

The Herald

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 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Bulgaria Always an Enemy

Bulgaria's entry into the war is not to be laid at the door of a failure of British or allied diplomacy. It seems pretty clear that the Bulgarian King was from the outset but waiting an opportunity to give his support to the Kaiser, whose fellow-countryman he is. It does not matter what may be the spirit of the people of these Balkan States, when the kings are Hohenzollerns. Revolution is the only means at hand for combating the work of monarchs like Constantine, who dismiss from office the people's representative in Premier Venizelos. But revolution at this stage would be of little use to the Allies, and might anyway be difficult when the national armies are mobilized and ready for use against the rebels. The Allies have found themselves at last the victims of a fresh German plot for their undoing. King Ferdinand held aloof while that his people were eager to join with the Allies, and now that the Germans have been able to make a show of their strength against Russia the king finds it possible to overthrow the wishes of the majority of his subjects and to come to the help, instead, of the real enemies of Bulgaria. When the war has been concluded the Bulgars will discover how badly they have been led. For even were German arms to be successful, there would be no gain for the Bulgarian people. They would be the vassals of Berlin, and their country the highway between the old and the new Germany.

A Campaign in the Balkans

The feeling that Italy should take an active part in the fighting in the Balkans is gaining ground in France where there is a strong belief that French armies should not be sent to meet the foe in Serbia until the Teutonic forces have been driven entirely off of French soil. Those who take that view, and the list includes such eminent citizens of the French republic as the former Premier Georges Clemenceau, and the former Minister of Foreign Affairs Senator Fichon, hold that the other members of the Quadruple Entente are concerned more than France in the result of the Balkan operation. These gentlemen declare that the war will be won or lost on the western and eastern fronts and on both of these lines the Allies have now reached a strength where the Germans can do no more than hold their positions. Should the Germans succeed in getting through to Constantinople, which is their aim, the fighting on the west and east fronts would still continue until the Kaiser's forces, unable to maintain the pace, would be driven back on their own territory. This result must be achieved no matter what happens in the Balkans, and the French view that it would be folly for France to weaken her western lines for the sake of the Balkan operation finds much to commend it. At the same time serious reverses in the Balkans would undoubtedly have an effect upon the attitude of Roumania and Greece

and even if this political aspect of the question were not to be considered, Great Britain and her Allies must save Serbia. On no account can the Germans be permitted to repeat there the scenes of slaughter that marked the early campaign in Belgium. That it is an absolute necessity to meet the German invasion of Serbia is admitted by the foremost minds in France, Britain and Russia, the only point over which there is any difference of opinion being where the chief responsibility for that campaign ought to rest. The French view is that Italy should do it and, in support of this, it is pointed out that the progress of the Italians against the Austrians has been disappointing. Italy, it is claimed has half a million men under arms who could be easily spared for the Balkans, and her situation gives her the advantage of being able to effect a landing more expeditiously than any of the other powers. The triumph of the Teutons in the Balkans would endanger Italy's position, not only in the Adriatic, but in the Mediterranean. Consequently she has interests at stake. France has done valiantly in her own sphere of fighting. The campaign in the Balkans should be more particularly the concern of the other members of the Entente Alliance. Already Great Britain and Russia have thrown themselves into it with the wholeheartedness that has characterized every move of the war. Italy has yet to be heard from, and it is the opinion of the observers that she will immeasurably strengthen her position if she at once engages in the campaign against the Germans in the Southern area. She is well able to muster the men and arm and equip them. That she has not already done so is a subject of much comment in London, Paris and Petrograd.

Regarding recruiting the New York Times, in virtue of London advices of the 16th, has this to say: "The Birmingham Post has received the following from Lord Kitchener to the people of Birmingham, with reference to the recruiting campaign in that city: "I need more men and still more if the armies now in the field and armies which will in their turn proceed abroad, are to be kept at proper strength. I appeal earnestly to all men, who are able-bodied and can be spared, to respond to the call, unless they are satisfied to allow the many lives given by their gallant fellow townsmen, to have been given in vain. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men at once."

A thrilling story of how the 25th Nova Scotia Regiment, after losing its trenches in Flanders, when they were blown up by mines and many of their men killed and wounded, rallied and recovered the lost trenches is told in a special message received from the front on the 17th, by General Sir Sam Hughes. For some days it has been rumored in militia circles that the 25th had met disaster through the blowing up of mines. General Hughes cabled for details and is informed that several mines were exploded in front of the trenches of the Nova Scotians, thirty men being killed and wounded. The soldiers fell back from the falling rocks and debris, whereupon the Germans rushed in and occupied the vacant trenches. This was the Nova Scotians' first taste of battle. Rallying and with a wild cheer they charged the Germans in the trenches, recapturing the lost ground at the point of the bayonet and annihilated the enemy battalion.

Lord Reading, chairman of the Anglo-French loan commission, and two of his associates, Sir Henry Basington Smith and Sir Edward Holden sailed from New

York for Liverpool on Saturday on the American liner St. Louis. Although the contracts for the \$500,000,000 loan to be floated in this country were signed on Friday, virtually completing the work of the commission, Basil B. Blackett and the French members, Mallett and Octave Homberg will remain in this country to attend to any necessary detail with the actual placing of the loan. In measured words, carefully chosen and slowly spoken, so that all his interviews might record them, Lord Reading asserted that the British nation would accept no other ending of the present struggle in Europe than victory. "Whatever happens," he said, "nothing can change the attitude of Great Britain and her allies in this war. For them there can be only one course, until that end is reached, and we have a decisive victory, there can be no end to the struggle for us. The people of Great Britain are prepared to make any sacrifices to attain that end. Nothing that can be done will be omitted." Lord Reading's statement was made on the deck of the steamer.

These Submarines.

Ignoring the fact that in time of war information relating to measures of defence must not be made public, Mr. Pugsley, in the House of Commons at the last session, attempted to make a little cheap political capital by asking for the production of information and correspondence concerning the purchase by Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, of certain submarines from the Chilean government. He intimated that there was something scandalous in the transaction, some dark details that should be made public. Of course the information could not be supplied in the form in which Mr. Pugsley asked for it because he really believed his own insinuations but in the hope of creating slight political prejudice.

A short time ago Mr. Pugsley was in Vancouver and in an interview given to a Vancouver newspaper congratulated himself on the part he alleged he had played in bringing about an investigation into the purchase. That investigation has been held on the Pacific coast and evidence concerning the purchase was presented before Sir Charles Davidson. The Ottawa Journal, commenting on the matter, has this to say: "Evidence is complete in the enquiry which Sir Charles Davidson as a Royal commissioner has been holding on the Pacific coast with regard to the purchase of two submarines from an American firm at the outbreak of the war. It will be remembered that these were two boats built to order for the Government of Chili and the American contractors had had a row, and Chili had defaulted in the payment. Vancouver and Victoria being unguarded after the war began, and German cruisers being at large in the Pacific, the McBride Government went after the two submarines and got them quickly. Soon afterwards the fact became public that the McBride Government had paid a larger price than Chili had given a contract for, and some Liberal people smelt graft on the part of a Conservative Government. Hon. William Pugsley was one; he ventilated suspicions in the Dominion House, and only recently gave an interview to a Vancouver Liberal paper in which he congratulated himself for having been instrumental in bringing about the inquiry, and suggested that certain evidence regarding the testing of the boats and the big price paid would be important."

"Prior to the enquiry, the reply to the Liberal insinuations was that the extra price agreed to be paid by the McBride Government was due in part to the fact that some alterations to the boats were made, and in part to the fact that the war had put a premium upon all war supplies, and Canada for the sake of the Pacific coast had to have the boats and have them quick."

"Sir Richard McBride, the British Columbia premier, was the chief mover in the matter, although acting in the interest of

the Dominion Government, which of course took over the purchase. Hon. Mr. Burrell was in Vancouver at the time, and was early apprised of the matter. "The evidence now taken before Sir Charles Davidson has been all to the credit of Sir Richard McBride. Not a word has developed to excuse the insinuations or suspicions of graft or of undue gain by anybody. What has been confirmed has been the fact that at a time of peril and possible great loss by German attack on the Pacific coast cities, Sir Richard McBride acted with promptness, decision and vigor, for common sense and honesty."

Patriotic Fund Appeal to Roadmasters.

(Reproduced from the Guardian)
 Sir—I see by your paper that there is a great cry for funds for the Patriotic Fund, that there is not half enough to fill the instalments as demands require, and that you propose that both machine gun funds supplies be turned over to the Patriotic fund so, that it will not fall in which it is intended for. This will have general approval. Look at the poor widows who gave up their only boy, look at the wives who gave up their husbands and husbands gave up their wives and children. Sad partings there were, many feeling that it was their last farewell. Later, go to some of those homes and see the weeping and sorrow for lost ones; and oh, the poverty, privation and hardships for years to come, while thousands of young men are at home enjoying all the comforts of life and health. Is it not their duty to subscribe and pay into the fund to support and assist the dependents of those referred to who fought and died for them and their country?

There have been a good many road masters who have paid into the Road District Gun Fund. Now as the election is over and all the Road Masters still in their places, the Patriotic Fund appeals to every one of them. Don't let them put it off any longer. Let every road master collect what he will within two weeks and send it to the Editor of the Guardian who will place it in the hands of the Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer. I canvassed my district in the spring and \$182.00 was subscribed for the Patriotic Fund, and now they have paid \$27.25 without a murmur or complaint. There are over 480 districts and although that amount can't be collected in every district, the sum total should amount to thousands of dollars. As handed in Road Masters names and district will be printed in The Guardian. I am Sir, etc., A. W. BRUCE, Road Master, Red Point.

Recruiting by Civilians

London, Oct. 15.—Recruiting is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the military authorities, and entrusted exclusively to civilian organizations. This is a nutshell, is the scheme by which the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting for the army, hopes to secure a sufficient number of voluntary enlistments to render recourse to conscription unnecessary. He described the new system at a private conference with the parliamentary recruiting committee and the Joint Labor Recruiting Board this afternoon. "The changes that I propose to make," said Lord Derby, "have not been necessitated by any shortcomings on the part of the recruiting staff but by the exigencies of the present situation, which to my mind, require entirely new methods of dealing with the subject. In the past recruits have been found by the military authorities, assisted by civilians. I propose to make civilians responsible for bringing raw material in shape of recruits to the military authorities for them to enlist, clothe and equip and train. "This can only be rendered possible if some thoroughly representative civilian body should be willing to make itself responsible for the work, and my most grateful thanks are due to the two bodies—the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Labor Recruiting Committee—who have made themselves jointly

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(Continued from page 1)
 responsible." "The much ed "pink form" will be a canvassing, but in conf with instructions prepared Lord Derby declared would in the canvassing being "ed with the utmost tact and cretion," all the existing ring committees will be u and the various municipi civil authorities will be ask co-operate. Every eligibl will receive a letter sign Lord Derby, stating brief situation which makes an in in the army necessary, in as explained by Lord "that he may have a appeal, and be unable to s the future that he was not upon to join." At a rec meeting in Vice Regal Lod Dublin, which was attende Baron Wimborne, Lord tenant of Ireland, and John mond, the Nationalist lead was decided that the Lord tenant should form a depart for recruiting for Ireland, himself take the positio director, a chief organiz appointed to work in co-oper with the military. Earl Kite secretary of state for war, letter which was read at meeting, paid a tribute to bravery, gallantry and ex of the Irish soldiers. He ex confidence from his close astion with the country "that Irishmen never would lea without reinforcements. It stated that the number of recruits was 81,000 exclusi those enlisted in England Scotland and the Irish reser who joined on mobilization.

Progress of the War

Petrograd, Oct. 13, via London. Another striking victory has won by the Russians on southern front in Eastern G. Austria has pierced the last li Austrian defence on the S river and stormed one of strongest points on the Au German right flank.
 London, Oct. 13.—The East, with the Austro-Ger and Bulgarian invasions of Se the Anglo-French landing at Ioni, the promised active i ventions of Russia and the lomatic possibilities in Greece Roumania continues to be centre of interest throughout belligerent countries. The bians, although greatly outbeared by armies with sup equipment, are making a stul defence of their country, and the Austro-German progr steady, it is very slow and bably will become slower when the mountains where Serbians are strongly entrea are reached.

London, Oct. 14.—A Be official statement issued to tells of the latest offensive by British troops between La E and Arras. It reads as fol "Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the ene trenches, under cover of a of smoke and gas from a about six hundred yards west of Hulluch to the H zollern redoubt. We gained one thousand yards of tre just south and west of Hull but were unable to maintain position there, owing to the shell fire. "Southwest of the trench behind the Vermelle lach road, and the southwa edge of the quarries, both incl We also captured a trench of northwest side of the forest, captured the main trench of Hohenzollern redoubt, but enemy is still in two connu ting trenches between the red and the quarries."

London, Oct. 15.—A despa Reuter's Telegram Company Sofia dated last night (Thurs says a Reuter manifesto has issued calling upon the Bulg people and army to defeat national soil, "violated by a fidious neighbor and deliver brethren oppressed beneath Serbian yoke." The man the correspondent says, ree the great efforts made by king and government to pr the peace and make both of belligerents realize the injustice done to Bulgaria b division of Macedonia.
 London, Oct. 15.—Great F has declared war on Bu

(Continued from page two.)

responsible." "The much discussed pink form" will be used in canvassing, but in conformity with instructions prepared which Lord Derby declared would result in the canvassing being "conducted with the utmost tact and discretion," all the existing recruiting committees will be utilized, and the various municipal and civil authorities will be asked to co-operate. Every eligible man will receive a letter signed by Lord Derby, stating briefly the situation which makes an increase in the army necessary, in order, as explained by Lord Derby, "that he may have a direct appeal, and be unable to say in the future that he was not called upon to join." At a recruiting meeting in Vice Regal Lodge at Dublin, which was attended by Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, it was decided that the Lord Lieutenant should form a department for recruiting for Ireland, and he himself take the position of director, a chief organizer being appointed to work in co-operation with the military. Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, in a letter which was read at the meeting paid a tribute to the bravery, gallantry and exploits of the Irish soldiers. He expressed confidence from his close association with the country that the Irishmen never would leave them without reinforcements. It was stated that the number of Irish recruits was 81,000 exclusive of those enlisted in England and Scotland and the Irish reservists who joined on mobilization.

Progress of the War

Petrograd, Oct. 13, via London.—Another striking victory has been won by the Russians on the southern front in Eastern Galicia. They have pierced the last line of Austrian defenses on the Strypa river and stormed one of the strongest points on the Austro-German right flank.

London, Oct. 13.—The Near East, with the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions of Serbia, the Anglo-French landing at Saloniki, the promised active intervention of Russia and the diplomatic possibilities in Greece and Roumania continues to be the centre of interest throughout the belligerent countries. The Serbians, although greatly outnumbered by armies with superior equipment, are making a stubborn defence of their country, and while the Austro-German progress is steady, it is very slow and probably will become slower still when the mountains where the Serbians are strongly entrenched are reached.

London, Oct. 14.—A British official statement issued tonight tells of the latest offensive by the British troops between La Bassee and Arras. It reads as follows: "Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches, under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about six hundred yards south-west of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained about one thousand yards of trenches just south and west of Hulluch, but were unable to maintain our position there, owing to the enemy's shell fire. "South-west of St. Elie we prepared and held the enemy's trench behind the Vermelle-Hulluch road, and the south-western edge of the quarries, both inclusive. We also captured a trench on the northwest side of the forest. We captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but the enemy is still in two communicating trenches between the redoubt and the quarries."

London, Oct. 15.—Great Britain has declared war on Bulgaria.

The British Foreign Office announces that in view of the fact that Bulgaria has announced she is at war with Serbia, and is an ally of the Central Powers, His Majesty's government has informed the Bulgarian government, through the Swedish minister at London, who is in charge of Bulgarian interests, that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Bulgaria, as from 10 p. m. London, Oct. 15.—A British official report, received under date of 9.45 o'clock tonight from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field, says with reference to the German official statement of today: "The only change in the situation south of La Bassee Canal is that we have further improved our position in the Hohenzollern redoubt. We hold all the ground gained on the 13th."

Bucharest, via Paris, Oct. 15.—The military critic of the Universal in an article today, expresses the belief that the British and French troops landed at Saloniki will not go to the aid of the Serbians at Nish, which is 250 miles from their base, but will make a direct attack on Sofia from the Serbian frontier, thus cutting Bulgaria in two, and also stopping the Austro-German advance by one of the principal railroads to Constantinople. The writer adds, however, that the Anglo-French forces must be strong and that Italy must co-operate with them.

London, Oct. 15.—British submarines have now cleared the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia entirely of German merchant ships says a despatch to the Star from Copenhagen. Every German ship which was southbound from Sweden when the submarines started their campaign has either been sunk or run ashore, it adds. "Of fifty German ore carriers, 37 are virtually interned in Swedish ports, the correspondent declares."

Copenhagen, Oct. 15.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank a German destroyer this morning at the southern entrance to the Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the North Sea. A great explosion followed the striking of the torpedo and the destroyer foundered immediately. A message from Faisterbo, Sweden, which brought news of this incident, adds that another German destroyer and a cruiser, which were accompanying the destroyer that was sunk, speeded to the southward. Despatches to the Evening newspapers here say that a second German torpedo boat was sunk by the British submarine E-19 near Faxa. According to these telegrams a German flotilla, one boat of which was sunk Wednesday, returned yesterday with reinforcements and fishermen heard another explosion and saw a torpedo boat disappear. Thereupon the flotilla hurried away. London, Oct. 15.—That thirty-four German trawlers have been captured and taken into Grimby since Sept. 15, is disclosed in an official statement printed in the London Gazette tonight.

London, Oct. 18.—The Allied forces from Saloniki have begun operations against the Bulgarians with unexpected zeal, and already the Serbo-Anglo-French forces have penetrated into Bulgarian territory just north of the Greek boundary and are attacking the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitza, according to advices received from Saloniki by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Athens. The advice declares that "the fall of Strumitza is imminent." The despatch continues: "The Serbs, aided by the Allies, repulsed the Bulgarians, who retreated on Strumitza." It is learned by diplomatic sources that Field Marshal Von Mackensen the German commander, has demanded reinforcements.

Athens, Oct. 17, via London.—The French troops in Macedonia have received their baptism of fire near the railway bridge at Hudove Villandova, where they were attacked by forty thousand Bulgarians. The fighting continues. The Bulgarian artillery is bombarding the Vlahovo garrison, which is offering a stout resistance. The Bulgarian government has officially announced that mines have been laid along the coasts of the Black and Aegean

seas. Lights have been extinguished and the port of Dedesgatch has been closed, except to neutral merchantmen.

London, Oct. 17.—French troops have encountered the Bulgarian army at Ghevgheli, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens. Ghevgheli, or Glevghel is on the Nish-Saloniki railway line in Serbia, about nine miles north of the Greek border. A despatch from Athens to a London newspaper last night said that the railway administration at Saloniki had been ordered to prepare seven trains for the transport of allied troops to Ghevgheli. Another news agency despatch to London from Athens stated that Allied troops had left Saloniki on Saturday for the Serbian-Bulgarian frontier. London, Oct. 18.—A Malta despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Signs are not wanting that the Allies in the course of the next few days will be landing strong new forces at Saloniki. The view is expressed by persons arriving from Italy that there is every probability that an Italian expeditionary force will be despatched to help the Serbians." London, Oct. 17.—Fierce fighting in the region of Doiran near the Greek frontier, between the Serbians and Bulgarians, have taken a turn in favor of the Serbs, according to an Athens despatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Zurich. The first detail of four hundred German prisoners reached Nish Friday.

Saloniki, Oct. 16.—Heavy cannonading is reported around Doiran, southeastern Serbia. The Serbians are said to have forced the Bulgarians to retire. The Serbians are advancing from Souvovo in the direction of Strumitza, which they claim they expect to take shortly.

Paris, Oct. 16.—A Nish despatch which is timed 11 o'clock Thursday evening, says: "All Austro-German attacks on the Obrenovatz-Belgrade-Semendria front have been repulsed, the enemy sustaining serious losses. The German army, which attempted to turn the right wing of the Serbians at Semendria was driven back into the marsh of Godomine, situated on the right bank of the Danube near the fortress of Semendria. A Bavarian battalion was thrown into the swamps. Along this entire front it was quiet today."

London, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mails Athens Correspondent Telegraphs that the report of the depletion of the Allies forces at the Dardanelles or the slackening of operations there to assist the Serbians is false. Instead the Allies at Gallipoli have been reinforced and are holding their positions stubbornly.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—A report was brought here from Constantinople that the Turkish fleet no longer exists, only the Cruiser Hamidieh remains. The Allies submarines have destroyed nearly the whole Turkish merchant fleet.

DIED.

DAVIES—On Oct. 12th inst., at Great Falls, Montana, after a very few days illness of pneumonia, Benjamin Davis aged 69. He leaves a wife and two children surviving him.

HIGGINS—Suddenly at Boston, on Oct. 15th, Mrs. Edward Higgins, of Charlottetown, R. I. P.

BOYCE—Died at New Haven, Oct. 9, 1915, Annie Ferguson, relic of the late Franklin Boyce, aged 82 years.

BULL—At Iris, P. E. I., on Oct. 2nd, Mrs. Mary, wife of William S. Bull, aged 21 years.

McEACHERN—At Iris, P. E. I., on Oct. 2nd, Mrs. Sarah McEachern, aged 68 years, leaving a sorrowing son and daughter.

McDONALD—At Grand Tracadie, Oct. 18, 1915, Mrs. Norman J. McDonald, aged 47. R. I. P.

McVITTIE—At Westmoreland, Lot 29, on Sunday, Oct. 17th, John McVittie, aged 81 years.

INMAN—On Oct. 18th Florence Inman, aged sixty, widow of the late Joseph Inman. Nine Mile Creek.

Local and Other Items.

The plant of the Nova Scotia Underwear Co., at Eureka near New Glasgow was burned down a few days ago. The plant was insured for one hundred and fifty-thousand dollars.

The seat of the Serbian government has been transferred to Mitrovitza, near the Montenegrin frontier, according to a despatch to the Milan Secole from Bucharest.

King Nicholas of Montenegro is quoted by the Petit Parisien as having declared to the Cetinje correspondent, "we are fighting in the enemy's territory, we are ready and fear nothing."

The casualty list of Canadians issued at Ottawa Saturday contains the name of Alexander McDougall, Nine Mile Creek, P. E. I., wounded. Mr. McDougall's a member of the 26th Battalion.

A London despatch of the 18th says: The Entente Allies have effected a landing at Enos on the Aegean Sea, in European Turkey, close to the Bulgarian border and have seized the railway at that point.

Moses Gallant, of Rustico, one of the Islanders at the front was killed in recent action in Flanders. He was one of the first Islanders to enlist. He went with the 26th Battalion from Charlottetown shortly after the outbreak of the war.

The total of British casualties at the Dardanelles up to October 9, according to official figures given out in London on the 16th was 96,899. Of this total the number of men killed was 18,957, of whom 1,185 were officers. Casualties of Australian contingents were 20,191.

Russia has been receiving munitions of war from Japan at an average rate of twenty train-loads a day for over three months, according to Cyrus Robinson, a mining engineer of London, who arrived in New York on the steamship California from Liverpool.

The death occurred in Dartmouth, N. S. a few days ago of Mrs. Joseph Deyoung, aged 102 years, and eleven months. Until four weeks ago she was in good health and in full possession of her faculties. A year ago she knitted 40 pairs of socks for soldiers at the front and received a letter of appreciation from the Queen.

Paris advices of the 18th say that the French steamship Admiral Hamelin has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean and 71 lives lost. The Admiral Hamelin was torpedoed without warning by an Austrian submarine, while the passengers and crew were transferring to the boats, the submarine hurled 40 shells at the steamer and sank her.

After Vespers and Benediction in the Cathedral on Sunday evening last, about thirty-five of the soldiers training here for overseas service were enrolled as members of the Holy Name Society. Rev. Maurice McDonald, Rector of the Cathedral officiated, and delivered an earnest exhortation to the newly enrolled members to be faithful to their obligations.

A Paris paper gives an account of how General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, directed the operations during the battle in the Champagne region. Taking a post close to the front, in an inn keeper's kitchen, where a telephone had been installed, General Joffre, bending over a large scale map, listened to officers at the telephone at intervals giving him orders in an absolutely calm voice. In this position, this newspaper account says, General Joffre remained longer than 22 hours from nine o'clock in the morning, until half-past seven, the next morning, neither eating nor drinking, during the whole time. At the end of that period, after marking certain places on the map he put down his pencil and said: "It is over. Let us go and take a bit."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS ETC.

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

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in the 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 westerly along said road Twelve Chatares and seven links to land occupied by George T. Young, thence southwardly along the East boundary line of land of George T. Young to land formerly occupied by William Young (now William Thompson) thence along the said William Thompson's north line twelve chains and seven links to the said 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.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 5th day of November, A. D. 1909, and made between James Young of Whim Road in King's County in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Jessie Young, his wife, of the first part and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.

Dated this 14th day of October, A. D. 1915.

DUNCAN STEWART,
Mortgagee.

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 Marie, 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 22nd day of March, A. D. 1898.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1901, and made between Angus Matheson, of Hopfield, Township Number Sixty-four, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Catherine Matheson, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the principal

KING'S COUNTY LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE Convention.

A Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Party of King's County will be held at Georgetown on Wednesday, November 3rd, 1915, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest in King's County in place of Mr. A. L. Fraser. Each Poll is requested to have the usual number of delegates in attendance.

JOHN McLEAN,
Vice-President.

Oct. 13, 1915—31

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist TOBACCO

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson
Co., Ltd., Manufacturers
Phone 345

Mortgage Sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, MacDonald & Stewart, 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

Hidden Streams

S. Waldron Carney,
in The Magnificat.

"What's up, Jack? Gridley says you won't be with us on the Bald Mountain trip today," called Ford Kenyon, as he crossed the corner of the hotel veranda, addressing the man who stood there idly leaning against the railing.

"Oh, yes, I'll be with you," the man replied. "There'll be plenty of time. We need not go until after luncheon, need we? Gridley misunderstood me. I told him I would attend the services here today and I suppose he thought that—"

"You attending church services?" laughed Kenyon. "I thought Gridley was joking when he gave that as the reason. Well, what's it all about, anyhow? You don't expect us to believe that you are going to church because you really go in for that sort of thing. You don't go to church in the city, and just why you permit it to cut into your vacation here—to say nothing of spoiling our plans for the day—is something beyond me. Why not let us in on it? Come, Jack, what's the idea?"

"I'm afraid you won't think much of it as an idea," answered the other. "It is true that I do not go to church in the city. I have never belonged to any church you see, so my wife does not expect me to accompany her when she attends unless there is a special program of music or a prominent speaker. There are so many other things to take up one's time in the city—you know how it is—but up here, well, whenever we come to the mountains or the woods I usually attend whatever services are being held. My wife never misses them. Of course she isn't a Catholic either, but as it is only the Catholics who have arranged for services today—"

"You don't mean, Jack, that you are going to Mass?" exclaimed Kenyon. "You can't mean that, it isn't exactly my choice, you know," rejoined Jack smiling. "There is a church nearer the head of the lake which we would have preferred, but the minister is not to be there today. We learned, however, that the priest whose parish church is twelve miles west of here, comes here every alternate Sunday and is coming today. It seems that Mr. Prescott, of the hotel here, gives the Catholics the use of his hall next door. I don't suppose there'll be very many present, but my wife and I thought we would go. I attended a Catholic service once before and it was rather interesting."

"I don't see that you are called upon to help swell the congregation," retorted the other. "I had hoped that we could get an early start for our trip and have luncheon at the Mountain House before we commenced the climb. Even if we can make it this afternoon, it won't be just the same. It's some distance from here, but of course if you don't want—"

"Now, see here, Ford, when we decided on that trip I didn't know about these services here, and as I told you a moment ago my wife would be disappointed if I did not go with her, particularly as it isn't her church, just as disappointed here as she would be surprised at home if I suggested accompanying her to church in the city. You'd better wait, too, and we'll get away from here about one o'clock if you still want to go, although I would not mind postponing it until tomorrow."

"Can't do it. You've forgotten that we go to Lime-Kiln tomorrow."

"Tuesday, then?"

"Tuesday! Why the whole crowd takes the Black Bear trail that day. You suggested it yourself. And Wednesday it's Blue Mountain, and—no—there isn't a day left this week."

"Well, make it next Sunday, then. There'll be no services here. Prescott tells me that on the Sunday when the priest remains in his parish church, the Catholics up here on Fourth Lake hire motor boats and go the twelve miles to Mass. The morning train does not get there in time. Now, of course, we never dream of going to that trouble, so if you want to wait for me, I'll go next Sunday. If you would rather go today, why—count me out, Ford."

"Your sudden streak of piety counts us all out, if I am not mistaken. I think I'll hunt up Gridley and see if he'll go out on the lake for a while." And with

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

To wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, small and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. H. H. H. West Lincoln, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

an expression of incredulity and contempt struggling for mastery on his darkening face, Ford Kenyon turned irritably away.

"Just a moment, Ford," said the other quickly.

Ford turned and slowly retraced his steps.

"Why not come with us? It's right next door and—"

"No!" said Kenyon, very decidedly. "There is no use wasting time trying to get me in there. Was that all you wanted with me? If so, I'll go on—"

"That was all I called you for, but something else has just occurred to me. Maybe you will satisfy my curiosity, although I admit I have no right to ask so personal a question—but, weren't you a Catholic when you entered the university? Perhaps my memory is confused on that point and that it was one of the other fellows—"

The question was as unexpected as it was apparently unwelcome. There was a slight pause and then in a tone that carried a note of bravado Kenyon drawled:

"Yes. I was a Catholic. What of it? I don't belong to any other church now."

"Neither do I," volunteered his companion. "Yet I am not a Catholic. Not belonging to any other church doesn't prove membership in the one excepted, and his glance held just a shade of disapproval as it rested on Kenyon. "However, it is none of my business, Ford," he added, "and I am sorry I broached the subject. Pardon me."

"Oh, that's all right," cried Ford, "no harm has been done. But I want to tell you one thing—if I ever resume the practice of religion it won't be while I am on a vacation. And I can assure you it won't be on such a glorious morning that was made for enjoyment, and for out of door pleasures you'll find a very light attendance inside on a day like this, and a very uncomfortable morning. But don't say I didn't warn you. Well, I'm off to find Gridley."

And, with a wave of his hand, he disappeared around the corner of the hotel.

His search was still unrewarded when ten minutes later he met the hotel proprietor.

"You are just the man I want," said Mr. Prescott. "Your friends Jack Benton and Gridley, volunteered to help me carry chairs into the hall. We bring in everything available but even then some persons have to stand. That is unavoidable, but we do the best we can. It might be a little inconvenient here if very many wanted to sit on the verandah at this time as we take over most of those chairs. The guests are really very nice about it though, in fact many of them attend the services, even those who are not Catholics. Mr. Gridley told me if I saw you to press you into duty. I would rather not of myself have asked you—"

"Yes, I'll help," returned Kenyon rather confused—but the embarrassment was unseen by his listener who was pointing to a reed rocker on the porch.

"You might, if you wish, carry that over to the hall. You'll see where to place it."

With mental anathemas against the circumstances that drove him into this predicament, and a feeling that Gridley had somehow wronged him by assuming this work, he picked up the chair and, balancing it deftly as if he enjoyed the procedure, crossed the lawn and ascended the high outside stairway leading to the assembly

room used during the season as a dance hall. There was just a trace of amusement in the interested glance he cast around the hall. At the front wall, nearest the hotel, a temporary altar had been erected, and a couple of ladies were arranging some flowers. The first row of chairs was not far from the altar and Ford Kenyon wondered why there had not been a wide space left. He recalled the spacious sanctuaries he had seen in his earlier days. Surely this extra space would not be needed by the congregation.

"Anyone would suppose that a crowd was really expected," he reflected. "As if there were any probability of more than ten or twenty persons coming here from the surrounding camp! Prescott didn't suppose that I would never believe there were never chairs enough."

The chairs, by the way, were responsible for the amused glint in his eyes. The one he had carried in had no mate, a state of affairs shared impartially by most of the seats in the first few rows. There were wide comfortable rocking chairs and narrow, uncompromisingly stiff ones; there were low bench-like seats and high rustic stools—all set in straight yet apparently irregular lines. Back of this section was a row after row of hard benches with green iron arms at the ends. In the rear of the hall the piano had been pushed aside and a small organ, loaned by one of the generous permanent inhabitants of the locality, did its brave best to look imposing.

"Put the chair right there where you are," called Gridley from the farther side of the room. "We'd better go back, maybe, to look for more, although I am afraid the one you brought is the last one we can have," he added.

"There doesn't seem to be room for very many more," said Ford Kenyon, "even if they were needed, which is unlikely. I was looking for you, Gridley, when I met Prescott. Don't you want to go out on the lake?"

"Nothing I'd like better, Ford," replied he, "if you'll wait awhile. I am just a bit curious to see how many of these seats will be taken. I feel a sort of proprietary interest in the place since I helped to arrange the seating facilities."

"Don't be absurd," rejoined Kenyon, with some irritation. But he added immediately, "It's none of my affair, I suppose, what you do. So if you two find any sane enjoyment in sitting here alone, far be it from me to deprive you of it. But I won't make such a fool of myself. I'm going down to the pier."

"Wait a minute. We'll be with you," quickly interposed Benton. "We had no intention of remaining here until services began. We really do not belong here at all, you know, and it would be rather presumptuous in us to take the front seats. Gridley will probably only look in after the people are seated and he will find Mr. Benton and myself in the back row. And the two men crossed the room and were following Kenyon down the stairs when the latter glanced across the blue waters of the lake that glistened a few feet away from him. He stopped, as did the others, their attention suddenly riveted upon the scene before them.

Converging towards the hotel pier were numerous well-filled row-boats, launches and canoes. They were coming from the hotels and camps at the head of the lake, from its southern shore, and from the places farther down the lake. The dripping oars, the soft swish of the paddles, the purring of the motors blended musically with the low hum of voices,—the tones of which carried far in the clear mountain air. And in spite of themselves the men on the stairway were impressed. They knew the destination of those people as they knew the destination of the other group who were now coming along the highway at the rear of the hotel, of those also whose voices could be heard in the green recesses of the woods as they followed the trail that ended in this open space near the lake.

Half an hour later, Ford Kenyon was following his companion up the stairway. It seemed unbelievable that the hall should be so crowded as to make necessary the use of the window sills for seating accommodation, but it was soon evident to the two men that by necessity, if not from choice, they would be obliged to remain outside. They could get no farther than the top landing of the

A COLD

Settled On Her Lungs
Causing Great Pain.

THE CURE WAS

**DR. WOOD'S
Norway Pine Syrup.**

Miss D. M. Pickering, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "Having derived great benefit from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I thought I would write and tell you of my experience. When I first came out from England I contracted a severe cold, owing to the change of climate. It settled on my lungs, and caused me a great deal of pain. I tried every remedy I could think of, but got no relief. My father, who had heard a great deal about the good qualities of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, advised me to try it. I did so, and I am pleased to say I found immediate relief. I only took one bottle and it cured me completely. My mother had a severe cold also, and Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cured her, so we never fail to keep a bottle of it in the house."

See that none of those so-called "pine syrups" are handed out to you when you go to your druggist or dealer and ask for "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c.

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

stairway. The place was crowded, but they could, from their vantage-point, see the altar and the priest. A breeze was blowing in from the lake carrying the voices of numerous pleasure-seekers whose boats glided swiftly up or down the blue rippling surface. The morning boat was coming up and the staccato notes of its whistle blended harmoniously with the great fuge of the forests, mountains, and waters whose rhythm was even then beating upon the hearts of those who were reverently listening in that "upper chamber."

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Dear Sirs:—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

"It's curious," said Brown, "how coming events cast their shadows before them. I'll wager a five none of you gentlemen can guess what was the last thing played on the organ at the time of the fire."

"The Lost Chord," suggested Smith.

Brown shook his head. "Dies Irae," said the classical gentleman.

Brown shook his head again. "What was it, then?" asked the practical member.

Brown got up, reached for his hat, and went to the door. Then he replied: "The hose!"

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

In order to lay up money a man must save his coin.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

However, a good-natured friend is sometimes an enemy in disguise.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont. writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Sudden fright or emotion may cause a momentary arrest of the heart's action, or some excitement or apprehension may set up a rapid action of the heart thereby causing palpitation.

Palpitation, again, is often the result of digestive disorders arising from the stomach, or may be the result of over-indulgence of tobacco or alcoholic drinks.

The only way to regulate this restless heart trouble is to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. S. Nicholas, Listowel, Ont., writes:—"I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate and I would take weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so I started at once to use them, and found that I felt much stronger. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, for it has done me a world of good."

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They are reliable.

Suit ruined, leaky fountain pen;
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Could not read the news last night,
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Get your eyes tested by us

And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

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Slow, fast or stopping.

Get it repaired and timed by us.

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

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* MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelledware Cost 1/2¢ 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 pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

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

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

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

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You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

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Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou N. S. 8.20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about four o'clock p. m.

Steamer Empress Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene N. B. about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 5.10 o'clock p. m.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. June 2nd, 1915.—11.

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D.
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