

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 43.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on October 1st, 1914. Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday.				Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	11.30	10.15	2.45
6.15	4.42	8.30	Dep. Hunter River	Ar.	10.30	9.16	1.15
7.10	5.21	9.02	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Ar.	9.56	8.45	12.20
7.55	5.56	9.27	Dep. Kensington	Ar.	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30	6.30	9.50	Dep. Summerside	Ar.	9.00	7.50	11.00
P.M.				A.M.			
8.00	12.10	Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.15		
8.58	1.30	Dep. Port Hill	Ar.	7.48	3.46		
9.47	3.00	Dep. O'Leary	Ar.	7.04	2.30		
11.00	8.00	Dep. Tignish	Ar.	5.45	12.20		
P.M.				A.M.			
8.55	7.10	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Ar.	7.00	8.45		
9.30	8.00	Dep. Cape Traverse	Ar.	6.00	8.10		
P.M.				A.M.			
3.00	6.50	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	9.30	5.40		
4.10	8.35	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	8.30	4.10		
4.36	9.12	Dep. Morell	Ar.	7.58	3.20		
4.57	9.41	Dep. St. Peter's	Ar.	7.36	2.51		
6.00	11.10	Dep. Souris	Ar.	6.35	1.25		
P.M.				A.M.			
7.10	Ar.	Elmira	Dep.	5.25			
P.M.				A.M.			
4.15	8.40	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	8.20	3.50		
5.04	9.50	Dep. Cardigan	Ar.	7.26	2.43		
5.25	10.20	Dep. Montague	Ar.	7.40	2.15		
6.00	11.00	Dep. Georgetown	Ar.	6.30	1.25		
P.M.				A.M.			
8.15	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	5.35	9.45		
9.50	4.25	Dep. Vernon River	Ar.	4.01	8.31		
11.45	5.55	Dep. Murray Harbor	Ar.	2.00	7.00		

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One Million (1,000,000) in stock. We sell the celebrated self opening Bags, sizes 1-4 lbs. to 25 lbs. each.

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Numbers one and two white Cotton Twine, Hemp Twines all sizes, Sea Island Twine, (in boxes) Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

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Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. un Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

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Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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Letter Heads

The Church's Love of Her Dead

The Rev. Kenelm Digby Best who died some weeks ago, wrote in the Irish Monthly (Nov., 1911), with great tenderness of the love of the Church for her dead. He spoke of the denial of this assistance—"for it is so opposed to all our Saviour did and said." He continued speaking of Our Lord—

"He gave not only consolation to mothers but pity and tears to the dead. He is the 'same for ever.' He is the Resurrection and the Life but He bids His time, and is in no haste to restore to vigor those wearied, worn-out limbs, nor will He bring back the look and color to that marble countenance, nor awake from its rest that sleeping body which in meek and submissive decay returns to the dust from which it came. 'Till the Day of the Resurrection of the body, He delays His promised raising up. But for the soul—the living suffering soul, that loves Him and is loved by Him, that is a bride soul espoused unto Him in eternal love—Jesus has pity and compassion. This Lover of souls from the beginning has understood and felt the harm and evil caused by sin to His dear ones. He and He alone had the remedy for such guilt and pain. . . . By His cross He redeemed the world. On the cross He expired, that by His death we might be born to a new life, a life of grace to be followed by a life of unending glory. King though Death may be, Jesus, the King of kings has conquered Death, deprived him of his victory and the grave of its sting. . . . On the cross He offered Himself for all—for the living, the dead, the future generations of the human race; and He applies by means of the Holy Mass this same offering to the souls of men throughout the ages. Thus, the 'prisoners of hope' are not forgotten. . . . It is from the Sacred Heart of her Divine Spouse that the Church has learned to love her dead children and offer Masses for the repose of their souls. . . . In the Masses of Marriage the Church showers spiritual favors and blessings on her children on their wedding day; in her administration of the last Sacraments she is loving, watchful, prayerful; 'but when the soul is gone does she consider her duties at an end?' Oh, no. 'She has been given power to reach and help the departed soul 'wherever it may be, so long as the hands of God held it.' The very body of her dead child is specially honored. 'Are the dead to be carried off and hurried away from the home of their life to the cold earth and the grave-digger's dismal lodging?' 'Not so! Bring them to me,' the Church claims, and at the door of her dwelling she receives her dead—Then begins the Sacrifice itself—the Mass of Requiem. The ministers are clad in black mourning—not as subjects of Death, for he is vanquished, his reign is over, the vestments by their color express sympathy with sorrow, and emphasize the repentance that is calling out of the depths. The band of the celebrant signs not himself, as is usual, but the dead before the altar. Meanwhile the Church's magnificent music of mourning breathes forth melodies with which even the boldest of musicians have hardly dared to tamper. No Gloria, no words or signs of gladness; nay, a certain abbreviation as if to hasten the relief. And in the selection of the Epistle and Gospel what tenderness is shown! Of course, on All Souls' Day, in Epistle and Gospel there is a ring of victory, a 'trumpet sound' of hope and triumph, an assertion of the Resurrection, a proclamation of the coming of Christ our King to judge the living and the dead. But, take the Epistle of the Mass for the day of death or burial; it promises that we shall meet them again, that thus we and they 'shall be always with the Lord,' and it bids us to 'console one another in these words."

Again, on the anniversary day, the Church does not forget her dead child; and, as though an excuse was needed for her tender faithfulness she repeats in the Epistle of that Mass the words from Maccabees: "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead." And from the Gospel, to testify to her confidence that they are safe, she repeats those solemn words of Jesus: "This is the will of the Father Who hath sent Me; that of all that He hath given Me I should lose nothing but should raise it up again in the last day." In the Mass of Requiem for daily use, what beautiful and consoling sentences do we find! "Blessed are the dead. The Spirit saith they rest from their labors." "He that eateth My Flesh hath eternal life, and I will raise him up in the last day." At the very time of the Consecration the choir may sing softly and plaintively the Jesu, salvator mundi, exaudi process supplicum. And throughout, the priest sings his own part in notes that are in harmony with the sadness of a funeral. The Agnus Dei is changed; as though we ask nothing for ourselves; we implore the Lamb of God to give to our dead the peace of eternal rest.

The Church after the Mass, again pays honor to her dead, and treats with respect "the temple of God" to which the Holy Spirit will return at the Resurrection. The Libera me Domine is chanted, the Absolutions are given—"Her last blessing on that last departure from the church in which so many sacraments were received."

Meanwhile, what has the Lamb of God done for His poor Prisoners of Hope? "Remember, Lord, Thy servants who are gone before us, and rest in the sleep of peace." Thus have we besought Him to hasten to their aid. And doubtless, with His corn and wine, He has appeased their hunger and slaked their thirst by shortening the term of their imprisonment. Nay, perhaps they are released and speed away to the bosom of Jesus at the very time when that sweet Lord enters under the roof of His priest, and consummates the Sacrifice for the living and the dead on His humble servant's heart!

Let others, then, give their flowers—they know no other, no better way of testifying grief and affection—but we can feel assured that our dead expect, from us that which St. Monica, alone asked for her priest-son, St. Augustine, Requiem Masses at the altar of the Lord.—S. H. Brevier.

Negroes of The Congo Make Good Catholics.

Are converted negroes convinced of the Real Presence in the Blessed Sacrament? Fr. Vermeiren, S. J., while traveling through Belgian Congo, wished to satisfy himself that such indeed was the case, and made many inquiries of converts. Their answers were so satisfactory that no doubt remains in his mind. Indeed, the sincerity of the Blacks was revealed by their sublime devotion in the practice of their religion, as well as in their edifying responses to the Father's questions. "Why do you go so often to confession?" he asked a Christian. "Because," the negro answered, "confession effaces the stains upon one's conscience, and makes the heart light."

"And Communion?" "The good God then fills the soul with joy," he said again. "It is a well-known fact that negroes refuse large salaries in order to accept positions in establishments near chapels."

A story is told of a woman in Tonkou, who was threatened with death by poison if she disobeyed her husband and received baptism. "A council of the elders of the village was held, and the poor creature was dragged before them. She faced them fearlessly, crying, "God will save my soul in spite of my husband. Kill me if you wish, but I shall be baptized!"

This woman had the happiness of converting her husband, instead of receiving torture. A boy, surprised at his prayers by a pagan master, was cruelly beaten with a nail-studded lash, and cast into the jungle to die. After two days of agony, he was found by a missionary, who asked him if he had anything against his assailant in his heart. "Nothing, Father," the boy answered, "I pray for him."

How To Avoid Temptation

A story is told of a man who once asked an Eastern king if he could tell him how to avoid temptation. The king told the man to take a vessel brimful of oil and to carry it through the streets of the city without spilling a drop. "If one drop is spilled," said the king, "your head shall be cut off," and he ordered the town executioners to walk behind the man and carry out his orders. There happened to be a fair going on in the town and the streets were crowded with people. However, the man was very careful and he returned to the king without having spilled one drop of oil. "Did you see anybody while you were walking through the street?" "No, sir," said the man. "I was thinking only of the oil. I noticed nothing else." "Then," said the king, "you know how to avoid temptation. Fix your mind as firmly on God as you fixed it on the vessel of oil. You will not then be in sin."—St. Anthony's Messenger.

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clear the congested tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor B. McNeill, Sandstone, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I received by using them. I was troubled with sick headache for a long time, and would get so sleepy right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, advised me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25¢ a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Harper—Fozzle has a great scheme and he invited me to get in on the ground floor. Carper—Don't forget that that is where the trap-doors are.

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.

"What is a bountiful repast?" asked the Boob.

"The bottle of beer you had a reporter when your club is holding a social," replied the Wise Guy.

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¢.

Farmer—Yes, sir, that hired man of mine is one of the greatest inventors of the country.

City Boarder—You don't say! What did he invent?

Farmer—Petrified motion.

Milburn's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"When Gibbs and Dibbs go fishing they always plan to go back up each other's yards about the big fish they caught."

"A case of co-whopperation, so to speak."

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

Angry Householder—Why don't you stop? The fire is all out.

Captain of Village Hose Company—I allow it is, but there's three winders not broken yet.

MINARD'S LINTMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

I should think that sometimes you sailors get dreadfully homesick, remarked the sweet young thing to the first officer.

The experienced seaman pondered, and shook his head.

Well, not so much as you'd think, he replied, after a pause. You see we were never at home long enough.

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK.

Don't Merely Straighten Up For Pain.

When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble.

Don't's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

This is why "Don't's" cures are lasting—the medicine cures the actual cause of the disease, the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Aylett, South Oshawa, Ont., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending 'Don't's Kidney Pills.' Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly stand on my feet for the pain. I read about 'Don't's Kidney Pills' and decided to give them a trial. I can truthfully say that the second box cured me. I can recommend them to all who are aching with a lame back."

"Don't's Kidney Pills are 50¢ per box, 3 boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Don't's."

"Swearing doesn't help to play the game," said the young minister on the golf links. "Besides, it's very wicked."

"It may be verra wicked," an it may not help the playin', but it's a gr-reat aid to conversation," replied the sophisticated caddy.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914
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AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Lord Roberts.

As recorded elsewhere in this issue Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford, Field Marshal of the British Army, passed away in France on Saturday last. It was characteristic to him that the mission that brought him the illness culminating in his death was undertaken for the purpose of exchanging greetings and good wishes with the soldiers who like himself were engaged in combatting the Empire's foe.

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As a soldier he made his reputation on the Indian frontier and enhanced it by his achievements in South Africa. Probably his most noteworthy feat was the relief of Kandahar when in the midst of winter he started from Kabul on a forced march to relieve the Kandahar garrison and accomplished what up to that time and for many years afterwards was a record for the speedy transportation of an armed force, always remembering that Roberts' men marched the entire way through a hostile country and under arduous conditions.

After what would be considered by most men as a lifetime in the service he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of British forces in Ireland and was performing that routine duty at the outbreak of the South African war. He was called for active service against the Boers at a time when the prospect in South Africa was not too bright, but aided by the marvellous organizing ability of Lord Kitchener, his mission was successful. In the South African campaign he was at the relief of Kimberly and received the surrender of General Cronje and the Western Boer army at Paardeberg in which battle the Canadian soldiers took such gallant part.

Lord Roberts has an experience not given to most army men. He has lived to see representatives of two races against whom he had, during his long career, conducted campaigns, fighting under the banner of Britain. In South Africa today sons of the very Boers against whom Roberts operated in 1889 and 1900 are fighting the battles of the Empire, and in the ranks of the Empire's Indian army in the fields and vineyards of France are descendants of the Afghans, Pathans, and Burmese who were his foes in the Indian frontier wars and in the campaigns to Burma.

Probably no other soldier will ever hold the esteem and affection of his men as he did. Kind,

courteous and thoughtful, ever zealous for the personal welfare and interest of his men, Field Marshal Lord Roberts was a popular idol and the hero of many a barracks song or story; the sort of officer whom men would esteem a pleasure and a privilege to follow to assured death. In the heart of Tommy Atkins the memory of "Bobs" will stand secure in a niche of its own, and while the great orators of Empire may sound eloquent eulogies over his dead clay and his life and triumphs prove an inspiration for many a page of storied tribute, it will be the British soldier and the British reservist who will mourn most deeply and sincerely the loss which has come to the Empire army with the passing of "Bobs Bahadur."

Last Public Address.

Lord Roberts inspected the Canadian contingent on Salisbury Plain on Oct. 24. His Lordship was an honorary colonel of the contingent, and in giving his "brother soldiers" a hearty welcome to the motherland he said: "We have arrived at the most critical moment of our history and you have generously come to help us in our hour of need. Words fail me when I try to tell you how deeply we appreciate your action and the splendid spirit of loyalty which had prompted that action. Three months ago we found ourselves involved in this war, a war not of our own seeking, but one which those who have studied Germany's literature and Germany's aspirations knew was a war which we should inevitably have to deal with sooner or later. The prompt resolve of Canada to give us such valuable assistance has touched us deeply. The resolve has been quickened into action in what I consider a marvellously short period of time, and under the excellent organizing and driving power of your Minister of Militia—my friend Major-General Hughes—you quickly found yourself in a fine camp in your own Laurentian mountains, where your training and musketry were able to be carried out in the most practical manner and with the least possible delay, the result being that today, less than three months from the declaration of war, I am able to greet this fine body of soldiers on English soil. There is no need for me to tell you that you have a stern task before you. We are fighting a nation which looks upon the British Empire as a barrier to her development, and has, in consequence, long contemplated our overthrow and humiliation. To attain that end she has manufactured a magnificent fighting machine and is straining every nerve to gain victory. In her determination to be the ruling power in the world she has not scrupled to break faith with the smaller nations, and has shown by her actions that she is prepared by every means in her power—however unworthy and brutal—to achieve her purpose. It is only by the most determined efforts that we can defeat her. When the time comes for you to take your place in the field you will find yourselves fighting side by side with the men of our regular army who have already done great deeds and endured great hardships; with the men of our Indian Army who have come with such devotion and eagerness to take their share in defending British interests, and with men who, like ourselves, are coming from the other self-governing dominions to co-operate with us. I need not urge you to do your best, for I know you will. You will be fighting in the greatest of all causes—the cause of right, of justice and of liberty. May God prosper you in the great struggle."

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The vast east of the European war was realised in England on Monday for the first time, when Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons that Britain alone was expending between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 daily. The session was devoted to the discussion of the war. Some members were dissatisfied with the manner in which the Government had been run, and numerous pertinent questions were asked of Cabinet Ministers. The first Minister grilled was Reginald McKenna, who was asked what precautions had been taken by him as Home Secretary to prevent operations of spies in England. In reply Mr. McKenna stated that 14,500 aliens had been interned in concentration camps, this number not including prisoners taken in action. He admitted, however, that about 29,000 aliens had escaped thus far from the Government's grasp, and were still at liberty. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, came in for questioning because of naval losses. Churchill said he had every reason to believe Canopus was quite safe. He admitted she had been ordered to join the British squadron on the south-west coast of South America. The Sitting was entirely devoted to war measures, without partisan politics. Premier Asquith requested a vote of \$1,125,000,000 and another million soldiers, both of which the House granted without a dissenting voice. The condition of the morale of the soldiers, the inevitable spy system and press censorship were discussed freely. The Prime Minister characterised the crisis as the greatest emergency in which the country was ever placed. He said there were already under arms 1,200,000 men, that were costing nearly \$5,500,000 a day, and the Government proposed to lend Belgium \$50,000,000 and Serbia \$400,000,000 without interest until the end of the war. Timothy Healey, the Irish Nationalist, said the money should be given them.

Progress of the War.

Thielt, Belgium, Nov. 10 (Via The Hague and London)—The inundations in Flanders, which prevented the Germans from making their way along the coast in their efforts to reach Calais, are now proving equally unfavorable to the Allies, who, today, are finding it impossible to proceed through these marshy regions. The Germans have been obliged to evacuate Middelkerke, on the coast, half way between Nieuport and Ostend and this point has not yet been occupied by the Allies. The Germans, according to information available here, are now concentrating all their forces for a final attack in the vicinity of Ypres. The afternoon of Nov. 7 they almost succeeded in completely surrounding the city, as a result of attacks from the southwest and the northwest. Today, however, their position is said to be much less favorable, because of the excellent work of the French artillerymen and the very able way in which the Allies have been supported by French and British aviators, who now seem to be flying even better than the Germans. The fighting has swung over the country with great rapidity, some villages, such as Dixmude and Ranscapelle changing hands several times a day. At the present time the Germans hold only a couple of unimportant villages on the left bank of the Yser. These engagements, which have caused some of the most severe losses of the war, have been fought over flat and muddy ground, which gives no opportunity for trenching. The Germans, in this fighting in Flanders, have made use of regiments composed of volunteers recruited from the best classes of Berlin society. Their officers are men of high standing. Ninety-two trains of Germans wounded, each carrying a total of three hundred men, passed through Brussels on November 3, bound for Germany.

London, Nov. 12.—A critical stage in the battle in West Flanders has now been reached, and the next few days, if not hours, should produce something more decisive than has yet occurred. The Germans have continued to attack, with all the forces at their command, the British and French, who hold the line between Dixmude and Ypres, but with the exception of the capture of Dixmude, which occurred Tuesday and some little progress around Ypres, they have not been able to make any material advance. In fact, the French official report issued this afternoon says that all the attacks have been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says that the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed and that their own attack is making headway; while in London and in Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Nieuport to Ypres their position is a strong one. In France, from the northwest, to the southwest, there have been engagements of lesser importance, in which, according to the French report General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue to destroy bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains a secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to

London, Nov. 11.—The Germans have resumed their attack

on the allied line between the coast and the Yser river, and while the French claim generally to have held their positions the Germans have succeeded in capturing the town of Dixmude, which has been the centre of some of the fiercest and most sanguinary fighting of the war. The country between Dixmude and Ypres, where the belligerents have been engaged in violent attacks and counter attacks for weeks past and where the losses have been heavier even than those in the battle of the Yser, is again the scene of a battle, which for fury has seldom, if ever, been equalled. Behind Dixmude is the direct road to Dunkirk, one of the French ports on which the Germans have set their hearts and if they can break through here the Allies will be compelled to fall back to new positions. The invaders have therefore been concentrating their forces at this point, and their success in taking Dixmude, where they claim to have captured 500 prisoners and positions to the west of Langemarck, where according to the Berlin report, 2,000 prisoners fell into their hands, shows that the statements so freely made, that they have been sending troops from the west to Poland, are without foundation. As a matter of fact, the military men here believe that the Germans, as soon as they saw it was impossible to carry out their design of capturing Warsaw, despatched troops from that region to the west, not imagining that the Russian pursuit would be carried out with the rapidity with which it has been. At other points along the battlefront in France the French official communications claim some successes for the Allies, but the German headquarters staff declares that all attacks have been repulsed. It is considered quite certain that with the enormous forces required for the effort to get through to the coast and to protect their own country from Russian invasion, the Germans will not be able to throw any additional troops into the lines which stretch through Northern France and along the Franco-German border. On the other hand the French, whose army is growing daily, might attempt an offensive against Lorraine or Alsace as a diversion which would relieve the pressure in the west. The Germans, according to Petrograd despatches, have suffered a more serious defeat on the East Prussian border than the official statements have disclosed. Advisers from the Russian capital today state that in the recent fighting there the Russians have captured more than twenty thousand prisoners together with quantities of guns and munitions.

London, Nov. 12.—A critical stage in the battle in West Flanders has now been reached, and the next few days, if not hours, should produce something more decisive than has yet occurred. The Germans have continued to attack, with all the forces at their command, the British and French, who hold the line between Dixmude and Ypres, but with the exception of the capture of Dixmude, which occurred Tuesday and some little progress around Ypres, they have not been able to make any material advance. In fact, the French official report issued this afternoon says that all the attacks have been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says that the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed and that their own attack is making headway; while in London and in Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Nieuport to Ypres their position is a strong one. In France, from the northwest, to the southwest, there have been engagements of lesser importance, in which, according to the French report General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue to destroy bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains a secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to

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prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Soldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives to Russia the control of an important railway line which skirts the frontier in German territory, and several branch railways running into the interior. The central army, which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only unimportant engagements, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing.

London, Nov. 13.—The correspondent of the Central News in the north of France telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmude. "The Germans," the correspondent says, "had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which was once the ill-starred town of Dixmude. They were sprayed with shrapnel and shattered with high explosive shells until extermination threatened them. The appearance of French marines with bayonets rapidly convinced them that the death rate would be too high if they remained. Hence Dixmude is ours again. The Germans have made a slight advance against Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the village of Stelod. "As La Basse the Germans are attempting to drive a wedge into the Allied line by a concentrated heavy gun fire. There has been a considerable bulge in the line here for some time, but the Allies hold their positions on either flank." London, Nov. 13.—The official press bureau issued the following communication at 11 o'clock tonight: "A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered on the eleventh by a Prussian Guard Corps. The enemy made an effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts briefly are as follows: "Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed. The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops, and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempts to penetrate to Ypres were repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground. "An immense loss has been inflicted on the Germans, seven hundred of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line, under direct and enfiladed fire, must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy. "The action of our troops on this, as well as on previous occasions, cannot be praised too highly."

London, Nov. 15.—After four weeks of most desperate fighting there is a lull in the battle in Flanders. With this lull, however, has come little relief for the men in the trenches, as the artillery and rifle fire, to which they have been subjected with hardly any intermission, has been replaced by one of those severe storms which so often accompany November in this latitude. In some parts of England the storm has reached the proportions of a blizzard; on the sea a heavy gale rages, and the battlefields are getting their full share of wind and rain. For the most part, the opposing armies have been content to shell each other at long range, but the Germans have made several attacks around Ypres, which, according to the French general staff, have been repulsed with heavy losses. Despite these losses, it is not believed that the Germans have any intention of

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These Handsome Models and Scores of Others Are Here For You \$8 to \$20

YOU'RE QUITE RIGHT IN LOOKING FOR MODERN STYLE and perfect fit as well as good value in your new Overcoat. You are quite correct in expecting to have the smartest best tailoring in each garment. If you want a Coat that's just so, a visit to the Men's Store will be a revelation to you in what good Overcoats can be.

A nice brown tweed overcoat, single A smart, shapely, well tailored black breasted model, convertible collar, 50 inches Melton Chesterfield model, with velvet collar long, with 'ba' belt; all sizes at \$8.00. shown in all sizes lined throughout, \$12.00.

A handsome Ghinchilla Ulster of good Our Overcoat Man says this 18 dollar heavy weight goods, shawl collar; shows the beauty is the "Overcoat of the season." It smart new half belt at back. Browns and has the new shawl roll collar, one piece sleeve, with or without cuff, blue or grey chinchilla, half belt, \$18.00.

A very swagger line of fine double breasted Overcoat shield lined, with the very smart two piece sleeve, finished with cuffs, patch pockets, half belt, grey or brown Coats, velvet or self collar 47 inches long, tweed, 20th Century, \$25.00. A choice range of dark grey Ghinchilla very "fifty," \$23.00.

BANNOCKBURN SUITS Splendid Value at \$10.75

This is a genuine double and twisted all wool Bannockburn, well tailored, well lined, properly cut, and in addition to wonderful wear presents a really stylish, attractive appearance, \$10.75.

Some suit in double breasted model, same cloth, same linings and finish, all sizes, \$11.40.

A great range of Men's nice Fall Suits in fancy tweeds and worsteds, single and double breasted models, well lined, well made and well tailored, \$8.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00.

Really handsome suits in fine werges, worsteds and fancy tweeds, greys, navy blues, browns and all new shales, single breasted and double breasted, some three button models, some of the very new but n, soft roll front, narrow shoulder model—late American designs, Society Brand all 20th Century, \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and 25.00 each.

Sale of Lovely New Un-trimmed Velvet Hats Half Price.

HERE'S DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE SALES where quick action is necessary. Our millinery buyer has got hold of a splendid line of absolutely new sample hats almost all velvet—some few felts; he bought them at a tremendous bargain, and so this morning they go on sale at JUST HALF PRICE.

The assortment includes a lot of the very smartest new small shapes, tricornes, turbans, and all the rest; They are nearly all black velvets, with some few very choice colored hats.

- \$1.00 Hats go at 50c.
2.50 Hats go at 1.25
3.50 Hats go at 1.75
2.00 Hats go at 1.00
3.00 Hats go at 1.50
4.00 Hats go at 2.00

Every hat shown would be cheap at the full price—at the price offered the value is simply wonderful.

giving up their attempt to reach the French coast, and the Allies are making elaborate preparations to block any further advance in force. Extensive defence works have been erected along the Yser Canal, and the French armies are holding that line from the Bel- Fraser & McQuaid Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. MINARD'S LINTMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

Imperial Parleme

London, Nov. 11.—King opened today what probably prove to be a purely war of Parliament. No contro political question will be but this does not mean that harmony will prevail. Cabinet ministers will be some pertinent and uncom questions about their cond various phases of the war, nald McKenna, the Home retary, is expected to make port on the situation in res alien enemies in England, a extent of the spy evil, but ditional legislation in this tion is expected. The me mediate business before the of Commons will be to p sions of war in men and t The recruiting situation lead to some steps towards pnsory service and the \$500,000 granted in August, b been practically spent, a f credit of a like amount will bably be proposed under the War Loan Act passed at the session. One hundred an Unionists are missing from seats, being absent in v capacities in connection w war. While thirty-two Mini lists are actually at the fr many others are absent on ument business. The usual money accompanied the op of Parliament the King tak military progress through streets of Westminster P Like the Lord Mayor's sh customary color was lacki stand of the brilliant unif household, guards lining streets and forming the s sober khaki marked the m features of the display. W the House of Lords, all the ceremonial trappings wer In this body, the King's s from the throne was move Lord Methuen and second Viscount Bryce. In the Commons the speech was n by Sir Robert Price, and s by William Middlebrook. s speech after the opening of ment, Premier Asquith de that he doubted whether the would last as long as some p originally predicted, but the would last long was certai ever, the longer it lasts," cor ed the premier, "the more great resources and strengt the Empire possesses, will available to fill the gaps, t place the losses and maintai position. The Empire is on and the experiences of the three months have inspiri with the confident hope th longer the trial lasts the clearly will we emerge from the champions of a just cause. Asquith expressed warm a ciation of the support whic government had received fr parties. England is engagi unprecedented contest, he sai regarding the justice of her in this there is no differ opinion in any part of the E The country has gone th much, has learned much ha her troops hold a positio difficulty and danger, the p continued. "Today we see in a position in which, in ce tion with our allies, France Belgium, they have frus absolutely and defeated the designs of the German Em

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Scores on

and perfect fit... so, a visit to... tailored black velvet collar... \$12.00.

this 18 dollar... one piece... blue or grey

grey Ch-inchilla... inches long,



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McQuaid Attorneys-at-law, Notaries, etc., P. E. Island. ELEMENT CURES

Imperial Parliament.

London, Nov. 11.—King George opened today what probably will prove to be a purely war session of Parliament. No controversial political question will be debated, but this does not mean that entire harmony will prevail...

Strict Discipline.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Discipline is strict at Salisbury Plain where the first Canadian contingent is encamped. A cable received today by the Militia Department ordered fifteen names struck off the pay roll...

Japs Mount Parapets.

Tokio, Nov. 10, 9.30 p. m.—A detailed official account of the operations before Tsing Tau has been made public. It is couched in modest terms, but shows that the storming of the German stronghold was characterized by the same recklessness and disregard of life that the Japanese soldiers evinced in the war with Russia...

\$5,000,000 Contributed.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—About five million dollars have been contributed to the Patriotic Fund in different parts of the Dominion to date, and that is enough to carry on the work for at least one year, according to an report by Mr. H. B. Ames, honorary secretary to the executive committee...

Lord Roberts Dead.

London, Nov. 15.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died last night in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read: "I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at eight o'clock this (Saturday) evening. Field Marshal Roberts, who was Colonel-in-Chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give them his greetings. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill. He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years militated against his recovery, the crisis in the disease coming quickly. He was in his usual good health when he left England on Wednesday with his daughter, Lady Aileen Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewin. The party had a rough trip, crossing the channel but the aged General felt no ill effects and went through with his programme on the Continent. In fact, he was about to return home when his death occurred."

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time Friday evening that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less

trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the General of what pain he was suffering and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep. The passing away of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country. At all churches and in the camps where the soldiers were training, touching references were made today to his death, and the "Dead March in Saul" was played. In a telegram to Lady Roberts, Field Marshal Sir John French, in the name of the army serving in France expressed deep sympathy, saying: "Your grief is shared by us who mourn the loss of a much-loved chief, as he was called, it seems fitter to the ending of the life of a great soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well, and within sound of the guns."

Lord Roberts' devotion to the interest of the army, his hard work in this connection, and his seeming good health, had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war. He was the most popular military figure in Great Britain, and a national hero without rival in the affection of the people. Despite his years, he had never ceased hard work since his nominal retirement, and, as he had often remarked, he lived a rigid abstemious life, that he might preserve his strength for the service of his country. During the first five or six years, when the German war cloud had been growing, he prosecuted an active campaign to persuade the nation to adopt a compulsory military service. His belief was that Great Britain required the training of the whole male population in arms, rather than the plan of Switzerland, than the longer terms of conscription enforced in the case of continental military nations. By speeches in parliament and addresses before meetings throughout the Kingdom, by magazine writings and letters he preached unceasingly and untiringly the necessity for the nation to have its men trained, in the rudiments at least of the soldier's work so that they could be called quickly to arms to defend the country against invasion.

In private conversation he expressed the conviction that Germany was planning to make war on Great Britain when she found an advantageous moment, and he believed that the supposed menace of civil war in Ireland was a factor in setting afloat the present European conflagration. Lord Roberts commanded none of the arts of the orator and usually read his addresses. His popular nickname "Bobs" implied no lack of personal dignity. Although only five feet three—a shade shorter than Field Marshal French—his figure and bearing were the embodiment of soldierly character. His home at Ascot was a modest, unpretentious villa. For society, he had neither time or inclination. But he was the president of the Pilgrims Club, and presided over many of its gatherings. Field Marshal Roberts worked day and night for the welfare of the soldiers from the outbreak of the war. He took the greatest interest in the Indians and issued an appeal for funds for their wounded and sick. He also made requests for sportsmen to contribute saddles for the army which brought a ready response. He made other requests for the loan of field glasses to officers during the war. He wrote personal letters of thanks to all contributors. One of his last speeches was made at a review of a battalion of volunteers when he referred sarcastically to young men who played football and cricket at this crisis.

King George and Queen Mary were greatly shocked by the news that Field Marshal Earl Roberts had succumbed last night to a swift attack of pneumonia while on the front in France, whither he had journeyed to see once more the Indian troops, of whom he was so proud. Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence, their Majesties sent messages of condolence to Lady Roberts and her two daughters, Lady Aileen Mary and Lady Ada Edwina Stewart. The question of a public funeral for Britain's great soldier, with services at St. Paul's under consideration.

Frederick Sleigh Roberts first Earl of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, was born in Cawnpore, India, September 30, 1832 where his father General Sir Abraham Roberts, G. C. B. held a command. He was educated in England and received his first commission in the army in 1851.

Local And Other Items

Lord Bernard Charles Gordon Lemox, Major in the Grenadier Guards has been killed in battle. He served in South Africa and China.

Brigadier General Chas. Fitz Clarence of the Irish Guards has been killed in action at Ypres. He was 49 years old and was twice wounded in the South African war.

There are grave fears in London for the safety of the British liner Laocenta three weeks overdue on a voyage from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool with a million dollar meat cargo.

Earl Roberts is the eighth distinguished officer of the British army and navy to die since the beginning of the war. List includes Generals Grieson, Franklyn, Kokewick, Carrington, and Douglas.

St. Andrew's Day. The Caledonian Club will celebrate the National Festival by a patriotic Social and dance in the Club Rooms on Monday evening, Nov. 30th. Proceeds to be donated to the Patriotic Fund. Tickets 50 cents each.

Word has reached Ottawa that an exchange of shots in the Canadian camp at Salisbury Plain resulted in a Canadian sentry being wounded by a pistol bullet in the leg, while a suspicious character was shot dead by the sentry. An examination of the body revealed phials containing cholera germs. It is stated the authorities agree the man was an enemy seeking to spread infection in the Canadian camp.

In the wild thunder, lightning, wind and rain storm last Friday night, two men were washed overboard from the dredge Don Frederico in Courtenay Bay. St. John and lost. The body of one washed ashore had a life belt on. This man's name is Tearner. The other is Dalael. No further particulars are yet known. Lightning struck several places in the city.

The White Star steamer Zeal and carrying 100 passengers went ashore forty-six miles below Montreal in last Friday morning's blinding snowstorm. She is not thought to be in danger. Arrangements were made to take passengers ashore by tender and by boats and to bring them on to Montreal by special train. The Zealand registers 12,000 tons. She was taken off the New York route for transport duty when the Canadian contingent crossed the ocean and on this voyage was taken over the trip of the White Star liner Laurentic, now in the government service.

OYSTER CULTURE.

Applications on the regular printed form will be received by the undersigned for lease of barren bottoms for oyster culture in Hoxley River, Trout or Lot 10 River Conway Cove and The Narrows, all in Prince County, up to and on the first day of December next.

Each application will be required to be accompanied by cash or P.O. order for three dollars to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same. Copies of plans, application forms, form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places:

- Office of the Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown. Office of the Prothonotary, Summerside. Store of J. E. Birch, Alberton. Store of Austin Ramsay, Conway. Office of G. M. Matthews, O'Leary. Store of Kahlille Sharbell, Portage. Office of Hon. James A. McNeil, Summerside. ARTHUR NEWBERY, Asst. Provincial Secretary, Nov. 4 1914, 41.

All reports from the fighting zone in northern France indicate that the weather conditions of the last few days have been terrible. Heavy rains have turned their roads into quagmires, trenches are flooded and low lands are largely covered with water. Everything possible is being done for the comfort of troops. Meanwhile the artillery battle continues.

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

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Tenders

Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's Queen's and Prince County Prisons.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1914. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 23rd, 1914.

from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Falconwood, for the year ending December 31st, 1915 with supplies as per list to be seen at this office.

Also to supply King's, Queen's and Prince County prisons for the same period and under the same conditions with the following articles—Hard and Soft Bread, Maltmeal, Oatmeal, Kerosene Oil and Fresh Beef.

All articles to be of the best quality. Tenders must express the price per barrel, pound and gallon, and to be accompanied by the name of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Tenders and the Department do not necessarily bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The tenders must express on the cover, "Jail Supply Tender" and "Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary Supply Tender."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Nov. 11th, 1914—21

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

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Live Stock Breeder's Association

The following Stock are offered for Sale:

- Clydesdale Stallion, 8 Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves, 3 Ayrshire Cows and Heifers, 11 Shorthorn Bulls, and Bull Calves, 2 Shorthorn Heifers, 4 Holstein Bulls and Bull Calves, 17 Rams and Ram Lambs, 12 Registered Sheep, 12 Bows and Sows, Yorkshire and Berkshire, Litters six weeks old.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

2 Ayrshire Bulls, Leicester, Hampshire, Oxford, and Shro. shire Rams and Ewes.

For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept. 9th, 1914.

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