

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 52

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Water—See monthly regulations upon and confirmation of the legal right of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase of homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

A. McLean, K. C., & W. G. McDonald, Barristers,
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
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 & Fri	Daily	Daily		Daily	Mon, Wed, Thursat.	Tues, Fri, & Sun.	
ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.		ex. Sun.	Thur. Sat.	Fri. & Sun.	
P. M.	E. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.50	3.45	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Hunter River	5.25	11.30	12.10	10.10
4.15	3.39	8.13	" " " " Emerald Jct.	4.15	10.31	11.03	8.50
4.55	3.08	9.00	" " " " Kensington	3.32	10.03	10.19	8.00
	3.32	9.45	" " " " Summerside Dep.	2.51	9.38	9.45	
	3.55	10.20	" " " " Summerside	2.20	9.15	9.15	
Tues, Thurs. and Sat.				Daily Mon. Wed. ex. Sun. and Fri.			
4.15	11.30		Dep. Summerside Ar. Port Hill	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		" " " " Tignish Dep.	5.45	7.30		
Mon. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.				A. M.			
5.00	3.33		Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar. Cape Traverse	8.50	7.50		
5.50	4.25		" " " " 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. Mt. Stewart	10.30	11.05		
4.55	4.15		" " " " Mt. Stewart	9.15	9.35		
5.39	4.54		" " " " Morell	8.40	8.50		
6.12	5.19		" " " " St. Peter's	8.17	8.25		
7.45	6.30		" " " " Souris Dep.	7.00	7.00		
8.55	7.35		" " " " Elmira Dep.	5.40	5.40		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only				Sat. Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			
4.40	4.15		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar. Cardigan	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		" " " " Georgetown Dep.	6.50	6.50		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only				Sat. Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Varnon River	9.45	10.00		
4.57	4.25		" " " " Varnon River	8.31	8.23		
7.00	5.55		" " " " Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	6.50		

Suffered Awfully FROM BILIOUS HEADACHES!

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the stomach foul and bilious headaches are the upshot.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the fouled-out tongue, do away with the stomach gases and banish the disagreeable bilious headaches.

Mrs. J. C. Kidd, Spelling, B.C., writes: "I have used Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills for bilious headaches. I suffered awfully until I started to take them. They were the only thing that ever did me any good. I never buy any other headache pills any more."

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

One morning little Mary hung about the kitchen continually bothering the busy cook to death. The cook lost patience finally. "Clear out of here, ye sassie little brat!" she shouted, thumping the table with a rolling-pin.

The little girl gave the cook a haughty look.

"I never allow any one but my mother to speak to me like that," she said.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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

A small boy seated on the curb by a telegraph pole with a tin can by his side, attracted the attention of an old gentleman who happened to be passing.

"Going fishing," he inquired, good-naturedly.

"No," the youngster replied. "Take a peep in it!"

An investigation showed the can to be partly filled with caterpillars.

"What in the world are you doing with them?"

"They crawl up trees and eat off the leaves."

"So I understand."

"Well, I'm fooling a few of them."

"Sending 'em up this telegraph pole."

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.

Fretful thoughts have more to do with discontent than all the troubles that can assail us.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

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

The thankless Christian is one who borrows from God, and does not pay even a "Deo Gratias" in return.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

His Face Was Covered With Pimples.

Pimples are not a serious trouble, but they are very unsightly.

Pimples are caused wholly by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is necessary to purify the blood of all its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters has made many remarkable cures; the pimples have all disappeared, and a bright, clean complexion left behind.

Mr. Lennox D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last winter my face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B. B. B., so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more, and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to all." Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the past forty years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Capital Punishment.

We suffer much in these days from social reformers. If the pain were physical only and the reform a clear moral gain, we should not object. There are evils long established and firmly fixed, to root out which implies, at least discomfort. What distresses right thinking people is the contempt of the moral order, of which reformers are guilty so often in the exercise of their usurped functions.

Any reform, however just or desirable, is bought too dearly when obtained at such a price. But not a few are neither just nor desirable because they contain within themselves the violation of the first principles of natural morality. Such is the abolition of capital punishment, that many are agitating so strenuously.

That public authority has not only the right but the obligation also of inflicting capital punishment, has been the universal conviction of mankind. This alone would suffice for the ordinary man. Unless all human creature is to go by the board, we must hold the universal judgements of mankind to be true. The modern reformer will not admit this. He is individually wiser and more enlightened than all the wise and enlightened together; this does not help to change the ordinary man's opinion of his reforms. However, universal judgments must rest on a rational basis; and so, let us see what is the basis of the universal consent of men in the righteousness of capital punishment.

The reformer lays down this principle, that the end of punishment is the protection of society and the reform of the criminal. The ordinary man begins at once to ask: Why then is it called punishment? He does not deny that these things come into the reformer's idea of punishment, but he sees that they are not its chief, still less its exclusive elements. The reason is because when a specific name is drawn from one of the elements composing a thing it should be taken from the principal one. If then the reformer be right, the act of a civil authority, with regard to one it puts in prison, should be called protection, or correction, or perhaps, "cor-protection"; but punishment is clearly a misnomer. Between the latter notion and the two former the difference is as great as any difference can be. If the name is right the chief element in the idea is neither protection nor correction, but something altogether different, which the reformer ignores, or conceals very sedulously. The ordinary man will agree with us, no doubt: for his common sense tells him that to punish, crime, to protect society, to correct an individual, are three things absolutely distinct.

Whatever may be in the heads of reformers, this is fixed in the intelligence of all sane men, that the undergoing of punishment by a criminal is, not figuratively but really the paying of a debt he contracted in the commission of his crime. "He pays the penalty," is the common expression. The Romans expressed this very distinctly. With them to give penalties did not mean to inflict them. Public authority demanded and received the penalties of crime, just as a creditor demands and receives a debt; the criminal gave them to public authority just as the debtor pays his creditor. The Greeks were still clearer. The criminal "gave justice"; public authority "took it." The same idea is in our expression: "to satisfy justice."

This, then, is the primary end of punishment, to satisfy justice. It constitutes its very essence. The protection of society, the reform of the criminal are secondary ends only, and by no means essential. The case is quite different in which society is not imperilled by a crime, and is quite frequent in which the criminal refuses to be corrected. Nevertheless, he must be punished. His debt to justice alone gives the title to public authority to inflict the penalty. But it does more. It imposes on public authority the obligation of punishing; for the

procuring of justice is a function public authority cannot divest itself of. It goes further yet. It makes the protection of society and the culprit's reform possible by depriving him definitely and efficaciously of his liberty. Apart from violated justice, neither the protection of others, nor the reform of an offender could give the right to imprison. The same is true of the correction of delinquency. The title to imprison is found in a previous crime; the more one looks the clearer one sees that it can have no other foundation than that we have explained. Otherwise our social order would be mere utilitarianism, which is but a species of the tyranny of brute force.

But what has all this to do with capital punishment? We answer that it was necessary to establish the true theory of crime and its punishment, since upon false ideas in this matter the whole argument against capital punishment rests. Crime is an exterior deliberate act violating moral order inasmuch as this is under the care of public authority. The primary and essential end of punishment is to procure the restoration of that order. This is not the same as the reparation of material injury. One who steals a thousand dollars repairs the material injury when he returns the money, but he does not return the violated moral order. Such reparation when possible, is necessary, that the restoration of order may be complete. But it does not follow that if it cannot be made, the restoration of order is impossible. Hence we draw, in passing, two conclusions: first the fallacy of a common argument against the death penalty, that the execution of a murderer does not restore his victims to life; second the truth, that the preventive end of punishment must consist in the guarding against future violations of the moral order, rather than in the mere procuring that individuals may possess life and property security. By the former the latter is obtained most efficaciously: if public authority cannot rise above the view of the latter, society cannot escape from the rule of mere force. Another important remark. As man is a rational animal, his moral reformation consists essentially in the correcting of his will, from which will follow correction of his exterior actions when occasion offers. The correcting of the will consists in procuring its conformity with the moral order it has violated. When this is obtained the criminal is reformed essentially even though he should die the next moment: when it is not obtained there is no real reformation, no matter how correct the exterior deportment may be. Hence two more conclusions: first, capital punishment does not exclude the reform of the criminal; second, in procuring the restoration of moral order, punishment obtains efficaciously its threefold end.

The satisfaction of justice and the restoration of order are clearly the same thing under two aspects. In what does it consist? It is not physical in itself. It does not pretend to undo the fact of the crime. It is something moral, as the order in question is moral, dealing with human wills. The observance of moral order is the subject of the will to the dictates of this order. Its violation takes place by the revolt of the will; its restoration is not merely a resumption of its observance; ignoring the violation: it is, first of all, the making satisfaction for its violation. When this violation proceeds to external acts, the satisfaction should be external; and when those acts are such as come under the cognizance of public authority must enforce that exterior satisfaction. Hence, there must be a due proportion between the crime and its punishment; and in all criminal law the penalties are so graded. There are violations of the moral order so grievous that no adequate satisfaction can be made otherwise than by the offender's life. This is the certain conclusion of sound reason. It is the intimate conviction of the human race. The opponents of capital punishment cannot refute it. To avoid its urgency, they have recourse to a

simple but very irrational expedient. They put the moral order out of court altogether. They build up a flimsy argument on the false foundation that punishment has no other end than to protect society and to reform the criminal in his outward conduct. HENRY WOODS, S. J. in America.

The Incarnation.

When the shadow of the everlasting decree stole upon h.R. Mary, the wonderful and chosen creature, was alone, and according to the universal belief, immersed in prayer, says Father Parsons: "She was spending the hours of the silent night, in closest union with God. Her spirit then, as always, was doubtless raised in ecstasy to heights of rapturous contemplation. It was in this act of prayer that the word took possession of His created home. It was perhaps the immense increase of merit, and so the immense increase of her interior beauty, in that very prayer, which ended the delay and participated the glorious mystery. It was perhaps one of her intense aspirations, an aspiration into which her whole soul and all the might of its purity were thrown, that drew the everlasting Son so suddenly at last from the bosom of the Father. . . . The Creator will not act in this great mystery without His creature's consent. Her freedom shall be a glorious reflection of His own ineffable freedom in the act of creation. The Omnipotent stands on ceremony with His feeble, finite creature. He has already raised her too high to be but a blind instrument. Moreover the honor of His own assumption of a created nature is concerned in the liberty wherewith creation shall grant Him what he requires. He would not come claiming His rights or using His prerogatives. Sometimes we have seen the truth put up its waltzing waves one upon the other, as if it were building a lower of water, before some insignificant obstacle which the pressure of one rolling billow would have driven before it far up the sounding beach. This is a picture to us of the moment of the incarnation. Innumerable decrees of God, decrees without number like the waves of the sea, decrees that included or gave forth all other decrees, came up to the midnight room at Nazareth as it were, to the feet of that most wonderful of God's creatures, with their listless momentum which had been given from eternity, all glistening with the manifold splendors of divine perfections, like huge billows just curling to break upon the shore; and they stayed themselves there, halted in full course, and hung their accomplishment upon the Maiden's word.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has written the following open letter in the interests of the "Soldiers' Gazette":

"At a time when so many public spirited Canadian women are working for those at the front, it is almost invidious to specify any one particular activity, but the untiring industry of Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, President of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and the ladies associated with her, deserves special consideration, particularly in connection with their publication 'The Soldiers' Gazette.' This is a weekly summary of Canadian news, compiled by these ladies from the leading newspapers of each Province in Canada. Fifteen thousand copies are printed each week and distributed in the proportion of one to each seven soldiers of the Canadian Contingent overseas. The news from home contained in this 'Gazette' is highly appreciated by gallant soldiers; many of whom have little opportunity of seeing a Canadian newspaper. The publication is printed at less than cost, through the generosity of a Montreal newspaper, proprietor, but even so, further funds are required to carry on the publication, especially in view of the fact that the number of Canadians overseas is steadily increasing. Large subscriptions are not required, but any small amounts sent Miss Shaughnessy, Honorary Treasurer, at the office of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild Windsor Station, Montreal, will be spent in this good cause."

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

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association Of Prince Edward Island.

FOR SALE—

- 1 Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.
- 7 Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers.
- 4 Holstein Bulls and Heifers.
- 20 Berkshire, Berkshire, Chester and Poland China Boars and Sows.
- Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester, Oxford and Cotswold Rams.

For names and addresses of owners write

THEODORE ROSS,
Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS, PAIS, TINWARES, COPPER, BRASS, ALUMINUM, ETC.

PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at cost of less than one cent per mend. Mends Granite-ware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, 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 themend 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.

The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance IS SOLD BY G. J. McCORMAC REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN

He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle. Agents wanted—write for particulars.

MCCORMAC

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 29, 1915

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

We wish all our friends a HAPPY and prosperous NEW YEAR

We did not receive as many Christmas Boxes, in the shape of subscriptions as we expected. But our friends can make up for this in the abundance of their remittances, as New Year Gifts.

Men and Still More Men

The marvellous success of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme has provided one of the most remarkable and heartening features of the war. Now that the entire canvass has been completed the results show that the rate of achievement of the earlier days of the campaign has been fully maintained. General MacKinnon, at the War Office, London, recently sent the following telegram to his brother, MacKinnon of MacKinnon, a noted Scottish leader: "Derby appeals to Scotchmen to come forward and help to enforce their gallant countrymen at the front." The receipt of this message fairly set the heather afire and the response to the appeal was simply electrical. As a result there are heather-clad glens and nestling Scottish hamlets from which every able-bodied man has already gone to the front.

In supplying men to the Empire armies Canada, for a nation all unused to war and war conditions, has done well, but she has as yet made a mere start upon what she must do if the cause of the Empire is to be served, and her contribution has not yet reached the point where it compares with the result of the recruiting campaigns being conducted in other portions of the Empire.

From her population of four and one-half millions, Australia has already sent 300,000 men to the fighting lines. Canada, with double the population of Australia has enlisted in the vicinity of 205,000 men of whom some 115,000 have gone overseas. This Dominion could readily send 700,000 men to the front and, for that matter, many more. One difficulty with which the recruiting committees, in many quarters, have had to contend, is the regrettable fact that many of our people do not seem to realize the pressing and urgent need of prevailing on the young men to don the khaki.

The local recruiting committee has done yeoman service in the matter of keeping before the public the need for men, and they are deserving of all praise. That committee is composed, for the most part, of business men, all of whom have many claims upon them, yet they have cheerfully given of their time and ability to the duties facing them and are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their work. What is wanted, however, is to so enthrall all the people that wherever they meet together, whether in the home or in the churches, the lodge rooms or the clubs, the one supreme, burning thought, ever uppermost, shall be how about the nation in this hour of destiny? Have we got enough men ready to fill out? If not, are we doing our duty?

It might be well to consider if some plan of action similar to that so successfully adopted by Lord Derby might not be instituted in this country. In its general terms Lord Derby's plan, as explained in the English newspapers, was something as follows: "You can respond to the call at once, be medically examined, and if found fit, attested and forth-

with appointed to any corps that is open to enlistment, becoming at once a soldier in training, or join and be called up later with your group. If you enlist under this system you will be enlisted for one day with the colors and at your own request you will be transferred at once to Section B. Army Reserve, without pay and allowance other than at infantry rates for the day of attestation. Then you will be allowed to return to your home until the group in which you are placed is called up for service. You will be given an armlet bearing the Royal Crown. Opportunities will be given you of voluntarily undertaking preliminary drill.

"You will be given a fortnight's notice before you need actually join the unit to which you have been appointed. You will therefore be able to continue your usual work until you receive this call, which will afford you time and opportunity to give notice to your employer or arrange your affairs.

The men in the United Kingdom were classified in 46 groups the first 23 of which embraced unmarried men from 18 to 41 years, each group occupying one year of age. After the single men the married men are similarly grouped according to age until the limit age of 40-41 is reached. Widowers without children are ranked as single men and liable to service with the others of their age group, but any man, when his group is called up, if there are circumstances necessitating that he should remain in civil life, can explain these to the recruiting officers and secure his transfer to a later group. The description of the plan continues.

"After consultation between the various Government departments concerned, Lord Derby has now arranged that all men, whether authorized to wear an official war badge, or being men engaged in occupations essential to the national interest, and therefore 'starred' on the National Register may, if they are of military age and physically fit, be given the opportunity of offering themselves for His Majesty's Army and being attested as soldiers. Such men will only be accepted by recruiting officers if, being attested, they agree to pass at once into the reserve and to return immediately to their civil occupation.

"A man accepted on these conditions will be entitled, as a soldier in the reserve, to wear a khaki armlet, which will be given to him by the authorities. Such men will only be called up for service if and when it has been decided by the competent authorities that it is no longer necessary in the national interest to retain them in civil employment.

"Lord Derby has received many letters—too numerous to answer personally—from employers who are placed in difficulties owing to the desire of their employees to enlist. Lord Derby recognizes with gratitude the evident desire of the majority of employees to assist him to find the necessary number of recruits. He is anxious to give individual advice in each case, but as a general recommendation he would urge employers to let those of their men who wish to do so enlist under the group system and be placed in Army Reserve B. This will, in the first place, give time before the group is called up to arrange, if possible, to find a temporary substitute; but if a substitute cannot be found, and the man is considered essential to any business of national importance, or indeed, any business conducted for the general good of the community, the Local Tribunal will have power to recommend his relegation to a later group.

"Under the group system the man, after enlisting, is at liberty at once to return to his civil employment. He will receive an armlet to show that he is enlisted. Men who enlist on the group system are giving just as

good service to the State as if they had enlisted and joined the colors.

"Nobody recognizes more thoroughly than Lord Derby not only the absolute necessity for keeping going the industries essential to the maintenance of the war, but also the great desirability of keeping up our export trades. He will do all he can to assist traders generally but on the other hand, traders must recognize the importance of letting as many of their men enlist as possible, and must therefore do all in their power to secure their work being done by women or by men disqualified by age or medical unfitness for service.

The Standard is not at all certain that the time has arrived in Canada for the employment of such a plan, but it is not inadvisable that the people of the country should know just what has been done in the Mother land, and what might be done here should occasion arise. Perhaps the hour for putting some such methods in force is nearer than many of us think, perhaps, on the other hand there will be a keener realization of the country's need and present methods may suffice. At any rate there can be no mistaking the Macedonian cry which every Canadian at the front sends across the waters to his countrymen come over and help us; the need is great, the opportunity for service is glorious: Your King and country needs you.—St. John Standard.

It is now clear according to a statement made in official circles at Ottawa that new war taxation will be made by parliament which opens on Jan. 12. The budget of February last will yield not only the \$150,000,000 aimed at by Hon. W. T. White, finance minister, but many millions additional. The special taxation upon banks' trust and loan companies, upon railway and parlor car tickets and telegraph companies is quite up to expectations. The stamp tax on cheques and drafts and the increased postal tax have given substantial returns. The tariff increases of five and seven and a half per cent, have not only added greatly to the revenues of the Dominion, but have given an impetus to all Canadian industries. If the revenue continues to mount until the end of the fiscal year, in March next, no changes for next year will be considered and Canadian income will enable her to pay a substantial part of her war expenditure. On account of the boundary revenue and decreased expenditure it has been possible for the finance department to pay Canada's war expenditure in the Dominion since July last and to make advances from time to time to the shell committee for Imperial treasury account. Between increased revenue and diminished expenditure the financial position of the Dominion on ordinary and capital account is at least \$25,000,000 more favorably than it was this time last year when the revenues were being cut in halves by dislocation of business resulting from the outbreak of war.

Progress of the War

London, Dec. 21.—The only additional details of the withdrawal of the British forces from the Gallipoli peninsula revealed from British sources today were those gleaned from Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons, in which he stated that the British losses were confined to three wounded, a few guns abandoned, after being rendered useless, and an insignificant amount of stores which were left behind. From Turco-German sources, several new details reached London. Constantinople official communication gave the Turkish side of the withdrawal, and it was somewhat amplified by a Constantinople despatch circulated through a Berlin wireless. Both these despatches claimed that there had been "enormous British losses" along the Seddul Bahr front, and

the taking of an immeasurable amount of booty on the evacuation of the position. From the Turkish account it appears that the retirement was aided by a heavy fog, while terrific British attacks from the Seddul Bahr position, which has not been abandoned provided a feint diversion. Aside from the text of these despatches no fresh details have been published in London, and all the London newspapers refrain from speculation regarding the manner of the withdrawal. Scotland yard tonight issued a note of warning to worshippers that if they desired to hold watch night services they must take care to observe the orders regarding the shades of lights in churches, as "the possibility of attacks by hostile aircraft at this time of the year cannot be disregarded. The Russians are reported, unofficially, to have bombed and occupied Varna, with a sufficient number of men to hold the Bulgarian Black Sea port against attack. The town, according to this report, was laid in ruins, and the Bulgarian garrison suffered heavy casualties. There has been renewed British activity in Turkish waters. Athens reporting that a British underwater boat sank the German steamer Leroc and several other craft in the Sea of Marmora.

alties, he said, were not included in these figures.

London, Dec. 27.—King Constantine has telegraphed to Emperor William, saying that it would be impossible to allow Bulgarian or Turkish troops to cross the Greek frontier, says the Mail's correspondent at Athens, who had interviews with the Greek ministers. M. Gounaris, Minister of the Interior, candidly confessed according to the correspondent, that he did not know what would be done if the Bulgarians or Turks attempted to cross the frontier. Minister of Justice Rhalhis, on the other hand, was just as emphatic in declaring that no Turk or Bulgarian would be permitted to set foot on Greek soil.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The official communication says: "In Belgium fire carried out against enemy positions between the Great Dune and the sea gave great results. Parapets were destroyed in several places, and a block-house on the first German line was blown up. In Artois we exploded a mine north-west of Hill 140.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22, via London, Dec. 23.—The Deutsches Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says that Bulgarian troops are entering Greek territory, but that if they are not attacked by Greek troops they will confine their operations to seizing the Saloniki railway.

London, Dec. 23.—An Athens despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company, dated Tuesday evening says: News of the landing of Russian forces (at Varna) has created a favorable impression as well as correcting as erroneous ideas of the Entente leniency towards Bulgaria.

London, Dec. 23.—Hartmanns-Walkerpöhl, the summit of which the Germans claim to have retaken, together with over 1,500 prisoners, is the only point of first class activity on the western front, while on the eastern fighting lines there has been little evidence of any disturbance in the Christmas lull in the past twenty-four hours. There have been some clashes in Galicia, with minor successes on both sides, and the Russian forces in Persia are fighting twenty-five miles from Teheran, but the Balkan theatre maintains a place of first importance in the war news, despite the fact that there has been no severe fighting for several days. The Greek public's uneasiness over the possibility of an extension of Germanic operations to Greek territory increases hourly, and the Greek domestic situation is so ruffled that it is stated that parliament, as soon as it meets, will declare martial law in order to muzzle the opposition press, which has been mercilessly attacking the government. A Reuters despatch from Athens says that Germany is reported to have informed Greece that she hopes to reach Saloniki by January 15, promising at the same time, to evacuate Greek territory as soon as the task is finished.

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Canadian Government

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Local and Other Items

Graham Fraser of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. suddenly at New Glasgow Christmas Day aged 68.

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The German munitions depot at the Woerle district was blown up Christmas by the French in the Vosges, a German munition train was destroyed.

Advices from Amsterdam state that according to accounts received there 300 of the 600 women employed in the Munster powder mill were killed.

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Sunday, Jan. 2, has been set apart as a day of special prayer and intercession throughout Canada for the success of Great Britain and her allies in the war. A similar proclamation was issued a year ago.

General Joffre has retired five more Generals of the division. He placed three on the reserve list and also sent seven brigades to the reserves. Their places are given to those who have earned the positions.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor will hold a reception of New Year Days from 2.30 p. m. to 3.30 p. m. Gentlemen calling will please leave one card and enter their names on the Visitors Book. Eness A. Macdonald, Private Secretary.

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Sir Geo. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, intimated in an address at the People's Forum on the 26th, that a Canadian domestic loan of \$300,000,000 might soon follow the recent issue of \$100,000,000. Sir George said that Canadians would be called upon to bear a greater share in the financing of the war.

Christmas at the Cathedral—The Feast of Christmas was appropriately and solemnly celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The first Mass was at 6 o'clock, and the other regular Masses were at the same hours as on Sunday. While several masses were said between these hours, in consequence of the triple celebration accorded to priests on this great feast. At 11 o'clock solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by his Lordship, the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald, as high priest, Rev. Fathers Hogan and Fortier as deacons of honor; Rev. Fathers Duffy and McQuaid as deacon and subdeacon of office, and Rev. Dr. Hughes as Master of Ceremonies. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Father McQuaid. In the evening solemn Pontifical Vespers were given followed by solemn Pontifical Benediction, his Lordship officiating, assisted as at the Mass.

Our Returned Soldiers.

THE WORK OF THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND AND THE SOLDIERS' COMMISSION.

The establishment of the Soldiers' Aid Commission for Ontario, of which the Secretary is Mr. N. C. N. Cochrane, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is the first result of the report recently issued by the Hospitals Commission, and the forerunner of others.

The care of the soldier who has returned to Canada, mutilated or weakened as a result of active service, is the prime duty of Canadians. For some months the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been endeavouring to ensure that the men already back from Europe should suffer no want. This work has been voluntarily undertaken by local committees of the Fund, although in most instances their time is fully occupied with the task of making provision for the families of soldiers.

Each soldier is interviewed at Quebec by a representative of the Fund and a confidential report sent by the latter to the patriotic committee of the town to which the soldier is going. This serves the two-fold purpose of protecting the Fund against the greedy or unscrupulous and of giving the local committee information that is helpful in finding employment for the deserving. Not every man who returns to Canada wearing His Majesty's uniform is included in the latter category, but the great majority have done their duty in the fullest degree. To the latter it has been the privilege of the Fund to present a small badge bearing the words, "For Service at the Front." The men who are wearing these badges are the worthiest citizens that we can acknowledge. Like charity, that badge should cover a multitude of sins.

The work that the Canadian Patriotic Fund can do for returned soldiers, however, is limited by Act of Parliament, and it has been specifically enacted that no assistance can be given by the Fund to "any person who is in receipt of any gratuity, pension or allowance paid by His Majesty or by any foreign government in consequence of incapacity or death occurring as aforesaid." Partly on this account and largely because the pensions and gratuities paid to incapacitated men are oftentimes admittedly inadequate, it has been necessary to establish a Hospitals Commission and Disabling Fund. The officials of the latter, in their report to the Federal Government, recommended among other measures, "that provincial commissions be formed for the purpose of supplementing these pensions either by monetary grants or by free training in various trades. The Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario, as we have said above, is the first step in this direction. Already it has announced its intention of mobilizing the manufacturers of Ontario and we do not doubt that the process will be facilitated by the manufacturers themselves. Others also will be asked to lend their aid in discharging a great national duty, and there is every prospect that in Canada at least the traditional tragedy of the returned soldier will have no place.

Agricultural Short Courses.

In a former issue an announcement was made that Agricultural Courses would be held at points throughout the country during the winter months. The first of these will be held at Palmer Road, commencing Jan. 10th, and continuing throughout the week. The lectures and demonstrations will be as practical as possible and will be arranged to meet local conditions. Lantern lectures for the evenings are being arranged to give diversity and to practically replace the work with animals; the accommodation not being sufficient to ensure successful handling of live stock in all cases. The second one will commence at O'Leary on Jan. 17th, and will be conducted very similarly to that at Palmer Road.

On Jan. 24th, a third will be opened at Souris. These courses will be arranged in order that practical men can take part and the lectures and demonstrations will be given by men who have had experience on farms. The length of the courses will depend

altogether upon the support given by the people.

Members of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture will co-operate in the arranging and carrying on of every course. Every subject of interest will receive consideration.

Christmas Eve, was also the regular Christmas market, and hundreds of visitors from the rural districts came to the city by train, boat and teams, the roads being fairly good for wheeling. The buying was brisk and the prices reasonable the quantity of geese, turkeys, etc., was exceptionally good. Prices. Geese \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Turkeys \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Ducks 75c. \$1.25 each. Fowls and chickens 80c. to \$1.25 a pair. Eggs retail at 38 to 40c. a dozen and butter 32c. a pound. The buyers are paying 15c. a pound for geese, 18 to 20c. a lb. for turkeys, 10c. lb. for fowl and 10 to 14c. lb. for chickens.

The Market Prices.

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

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Priority \$2.00 per acre. Dwellings—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26th 1912.—tf

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY Prince Edward Island

RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the parties for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the parties.

38. A committee will be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House."

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least for four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other news paper in this province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. Dawson, Clerk Legislative Assembly, November 24th, 1915. 5i.

Mortgage Sale

TO BE sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1916 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Court's Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Intestate of Mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of December A. D. 1881 and made between Edward Douglas and James Henry Douglas, both of St. George in Township number thirty-four in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island Farmers and Ellen Douglas wife of the said Edward Douglas of the one part and the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part: ALL THAT tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-four, bounded as follows, that is to say: Having a front of thirteen chains and sixty links east and west on the south side of the road leading to Corcoran's Bridge and extending back south by parallel lines to Henry Grescoe's north boundary and bounded on the east by John and Donald McAlroy's farm and on the west by Donald McLean's farm containing one hundred acres of land little more or less ALSO ALL THAT other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-four aforesaid and bounded as follows that is to say: Commencing at a square post fixed on the south shore of Parson's creek at the east boundary of land now or formerly in the occupation of John and Ellen Grescoe on said boundary south twenty-seven degrees east for the distance of one hundred chains thence south seventy-five degrees fifteen minutes east eight chains and eighty links thence north twenty-seven degrees west to the said shore westwardly to the place of commencement containing sixty-seven acres of land a little more or less, the two several tracts containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land a little more or less. For further particulars apply to the office of Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Dated this second day of December A. D. 1915. Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Mortgagees. Dec. 8 1915.—5i.

JOB WORK!

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

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

GREAT Closing Out Sale!

We have decided to retire from the RETAIL business in the following lines, viz:

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

And will sell our Splendid Stock of Fancy Goods at 50 Per Cent. Off - - - Exactly Half Price.

LEATHER GOODS (A Splendid Stock)

TOY DEPARTMENT

The whole of our Big Stock of Toys in endless variety, also Rocking Horses, Dolls' Cabs, Dolls' Beds, Mechanical Toys (a big stock), Iron Toys, Steam Engines, Moving Picture Machines, Magic Lanterns, Drums and thousands of others too numerous to mention. EVERY ARTICLE 50 PER CENT. OFF. GAMES 50 per cent. off.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

The Largest and by far the Best Stock of Dolls in the Province. Every Doll at Half Price.

IN OUR CHINAWARE DEPARTMENT

We are making big changes. We have a splendid stock carefully and well bought. Every article discounted from 25 to 50 per cent.

AN EXPLANATION—In order to extend our large and growing BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS and add many new lines, we must have the room now taken up by Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. Everything in these departments must go. THE BIG SALE is now on, and will continue until all is sold.

Everything for SPOT CASH, nothing changed in these departments. No goods sent out on approval. Toy Dolls and Game Departments UP STAIRS. Fancy Goods, Leather Goods and Chinaware on FIRST FLOOR of main store.

CARTER & COMPANY, Limited.

Midnight at Bethlehem

At last Thou art come, little Saviour! And Thine angels fill midnight with song; Thou art come to us, gentle Creator!

The Fly on the Wheel

By Mary Synon, in Extension Magazine (Concluded) "You don't know me, do you?" something in McGrath's tone caused Kenly to regard him with keener attention.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure, they can't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. These are?" he asked. Kenly shook his head. "Black-mail, probably," he said succinctly.

HONESTLY BELIEVED

HE WAS GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup CURED HIM.

Mr. Frank R. Anthony, 69 Ellen Street, Winnipeg, Man., writes: "Having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, during the past few weeks, to relieve a chronic cough and general throat trouble, allow me to express my unbounded satisfaction and thanks as to its sterling qualities.

AGENTS FOR

Amherst Shoe Invictus Shoes Queen Quality Shoes

ALLEY & CO.

The Family Shoe Store.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs.

BUY ANY KIND!

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

Get a Regina Watch

You can depend on it for timekeeping.

Get one of our Alarm Clocks

They are reliable.

Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen.

Ashamed of our table tools When particular company comes

Get Our Standard makes of Silverware.

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

Get your eyes tested by us

And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

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.

Get one of our Reliable Barometers.

Get one of our Reliable Barometers.

E. W. TAYLOR

Watchmaker . . . Optician

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St Charlottetown.

Was Not Much of a Believer in Patent Medicines

But Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Are All Right.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but must say Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right.

ALCOHOL

is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "kick-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol; Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion

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 Shoe Invictus Shoes Queen Quality Shoes ALLEY & CO. The Family Shoe Store.

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And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

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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.

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, Opossum, etc.

Also

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

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.