldama and Jimenez, brought there with all honor from Guanajuato.

In the chapel of San Felipe de Jesus, which is one among the most notable of the fourteen chapels, are some relics of this saint, Mexico's proto-martyr, and just outside the grating is the front at which he was baptized. Within the chapel are the remains of a modes monument to the memory of the unfortunate Augustin Iturbide, first emperor of Mexico, whose well deserved and honorable title here inscribed, is "The Liberator."

Another notable chapel is that of "De Las Reliquias," which contains twelve pictures of holy martyrs, by Juan de Herrera, called "The Divine" by his contemporaries, for reasons not apparent to his successors.

In the chapel of San Pedro are the remains of the first Mexican Archbishop, Fray Juan de Zumarraga, and it is thought also that the remains of the mysterious Beato, Gregorio Lopez, the Mexican "Man with an Iron Mask," popularly supposed to have been a son of Philip II, rest here.

The sacristy is decorated with five great paintings, which completely cover the walls: The Glory of Saint Michael, the Immaculate Conception, and The Triumph of the Sacrament by Cristobal de Villalpando; The Assumption, and The Entry Into Jerusalem by Juna Correa. In the meeting room of the archiepiscopate are two fine pictures by Jose Alcazar: The Last Supper and The Triumphal Faith; also a very interesting collection of photographs of the archbishops of Mexico. In the chapter-room are the three choicest paintings that the Cathedral possesses; a picture by an unknown artist of the Italian school, representing Don Juan of Austria imploring the help of the Virgin at the Battle of Lepanto; A Virgin, by Pietro de Cariona, and Murillo's The Virgin of Bethlehem.

How A True Catholic Dies

Nothing extraordinary, perhaps, may mark the end, except what astonishes those who see nothing beyond the present life—I mean the serenity of a soul who abandons the world without an effort, says Monsignor D'Hulst. The Sacraments ardently desired, hailed with faith, received with love; the calm with which the preparation for death and the last tender adieux are made; the firm and tranquil hope of a future reunion; one last look mingled with confidence, at that past which God has purified; then the mind turns away from visible things to fix itself on the bright dawn of eternal realities; the hands clasping the crucifix, the lips murmuring a last prayer, and the entire man, especially recollected, waiting for his last sigh. Such is the sight which ever makes a Christian death the astonishment of the impious, the consolation of the just and one of the most eloquent witnesses which God gives us of Himself here below.

Ordained on Battlefield

How the life of the Church goes on in the midst of the death and destruction caused by the most terrible war in history is shown by a touching ceremony formally by lecturing in the Pro-cathedral of Brooklyn, N. Y. some time ago. In a fold of the During the summer, Father

sand dunes, not far from La Panne and within sound of the sea there is a small chapel served by the Oblates of Mary which has so far escaped the furies of the human tempest. At seven o'clock in the morning a long procession of priests and seminarians, with a bishop bringing up the rear, left the neighboring convent for the little chapel. The latter building was filled with officers of all grades, soldiers and some poor refugee civilians. It was an ordination. Six young deacons were to be raised to the priesthood by the Coadjutor Bishop of Nancy, himself a soldier, to fill the gaps made by the war in the diocese of Namur. Six young priests are all brandardiers, the assistant to the French Bishop is the divisional chaplain of the fourth section of the Belgian army, the acolytes are all soldiers also. The Mass is celebrated to the accompaniment of a military band. After the imposition of hands the six young priests, filled with emotion, continue with the Bishop the celebration of Mass. In a beautiful address at the close of this elevating ceremony the Bishop recalled the memory of the martyred clergy of Namur whose souls seemed to encourage the young priests who were to take their place. The service concluded with the strains of the "Marseillaise" and the "Brabanconne."

Conditions in Macedonia

From Bishop Scianow, Vicar Apostolic of the Bulgarian Catholics of Macedonia, Greece, comes a letter describing the condition of these poor people. There seems to be little peace for our Armenian and Bulgarian brothers in the Faith wherever they may set their feet; the Greeks from this account, are treating them as badly as the Turks: "I have been very much occupied with our Bulgarians, who find themselves obliged to emigrate, on account of the tyrannical rule of the Greeks who make their situation insupportable. It was heart-rendering to see these poor creatures, God's children, robbed and despoiled of everything, and at last obliged to leave their houses and lands and seek elsewhere liberty, and the right to live as men and not as slaves. The secular hatred nourished by Greeks against Bulgarians inspired the authorities to place a thousand difficulties in the way of their departure. As to the Catholics who, in spite of all the difficulties and the painful situation in which they found themselves, had decided to stay in Greek territory, the Greeks seized their schools and churches, drove away the priests by force of arms, and then forced the population to submit to the schismatic Greek patriarch. "Meanwhile all this takes place before the eyes of the European consuls in the 20th century of light and civilization which should give to all peoples social and individual liberty. Unhappily we see, on the contrary, the return of a barbarism and tyranny more terrible than in the times of Nero. "I am more than ever convinced that from unbelievers, infidels and sectarians we can expect nothing but evil."

Father Gordon Appointed

Rev. Philip B. Gordon, a Chipewyan Indian priest of the Diocese of Superior, has been named a missionary and lecturer to work among the Indians by Cardinal Gibbons, president of the Indian Bureau of Catholic Missions. Father Gordon is at present attending the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., preparing himself for the work which he will take up in the near future. On Easter Sunday Father Gordon commenced his work in connection with the Pro-cathedral of Brooklyn, N. Y. some time ago. In a fold of the During the summer, Father

The Cause of Dyspepsia.

The Symptoms and the Cure.

THE CAUSE.
Too rapid eating, eating too much, and too often, improperly chewing the food, eating too much stimulating food, and indulging in improper diet generally.

THE SYMPTOMS.
Variable appetite, rising and souring of food, heartburn, wind in the stomach, a feeling of weight in the stomach, in fact a feeling that your stomach has gone all wrong and that the food you eat does not seem to agree with you.

THE CURE.
Variable appetite, rising and souring of food, heartburn, wind in the stomach, a feeling of weight in the stomach, in fact a feeling that your stomach has gone all wrong and that the food you eat does not seem to agree with you.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. E. Williamson, Wheeler, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer for years from dyspepsia, and could scarcely see anything. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am entirely cured. I have not been troubled since I took it, and that is two years ago. I can now eat anything I wish."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Gordon will canvass Oklahoma and later he will work in Kansas and Nebraska. Father Gordon is a graduate of the College of St. Thomas and of the St. Paul Seminary and was ordained about two years ago.

BEWARE OF WORMS.

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

Husband—It seems to me that shrapnel has been the cause of most of the casualties.

Wife—But, George, isn't he a war correspondent, not a general?—London Opinion.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

"Remember, boys," said the master, "that in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail."

After a few moments a boy raised his hand.

"Well, what is it, my lad?" asked the master.

"I was merely going to suggest," replied the youngster, "that if such is the case it would be advisable to write to the publishers of that lexicon and call their attention to the omission."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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

When the waiter brought the bill the farmer said:—
"This bill is more than I expected."

The waiter replied: "You will find the things you ate all marked—ham, eggs, beans, potatoes, coffee, etcetera."

"That, I knowed you was trying to beat me; I never ate any etcetera."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

A boy's definition of a skeleton—
"Something that has the inside out and the outside off."

Don't Allow Your Bowels To Become Constipated.

If the truth was only known you would find that over one half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follow the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, and a general feeling that you do not care to do anything.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and make you think that "life is worth living."

Mrs. Hans McKirick, Wakefield, Que., writes: "For several years I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness and did not get relief until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I had only taken them two weeks when my trouble was quite gone, and I will recommend them to all suffering as I did."

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SALESMEN TO THE PEOPLE OF P. E. ISLAND

Charlottetown.

<p>D. C. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.</p> <p>MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers,</p>	<p>A. A. Mathieson, K. C., & A. McDonald, Jas. D. Stewart. Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Nawson's Block, Charlottetown. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26th 1912.—tf</p>	<p>W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. J. A. Mathieson, K. C., & A. McDonald Jas. D. Stewart.</p>
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The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Murder Most Foul.

The destruction of the steamship Lusitania, with her valuable cargo and her precious freight of human lives, by German submarines, is an act of cold blooded murder and piracy without a parallel in the world's history. To send to the bottom, without a moment's warning, a passenger, non-belligerent ship with nearly 2,000 souls on board is an act so inhuman and so devoid of all evidence of the finer feeling of Christian civilization as to render it worthy only of demons.

This act of German piracy has aroused intense feeling in all sections of the civilized world, outside of Germany, and has elicited stinging expressions of condemnation. But the Germans instead of manifesting any remorse for their wholesale murder, glory in their crime and celebrate the achievement as something to be proud of. A passenger on board the ill-fated steamship makes the statement that after the Lusitania sank one of the submarines "rose and came within 300 yards. The crew stood stolidly on deck and surveyed their handiwork." No effort was made to assist in saving the poor unfortunates struggling in the water. No, they simply gloried in their crime.

The coroners jury, at Kinsale, Ireland, which investigated the deaths attendant upon the loss of the Lusitania returned the following verdict: "The jury find that an appalling crime contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations has been committed and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German Emperor and Government under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale and willful murder."

Public opinion as expressed in many European newspapers and in the British Parliament is quite in line with this verdict of the coroners jury. Here, for instance is a Copenhagen despatch quoted by Reuters correspondent in London. "It is clear that Germany now holds herself outside international law. Here is the embodiment of the German military will. If violation of Belgian neutrality. If Louvain, Senlis and Rheims have not yet taught us Dances that neutrality is only a conception of the state, that it has nothing to do with the hearts of citizens, then the Lusitania will teach us and all the world, Germany will know that the torpedo that hit the Lusitania has also hit us and wounded the human feeling of the whole world." Quite in the same strain are the remarks of Andrew Bonar Law, Opposition Leader in the British House of Commons, who is thus reported: "Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania which is simply hopeless to describe." "This is not an act of warfare," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "it is simply murder most foul, most unnatural."

What action will the Government of the United States take in this matter? This question naturally suggests itself to most people. A short time before this tragic crime, an American ship, the "Gulflight" was torpedoed by the Germans and three lives were lost. On that occasion the Secretary of State, of the United States notified Berlin that "the German government would be held in

strict accountability for any American lives or property lost, and that it would consider any such loss as an unfriendly act." What will Mr. Bryan now say or what will the President of the United States now do, when the Germans have deliberately caused the loss of about one hundred and fifty Americans, passengers on the Lusitania? What ever the authorities may do, there is ample evidence that intense feeling has been aroused in that country regarding the affair. Among others who have referred to the matter, ex-President Roosevelt has thus expressed himself: It is warfare against innocent men, women and children and our own fellow countrymen and country women. It seems inconceivable that we can refrain from taking action for we owe it not only to humanity but to our own national self respect.

How Canadians Fight.

London advices of the 6th, contain this intelligence: Splendid testimony to the courage, and ability of the Canadian troops who were engaged in the desperate fighting near Ypres is given by a number of the crack British cavalry corps. A corporal in the Household Cavalry, writing to his sister in Kensington, the corporal tells of going out with an ambulance to look for his brother in the Fourteenth Battalion (Royal Montreal), who had been reported wounded. The corporal says: "Brother had been in one of the most terrific engagements of the war, and when I reached this point yesterday I heard that he had been hit and had not yet been brought in. As soon as I pegged down last night I went down the road a few miles and found a sergeant who knew him and thought he was neither wounded or dead, so it seems he has been spared and has gained an undying name, as did his battalion and the whole Canadian division which was engaged. The Canadians proved themselves real fighters and they made the advance very dear for the Germans. They were a terror to the enemy, and a sole topic of conversation along the British line after their stand against greatly superior numbers last week." John Bull, the weekly paper which has frequently attacked almost everything Canadian, this week pays a tribute to the soldiers from the Dominion. On the front page the usual illustration is printed showing John Bull with his bull dog standing on the Union Jack and the text is: "How do you like the Canadians?"

Leave for the Front.

Ottawa advices of the 6th, say: Word was received from the Strathcona Horse that the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the King Edward Horse have crossed over to France under the command of Brigadier General Seely and will form a forth brigade for the Canadian infantry. The men in these cavalry units were most eager to join the infantry in the trenches and their action is everywhere most highly commended. General Seely's command includes about 1,800 men, 600 in each unit. The Strathcona Horse are commanded by Col. A. C. MacDonnell and came from the West. Major D. S. MacKie is second in command. The Royal Canadian Dragoons are from Toronto and St. John's and are under Col. Nelles, with Major James Emsley second in command. Both these corps belonged to the permanent force. The King Edward Horse is composed of the Britishers and Colonials now resident in England. The 1,800 men will probably be added to so as to make up a full complement of four battalions. General Seely was formerly Minister of War in the Asquith Cabinet.

The heavy casualties while bringing sorrow to so many Canadian homes has only whetted the desire of the men now mobilized in different centres to get to the front. When the call was sent out to the various battalions of the third contingent to each make up one company of 250 men who wanted to go forward as reinforcements the quota was everywhere exceeded. In one place 800 men wanted to go, while in another centre the men were drawing lots to see who should be taken. The murderous onslaught of the Germans and the loss of so many Canadians while fighting heroically against overwhelming numbers has only served to bring out the true British spirit in this country and to show that there are tens of thousands of men of the "bulldog breed" who are eager to take the places of their fallen countrymen. The second division will be on the firing line before long and then a steady stream of reinforcements for the two divisions will be sent from Canada all summer and as long as the war lasts. The reinforcements in fact will far outnumber the men who will go over in the original division.

An order just issued by Chief Railway Commissioner R. L. Drayton and concurred in by his brother commissioners reads as follows: "That every railway company subject to the jurisdiction of the board repay to every holder of a ticket over its railway within thirty days from demand in the case of a single line ticket and within sixty days from demand in the case of a joint ticket the cost of the said ticket, if unused in whole or in part, less the regular fare for the distance for which such ticket may be used. "That every such railway company failing to comply with the foregoing regulation be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25) for every such failure."

In support of charges that the Germans had poisoned wells in the Southwest African campaign, Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, on the 5th issued from London a communication in which he says that when General Lewis Botha, Commander of the Union of South Africa forces, occupied Swakopmund he discovered that six wells had been poisoned by an arsenical cattle wash. As a recontamination Gen. Botha sent a communication to Col. Francks, commander of the German forces. This elicited a response, according to the statement of Mr. Harcourt, that the German troops had been given orders that "if they possibly can prevent it, not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy in a form which allows it to be used for man or beast."

That China would yield to the demands of Japan and thus escape a costly and unsuccessful war is not surprising. China as yet has not learned to govern herself, the process of national awakening commenced by Yuan Shi Kai, Dr. Sun Yat Sin and their associates has not yet progressed to the point where China has a national pride and the means of enforcing respect for it. Consequently what Japan desires Japan will get, especially when other nations which under ordinary circumstances might be inclined to support China, are engaged elsewhere and have neither men nor time to spare for the comparatively unimportant troubles of the Far East.

Progress of the War.

Ottawa, May 5.—"I am amazed at the magnificent showing of our boys against overwhelming odds," said General Hughes when asked regarding his views of the battle of Langemarck near Ypres. "I am amazed, especially after their startling experience with

the asphyxiating gas used by the Germans." The Minister of Militia points out that ten thousand Canadian troops were opposed to sixty thousand Germans. They had to retreat at first, and lost four guns in the process. Then with a yell of rage they turned upon the Germans and routed them completely recovering their lost guns and inflicting terrible slaughter upon the Germans. "The Germans killed in that battle number 12,000," points out General Hughes, "while the Canadians lost only 700 killed. The German wounded must have been enormous. "That is right good hitting, if I know anything," he added. Confirmation has been received here that the Canadians were in action again last Friday, but it is not known yet whether it was the infantry or the artillery. The action was on a much smaller scale than the previous fighting in which the Canadians were engaged, but there was a considerable number of casualties including a small list of killed. No names have been received as yet. Regarding the Canadians being in another sharp engagement so soon, General Hughes remarked, "Our boys are there and that's what they are there for." He does not think the situation along the western front gives any cause for gloomy forecasts. There is an increasing probability that General Hughes will visit the front soon to see the conditions at first hand again. In connection with the casualty lists it is to be noted that there are fewer British born, especially among the officers than would appear from the addresses of the next of kin. This is due to the fact that the wives of many Canadian officers have gone over to England and their addresses are given there.

Paris, May 6.—An official note issued tonight says: The German general staff persists in giving false details concerning their offensive engagements. During the last fifteen days the enemy has suffered complete checks and severe losses. The German attack on April 22, by two army corps, using asphyxiating gas bombs, had as its object the piercing of the Ypres front. The greater portion of the prisoners captured from us were overcome by fumes. We suffered no check. The rapidity of our counter-attacks prevented the enemy from attaining the left bank of the Yser Canal and from establishing a strong position on the right bank. In these combats we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our actual front was established only two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) behind the original front. Our men are now provided with means to protect them against similar attacks with asphyxiating bombs. Being unable to pierce our lines and compel us to give up possession of Ypres, the Germans used a marine gun, firing a distance of 38 kilometers (about 23 1/2 miles) on Dunkirk. This gun, which ceased firing after two days, did damage of no military importance. On April 23 the Germans endeavored to re-take Les Eparges with three divisions. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Remy and Calonne and on Les Eparges heights, but the Germans were repulsed by counter-attacks. The number of losses was shown by great heaps of bodies. It may be said that the three divisions were completely decimated. "Important progress has been made by the Allies in the Bois de Prefre, the Bois D'Ailly and the Bois De Montanare. On April 26 the Germans attacked and captured the summit of Hartmann-Wellerkopf, but their success was brief. We re-took the summit the following day, forcing the enemy a distance of 200 metres beyond the crest. We also made progress in the region of Schampf-Riethkopf, where guns of the enemy were captured. To sum up: During the last fifteen days the enemy has attempted a heavy offensive which we speedily broke down. The total of the German losses in the heights of the Meuse has been more than 35,000. At no part have they broken through our lines. They have taken no important position from us. They have allowed half a dozen of their finest regiments to be decimated.

London, May 9.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, sends the following report of the operations on the western line: Last night the enemy continued his attacks east of Ypres and made further attacks today which have all been repulsed with heavy losses. Our line there is firmly established. This morning our first army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Festubert and gained ground south and east toward Fromelles. The fighting in this area continues. Our airmen made successful attacks on the St. Andre railway junction north of Lille and on the canal bridge at Dok, Furnes, Marquelles and La Bassée were also bombarded. Paris, May 3.—A despatch from Tenedos says that although the bombardment of the Dardanelles front is being continued by the allied fleet, all Turkish batteries so far up the Straits as Nagara at the end of the Narrows nearest Constantinople, have ceased firing and apparently have been destroyed. Paris, May 9, 10.30 p.m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: Between Nieuport and the sea the Germans made an attack, but were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses. The British troops have gained ground in the region of Fromelles. In the Loos section we captured some places two and at other places three lines of trenches, extending over a front of seven kilometers (about 4-1.3 miles), which were strongly fortified. We have established ourselves in the village of La Targette and in half of the village of Neuville-St. Yvoast. The conquered ground at some places is about two and a half miles in width. We took more than two thousand prisoners and six cannon. In the Champagne we repulsed an attack near St. Thomas, on the edge of the Argonne forest. At Bagatelle we were able to verify the extent of the losses sustained by the enemy in yesterday's attack. The Germans had used, without any success, asphyxiating bombs and burning fluids. This afternoon's report, and that

vessels being from the Gulf of Saros are making use of inflammable shells. The town of Mardos was set on fire yesterday. London, May 7. An Athens despatch to the Daily Mail says the Allied troops, after short engagements which caused heavy losses to the Turks continue. Some vessels firing Souaindere Fort, four miles West of Kilit Bahr. Possession of these heights promises the speedy reduction of Souain Dere which covers Kilit Bahr. The Allies later continued their successes turning their attention to the section of the peninsula between Gabatepe and Soddal Bahr. Paris, May. 7 The first attack of the war on Constantinople is reported in an unofficial despatch from Athens. It is said three Russian aviators flew over the city, dropping several bombs, which are believed to have caused extensive damage. The message says also that the Russian Black Sea fleet bombarded the Turkish forts on the left bank of the Bosphorus on Wednesday. Several Russian shells fell within about ten miles of Constantinople.

Ottawa, May 7.—Artillery exchanges between warships of the Allies and the shore positions of the Turks continue. Some

of last night, contain nothing but reports of small attacks, all of which were repulsed.

Paris, May 9.—According to news from a reliable source in Constantinople, says a despatch from Athens to the Havas Agency, six Turkish transports have been sunk in the Sea of Marmora. Paris, May, 10.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to night:—To the north of Arras, in spite of several German counter-attacks, we maintained all our gains of yesterday, and we have enlarged it at certain points, notably between Carey and Sauchez. Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners to-day exceeded 2,000. Among these there were about 40 officers, including a colonel. We captured in the last two days more than ten cannon and fifty machine guns. At Borry au Bac, a German attack was repulsed, as well as one in the Forest of LePretre.

London, May 11.—With two of the greatest battles of the war in progress, one between Arras and the Belgian coast, and the other in Western Galicia, to say nothing of the operations in the Dardanelles and the lesser engagements along the eastern and western fronts, the armies of the belligerents are now fully occupied. The battle in Northern France and Flanders might be divided into three sections. From the coast to Dixmude the Belgians, supported by French marines, have taken the offensive and besides repulsing German counter attacks have gained a footing on the right bank of the Yser Canal.

Your Summer Holiday!
 THIS YEAR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
 The question has repeatedly been asked how many Maritime people know from practical experience that within their gates they have the most beautiful summer resorts in America, La Baie de Chaleur, Prince Edward Island, the Bras d'Or Lakes and Cape Breton, the Evangeline Country, St. John River, to mention only a few that can be named from a wide and varied selection. Predictions have been made from various sources that this year will see a large influx of American tourists. One authority says: "The famed shrines of the old world are closed for a time at least to American travel. The tourist necessarily will have to go somewhere, for as a rule the American who can afford to travel abroad is sufficiently independent of industrial conditions to allow them to interfere with the vacation that has become a necessity to him. Canada feels that the Dominion of all regions should be his natural destination. For Canada has as magnificent and as varied scenery can be found anywhere in the Old World. She has a climate that, on this continent at least, has no counterpart. She has facilities for fishing, hunting, canoeing and other outdoor activities of which no other country can boast. A land of magnificent distance, in many sections hardly explored, she possesses a million excluded lakes and a myriad of enchanted streams, leading into the kingdom where nature still reigns supreme."

Why not spend your summer holiday this year in the Maritime Provinces?
Islanders Wounded
 Lieutenant Morrison, Georgetown Private Peter Hughes, Mill Cove Private Geo. W. Sharp, Summerside Private J. E. Lockerie, Cas-cumpeque Private J. A. Beaton, Brookfield Private McQueen, Mount Hope Private Bruce McLenan, Indian River William McIntyre, Charlottetown Private Arch. McKinnon, Canoe Cove Private Norman McKenzie, Nine Mile Creek Corp Ambrose Cosgrove, Wellington Driver W. L. Ferguson, Alexandria Gunner J. Bowden, Charlottetown John Stewart, Wood Island Stephen McKinnon, Charlottetown

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Snaps! Snaps!

AT
L. J. REDDIN'S

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association

The following Stock are now offered for Sale:
 2 Clydesdale Mares,
 3 Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves,
 4 Shorthorn, Cows and Heifers,
 4 Ayrshire Bulls,
 6 Holstein Bulls, and Bull calves,
 1 Jersey Bull,
 15 Yorkshire Boars and Sows,
 6 Berkshire Boars and Sows,
 1 Hampshire Boar,
 1 Chester Boar.
 For further information address,
 THEODORE ROSS, Secretary,
 Live Stock Breeders' Association,
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. Mathieson, K. C., A. E. A. McDonald, Jas. D. Stewart,
Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
 Newsos's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors etc.
 McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26th 1912.—tf

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
 OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
148 PRINCE STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN.
 J. A. Mathieson, K. C., A. E. A. McDonald, Jas. D. Stewart.

Local And Other

Tomorrow is "Ascension"
 Recruiting shows no sign of diminution at Sydney Aus. The Allies operations at the danelles have been learned with enthusiasm.

Mr. B. P. Brady of the Imperial Oil Company here has received sad news that his son Ser William Bedford Brady of First Battalion, First Infantry Brigade, First Contingent, been killed in action.

The D. G. S. Princess, of Fisheries service, which had in the Charlottetown harbor the past week, left this morning for the Magdalen Islands. It will go round by way of Cape being unable to get through on the Southern side on account of the ice.

The summer steamers are running between the Island and the Mainland; but the steamers continue between Charlottetown and Picton, on account of the large accumulation of freight.

When the time limit for consideration by China of Japanese ultimatum arrived Sunday night the Japanese Foreign office announced that China had accepted the demands in the ultimatum. Thus the danger of war in that direction was averted.

Great Britain is about to prohibit the exportation of coal coke to all countries abroad, other than British possessions and protectorates and all countries. A committee will be appointed, however, to consider applications for the export of the fuels to prohibited destinations.

Col. Lord Brooke, chief A.D.C. to Sir John French, is to take command of the Ontario Infantry Brigade with the Second Canadian Expeditionary Force. Major General Sir John Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced Montreal the other day. He said this appointment was the outcome of cable communications with Lord Kitchener and Sir John French.

The feeling of resentment against Germany over the torpedoing of the Lusitania was so strong on the Stock Exchange in London Saturday morning that the British members united and turned all their fellow members of German origin, and also all German clerks, both out of the house. The British members arranged to have petitions put up in every market on Monday asking the committee to exclude all such members from the house, and this in spite of the fact that the members of German origin all have naturalization papers.

A crowd of nearly 100 persons led by a number of soldiers in uniform in Victoria B. C., Saturday night gave strong expression to their indignation over the drowning of the Lusitania passengers. The premises of a "Deutscher Verein" (a German club), the Blanchard Hotel (formerly the Kaiserhof), and a wholesale grocery firm of Sim Leiser & Co., were attacked and wrecked. The furniture in a club room was dragged into the street and smashed to atoms; the bar at the Blanchard Hotel mirrors and cut glass were smashed. Approximately \$2,000 damage was done in Leiser & Company's premises. The smaller stores run by Moses Leiser and Carl Lowenberg (the latter German consul there), were attacked and looted. Mr. Stewart ordered a civil investigation, and a military inquiry will be held into the participation of soldiers. The police and party of military police were able to control the rioters. The fire department was called upon to turn the hose on a crowd the firemen refused to do so. No one was seriously injured so far as is known.

DIED.
 McLEAN.—On Sunday May 11th, at his home Glen Mac Alexander McLean, at advanced age of one hundred years and three months, left to mourn an aged widow sons and one daughter.

Local And Other Items

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The Lusitania was steaming along about ten miles off Old Head, Kinsale, on the last leg of her voyage to Liverpool, when about two o'clock in the afternoon a submarine suddenly appeared, and so far as all reports go, fired two torpedoes without warning at the steamer.

DIED.

McLEAN - On Sunday April 11th, at his home Glen Martin, Alexander McLean, at the advanced age of one hundred years and three months, leaving to mourn an aged widow six sons and one daughter.

Local And Other Items

Many friends will regret to hear of the death through wounds received at the front, of Charles L. Pitts formerly of Charlottetown.

Four prominent German citizens of Vancouver have been arrested because the police believe that on Sunday night 2nd inst. with a number of other patriots, they engaged in a celebration of the German advance against Canadian troops at Ypres.

As will be seen by reference to advertisement in this issue, a movement has been started here to provide as a gift from the people of P. E. Island, a field kitchen for our boys.

New York advices say there were 188 American passengers in all, aboard the Lusitania, according to a compilation made Saturday at the Cunard office.

Lusitania Torpedoed.

GREAT TRANSATLANTIC LINER CARRYING NEARLY 2,000 SOULS, SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA WITHOUT A MOMENT'S WARNING.

London, May 8.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, which sailed out of New York last Saturday with nearly 2,000 souls aboard, lies at the bottom of the ocean off the Irish coast.

How many of the Lusitania's passengers and crew were rescued cannot be told at present, but the official statements from the British Admiralty up to midnight accounted for not more than 500 or 600.

A ship's steward, who landed with others at Queenstown, gave it as his opinion that 900 persons were lost.

There were dead and wounded among those brought ashore; some since have died, but not a name of rescued or lost or injured, has yet been listed.

The Lusitania was steaming along about ten miles off Old Head, Kinsale, on the last leg of her voyage to Liverpool, when about two o'clock in the afternoon a submarine suddenly appeared, and so far as all reports go, fired two torpedoes without warning at the steamer.

Boats, which were already swung out on the davits, were dropped overboard, and were speedily filled with passengers who had been appalled by the desperate attack.

But within fifteen minutes, as one survivor estimated, and certainly within half an hour, the Lusitania had disappeared.

Where Great Britain's fastest merchant vessel went down—Old Head, Kinsale—is a landmark that has brought joy to

many travellers, and it has always stood as the sign from shore that the perils of the voyage across the Atlantic were at an end.

Lusitania was one of the largest of transatlantic liners, as well as one of the speediest. She was built in Glasgow in 1906. She was 785 feet long, 88 feet beam and 60 feet deep.

Kinsale, off which the Lusitania was torpedoed, is a seaport of Ireland, 13 miles southwest of Cork. It lies near the entrance of St. George's Channel between Ireland and England.

New York advices say there were 188 American passengers in all, aboard the Lusitania, according to a compilation made Saturday at the Cunard office.

As far as can be estimated from the figures reported, only about 750 were saved of the passengers and crew, while the lost number about 1,135.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership of Long Brothers

This is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of "Long Brothers, A.D. on this Sixth day of September, A.D. 1912, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this Seventh day of November, A. D. 1914. Signed in the presence of me by George Frederick Long.

W. E. Bentley, Alex. Laird. Signed in the presence of me by Albert Edward Long.

G. M. Sibley, M. McNulty. With reference to the above the undersigned gives notice that the business heretofore conducted under the name or style of Long Brothers, will be continued and carried on by him under the same name and style.

GEORGE F. LONG, April 28, 1915—31

Dominion of Canada, PROVINCE OF Prince Edward Island.

In Re Estate of Jacob Cummings, late of North River, in Queen's County, in the said Province, deceased, intestate.

By the Honorable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate, etc., etc.

WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of James P. Reddin, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Barrister, Administrator of the Estate of the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth; You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me as Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May next, coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, of the same day, to show cause if any they can why the Accounies of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of James H. Reddin, Petitioner, in person. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, aforesaid, once in each week, for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, to-wit: in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, and in front of the Scho I House at the North River, aforesaid, and the Scho House at Spruce Park in the West Royal of Charlottetown aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid, may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this 12th day of April, A. D. 1915, and in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd) R. REDDIN, Surrogate Judge, &c. April 28, 1915—41

An Army Field Kitchen for Our Own Boys and an Ambulance for the Wounded

Proposed Gifts from People of Prince Edward Island in the Fighting Forces

Subscription Lists Now Open by the Newspapers of Prince Edward Island

Do Your Bit and Do It Quickly. Whole Amount Needed Before End of May.

The proposal has been made that the people of Prince Edward Island should contribute to our Fighting Forces an Army Field Kitchen, to cost \$1,200 and to be for the use of one of the fighting units to which our Island boys are attached, also a Hospital Motor Ambulance, to cost about \$2,500 for the use of one of the Hospitals at the front.

The Newspapers of Prince Edward Island have undertaken to raise the amount needed, and to raise it quickly.

Now who wants to help? Any amount will be received from five cents up.

Fill out the coupon below and send with your subscription to the HERALD office and the payment will be promptly acknowledged.

Subscription to Aid Our Fighting Forces TO THE HERALD, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Enclosed find \$..... towards the Funds to Provide an Army Field Kitchen and a Hospital Ambulance. Name..... Address.....

Tenders for Dredging

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Rocky Point, P. E. I." will be received until 4.00 p.m., Thursday May 27, 1915, for dredging required at Rocky Point Wharf, Charlottetown Harbour, P. E. I.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. Combined specifications and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

The Dredges and other plant which are intended to be employed on this work shall have been duly registered in Canada at the time of the filing of this tender with the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Contractors must be ready to begin work within three days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for five per cent (5 p. c.) of the contract price, but no cheque to be for less than fifty dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to do the work contracted for.

By order, R. C. DESROCHES, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 5, 1915.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 25th May 1915 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Beaton's Mills P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION The Empire's Call to Farmers

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers,—worse still, they have become destroyers of food."

Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply most of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year.

Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time.

Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods

The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported. Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before: Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas, Beef, mutton, bacon and ham. Cheese and butter.

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. Publications Branch, Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. Please send list of Publications Available for Distribution. Name..... P.O. Address.....

Order by Mail Our Dollar Package Of Small Wares

Add 5c. for Postage Anywhere in the Maritime Provinces

This package is made up of the sort of things that every housewife simply has to have. There is not a useless or undesirable thing in the lot. Priced at the lowest valuation, when you buy the items one by one in the regular way they would cost you \$1.50. Most stores would charge you \$2.00. As a banner special, you get the entire assortment for ONE DOLLAR.

- 1 Bottle Opener 1 doz. Dress Fasteners 1 "MOROCCO" Dressing Comb 1 Pair Beauty Pins 1 doz. Pearl Buttons 1 pkg. Sewing Needles 1 Pipe Measure 1 Card Bone Hair Pins 1 doz. Boot Laces 1 Elastic Hair Net 1 Pair Hose Supporters 1 Cube Assorted Toilet Pins 1 pkg. Darning Needles 3 Lead Pencils 3 Ribs Wire Hair Pins 1 doz. Assorted Safety Pins 1 Box Mixed Brass Pins 1 Spool Linen Thread 1 doz. Assorted Tapes 1 doz. Spools (Clapperton's) 3 Thimbles

Any purchaser anywhere who buys this famous dollar parcel and is not satisfied absolutely, will have price refund dimmitedly, including postage. If not delighted, return the goods and get your money—no arguments—no objections, just the money right in your hand. If you have had any postage to pay in the matter, we will return that too.

Order By Mail—We Know You Will Be Delighted 21 Desirable Articles Worth \$1.50 for \$1.00

Fill in the Coupon—Mail Now MOORE AND McLEOD

MOORE & McLEOD Charlottetown, P. E. I. Herewith find \$1.05 for which send me one of the Dollar Smallware Packages. Money and Postage to be returned if I am not satisfied. NAME..... ADDRESS.....

The Violet.

(From the French of Dubos.)
By Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, C. M.

Charming daughter of the Spring
Coy lover of the forest-glade,
The perfume sweet the Zephyrs
bring.

While thou my homage dost
evade.
Like some kind friend, whose
furtive hand

Supplies a needy brother's food,
Thou bringest me a blessing, and
Disclaimst all my gratitude.

Simply, without a courtier train,
Thou livest by the copse con-
cealed,

The flower our eyes have sought
in vain.
Thy fragrance had almost reveal-
ed.

Full off some heedless passer-by
Tramples upon thy frail defence,
Just as some powerful enemy
Smites unprotected innocence.

Why hide thy face in some deep
dell.
Far from the gladsome, sunlit
hours?

Mayhap, thou fearest to excel
The beauty of the Queen of
Flowers?

Fear not; amid court ladies fine
Betty felt afraid of herself, hourly
dreading the final breakdown, the
utter collapse which this feeling

Of some love no-day's splendid
shine;
Others, the dawning gleams of
pearl.

Leave thy retreat; come and
adorn
Our gardens with the presence
dear;

I promise thee on every morn
Draughts from the limpid foun-
tain near.

But, no! I would not change thy
ground.
Sweet Violet, still bloom along;
Happy, who scatters gifts around,

And, like to thee, remains un-
known!

Our Lady's Month.

(By Arthur Barry O'Neill, C.S.C.)

O, the bells of Time ring their
softest chime
In the lovely month of Mary,

When the gladsome Spring with
buoyant wing
Soars swift from the southern
seas,

And whispers low as to and fro
She moves like a woodland
fairy,

Till the dormant earth takes on
new birth
And fair flowers bedeck the leas.

O, the sweetest song of the whole
year long
Is heard in the month of Mary;

From each warbler's throat comes
a gala note
Thrice welcome because long
mute;

And the jocund breeze to the
greening trees
Sings rondels at ever vary,

While each purring stream with
joy as its theme
Trills soft as a lover's flute.

O, the showers of grace fill the
soul's deep vase
Full swift in the month of
Mary;

For with lavish hand at our love's
demand
She scatters her gifts each day,

And no sinner nor saint can make
complaint
That she shows her of favor
chary;

So with grateful voice let us all
rejoice
In Our Lady's fair month of
Mary.

A Fateful Voyage.

On a low deck chair in a
sheltered corner of the bridge of
the Lady Marguerite, Betty
Harrington lay resting, an utter
look of weariness on her pale face.

Itching Skin

Disease by day and night—
That's the complaint of those who
are so unfortunate as to be afflicted
with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and out-
ward applications do not cure.

The source of the trouble is in the
blood—make that pure and this scal-
ing, burning, itching skin disease will
disappear.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

more; and four whole successive
days spent like this with another
four added on the return journey

must surely make her strong
again, renew her spent forces and
energies, and enable her to go on
with the work that must be done

at all costs. Until half a year ago
or less, her health had ever been
the last consideration with Betty.

What need to think about it since
she had been, as she said herself,
"as strong as a horse," at well-

slept well, and was always equally
ready for work or play.

But an especially virulent at-
tack of influenza in the early
spring had left unmistakable traces

behind it; moreover, she had
gone back to work in the office
before she was thoroughly con-
valescent, with the result that

now for the first time in her life
Betty felt afraid of herself, hourly
dreading the final breakdown, the

utter collapse which this feeling
of weariness and breathlessness
seem to denote, the dizziness, and

reeling sensations which she experi-
enced as sitting before her type-
writer the words and letters seem-

ed to float and dance before her eyes. This would
never do. Collapse or failure must
not be so much as thought of;

and since there was another per-
son's subsistence as well as her
own dependent on her Betty for

once was forced to be selfish, and
instead of spending her short
vacation as heretofore with her

mother in the quiet seclusion of
their lodgings, she was now by
her doctor's orders taking this

sea-trip as a rest cure and the
easiest means to an end.

Betty Harrington had not
always been obliged to work for
a living as now. Her father, whose

petted and darling only child she
was, had been one of the most
brilliant and rising advocates in

London, and until the shock of
his sudden death, and the sub-
sequent discovery that they were

left almost entirely devoid of
means. Betty and her mother had
lived the most luxurious of lives.

Mrs. Harrington had been a hand-
some woman, fond of dress and
society, a small social queen indeed,

in her own circle; and it was chiefly
owing to her idle and extravagant
tastes that she found herself almost

peniless on the death of the
adoring, good-natured husband
who had never found it in his

heart to deny her or Betty any-
thing, be it large or small.

After his death Mrs. Harring-
ton, disappointed, heartbroken,
and bitterly disillusioned as to

the sincerity of her former
"friends," had sunk into a careless
apathy from which it seemed she

could not or would not arouse her-
self; and Betty was soon face to
face with the fact that she at least

must bestir herself and find
employment of some sort in order
to provide even bread and butter

for herself and her bitterly be-
wailing and discontented parent.

The bewailing and discontent had
gone on, however, long after poor
Betty had come loyally to the

rescue, mastering, by reason of
the anxiety that propelled her, the
intricacies of typewriting and

shorthand in an incredibly short
space of time, and winning the
confidence and praise of her

employer to such an extent that
after two years she found herself
promoted to the management of the

office. It had been a great triumph,
a wonderful achievement of Betty,
who had come to love her work;

but to the mother all such small
successes seemed of dishearten-
ingly little moment.

"I had never thought, indeed,"
the foolish woman deplored, "to
end my days like this, depending

on my daughter's wages for a

miserable existence in vulgar lodg-
ings like these,—I, the daughter
of a Darrell of Darrellstown, and

the widow of a K. C.!"

"But we might be ever so
much worse off, mother dear,"
Betty urged reproachfully, "and

our rooms are not vulgar in the
least," looking around the pleasant
little sitting-room with its few

bits of dark mahogany, and the
pictures and the china which
Betty had saved from the wreck,

and the bowls of roses and gay
fragrant blossoms which the girl
contrived to buy, whatever else

she lacked, each week out of her
slender earnings.

"It is very unlike what I was
always used to," Mrs. Harrington
fretted. "And to think how much

better off we should both have
been had you been a dutiful girl
and did as I asked you."

"But how could I, mother,"
pleaded Betty. "I could never
marry a man I did not love, even

had I known what was going to
happen—"

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 oc-
currence, and I did not take any particu-
lar 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 pre-
scribed some medicine for me, which I
took for about two weeks without any
sign of improvement. I was getting
pretty much discouraged, 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 my drug-
gist. After taking it, according to direc-
tions, for about two weeks, 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 con-
sider this an excellent showing for your
remedy, and can only recommend it to
anyone afflicted as I was. I shall always
put in a good word for it whenever the
opportunity offers itself."

"You had plenty to choose from
—David Fenning with his
£10,000 a year, and Walter Drury
with his hundreds upon hundreds
of acres, and a prospect of a title
to come."

"And there was Arthur Calvert,
young, good-looking, well to do,
and head over ears in love with
you."

Betty's head bent over her half-
finished piece of embroidery; a
delicate wild-rose flush suffused
her face from chin to forehead.

"Arthur was—the only one
I could have cared for," she
faltered. "But what was the use
since there were insuperable
barriers in the way."

"Insuperable barriers—a mere
question of religion," pook-pooked
her mother contemptuously. "I
thought you were really fond of
him! He adored you in any case,
and you could probably have done
what you liked with him after a
bit."

"The risk was too great," Betty
said quietly. "No matter how
much I cared for Arthur, I could
not give up my own soul and
perhaps the souls of little child-
ren to an alien religion—and
nothing I had satisfied
Arthur. And after all, I don't
know if he could have been so
very fond of me."

"Why not, pray?" snapped her
mother.
"Because—because, I heard a
short time afterwards—just a few
days before papa's death—that
he was engaged to be married to
somebody else. He was not long
in consoling himself."

"Well you had only yourself to
blame," sighed her mother, and
Betty fell silent.

She thought of it all day, re-
luctantly dreaming here on deck.
With this new affrighting dread
of failure, of enforced idleness and
poverty hovering over like an evil
bird about her head, she wonder-
ed had she been foolish and
quixotic after all in sending away
from her side the one man she
could ever have loved and mar-
ried. Had her mother been right
after all?

In the one side of the scales
love, wealth, pleasure, an adoring
and tender husband—in the other
poverty, loneliness, headache,
never-ceasing work and anxiety
made all the harder to bear by
the constant complaints and re-
proaches of the one for whose
sake she endured it all. Would it
have been wiser to have married
her lover, she a Catholic, to have
agreed to his demands, and ac-
cepted the faith of her husband
and his forefathers as that also of
herself and her children. Ah, no,
the price was too high, the price
was too high the cost too great.

Her father, too, she consoled
herself by thinking, would never
have asked or wished from her
such a sacrifice of conscience and
principle. Dear Father her mind
went back wistfully, tenderly to
the memory of the last voyage
she had taken on this vessel,
when she accompanied her father
on a holiday trip to Ireland, her
mother remaining at home because
she hated the sea and dreaded
seasickness. What chums her
father and she had been on that
journey, as always! she smiled a
little sadly now, remembering how
their fellow-passengers had
wandered audibly as they two
tramped up and down the deck
arm in arm, whether they were
lovers or merely brother and
sister, never suspecting the real
relationship of father and daugh-
ter. That was because dear father
was so absurdly boyish and light-
hearted and also because of his
clean-shaven face, due partly to
his profession and partly to his
belief that in London men were
considered old, even at forty.

(Concluded next week.)



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
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What more useful or acceptable gift could you select
for mother or father?

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and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented
as a gift.

Make it Glasses for the
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To any article in our store by paying the very reasonable
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nail files, etc., in cases. These come in large and small
sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in

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IN TWO
MINUTES
WITHOUT
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Tin - Copper - Brass
Aluminium Enamelware -
Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend

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"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans,
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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 incon-
venience, 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,"
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sive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50
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NEW SERIES



Synopsis of Canadian
West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole her-
editary, or any male over 18 years
may homestead a quarter section
available Dominion land in the
Saskatchewan or Alberta. The
land must appear in person at the
minion Lands Agency or Sub-
agency for the district. Entry by proxy
is made at any agency, on a
condition by father, mother,
daughter, brother or sister of the
homesteader.

Disties—Six months' residence
and cultivation of the land in
three years. A homesteader may
with five miles of his homestead
a farm of at least 80 acres, wholly
and occupied by himself or his
mother, son, daughter, brother
or sister.

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

Disties—Must reside upon the
land or pre-emption six months
each of six years from date of his
stead entry (including the time re-
quired for a homestead patent) and cultivate
acres extra.

A homesteader who has ex-
hausted his homestead right and cannot
of a pre-emption may enter for a pre-
empted homestead in certain districts.
\$7.50 per acre. Disties—Must re-
side six months in each of three years
cultivate fifty acres and erect a
worth \$30.00.

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Deputy Minister of the Interior

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