

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915

VOL. XLIV., NO. 44

SHOES

The home of good shoes is a shoe store for everybody to-day. We believe we can meet and satisfy the special requirements of every foot that comes to us. The right shoe for different purposes and the best shoe for different prices. That's the endeavor and the achievement of the shoe store. Make us prove it. We can and will.

Alley & Co.
135 Queen Street.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP
DeBLOIS BEOS.,

Charlottetown.

Water Street Phone 647.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 21 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 intestate homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section of Dominion land. Price \$1.00 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 to homestead) and cultivate 80 acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter lots, parcels or homesteads in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. COBT,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Fosters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon.	A.M.	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.50		10.20
5.00	1.20	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.52		9.08
5.45	2.10	9.02	" Emerald Jct. "	9.59	9.21	5.45	8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.55	5.02	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.30	
8.40	12.10		Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.30		
9.38	1.42		" Port Hill "	7.48	4.00		
10.27	3.10		" O'Leary "	7.04	2.40		
11.08	4.22		" Alberton "	6.19	1.35		
11.45	5.20		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.30		
9.25	6.00		Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.	9.15	8.00		
10.00	7.00		Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.40	7.00		
3.99	6.50		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	19.30	5.45		
4.10	8.40		" Mt. Stewart "	8.27	4.10		
4.36	9.17		" Morell "	7.58	3.27		
4.57	9.46		" St. Peter's "	7.36	2.55		
6.00	11.15		Ar. Souris Dep.	6.35	1.30		
			Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.25			
4.20	8.45		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.20	3.55		
5.09	9.55		" Cardigan "	7.26	2.48		
5.30	10.25		" Montague "	7.04	2.20		
6.05	11.05		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.30	1.30		
Sat. only	Daily ex Sat. & Sun.		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.00	9.45		
3.10	3.10		" Vernon River "	8.23	8.31		
4.25	4.57		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	6.30	7.00		
5.55	7.00						

CONSTIPATION

Is Prevalent Of More Ill Health Than Anything Else.

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, and the sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headaches, jaundice, heartburn, piles, floating stools, indigestion, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or a heaviness of the stomach will follow the wrong action of this one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxative Pills. Miss Rose Robinson, Amherst, N.S., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies, which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxative Pills. I have found them most beneficial for three weeks. I can heartily recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxative Pills are 25c a box, 50c a box, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The young couple had just moved into a new house, and they stood surveying the situation.

"I wish," said she, "that this carpet was velvet."

"I don't," responded the husband, unfeelingly. "I wish it was down."

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

She (to beggar). It's a wonder you don't use soap and water once or so in a month.

He—I have thought of it, mum, but there's so many kinds of soap, an' it's so hard to tell which is and which is not injurious to the skin, that I don't like to take any risks.

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

Do not think too much of your achievements. Remember that over confidence in oneself is generally a sign that one is deteriorating.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug shop," said the fussy old gentleman.

"Have you any diploma?"

"Why—er—no, sir," replied the shopman; "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."

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

What punishes a lie almost immediately is the necessity of defending it by other lies.—Rudie Augier.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

"Me a tramp? No sir! I'm a member of de army of toil."

"I never see you toil."

"I belong to de reserves."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
Relieve The Kidneys and Bladder Like Ordinary Medicines Do The Work.

When the kidneys get out of order the back is sure to become affected, and dull pains, sharp pains, quick twinges all point to the fact that the kidneys need attention.

Plasters and liniments will not cure the kidneys, for they cannot get to the seat of the trouble, but Doan's Kidney Pills do, and cure the kidneys quickly and permanently.

Mrs. Lizette Melanson, Plympton, N.S., writes: "I am sending this testimonial telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. For years I had suffered so with my kidneys I could hardly do my housework. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to be doing me any good. At last I was advised to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box I found relief. I have used five boxes, and to-day I feel like a new woman. I cannot recommend them too highly."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

A Hint to Heads of Families.

No one who observes the behaviour of mankind can be surprised at any manifestation of inconsistency. It is only when something monstrously antagonistic in theory and practice is brought to our notice that we are constrained to exclaim: "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" The tendency is to become indifferent regarding anything that is common. We regulate by law the sale of gunpowder, the administration of poison, because these things are likely to cause destruction of property and to endanger life; but we are utterly careless of dangerous reading, which is calculated to undermine character, uproot faith, destroy virtue, and ruin immortal souls. The power for evil exerted by the press is incalculable; how inefficient are the measures taken to curb it! There are disorders which can be cured only by the moral sense of the public; and the one of which we write is likely to increase, for the reason that standards of morality are lowered. Books that are read and discussed everywhere nowadays would not have been permitted to pass through the mails fifty years ago.

But, whatever may be the public standard of morality Catholics can have no excuse for "doing as the rest of people."

The principles by which they are bound to regulate their lives are unalterable. If a book or a periodical is an occasion of sin, it has to be given up or let alone, no matter how popular it may be.

"You cannot read about, dwell upon, or entertain in your heart any thought, any scene, description, sentiment or feeling, which it would be wrong to put into set or which urges and leads to sinful acts. All such reading and indulgence of the imagination is sinful either because they set up sinful thinking, or because they lead to sinful acts, or for both reasons."

At a season when recreation is largely confined to reading, it behooves the heads of families to examine into the sort of literature that comes to their homes. No father or mother with the least sense of responsibility would allow a child to associate with criminals. And yet the secular papers which are accessible to the youngest members of the family, are filled with reports of all sorts of crimes. In many cases these reports are so detailed as to corrupt the minds of the youthful readers and incite them to acts of immorality. As for books some of the most popular are at least dangerous reading. Parents who desire to have their sons and daughters "unspotted from the world" instead of followers of its fashions, will put a ban on all such literature as they would exclude criminals from their homes. If it be dishonorable and demoralizing to associate with dissolute men and women, it is certainly to no one's credit or profit to form their acquaintance in books and newspapers which reveal their minds and describe their deeds.—The Ave Maria.

Home Courtesy
No pleasanter sight is there, says a authority on manners, than a family of young folks who are quick to perform little acts of attention towards their elders. The placing of the big armchair for mamma, hunting up papa's spectacles and scores of little deeds show the tender feeling of tender loving hearts. But if mamma never returns a smiling, "Thank you, dear," if papa's "Just what I was wanting, Susie," does not indicate that the little attention is appreciated, the children soon drop the habit.

Little people are imitative creatures and quickly catch the spirit surrounding them. So if mother's spool of cotton rolls from her lap, the father stoops to pick it up, bright eyes will see the act and quick minds will make a note of it. By example a thousand times more quickly than by precept, can children be taught to speak kindly to each other, to acknowledge favors, to be gentle

and unselfish, to be thoughtful and considerate of the comfort of the family. The boys, with inward pride of their father's courteous demeanor, will be chivalrous and helpful to their own young sisters; the girls imitating their mother, will be patient and gentle, even when big brothers are noisy and heedless.

In the homes where true courtesy prevails it seems to meet you on the threshold. You feel the kindly welcome on entering. No angry voices are heard up stairs. No sullen children are sent from the room. No peremptory orders are given to cover the delinquencies of housekeeping or servants. But what you are conscious of is an unmistakable, delightful atmosphere which pervades the whole house.—Catholic Universe.

The Pioneers of California.

The Mayor of San Francisco, Hon. James Rolph, Jr., was one of the principal speakers at the citizens' banquet in honor of Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D. In the course of his eloquent address the Mayor said:

"When the first Spaniards landed on the shores of Monterey Bay in December, 1602, the Carmelite Fathers accompanying the expedition celebrated Mass under an oak tree on the beach—the first Mass to be said in California. Consider how long ago that was—the Pilgrims did not land in America until eighteen years after that first Mass in California!"

"Men of peace, not men of war, actually settled in California. It was not the soldiers but the patient hardworking, devoted priests. All California remembers and reveres the name of Father Junipero Serra, founder of the Missions. We know of the sufferings and hardships attending the labors of those brave Franciscans who founded twenty-two Missions—we know of their kindness to the savages, and the civilization which accompanied their Christian service."

"With the rebellion of Mexico came the devastation of the Missions. These physical landmarks were falling to ruin but through the devotion of our Californians, many have been restored. But the spiritual effect will live always."

Croatian Church.
Impressive ceremonies will mark the dedication, on Sunday, Oct. 24, of the Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius, New York, the first Croatian church in the Archdiocese and in the State of New York.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, V.G. will officiate at the ceremony and deliver an address as well as the pastor, the Rev. Father Ambrose, O. F. M. The latter will speak both in English and Croatian.

The new church was formerly the property of a Lutheran congregation. The Croatian Catholics rented the building for divine worship for a time but last Christmas the ownership passed over to them and since then the edifice has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. It also includes apartments for the clergy.

The Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius will be a religious center for between 5,000 and 6,000 Catholics who emigrated to the United States from Croatia, one of the autonomous states in the southern part of Austro-Hungary. There are upwards of 200,000 Croats in the United States, many of whom are very well to do. There is, however, a scarcity of native priests among them. In 1908, according to figures in the Catholic Encyclopedia, the Croats had only twelve parishes and four parochial schools in the whole country.

The Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius is in charge of the Franciscan Fathers belonging to the Commissariat of the province of the Holy Cross (Slovakian and Croatian) with the Motherhouse in Brooklyn. These Fathers came originally from Austria to mis-

ter to the spiritual needs of the Catholic Slavs in the United States.

Black Sisters Help Missionaries.

The first native Sisters of West Africa, who are called the Little Servants of the poor, were installed at Abomey, last July. Father Vacheret writes that they have been a great help to the Missionary Fathers of Lyons.

Every morning these good religious spend two hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock, visiting the old men and women in their huts and the sick who cannot come for treatment to St. Theresa's Institute, as the Sisters' new establishment is called. Already about fifteen niggers have joined the class in catechism. All of them are still pagans; some are old slaves, who although they have to come limping along on crutches, are nevertheless only too glad to have a chance to learn about that better life after death which upright and simple souls will enter into. At times some of the real old women in trying to make too profound a goulification fall over headlong. Instead of getting out of sorts over their mishap they merely smile as their younger neighbors rush to the rescue. Before the arrival of the Sisters there were according to Father Vacheret, only fifteen to twenty women and girls on the women's side of the chapel. Now there are around a hundred, thanks to the influence of the native Sisters.

Native Chinese Sisters.
In Tien-tsin, there is an order of native Chinese Sisters, known as the Sisters of St. Joseph. This order was founded by Bishop Delaplace, and at present numbers seven homes in the five vicinities of North China.

The Sisters devote their time to the education of little girls in the parochial schools and female catechumens. In the country they have a special work on Sundays—the teaching of catechism and the holding of reunions or religious meetings after Benediction.

Formerly, the only requisite for a young woman wishing to join this order of Sisters was solid virtue. Education was not compulsory. Since the revolution however, in order to keep Catholic schools up to the standard set by government schools, the Sisters must have a good education.

Cyclone Ruins Chapel.
The terrible cyclone that swept over Texas some time ago, caused much sorrow to all kinds of people, and perhaps none will suffer more than the Catholics. Much church property has been ruined. It was hard enough to secure the smallest chapels in the entire state and many of them have been destroyed. The other day a missionary who had done great work in Texas, Rev. Gustav Gollbach, O. M. I., wrote the Catholic Church Extension Society. The church has been ruined. Another will have to be erected—if the people are to have Mass regularly. Father Gollbach's heart is nearly breaking. The donation for this chapel was secured from a generous priest, and it will take \$500 to insure the building of another chapel. Perhaps there is no better investment than to give it to a missionary. It comes back so many ways. The society is anxious to tell Father Gollbach that he can go ahead and erect another church for his Mexicans. A gift of \$500 will enable the society to tell him to build a second church—smaller and stronger if necessary on account of the terrific cyclones to which Texas seems to be subject. Of course anything toward the erection of this church will be gladly received. And too, if \$500 were sent in it would be a great blessing to the missionary. And the donor would be doing great things for God's poor. Donations may be sent to the offices of the Catholic Church Extension Society, located in the McCormick Building, Chicago.

School Books

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

TERM 1915-16

(Write for Course of Studies.)

We have provided a big stock of College Text Books, School Books, Work Books, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Penholders, Chalk, Crayons, Drawing Books, Drawing Paper, Examination Pads, Scribblers, Exercise Books, Note Books, Shorthand Note Books, Blotting Paper, Rulers, Erasers, everything required by the Pupils of the Public Schools.

Wholesale and Retail.
Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Booksellers and Stationers.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1915.
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES MCISAAC,
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Sir Charles Tupper

Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, died at his home, Baxley Heath, England, Saturday morning, Oct. 30, aged 94 years.

The last survivor of the Fathers of Confederation, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., P. C., C. B., K. C. M. G., G. C. M. G., M. A., Hon. LL. D., Cambridge, Edinburgh, Acadia and Queens, M. D., was born July 2, 1821 at Amherst, N. S., the son of the late Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., and of Miriam Lockhart Low, of Parrsboro, N. S.

The Tupper family were among the first settlers in Nova Scotia, the father of Sir Charles settling at Amherst, where the great statesman was born. The members of this branch of the family are direct descendants of Thomas Tupper, who emigrated to America in 1635, landing at Saugus, (now Lynn), Massachusetts. Sir Charles Tupper's grandmother was a woman of extraordinary talents. A number of descendants have been distinguished for their gifts, and especially for their aptitude for acquiring languages. Among them was the father of Sir Charles, who, in addition to his other remarkable endowments, had this special gift of languages.

Sir Charles was educated at the different schools of Amherst, and at Horton Academy. After graduating there he took up the study of medicine and graduated M. D. at Edinburgh in 1843. In the same year he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and commenced practice in his native county. From the beginning his superior talents, dominant personality and efficiency in his profession attracted attention. In his twelve years of practice, before he was called into the sphere of politics, mountainous obstacles became a level plain, and toil and exposure the highest enjoyment. With a spirit that knew no discouragement, saw no difficulties, and a body well seasoned by those twelve years of labor, he carefully examined the political arena into which he was invited as a contestant. Three years after his graduation the young practitioner married Frances, daughter of Silas H. Morse, of Amherst, N. S., and to them were born three sons and one daughter.

At the general elections of 1855, Dr. Tupper was elected as member for Cumberland to the Local Assembly, his victory being a notable one, for he defeated the late Hon. Joseph Howe, then leader of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. On entering Parliament, the new member, conscious, it is said, of the weak points in the old Conservative programme, drew up and was allowed by his superiors to adopt a new and more progressive policy. It is also recorded of him that, like Disraeli, he educated his party, he brought them to take a more comprehensive view of affairs, and attracted to himself the more moderate men of the other side, and with so much effect, that, in the following year, the reconstructed party came into power, and "the young doctor" as he was called, became Provincial Secretary.

From that time till the confederation of the provinces, he was, perhaps, the most prominent figure in local politics, having succeeded to the proprietorship in 1864. The conspicuous part he bore in the accomplishment of

Confederation is well known. He attended the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, and afterwards went to England, where the matter was finally settled at the Westminster Palace Hotel conferences.

For his services he was created a C. B. On the formation of the first government he was invited to take office, but declined in favor of Sir Edward Kenny, despite the honor, in order to devote himself to the better interest of the country, and to meet obstacles arising in other provinces of the Dominion. But his self-repression did not keep him long out of the Cabinet. He was sworn to the Privy Council in June, 1870, as President of the Council, an honor which, it was conceded, he fully deserved. Transferred to the Department of Inland Revenue in July 1872, he succeeded Sir Leonard Tilley as Minister of Customs in the early portion of 1873, and was still holding that office when the Macdonald administration resigned in the autumn of that year.

During the five years that the Conservative party was in opposition, Sir Charles, then Dr. Tupper, was Sir John A. Macdonald's principal organizer and adviser, and to no one was the Conservative party more indebted than to him for their return to power in 1878. While in opposition he elaborated and brought before parliament the scheme of moderate protection for home industries known as the "National Policy," which was subsequently adopted and put into force.

In the new administration he became Minister of Public Works and afterwards created the Department of Railways and Canals, and was its first Minister. In 1879 he was created Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, an honor which was followed in 1886 by the bestowal of the Order of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. In 1886 he was created Baronet and in 1908 a Privy Councillor.

As Minister of Railways and Canals he carried out the policy of the government in reference to the enlarging of the Welland Canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence Channel, the improvement of the Intercolonial Railway, and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He retired from the ministry in 1884, and up to 1887 was the representative of the Dominion of Canada in London as High Commissioner. In January, 1896, he entered the Bowell administration as Secretary of State and on the retirement of Sir Mackenzie Bowell shortly afterwards, became Prime Minister of Canada.

The Conservatives were defeated at the general elections in that year and Sir Charles became leader of the opposition till 1900, when, meeting defeat in his own constituency, he retired from public life. Since his retirement he has spent his time partly in Canada, at Vancouver, where his son Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper resides, and partly in England, where he has made his home at The Mount, Baxley Heath, Kent. For the past few years Sir Charles has been steadily growing more feeble in body, but even at ninety after a life of ceaseless activity, he took a keen interest in the affairs of the world, particularly in the political fortunes of the great Dominion in the shaping of whose destiny he played such a conspicuous part.

His last public appearance was at a dinner a few days before the coronation of King George, held in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, in the very room, forty-four years before, the fifteen framers of the Confederation Act had passed upon the final draft of the agreement which made Canada a united Dominion.

The last of the fathers of Confederation will be brought home to the county he loved so well and to which he gave of all his

Progress of the War

London, Oct. 27.—According to the Times the following is the situation of affairs in Serbia: "On the Serbo-Romanian frontier the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are within twenty miles of each other. The Austro-German armies are advancing southwest and southeast of Belgrade on a hundred mile front, which now extends between twenty-five and forty miles south of the Danube. On the west the converging advance from the Drina continues, and on the east Bulgarian main force likewise is gaining ground. The following, the newspaper adds, is the situation on the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki line: The Germans command the first fifty miles from Belgrade, the Serbians the next one hundred and fifty miles, the Bulgarians the next 100 miles and the French the last fifty miles to the Greek frontier. The Bulgarian forces which have occupied Negotin and Pralovo are marching northward along the Serbo-Romanian frontier to join the Rumanian army which, after crossing the Danube at Orsova, has driven the Serbians west of Kladovo.

The London newspapers this morning published an appeal from M. Pachitch, the Serbian premier, for speedy aid from England in Serbia's superhuman efforts to defend her existence against the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, who have he says, condemned her to death. "For twenty days," the premier says: "our common enemies have tried to annihilate us, and despite the heroism of our soldiers our resistance cannot be expected to be maintained indefinitely."

Petrograd, Oct. 27, via London, Oct. 28.—British submarines have sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic. This announcement is made in the Russian official statement issued tonight, Paris, Oct. 27.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: After having exploded in the neighborhood of the road from Arras to Lille, to the southeast of Neuville St. Vaast, a series of powerful mines, which destroyed the German entrenchments and entanglements, our troops immediately occupied the excavations. They installed and maintained themselves very violent bombardment and several counter-attacks by the enemy, who suffered serious losses. We captured about thirty prisoners. To the north of the Aisne, in the sector of Roche, west of Soissons, the methodical fire of our batteries has caused heavy damage to the organizations, blockhouses and shelters of the enemy. To the east of Rheims the Germans renewed on the front, from La Ferme Des Marquises to Prosmes, their attempt to attack with the employment of suffocating gases in large quantities. Our troops were able to protect themselves efficaciously against the blankets of gas coming from the enemy trenches. They broke down by infantry and artillery barrier fire, the effort of the assailants, who were everywhere and completely repulsed. Spirited combats with the grenade continued during the entire day, with out appreciable change, in the trenches to the north of Ville Sur Tourche. The Belgian official communication reads: The enemy displayed much activity this morning on the Belgian front. His artillery bombarded Furnes, Loos and several points on our front. To the north of Steenstraete there has been bomb-fighting.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight is as follows: "Artillery actions, particularly interesting and prolonged are reported in Belgium on the Hot Sas-Steenstraete front, as well as to the north of Arras, in the Bois En Hache and in the region of Rocourt. The enemy, directed in Champagne a violent bombardment against our positions at Missions De Champagne and Tahure. Our batteries replied by systematic fire on the enemy trenches. In the Vosges one of our reconnaissances having accomplished at Reich Ackerkopf the destruction of an enemy trench which had been shattered by our cannonading, the Germans delivered a counter-attack which was easily repulsed. The Belgian official statement reads: "There was a slight bombardment to the

Canada's Army

Canada is to have an army of a quarter of a million men. The Government has announced that it has authorized the raising of 100,000 additional troops over and above the official authorization of 150,000 on July 6th last. This will bring the total of Canadian troops up to 250,000 men. While the number authorized up to July last was only 150,000 men 173,000 have already enlisted to date. The official authorization having been thus exceeded by the Minister of Militia. An official statement issued by the Government places 101,500 as the total number of troops who have gone overseas or are en route, including the Bermuda contingent of some 1,500 men, and also including the 15,000 who have been mentioned in the casualty lists. In addition there are said to be 71,500 in training in various parts of the Dominion. These latter include several thousand who will have to be retained in Canada as part of the Militia administration here for guarding and patrolling purposes. Major-General Sir Sam Hughes stated a few days ago that the total enlistment was now up to the 200,000 mark, but to bring the total available for actual fighting at the front up to the quarter million mark now authorized for overseas service, probably fully another hundred thousand men will have to be raised in the Dominion. To achieve this will be the work of the Militia Department between now and next spring by which time it is expected the goal of a trained army of 250,000 on active service will have been reached. Recruits are now coming at the rate of nearly one thousand per day, but to keep up that rate for the next few months will require a strenuous and persistent recruiting campaign. The Government's task to provide the needed new equipment is no simple proposition.

The New Russia

It is reported that since the Czar's government put vodka under the ban the Russian peasants have saved one hundred million roubles a month, or \$52,500,000. In the twelve months since that decree was put into force the saving would amount to \$630,000,000, and it is now reported that the Russian government is shortly to issue an internal loan of \$500,000,000. If so the peasants should be able to take care of it from their savings.

The new Russia may be said to date from 1914, the outbreak of war. Before that time Germany did not seriously regard the possibility of opposition from the East. Her plan was to conquer France first, and then Great Britain. Russia was to be reckoned with in the indefinite future. But Russia surprised the world. She mobilized her troops with a facility entirely above and beyond all expectations and, once in line they fought valiantly and well. But for the onslaught of the Russian steam roller early in the campaign the Germans would have been able to bring much more pressure to bear in France. The progress of the Muscovite troops, however, was so marked that official Germany was forced to pay serious attention to the "bear" and to send to the eastern battle front army corps after army corps of the flower of the Austro-German forces.

Today Russia is confident that her cause will triumph and that the enemy is already on the road to defeat. Travellers recently returned from Petrograd and Moscow report the Russian people as more contented, more prosperous than ever. They have taken on a new energy and the sole desire now is to prosecute the campaign until rewarded by complete victory. When the story of the war is written in its entirety it will be found that more than passing credit for the success of the Allies must be given to the Muscovites. It is a new Russia that faces the Teuton today.

A Russian Loan

New York, Oct. 28.—Agents of the Russian government, it was reliably reported here today, are seeking to establish a credit loan in this country, somewhat similar to the recent \$500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan—although no bond issue is contemplated—of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and more, if it can be obtained. Details of the proposed loan were lacking, but in one quarter it was reported that the Russian government was willing to pay as high as 9 per cent. interest for a loan of this size. This report added that the loan probably would be for eighteen months, and would be in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000. It is said that negotiations looking to the establishment of the loan have been under way for some little time past, and that a definite announcement might be forthcoming soon. This however, could not be confirmed. The sum said to be sought by Russia would be spent entirely in this country in the payment of supplies shipped to Russia by American exporters.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

L. J. Reddin's

Ladies' Cloth Coats

About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Furs

A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Op- posum, etc.

Also

Separate Muffs in above Furs. Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50. " " " \$85 " \$70.

Overalls.

A special line of Overalls at 90c. and \$1.00.

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN

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

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 10c. 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 tin, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local And Other Items

Japan has become a party to the agreement not to conclude separate peace with Germany.

Sergeant aviator "G. G." recently destroyed a German gas balloon and one aeroplane on trip. So says a Paris despatch.

The British troops on part of the Flanders front are supplied with steel helmets protection against splinters, and bomb fragments.

It is understood that steamer Minto has been sold to Russian Government for use at Archangel. The Stanley the "Car Ferry" steamer, P. E. Island will be placed the Charlottetown-Pictou route and later on the Georgetown-Pictou route.

Prize crews from warships brought two steamers into Halifax. They are the American steamer Hocking and the Danish steamer Hambrun, both from the "The Sheriff" of the Admiralty Court has taken charge both steamers. The Hocking register was recently changed from Danish to American.

Before leaving for New York when he will sail for England after undergoing a minor operation, Mr. A. D. Thomas, L. J. George's personal representative in America, stated that already placed and further large orders now being allocated in Canada for war supplies munitions would amount, in aggregate, to something \$500,000,000, over \$60 per cent of the population in Canada.

The racing yacht Germania which on two occasions brought Emperor William's cup at Cowes was condemned in prize court London on Saturday as a prize war. The Germania, which captured at Cowes at the break of the war, was the property of Lieut. Dr. Gustav Bohleund Halbach head of Krupp Works. Three other German yachts, captured at Cowes the Lanes 11, Stella Marie and the Germania.

A drowning accident occurred at Cardigan Sunday, the victim being Alexander Fox, aged years, a native of Grand Bank Newfoundland. He was one of crew of the schooner "Linn Tibbo," which arrived there Saturday. Fox and three of sailors were in a dory run out an anchor, and when put overboard the dory capsized throwing the four men in water. Three of them managed reach the vessel safely, but was drowned in trying to get ashore. His body was recovered ten minutes later and every effort was made to resuscitate him in vain. He leaves a widow and four young children.

ALL SAINTS AND SOULS.—The services appropriate to All Saints and All Souls were solemnly carried out in Dunstan's Cathedral, on Monday, All Saints, the Masses being at 5.30, and Masses followed the same hours as on Sunday. At 11 o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hughes assisted by Rev. Father Duffy and Rev. Father McDonald, and Rev. Father McDonald Master of Cereemonies. In the evening vespers were at 7 o'clock, Rev. Father McDonald officiating. Pontifical vespers the dead followed, his Lordship the Bishop officiating. The vices closed with Solemn Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, his Lordship Bishop officiating, assisted by priests of the Cathedral. Tuesday All Souls Mass was celebrated at 5.30, and other Masses at intervals afterwards. At 10 o'clock his Lordship celebrated Solemn Pontifical Mass of requiem, assisted by Rev. Father McDonald as high priest, Fathers Jos. Gallant and H. as deacons of honor; Rev. Father Duffy and McQuaid as deacons and sub-deacon of office. A Mass the Libera was sung, absolution given at the catafalque his Lordship the Bishop officiating.

At the 11 o'clock Mass on Saints, an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by J. N. Poirier, of the College.

Local And Other Items

Japan has become a party to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace with Germany.

Sergeant aviator "G. G." recently destroyed a German captive balloon and one aeroplane on one trip. So says a Paris despatch.

The British troops on part of the Flanders front are being supplied with steel helmets as a protection against splinters, bullets and bomb fragments.

It is understood that the steamer Minto has been sold to the Russian Government for service at Archangel. The Stanley and the Car Ferry steamer, Prince Edward Island will be placed on the Charlottetown-Pictou route and later on the Georgetown-Pictou route.

Prize crews from warships have brought two steamers into Halifax. They are the American steamer Hocking and the Dutch steamer Hamburg, both from New York. The Sheriff of the Admiralty Court has taken charge of both steamers. The Hocking's register was recently changed from Danish to American.

Before leaving for New York, whence he will sail for England, after undergoing a minor operation, Mr. A. D. Thomas, Lloyd George's personal representative in America, stated that orders already placed and further very large orders now being allocated in Canada for war supplies and munitions would amount, in the aggregate, to something like \$500,000,000, or over \$80 per head of the population in Canada.

The racing yacht Germania, which on two occasions won Emperor William's cup at Cowes, was condemned in prize court London on Saturday as a prize of war. The Germania, which was captured at Cowes at the outbreak of the war, was the property of Lieut. Dr. Gustav Von Bohlenund Halbach head of the Krupp Works. Three other German yachts, captured at Cowes, the Luca II, Stella Maris and Berta III, also were condemned.

A drowning accident occurred at Cardigan Sunday, the victim being Alexander Fox, aged 34 years, a native of Grand Banks, Newfoundland. He was one of the crew of the schooner "Lindo Tibbo," which arrived there on Saturday. Fox and three other sailors were in a dory running out an anchor, and when putting it overboard the dory capsized, throwing the four men in the water. Three of them managed to reach the vessel safely, but Fox was drowned in trying to swim ashore. His body was recovered ten minutes later and every effort was made to resuscitate him but in vain. He leaves a widow and four young children.

ALL SAINTS AND ALL SOULS.—The services appropriate to All Saints and All Souls were solemnly carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. On Monday, All Saints, the Masses began at 5.30, and Masses followed at the same hours as on Sunday. At 11 o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Hughes assisted by Rev. Fathers Duffy and McQuaid as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Maurice McDonald Master of Catechumens.

In the evening vespers were sung at 7 o'clock. Rev. Father McQuaid officiating. Pontifical vespers for the dead followed, his Lordship the Bishop officiating. The services closed with Solemn Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, his Lordship the Bishop officiating, assisted by priests of the Cathedral. On Tuesday All Souls Mass was celebrated at 5.30, and other Masses at intervals afterwards. At 9 o'clock his Lordship celebrated Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald as high priest; Rev. Fathers Jos. Gallant and Hogan as deacons of honor; Rev. Fathers Duffy and McQuaid as deacon and sub-deacon of office. After Mass the Libera was sung and absolution given at the catafalque his Lordship the Bishop officiating.

At the 11 o'clock Mass on All Saints, an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. N. Poirier, of the College.

400 Tenders.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—About 400 tenders are in from Canadian manufacturers for new and renewal orders for shells for the British government.

The bids were still under consideration of the Dominion Shell Committee today, though practically in the hands of the British experts directed by Lionel Hichen, head of the Cammel-Laird Shipbuilding firm. The prices are believed to be much lower than those under previous contracts. In official circles today it was stated that nothing was known of the rumored resignation from the shell committee of Colonel Cantley of the Nova Scotia Steel Company. He is out of the city today. The story that an audit of the committee's affairs was in progress, explained by Colonel Bertram, who stated that ever since the committee was organized there had been two independent audits of its work. The list of bidders on the new contracts includes the Dominion, Nova Scotia and Canadian Steel Companies, Canadian Pacific Railway, Polson Iron Works, Waterous Engine Works, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Dominion Bridge Company, Allis Chalmers Company and the Inglis Company of Toronto.

Sir Bryan Mahon.

London, Oct. 28.—Sir Bryan Mahon has taken command of the British forces in Serbia. This announcement was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war. Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon gained fame as leader of the relief of Mafeking, in the South African war. The relief of that town caused greater joy in England than any other single event of the war. It was stoutly defended against the Boers for seven months by a small force. From a point near Kimberley, a flying column of mounted men, under command of Colonel Mahon, started northward on May 4, 1900. On the 15th it was joined by another detachment, and the two columns advanced on the works of the besiegers, drove them out by hard fighting and entered the town on May 18. The defence of Mafeking, which was set down as one of the finest performances of the war, was in charge of Colonel, afterwards Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden Powell, who founded the organization of Boy Scouts. Sir Bryan Mahon, who is 53 years old, also saw distinguished service in India and Egypt. He took part in the Dongola expedition, 1896, when the Egyptian army, under Gen. Kitchener, recaptured from the Mahdi that province, the Khartoum expedition, and the Kordofan expedition, afterward becoming military governor of Kordofan. In August, 1914, Sir Bryan was appointed a division commander with the rank of lieutenant general. He is one of the governors of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin. General Mahon was born at Belleville, County Galway, and his residence is in Dublin.

More Canadian Troops

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The arrival in England of two more Canadian troop-ships, the Saxonia and the Lapland, with 161 officers and 4,642 men on board, is officially announced. The Saxonia, which sailed from Canada on October 18, arrived at the English port of disembarkation on Friday last with the following troops: Fortieth Nova Scotia Battalion, 40 officers and 1,090 men; 41st French-Canadian Battalion, 36 officers and 1,082 men; drafts: Fort Garry Horse, 3 officers and 100 men; Royal Canadian Regiment, 2 officers and 67 men; Medical Corps, one officer and 55 men; detail two officers and six men. The Lapland sailed on the 23rd and arrived in England on Saturday. She carried the following complements: 44th Manitoba Battalion, 36 officers and 1,076 men; 46th Saskatchewan, 36 officers and 1,115 men; draft of mounted rifles, one officer and 50 men; detail, four officers and one man.

Making of Big Guns

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 28.—An official announcement regarding the organization of the shell committee is expected very shortly. There is no official confirmation of the reported resignation of Col. Cantley from the committee, and just how great the change in the personnel of the committee will be is not known. Mr. D. A. Thomas and General Bertram, chairman of the shell committee, had a long conference this afternoon. Mr. Lionel Hichen, who has come here to take the place of Mr. D. A. Thomas as the representative in Canada of the Munitions Department of the imperial government is rapidly getting a grasp of the situation. A statement regarding the awarding of new orders for shells is likely to be made. The present members of the shell committee include General Bertram of Dundas, Ont., Col. Carnegie from the British War Office, those Cantley of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., Mr. Watte of the Canada Foundry Co. of Toronto, General Benson, Master General of Ordnance, Ottawa, and Col. Lafferty of the Dominion Arsenal at Quebec. Sir Frederick Donaldson who came over with Mr. Hichen from England is still in the Maritime Provinces looking into the capacity of the factories and works in that part of the country for manufacturing ordnance. The question of the making of big guns in Canada will depend on his report after visiting all the industrial centers of the Dominion.

While King George was inspecting the army in the field of France Thursday, his horse, excited by the cheers of troops reared up and fell. The King was bruised severely and will be confined to his bed for the present. A later bulletin says that he spent a fair night. Concerning this London advices of Sunday say: King George who was injured on Thursday by being thrown from his horse while reviewing troops in the field, continue to improve. An official statement issued today says: The King's condition shows further improvement. There has been some sleep and the pain is diminishing. Temperature and pulse are normal.

DIED.

WEBSTER.—At Kensington, Oct. 14, 1915, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Jos. Webster, aged 83 years.

BRENNAN.—At the home of her sister, Bay View, Oct. 24, 1915, Catherine Brennan, aged 58, R. I. P.

The Market Prices.

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

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 10th Dec. 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 28th 1912.—tf

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915—3m.



Synopsis of Canadian West Land Regulations

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

W. W. COOBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

The Carleton



SHOWING the new collar and lapels tailored on the regular or semi-form-fitting body. This is a style that will appeal to good dressers who eschew the ultra and the commonplace. It's styles like this that make young men demand 20th Century Brand and it's a pleasure to make and sell them.

We are exclusive agents.

THE MEN'S STORE Moore & McLeod

119-121 QUEEN ST., CH'TOWN

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs.

BUY ANY KIND!

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

Get a Regina Watch

You can depend on it for timekeeping.

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

Get one of our Alarm Clocks

They are reliable.

Suit ruined, leaky fountain pen; Never was any good; Scratched and did not feed.

Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen.

Ashamed of our table tools When particular company comes

Get Our Standard makes of Silverware.

Could not read the news last night, These cheap glasses hurt my eyes.

Get your eyes tested by us

And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

Wish I'd known it was going to be wet, Might have saved a soaking, and also the hay.

Get one of our Reliable Barometers.

E. W. TAYLOR

Watchmaker - Optician

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St Charlottetown.

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County on Saturday the 20th day of November A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, ALL THAT tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake on the south side of the Whim Road at the northwest angle of land owned and occupied by Johnston Young, thence westwardly along said road Twelve Chains and seven links to land occupied by George T. Young, thence southwardly long the West boundary line of land of Johnston Young's land, thence along the west line of the said Johnston Young's land to the Whim Road, the place of commencement, containing Thirty acres of land a little more or less.

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Thursday the 11th day of November, A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: ALL THAT tract of land situate on Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by fifty acres of land now or formerly in possession of William McLure, on the west by the Murray Harbor Road, on the east by one hundred acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Flora Martin, and on the south by twenty acres of land in possession of John Matheson, containing by estimation forty-two (42) acres of land a little more or less, being those described in a Government Deed of said land to the said Angus Matheson, bearing date the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1888.

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Thursday the 11th day of November, A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: ALL THAT tract of land situate on Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by fifty acres of land now or formerly in possession of William McLure, on the west by the Murray Harbor Road, on the east by one hundred acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Flora Martin, and on the south by twenty acres of land in possession of John Matheson, containing by estimation forty-two (42) acres of land a little more or less, being those described in a Government Deed of said land to the said Angus Matheson, bearing date the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1888.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 8th day of October, A. D. 1915. BENJAMIN CLOW, Mortgagee.

JOB WORK!

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

