

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916

VOL. XLV. No. 9

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,
Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 21 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

Mortgage Sale

THERE WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Friday the twenty-fourth day of March next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day named, the tract of land containing ninety acres of land a little more or less being the farm which the said James McDonald, said deceased and which is devised by his will to the said Catherine McDonald and being the Eastern ninety acres of land in possession of the said James McDonald, the one part and Catherine McDonald of Charlottetown, widow of the other part for default in payment of principal and interest.

For further particulars apply to Messrs McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown.

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Tues & Daily	Daily	Friday ex. Sun. ex. Sun.		Daily	Mon. Wed. Tues. & Thurs. Fri. & Fri.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.50	1.45	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	5.25	11.30	12.10	10.10
4.15	2.39	8.13	" Hunter River "	4.15	10.31	11.03	8.50
4.55	3.08	9.00	" Emerald Jct. "	3.32	10.03	10.19	8.00
	3.32	9.45	" Kensington "	2.51	9.38	9.45	
	3.55	10.20	Ar. Summerside Dep.	2.20	9.15	9.15	
Tues. Thurs. and Sat.				Daily Mon. Wed. ex. Sun. and Sat.			
4.15	11.30		Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.55	12.15		
5.14	1.14		" Port Hill "	7.54	10.42		
6.07	2.44		" O'Leary "	7.01	9.25		
6.51	3.57		" Alberton "	6.21	8.22		
7.30	5.00		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	7.30		
Mon. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.				Daily ex. Sun. and Sat.			
5.00	3.33		Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.	8.50	7.50		
5.50	4.25		Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.40	7.00		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only				Sat. Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			
3.00	3.00		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.30	11.05		
4.55	4.15		" Mt. Stewart "	9.15	9.35		
5.39	4.54		" Morell "	8.40	8.56		
6.12	5.19		" St. Peter's "	8.17	8.25		
7.45	6.30		Ar. Souris Dep.	7.00	7.00		
8.55	7.35		Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.40	5.40		
4.40	4.15		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	9.20	9.40		
5.52	5.27		" Cardigan "	8.04	8.15		
6.20	5.56		" Montague "	7.33	7.40		
7.05	6.40		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.50	6.50		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only				Sat. Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	10.00		
4.57	4.25		" Vernon River "	8.31	8.23		
7.00	5.55		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	6.50		

CONSTIPATION

Is Productive Of More Ill Health Than Anything Else.

If the truth was only known you would find that over one half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition, and the sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headaches, jaundice, heartburn, piles, floating specks before the eyes, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or catarrh of the stomach will follow the wrong action of this one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxative Liver Pills.

Miss Rose Babineau, Amherst, N.S., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies, which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxative Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial, for they are not only a healthy and powerful laxative, but also a tonic to all who suffer from weakness and debility. I can heartily recommend them to all who suffer from constipation. Each box contains 25c a box, 50c a box, and \$1.00 a box, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Fond Mother—"You will be five years old tomorrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real birthday treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything else."

Willie, (after thinking earnestly for five minutes)—"Bring me a whole box of chocolates, cream, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come and watch me eat them."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

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.

Pullman Porter—"Next stop is yo' station, sah. Shall I brush yo' off now?"

Morton Morose—"No, it is not necessary. When the train stops I'll step off."

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

"Why was it you never married again, Aunt Sallie?" inquired a lady of an old colored woman.

"Deed, Miss Ellie," replied the old woman earnestly, "dat daid nigga's with moath to me dan a live one. I gits a pension."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

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

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

Mrs. Lizzie McLanahan, Plympton, N.S., writes: "I am sending this testimonial telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. For years I had suffered so with my kidneys I could hardly do my housework. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to be doing me any good. At last I was advised to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box I found relief. I have used five boxes, and to-day I feel like a new woman. I cannot recommend them too highly. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify 'Doan's'."

The Index.

A correspondent writes: "Will you kindly explain what is meant by the Index, by whom it is compiled, what authority it has, and why it has been given a place in ecclesiastical discipline?" By the Index is meant, in the wider significance of the term, the whole body of ecclesiastical legislation on the prohibition of books. The Church's laws on the subject are contained in a single volume, which is divided into two parts. The first part consists of general decrees, which, as far as they concern the Faithful, forbid the reading of certain general classes of books. These decrees were first published in the year 1897 by Pope Leo XIII in his Constitution, "Officiorum et Munerum," which abrogated all anterior general decrees on the prohibition of books with the single exception of the Constitution of Pope Benedict XIV, "Sollicita ac Provida."

The second part is made up of a catalogue of particular ecclesiastical decisions that prohibit the reading of particular authors, whose works are condemned either in their entirety or in part. The volume which at the present time contains the authoritative Church legislation on forbidden books, was published in the year 1900, and has for its title, "Index Librorum Prohibitorum." The word "Index" is, therefore, rightly applied to this entire volume, but in its more technical and more generally accepted meaning it is restricted to the catalogue of forbidden books that makes up its second part. It is of the Index in this narrow sense that the present article treats.

The Index, so understood, does not include all books that the Church regards as reprehensible, nor even the worst books, but only such as have been denounced to Rome, examined, and officially condemned, either by the Pope in person through a Brief or Bull, or by one of the Sacred Congregations, generally by the Congregation of the Index or the Congregation of the Holy Office, but also, though more rarely, by some other Congregation, as for instance by the Congregation of Rites or the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics. The last Congregation no longer exists, as it was absorbed by the Congregation of the Holy Office in the recent reconstruction of the Roman Curia. The Index, therefore, signifies the list of books that have been explicitly and officially condemned by the Catholic Church and are strictly forbidden to Catholic readers.

In the history of the Church there are many instances, some of them very early, of the condemnation of pernicious books. The first example of an express condemnation and prohibition is that issued by the Fathers of the Council of Nicaea in the year 325 against the book entitled "Thalia," written by Arius. Pope Gelasius I in a Roman synod held in 494 published a list of the proscribed writings of heretics. In a number of places lists of forbidden books were published by civil authority, as in Italy by the Senate of Lucca in the year 1545, and by local ecclesiastical authority, as in Germany by the Provincial Council of Cologne. Finally, in 1559, under Pope Paul IV was issued the first Roman Index by the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition. Five years later Pope Pius IV replaced this by the Tridentine Index, so called because it was drawn up in accordance with the ten rules laid down by the Fathers of the Council of Trent.

Among other functions with which the Holy Office was charged at this time was that of safeguarding the integrity of the Faith and the purity of morals against the inroads of dangerous literature; but the rapid spread of works that stirred their readers to revolt against Christian belief and practice soon necessitated the establishment of a separate Congregation whose sole duty was to examine delated books, and, in the event that they

were found harmful, to declare their condemnation, the sentence being either absolute or conditioned on their correction. Accordingly, in 1571, by order of Pope St. Pius V, the Congregation of the Index came into existence, not to supplant the Holy Office, but to supplement it, and from that time to the present this body with its consultors has been carrying on its investigations, publishing its adverse decisions, and keeping an exact list of all books condemned either by the Congregation itself, by the Pope, or by some other Congregation.

In the course of time many volumes were put on the Index in accordance with the rules laid down by the Council of Trent and the decrees of various Pontiffs. In 1897, however, Pope Leo XIII issued his Constitution, "Officiorum et Munerum," by which he modified the rules and procedure of the Congregation of the Index, amplified its scope, and ordained that a new Index, more in keeping with the needs of modern times should be prepared to take the place of the Tridentine Index, which had been in force for more than three centuries. The revision was carefully carried out, and in 1900 the first edition of the Leonine Index, as it has been called, made its appearance. Since then four other editions have been published, the last in 1911 under Pope Pius X. This last edition, which includes books condemned from the year 1600 up to the year 1911 inclusive, but which in other respects is identical with the edition of 1900, is the official Index of forbidden books. It is to be noted, however, that other books have been condemned since the time of its publication; so that to bring the edition of 1911 absolutely up to date, these books would have to be incorporated in it. The Index is published by the Vatican Press and can be obtained for a moderate price from any Catholic bookseller.

The authority of the Index is that of the Church's laws, for the Congregation of the Index is an ecclesiastical legislative body, with authority received from the Vicar of Christ, to frame laws for the guidance of the Faithful. Moreover, the enactments of the Congregation of the Index receive the approbation, at least in forma communi, of the Holy Father; and although this does not mean that the Pope adds his own special condemnation and prohibition over and beyond that of the Congregation, it does mean that he approves the exercise of authority that the Congregation has received from him.

Various kinds of intellectual assent are to be given to the decrees recorded in the Index under the name of each of the forbidden books, according to the sources from which these decrees have emanated, the character of the approbation they have received from the Supreme Pontiff, and the terms in which the condemnation is described. That some assent is required even for decisions of the congregation of the Index, the function of which is not to pass doctrinal sentences on the orthodoxy of books but merely to approve or to prohibit their use, is clear from the fact that on November 18, 1907, the following proposition was condemned: "They are to be considered free from all blame who esteem as of no value the strictures passed by the Sacred Congregation of the Index and the other Sacred Roman Congregations." A good Catholic therefore will believe that the Congregation of the Index has done well in condemning a given book. A higher kind of assent, which is not that of faith, either Divine or ecclesiastical, but is called the assent of religion, is to be given to the decrees of the Congregations that pass doctrinal sentences; for Pope Pius IX declared on December 21, 1863, that "It is not enough for wise Catholics to receive and revere the dogmas of the Church, they ought also to submit to the decisions concerning doctrine that are pronounced by [the Pontifical Congregations]." To such decrees, therefore, one is bound to give internal assent and to pro-

cess his assent publicly, unless he knows for certain, and such a contingency is of so rare an occurrence as to be negligible, that the doctrine opposite to that condemned is true.

When, however, the Pope approves a doctrinal decision of one of the Congregations in forma specifica, that is, in such a way as to make the decision his own, a still higher form of assent is required, that, namely, which is due to the Roman Pontiff when he exercises his supreme power of teaching. In the manner in which the Holy Father speaks is not such as to make it clear that he is speaking ex cathedra, the assent required, though not an act of faith, implies real submission of intellect, without, however, that absolute assurance of exclusion of error, that is the prerogative of acquiescence in an infallible pronouncement. If, however, the Pope unmistakably employs the plenitude of his infallible teaching power and teaches ex cathedra, the assent to be given is an act of faith. Divine faith is with matter defined is connected with formal revelation. To learn, therefore, what should be the Catholic's intellectual attitude toward the doctrine condemned by any of the decrees listed in the Index, recourse must be had to the original document. Primarily, however, it is not agreement as to the rectitude of the condemnation that the Index demands. What it requires is obedience in act.

The authority of the Index is prohibitory. It restricts the freedom of the Faithful in the matter of reading, printing, defending, and keeping books. It is at the same time universal, for it is binding on every member of the Church in every land. What is more, the prohibition of the Index is not a mere counsel, or warning, or a piece of gratuitous advice; it is a strict precept laid on the conscience of all Catholics. To read with full deliberation and without permission a book that is known to the reader to be on the Index is to commit grave sin, and under certain circumstances, when some books are in question, to incur excommunication as well. Nor may any one presume that he is exempted from the observance of the law of the Index, because he believes himself or even knows himself to be immune from danger, for the precept assumes there is a common danger and therefore binds all Catholics even though in a particular case the presumption is not verified. No one may read books on the Index without permission from competent authority, which for most people is the Bishop of the diocese or those delegated by him to give such permission.

As is clear, then, the Index, inasmuch as it is an emanation of ecclesiastical authority, has a claim to the special Providence of God and is supernatural; but aside from this the Index has an authority that is based on natural prudence. The fact that a book is forbidden by the Church is a strong proof that the work is dangerous to faith and morals. The acknowledged learning of the men who compose the Congregations and those who are their consultors, and the extreme care with which they examine a book before coming to any decision concerning it, should have great weight with all reasonable men. It is not, however, on motives of human prudence but on the Divine authority of the Vicar of Christ that the authority of the Index rests. The Index conveys to the subjects of the Church a command not to read, publish, defend or retain certain books, a command which they, no matter what be their views as to its reasonableness, must obey. It is not their approval so much as their obedience that the Index demands, J. Harding Fisher, S. J. in America.

Smart Young Man—"What do you think of Brown?"

Indigent Old Gentleman—"Brown sir? He is one of those people that pat you on the back before your face, and hit you in the eye behind your back!"

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily

Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

On Sunday, January 9th, the Maritime Express will run daily between Halifax and Montreal leaving Halifax at 3 p.m. Connection will be made at Moncton to and from St. John daily. The Ocean Limited will not leave Halifax Sunday, January 9th, but will leave on the present schedule time 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday thereafter. Its continuance during the winter months will be pleasing news to thousands of travellers to whom the "Ocean" appears as an express train of excellence in service and comfort in travel.

From Montreal the Maritime Express will leave on its present schedule 8.15 a.m. daily and the Ocean Limited 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.

Jan. 12, 1916—21

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 7th April, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on the proposed Contract for four years, six times per week Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Pannuro Island, P. E. Island from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Charlottetown, Summerside, Montserrat, St. Mary's Road and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Feb. 22nd, 1916. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS—Graniteware Tin—Copper—Brass Aluminium Enamelware—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 one cent 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 that "VOL-PEEK" will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

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

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Charlottetown
Agents for P. E. Island.

Morson & Duffy
Barristers and Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown
P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
Newson's Block, Charlottetown,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
McDonald Bros. Building
Georgetown
July 26th 1912—1f.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY MARCH 1, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
To THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Our Best Winter Port.

Some letters have been published in the Guardian and a few paragraphs have appeared in the Patriot, relative to the operations of our winter steamers. "Interested Islander," in the Guardian of Saturday last, takes the ground that it is practically impossible to make Charlottetown a winter port and that the public interests would be best served by sending both winter steamers to Georgetown soon after the close of summer navigation, before "the inevitable difficulties of the Charlottetown route commence to cause delays." He points out that the great, powerful and expensive steamer "Prince Edward Island," said to be one of the finest ice breakers in the world, does well after constant pounding and straining and the burning of immense quantities of coal to make the trip too late to catch the outgoing trains with passengers, mails etc. "Interested Islander" further on in his letter adverts upon this "new and powerful steamer being wrecked and strained while laboring under the maximum of her power in constant contact with ice which in the nature of things geographical was never intended to be navigated."

In the declarations above quoted, we consider "Interested Islander" has assumed a tenable position. Winter navigation of the Straits is not now in the experimental stage; it is operated for the accommodation of the public. At best it has its difficulties and dangers, and after an experience of over thirty years it would be natural to suppose that the line of least resistance would be chosen, rather than the most difficult route. Georgetown, thus far, has been regarded as the natural winter port of this Province. The distance thither from Pictou is shorter, ice conditions are more favorable and train connections are likely to be more certain.

Many elements of uncertainty enter into the winter service. Changes of wind and weather militate, sometimes against one port, sometimes against another; but, on the whole, experience has proved that Georgetown is the best and safest winter port.

The Car Ferry Steamer "Prince Edward Island" is the latest and greatest product of marine architecture for ice breaking purposes. She is a splendid, peerless ice breaker; she has a most competent and gallant commander, excellent officers and an able crew. Notwithstanding all these advantages she has, from time to time been detained on the voyage between Charlottetown and Pictou, from ten to twenty-two hours. On Monday 21st Feb. it took her over ten hours to make the run from here to Pictou. On her return trip, the following day, she was out over twenty hours, not reaching here until after three o'clock Wednesday morning. Leaving here Wednesday morning shortly after 9 o'clock, she did not get into Pictou until 7 o'clock Thursday morning. She consumes about five tons of coal a hour; so that on one of these long trips she would use up over one hundred tons of coal.

The difficulties and delays of the Car Ferry are not in consequence of any defect in the ship or any mismanagement in her navigation, but simply because of unfavorable ice conditions on the Charlottetown route. The only attempt to rebut this is the statement, made by the Patriot, that the Stanley was also delayed

on some of her trips. Such statements can scarcely be regarded as argument. There can be no fair comparison between the Car Ferry and the Stanley. The Stanley is twenty-seven years old and has not one half the power of the Car Ferry. She was built in the experimental stages of ice navigation in Northumberland Straits. The Car Ferry, in power and appointments, is the result of the mature thought of scientific minds for the last quarter of a century.

Notwithstanding the power and superiority of the Car Ferry, in every way, when she was detained from ten to twenty hours on her runs between Charlottetown and Pictou, the Stanley was crossing between Georgetown and Pictou, in from three to four hours. All this goes to prove that Georgetown is, beyond question, the winter port of this Province and the port which the steamers should make their Island home in mid-winter.

Yesterday's movements of the winter steamers amply confirm the arguments above advanced in favor of Georgetown. The Stanley made the run from Georgetown to Pictou in a little over three hours, arriving at 10.20, while the Car Ferry consumed over eleven hours crossing from Pictou to Charlottetown. She did not dock till after six o'clock in the evening; thus missing all train connections and delaying mails and passengers, for points outside of Charlottetown, from 18 to 24 hours.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 21—An attack upon the United States, an upon Sir George Perley, the acting High Commissioner in London, and an effort to put the "Longshoremens" Association up against Hon. J. D. Hazen, all of this by E. M. MacDonald of Pictou, were the features of an otherwise dull day in the commons. The apathy of the United States in this war has been the wonder of the civilized world," said Mr. MacDonald, and he added that because of this the Allies should go mostly to the United States instead of to Canada. Sir Robert Borden had no difficulty in disposing of this. He said it was true that earlier in the war orders might have been sent elsewhere which could have been placed in Canada, but he himself had sent forcible representations to the British government on the subject and he had been assured by British cabinet ministers and officials that orders in the future, wherever possible, would be placed here. In the first part of the war there was a hurry, confusion and extreme haste to get material. At the beginning of the industrial resources of Canada were not as well understood as later. Now, however, he was assured that Canada would receive a preference and that an endeavor would be made to secure from the Allies all orders which could be placed in Canada on reasonable terms. He added that Sir George Perley was in intimate and close touch with the cabinet ministers and British officials and devoted a great deal of time to this government. At the outbreak of the war, the Canadian manufacturer had not shown the same energy as the Americans who sent the best agents to Europe. Later the manufacturer had not shown the same energy as the American who sent the best agents to Europe. Later the manufacturer had not shown the same energy as the American who sent the best agents to Europe.

General Turner in his letter to Col. Currie said also that he had rendered splendid service at St. Julien, and had done more than was called for from a regimental officer. The affair has caused a good deal of a sensation in parliamentary circles and there is considerable speculation as to whether Col. Currie was really attacking General Hughes or General Alderson or both. It is recalled that shortly after the war broke out there was a movement to have General Hughes resign and mention was made of Col. Currie as his successor. The premier, however, refused to consider any change in the ministry of militia. However, it seems

hardly possible that General Hughes could bear any grudge against Col. Currie on that account. But with General Alderson the case is different. It is said, although there is no proof of it at hand, that he has expressed himself as opposed to "parliamentary colonels." General Alderson is an Englishman whose appointment to the command of the first Canadian division came as a surprise to Canadians. He was not recommended for that command by the Canadian government. When nominations were made by the government here mentioning officers they would be pleased to see in command, one of these was the Earl of Dundonald, who is well known in the Dominion and regarded as a capable officer. It is true that he had a quarrel with the late Liberal government, but it was not on the grounds of military efficiency.

Indeed many of the strongest Liberals in parliament have frequently said that they would have been well pleased to see the chief of the Cochrane in command of Canadian troops. However, the recommendations of the Canadian government were not accepted. The fact is that Col. Currie is regarded as one of the most capable and bravest soldiers in the Dominion and General Hughes has paid him the very highest tributes that one soldier could pay another, and a full explanation of this incident is awaited with keenest interest. The feeling at Ottawa may be gauged by the fact that when Col. Currie finished his speech he was given an ovation from both sides of the House. He made one of the great speeches of the session, which is already notable for utterances of a particularly high order. His tribute to the French-Canadian race will be long remembered. His stirring appeal for the abandonment of race and creed prejudices in Canada was greeted with prolonged cheering. "There are no braver troops than our French-Canadian boys," he said, and added that the petty note of racial prejudice which so frequently marred the harmony of Canadian life "makes me very tired."

The budget debate, in the House of Commons came to a close Tuesday morning Feb. 29th. The Opposition moved no amendment and the motion to go into committee of ways and means was adopted without division.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Feb. 22—The text of the French official statement given out this afternoon follows: "In the Artois district, after the violent bombardment, previously reported to have taken place yesterday evening, the enemy delivered a strong attack against our positions at the forest of Givenchy. They were successful in penetrating into our first line trenches along a front of about 800 metres, and at several places they gained lodgement in our communicating trenches. There followed a counter-attack on our part and as a result the enemy hold now only a few positions in these latter trenches. The German attacking force at this consisted of seven battalions. They suffered heavy losses. "They suffered considerable losses as a result of our certain of fire and our machine guns. "To the southeast of Rodincourt the enemy caused the explosion of a mine, but our troops occupied the crater. "At Brabant-Sur-Meuse, between the forest of Hautet and Herbe forest, the Germans gained a footing in some of our advanced trenches. At certain points they pushed on to our communicating trenches, but our counter-attacks drove them out from these latter positions. We took about fifty prisoners. "To the east of Seppois two German attacks were repulsed by us. "There has been considerable artillery activity along the front between Chapelotte and Ban-

De-Sept. "A Zeppelin yesterday evening flew over Lunville and threw down several bombs, which, however, caused material damage of little importance. Pursued by our aviators, this flying machine moved away in the direction of Metz."

London, Feb. 22—The fact that the men of the British warships are turning out a large amount of war munitions in their spare time aboard ship is revealed in a letter from the Munition Minister, David Lloyd George, to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, made public tonight. "I have been greatly interested in the details of the splendid work done by the officers and men of the battle cruiser fleet in making munitions," the minister writes. "The output which has already been reached is very striking, but more important even that the material results is the magnificent spirit which prompted the men of the fleet to devote their leisure time to giving the men in the trenches such loyal and effective support. "The fact also that the work is being carried out by the men's own wish, and without remuneration, greatly enhances its value."

Petrograd, Feb. 22, via London, Feb. 23 (1.30 a. m.)—The presence of Emperor Nicholas at the opening of the Duma today is hailed by the press and public as one of the most important events in the whole political history of Russia. It is pointed out that the appearance of the Emperor in the House has emphasized, in the most striking manner, the increasing disposition of the government and people to lay aside internal politics and devote all their energies to a concerted effort to bring the war to a successful issue. The event is alluded to by prominent members of the Duma as "the beginning of a new era" and likened in its far-reaching significance, to the emancipation of the serfs and the manifesto of 1905. This was the first time that a Russian Emperor had ever visited the legislative body, or in this formal way had recognized it as one of the parts of the government. It bears upon the importance of the political crisis through which Russia has been passing. Critics of the government have protested that since the last adjournment of the Duma the government has not shown any increased tendency to reflect the desires of the populace, or yield to the demands for internal reform, and that a successful prosecution of the war was impossible without some real understanding between the government and the Duma. The Emperor's presence today is taken as a token of a new union of the government and the popular representatives, towards which the liberal and progressive elements in the Duma have been striving, and will, it is thought, relieve the tension and suspense which has existed since the adjournment of the House. The new premier, M. Sturmer, who succeeded M. Goremykin in that office, made his first address. He declared that although Russia did not minimize the seriousness of the situation in the Duma, and the sacrifices she was compelled to make, both the government and the Duma were resolved that peace would not be made until Russia had gained, in conjunction with her allies, a decisive victory over the enemy. "Russia had hardly begun the work of internal re-organization," said M. Sturmer, "when the war interfered. But even in war time this work must go on. Russia's better future is coming; nothing can disturb our faith in that."

Paris, Feb. 23.—The battle of Verdun continues with growing intensity. It extends over a front of forty kilometres (25 miles), and seven German army corps, under Crown Prince Frederick William, are engaged along a twenty-five mile front north of Verdun in a desperate effort to drive back the French defending forces, probably the capture of the great fortress of Verdun in view. There had been very heavy fighting for a considerable period in this district of the French war zone, but within the past few days the attacks of the Germans have taken on additional strength. The battle line has been extended and now reaches from Malin-scourt on the west, to Etain, on

(Concluded on page three)

MOORE & McLEOD!



Overcoats Worth to \$14.50 \$8.99 Clearing at

The Man who wants a smart warm well made Overcoat for a very little price, should see this week end special. There's a limited quantity—a dozen in all. There are tweeds, mostly in fancy browns and greys. There are double breasted and single breasted models. There are sizes from 35 to 40 chest measure. The coats are half belted and each have the "c" convertible collar. The values run to \$14.50. BUY ONE FOR EIGHT NINETY-NINE. THESE OFFERED FOR CASH ONLY.

Here is a Mighty Interesting Sale of Womens' New Coats in Full Swing Here today.

THIS SALE OF COATS FOR WOMEN OFFERS YOU A CHANCE TO GET HOLD OF A HANDSOME WINTER COAT—right now before the real cold weather commences—at prices lower than the factory would charge you for the garments. There are three classes into which this great offer in colored coats is divided. And here they are—

\$8.50 \$12.00 Fifteen Dollars for Coats that are Worth to \$22.00! For Coats Worth up to \$12.50 For Coats Worth up to \$16

Curl Cloths and Tweeds in all styles, all The Coats in this section are nearly all good colorings, all sizes. This is simply a Tweeds. They are new this season. They wonderful bargain in handsome, low priced are all handsome, smart garments. They coats. This lot includes garments worth to are garments worth to \$16.00. TODAY and \$12.50. TODAY and TOMORROW \$8.50 TOMORROW.....\$12.00

These Coats are all new. They are made of handsome all wool cloths, Chinchillas, Zibelines and Tweeds. The styles are right, and the range of sizes will suit everybody. Get yourself a \$22.00 Coat for \$15.00.

Business Men FOR 1916 Office Supplies Will Be Needed

We carry a big stock of everything for the office. Blank Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Files, Binding Cases, Bill Files, Letter Files, Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Account Pads, Letter & Note Pads, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Blotting Paper, Erasers, Note Paper, &c. &c.

One Million Envelopes In Stock, all sizes, all prices. Come to us for your office Needs. Lowest Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Local And Other Items

We shall esteem it a great favor if those who have been furnished with subscription accounts will be so kind as to remit amounts due

Japan is sending four war ships to the Indian Ocean to replace others there. It is denied that a fleet has been sent to the Mediterranean.

Of 411 passengers and crew of the steamer "Malaga" sunk by a mile off Dover on the 27 ult only 260 are known to have been saved.

Nail McQuarrie, Esq. K. C. Summerside has been appointed Judge of the county court for Prince County. Congratulations to Judge McQuarrie.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Merry commander of the British fleet at Portsmouth is mentioned as likely to be naval advisor to Lord Cecil, the new Blockade Minister

The supreme court for King County, opened at Georgetown yesterday. Judge Hazard presiding. There are two criminal cases, and the Grand Jury found true bills in both.

Thirty-six Austrian and German vessels seized recently in the Tagus River Portugal have not been confiscated, but are to be used for transport and other services. There are some eighty more in other ports and these also will likely be requisitioned.

Fire broke out on Monday on the Burymachos, a Russian ship laden with munitions of war, and which was about to sail from New York for Vladivostok. The fire was extinguished after the ship had been seriously damaged. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

The sinking of the Italian hospital ship Mare Chiara, near San Giovanni di Medua, Albania is reported in a despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The vessel is said to have struck an Austrian mine. It is reported there were numerous victims.

The monthly payments from Ottawa of assigned pay or separation allowances to relatives of dependants of the men under arms now aggregates over \$2,000,000. Over ninety thousand cheques are made out each month by the branch dealing with the part of the work.

Paris advices of the 26th say there are heavy snowstorms throughout France except in the far southern districts. Traffic interrupted. For the first time in years. Lyons and other cities noted for a mild climate are now covered. In some parts of the country the snow is three feet deep.

Important Public Meeting

A Public Meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, Provincial Building, on Tuesday, 7th day of March next, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with an evening session opening at 7.30, to take into consideration the special conditions existing that may arise in this Province by reason of the war, and Prospective possibilities when war is ended. Without limit the scope of subjects to be discussed, the following will be considered.

- Agriculture. Fisheries. Transportation. Emigration. Technical Education. Special Industries. New Industries.

The intention of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for free discussion of matters of public interest, with a view to a better understanding of our conditions and opportunities, and full operation in all things relating to the welfare of the Province. All interested are invited to attend.

ARTHUR NEWBERRY, Asst. Provincial Secy. Feb'y. 29, 1916 E.I.

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ARTHUR NEWBERRY, Asst. Provincial Secretary, Feby. 28, 1916 21.

(Continued from page two)

the east, with Verdun in the centre, only a few miles southward. The German preparations were extensive, and the bombardment of the French positions with thousands of shells was uninterrupted. As the French had foreseen this battle, all their available guns were called into action and responded in kind to the heavy shelling of the Germans. While at some points the French were unable to resist the onslaught of the attacking forces along much of the front, according to the Paris communication, the attacks were well sustained and very heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans. Another British steamer, the Westburn, has put into port flying the German flag, and with a German prize crew aboard. This vessel has reached Santa Cruse, Tenerife. She has on board 206 prisoners, taken from various British vessels, which have been sunk by German raiders.

On the Russian and Austrian fronts there has been considerable fighting, and the Italians admit that at one point the Austrians succeeded in penetrating their lines. No late advices have been received from the Caucasus, where the Russians are continuing their pursuit of the retreating Turks.

Paris Feb. 24—Inspired by the presence of their Emperor, and led by Crown Prince Frederick William, the German troops are engaged in one of the greatest battles of the war on the front, centering around the fortress of Verdun. Attack has succeeded after bombardments, incessant and terrific, continuing for several days. While the Germans have not been able, despite the rain of shells and furious onslaughts by the infantry, to break the French lines, nevertheless the French, on their right and left wings, have been compelled to withdraw their lines, respectively to the south of Ornes and behind the town of Samogneux, six miles north of the fortress. Only between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse has there been any diminution in the intensity of the artillery fire. With Brabant, Hamont and Samogneux and the wooded sections north and northeast of Reumont in their possession, the Germans from the Meuse eastward in Fromezey are forcing the fighting, seemingly regardless of the cost of life. The French guns have answered the German guns shell for shell, and the casualties on both sides are very great. The French official report describes the battlefield between the Meuse and Ornes as piled with German dead. In Champagne at several points, and in the Argonne Forest German works have been pounded by the concentrated fire of the French guns, while in Lorraine the French repulsed a German reconnoitering party which attempted to capture a French post north of St. Martin. On their end of the line, near Hullych, the British exploded a mine and occupied the crater and also bombarded German trenches near Freelinghen and Boesinghe.

London, Feb. 25.—The importance to England of the battle raging around Verdun was emphasized by Major General Sir Francis Lloyd, general officer commanding the London district, in a speech today at the opening of a military building at Wimbledon. "In the great war which is now proceeding," said General Lloyd, "every individual must give up self absolutely, and all must unite in one bond to make the war result in victory. Do you realize that a fight is now going on for a passage to Paris? The result will hang in the balance until the Teuton is driven back. I have great confidence he will be." "But if once our allies' line is pierced the way will be open to the French capital, and if that capital is reached a new complexion would be put on the whole face of the war, and on our lives and being. A German success on the French front would not merely mean the loss of Paris, but would endanger London. Along the front in the region of Verdun the Germans and the French continue the great struggle which began several days ago, with the Germans on the offensive, and their aim evidently the great French fortress of Verdun. Despite a heavy fall of snow

Tenders

FOX RIVER BRIDGE.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 18, 1916. Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon, on WEDNESDAY March 1st, 1916, from any person or persons willing to contract for the rebuilding of Fox River Bridge, according to the specifications to be seen at the store of A. P. Prowse, or at the residence of Cyrus Bears, roadmaster, Gladstone and at this office.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the Contract, must accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Fox River Bridge."

L. B. McMEILAN, Secretary of Public Works, Feby. 23, 1916 21.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public auction in front of the Court House in Charlottetown on Thursday the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1916 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon A. I. that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on the northern side of the Glenburn Road and on the east side of the street known as the "Waples" road, containing six and one-half acres, more or less, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the northern side of the Glenburn Road and on the east side of the street known as the "Waples" road, at a point in the said road, and thence north along the said road to a distance of six and one-half acres, thence east to the centre or middle of that part of the said road known as the "Waples" road, thence south along the said road to a distance of six and one-half acres, thence west to the place of commencement containing twenty-two acres, and a little more or less being the same as a part of the conveyance from the said Robert Waples of Fort Augustus Town ship 96 to the said Michael Cumiskey of date the twenty-second day of June, 1870. A. D. 1882. All that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the northern side of the said road, and on the east side of the street known as the "Waples" road, containing six and one-half acres, more or less, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north side of the said road, at the southeast angle of a farm now or heretofore owned by John Garland and containing five and one-half acres, thence north along the said road to a distance of six and one-half acres, thence west to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land, more or less, being the eastern moiety of one hundred acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Michael Cumiskey by Deed dated the fourth day of April, A. D. 1881, and by the said Michael Cumiskey conveyed to James H. Cumiskey by deed dated the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1882.

The above sale is made under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st November, A. D. 1898 made between Thomas H. Cumiskey of Pond Settlement, Lot 33 in Queen's County, Farmer, and Sarah Jane Cumiskey, his wife, of the first part and William McLean of Charlottetown, Insurance Agent, of the second part, and the said William McLean, deceased, testate, of the other part, and which said Indenture of Mortgage is now vested in the undersigned, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest secured by the said mortgage.

For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dated February 10th, 1916.

WILLIAM E. BENTLEY, SAMUEL N. ROBERTSON

Trustees under the last will and Testament of the late William McGill, Feby. 10th—21

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

205 KENT STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Letter Heads

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Posters

Tickets

Note Books of and

Check Books

Dodgers

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

DIED.

GALLANT—In this city, February 28th, Mrs. Joseph R. Gallant, age 40 years. R.I.P.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. P. BENTLEY.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Central Seed Fair

March 7th, 8th and 9th

Special trains on Wednesday, March 8th,

Leaving Murray Harbor 7.30, returning 4.45 p. m.

Leaving Summerside 8.00 a. m., returning 5 o'clock.

THEODORE ROSS,

Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FOOT WEAR FOR WINTER!

Our Stock of Winter Foot Wear is complete. We have everything you require to keep you dry and comfortable.



AGENTS FOR

Amherst Shoes

Invictus Shoes

Queen Quality Shoes

ALLEY & CO.

The Family Shoe Store.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

AT

L. J. REDDIN'S.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

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

Furs

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

Also

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

“ “ “ \$85 “ \$70.

Overalls.

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

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.

The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

LET US MAKE

Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

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.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

ISLAND SOLDIERS

At the Front Are Asking For

Hickey's Black Twist

CHEWING TOBACCO

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

Hickey & Nicholson

Tobacco Co., Ltd.

PHONE 345.

1916

For the New Year

We have quite a lot of

NEW GOODS

We include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with luminating dials.

Ladies' Watches in handsome designs.

Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes.

Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them.

Solid Gold and Rollplate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Glocks.

The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc. etc.

E. W. TAYLOR

142 Richmond Street.

