

Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Can Be Cured Over Night

THEY VANISH QUICKLY IF NERVILINE IS RUBBED WELL IN.

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia.

An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful penetrating liniment.

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline.

Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes. Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one

rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

Rub it on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what a case for acetation, home

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline. Largest sale in Canada for any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain. It satisfies every time.

The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere or the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

BLAMES ATHEISM FOR GERMANY'S FATE

Nobody since the war began has made more frequent appeals to "our old God" to bless his arms than has the Kaiser. He is as full of pious expressions as was Paul Kruger. Yet, according to Dr. Godfrey Raupert, a Prussian by birth, but a naturalized British subject for 25 years, and a prominent Roman Catholic and medical practitioner, the chief reason why Germany must fall in this war is because her people have lost communion with God, and have become pagans. He writes, "I hold it to be simply inconceivable and inconsistent with any reasonable belief in God and in a moral world-order, that after nineteen centuries of Christian thought and teaching a nation exhibiting all the marks of paganism should triumph and should become dominant in Europe. If God and Christianity be true, there cannot, and must not, surely be any real doubt as to the ultimate issue of the conflict."

BLAMES DARWIN

If Germany were not pagan at heart Prussian militarism could never have been developed to its present state, and lacking Prussian militarism there would have been no war. It is rather astonishing to find Dr. Raupert blaming Darwin for German paganism. He says that the religious life of the greater part of the world was not seriously affected by Darwin, but that in Germany his teaching fell upon favorable and well prepared soil, and brought forth a thousand-fold. If this is true, the reason probably is that Darwin was not understood in Germany, or that some of his translators and disciples there were atheists, and found in Darwin's discoveries isolated texts from which to maintain their impious doctrines. The reason Darwin's teaching has not adversely affected religion in Great Britain is because it was not understood there as being antagonistic religion. In the broad sense Darwin was himself a religious man. Those who understood him to be an antagonist of Christianity were neither scientists nor Christians.

No Belief in the Supernatural

However, according to Dr. Raupert, the German savants accepted the theories laid down by the author of the "Origin of Species" tried to prove that it was a negation of the supernatural. They attacked the person and character of Christ himself in terms that would not have been tolerated in any civilized community. The writer continues: "We are here concerned with great fundamental and root principles which must be recognized if we are to regard ourselves as Christians in any rational and comprehensible sense, and if we are to put our finger upon the ultimate cause which has produced the mortal moral disease from which modern Germany is suffering. The best and most logical thinkers of all times and nations have admitted that Christianity is a supernatural and authoritative religion, the communication to man of truths the laws which his unaided intelligence could not discover for itself, and that it is by the submission of his intelligence to these Divinely ordained laws that his truest progress and his highest happiness are secured. It is upon these laws, having Divine sanction, that our modern civilization and the modern Christian State have been built up. Man cannot weigh and measure the Infinite by the limitations of his finite mind. He must, therefore strive to adapt himself to the supernatural order, he must obey the laws which Christ himself has laid down, he must train and cultivate

Doctor Said Sciatica--- Rheumatism---Lumbago

BUT HE COULD NOT HELP ME, AND ENDORSED THE USE OF DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. William Parker, 105 Cayuga street, Brantford, Ont., tells in the following letter of his remarkable experience with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: "My doctor treated me for some time for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, but to no purpose, for I had to lay off work. The visiting officer of the sick benefit called to see me and advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, stating that he had been cured of the same trouble by their use. I asked the druggist about them and he recommended them highly. Not being satisfied with this, I went back to my doctor, and when he said they were good I began their use. The promptness with which they relieved the action of the kidneys and bowels was wonderful and it was not long before I was rid of all my trouble. "I was so bad that I could only walk by hanging on to a chair or the wall. My wife had to lace my shoes. Only those who have had this ailment can realize the way I suffered. I am writ-

and 'attune' the powers of his soul so that he may understand."

Misled by Their Leaders

Much might be written about those who had prepared the soil of the German mind for this perverted interpretation of Darwin's theories, but going no further back we find that the leaders of scientific and religious thought we unconsciously or designedly misled the people. The idea of a future world having been banished from the minds of the great majority of the German people, they naturally fell back upon the ideal expressed in the words, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." In recent years this doctrine has become so prominent in German conduct that many publicists have protested. They have seen the weeds, the beer garden, the bands and wives taking their independent pleasures, and the growing children displaying a taste for restaurants and music halls that threatened the very foundations of the family life upon which are founded the well-being and security of the modern state. Cultivated decadence, material wealth and power, however were a combination that could not be broken by newspaper warnings. Only such a catastrophe as the present war can challenge it.

German People Feared War

The writer believes that deep down in the soul of the average Prussian is a hatred of the Prussian military and bureaucratic system. From the cradle to the grave he is haunted by the spectre of centralized authority. He fears and despises the military caste, but politically helpless as he is, he has found no safe way of ridding himself of it. Dr. Raupert assures us that for years there has been a haunting fear among the German civil population that the military caste would some day involve it in some such war as is now being fought. War having come, feelings of patriotism inspire the ordinary German citizen to fight for what he detests. After the war, when he realizes that he has been misled, and that the defeat of his military rulers is a blessing, and not a humiliation, he will thank his conquerors, and will admit that it was only by outside means that he could have been rescued from the yoke that religion and militarism have fastened upon him.

TYPHUS FEVER AMONG BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY

LONDON, May 13.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, has received through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador at London, and James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, a despatch which says that typhus fever is present in the following German prison camps, where there are British prisoners of war: Zossen, Aldamm, Schneidemuhl, Gardelegen, Wittenberg, Sagan, Cassel, Zerbst, Lengsch, Zossen and Chemnitz. The cases at Zossen are said to be confined to Russian prisoners and a few of the Indian troops.

ONLY A FOOTBALL

"All Fools Day was not allowed to pass without a practical joke being played on the enemy," writes the British eyewitness in his latest despatch. "An aviator flying over the Lille aerodrome, dropped a football. It fell slowly through the air, and the Germans could be seen hurrying from all directions to take cover from what they evidently thought was a bomb. That it bounced to an enormous height from the ground without exploding, was probably taken to be due to a delay action fuse, for it was till the ball finally came to rest that they emerged from their shelter to see it. On it was written: 'April fool—Gott strafe England.'"

ing this letter to let people who have my trouble to know of these pills. You are at liberty to use this letter, and if anyone interested will call or write to me I will give every detail."

AMERICAN OPINION ON LUSITANIA

AMSTERDAM, May 14.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, commenting upon expressions of American opinion concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, says "Americans are very prone to criticize without any expectation that such fighting with words will make any great impression on those whom they denounce. They feel relieved when they have given frank expression to their irritation. In America however, war is most unpopular because it requires so many sacrifices and destroys business. There is no need therefore to apprehend that America will join the war against us. But it may be asked for granted that the wave of anti-German hatred will continue to mount still higher. We deplore but we cannot prevent it. Anti-German feeling is a product of agitation. It slowly mounted and will also slowly subside."

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARIS, May 14.—Official tonight. "To North of Arras the conditions of the ground rendered operations difficult. Our offensive has however been continued."

At Southeast Angres we have attacked from both sides the road to Aix Beoulleux. Sanchez and taken north of this road a strong German trench extending on the front one Kilometer (about two thirds mile) on the south road which had been organized for defence behind this forest we captured a trench of the second line.

We have found on the ground in this vicinity 400 Germans who were killed. More south we have continued clearing the slopes east and south of Notre Dame de Lorette. We have taken additional houses at Neuville St. Vaast. According to the testimony of prisoners our artillery inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy. The number of officers were made prisoners since Sunday, was about one hundred, the number of guns captured twenty, including eight heavy guns. In addition we have taken one hundred machine guns and bomb throwers. The Germans made an attack upon us this morning in the wood of Ailly. They obtained a momentary footing on our first line, but were forced back by counter attacks. We captured about one hundred prisoners. The day has been quiet on other parts of the front."

AMERICANS IN PARIS PROTEST AGAINST THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE

PARIS, May 13.—More than 100 Americans in Paris have signed the following cablegram which was forwarded to President Wilson. "We, the undersigned, having observed strict neutrality although living amid the horrors of war, now feel that in justice to our conditions, and in order to preserve our self-respect, we must voice an indignant and energetic protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, an act pre-eminent in its savagery, and which places the responsible government outside civilized humanity."

MOTION PICTURES OF TORPEDOING

BREST, France, May 12.—The Captain of the Chateau Briand yesterday reported the circumstances of the sinking of his vessel on April 8 in the English Channel during a voyage from Greenend to New York. He said the submarine suddenly surfaced and gave the crew five minutes to leave the ship. It then rired a torpedo and the Chateau Briand sank in four minutes. He said there was a photographic or moving picture apparatus installed on the platform of the submarine which recorded the sinking of the torpedoing from the first summons until the disappearance of the ship.

ORGANIST WITH WOODEN LEG

Geoffrey Norris, a well known character in the country, met between Wigan, Southport and Preston, a man of remarkable versatility. Although he has a wooden leg, he has played the pedal organ at Wrightington Parish Church for a period of nineteen and a half years. Sexton and Parish Clerk for twenty years, he plays all the organs in the district, and has held office in connection with every phase of Sunday School work, and has rang Good Friday "passing" bell for twenty years. For twenty-three years he has missed only one Sunday service owing to illness. His bans of marriage were called, as it is customary for those "named" to abstain from going to church on "banns Sunday."

SUICIDE OF PRISONER IN BATHURST JAIL

BATHURST, N. B., May 12.—Edward Dunphy, of Cherry Valley, P. E. I., who was serving a year in jail for theft, attempted to take his own life Tuesday by cutting his throat with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a wound from which he died in the J. H. Dunn Hospital on Thursday. Dunphy was convicted last summer on a charge of stealing watches from the house of Mr. Azad Landry, and sentenced by Judge McLatchy to serve one year in jail. On the 13th of April Dr. J. N. Michaud, who was called to attend the prisoner for a slight indisposition, noticed that the unfortunate man was losing his mind, and Sheriff Doucet, on being informed of this fact immediately wrote to the Department of Justice at Ottawa asking for authority to have him removed to the Provincial Hospital. The Sheriff had just received his mail on Tuesday morning when word was brought to him that Dunphy had cut his throat with a razor, and in that mail there was a letter from the Provincial Hospital giving him authority to take the man there. Dr. Michaud was called immediately after the deed was done and found that Dunphy's windpipe had been severed. The gaping wound, from which the unfortunate man had lost a large quantity of blood, was sewed up, and after considerable delay the victim was removed to the J. H. Dunn Hospital, where death ensued about twenty-four hours afterwards.

NO AMERICAN ON S. S. CYMRIC

NEW YORK, May 14.—Without an American on board, the White Star liner Cymric sailed for Liverpool today under the British flag.

She had aboard 956 persons including a crew of 400. Her Commander, Capt. Beadnell, Lieut. Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, said that on the way over at Lantic passengers would have daily boat drill and instruction in the adjustment of life boats. 400 hundred passengers were in the steerage. A large percentage of them were children and nearly all were Canadians.

CONDITIONS AS THEY ARE IN ITALY

ROME, May 14.—Premier Salandra has convoked a council of Ministers, who are now meeting to make decision relative to the present crisis.

ROME, May 14.—News that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation, and that Salandra and Baron Sonnino, foreign Minister, will remain in power, is spreading like wild fire throughout Rome and creating an excellent impression.

ONTARIO FARMER SHOT AND KILLED WHILE PLOUGHING

SINCOE, Ont., May 13.—Christopher Schoup, aged 50, a wealthy miller and farmer of the township of North Walsingham, was murdered yesterday afternoon by an unknown person while ploughing in his fields. The body was found in a ditch, with a bullet in the head. Robbery is thought to have been the motive, the man having been in the habit of carrying considerable money on his person.

CANADA TO HAVE \$150,000 UNDER ARMS VERY SOON

OTTAWA, May 11.—Canada had 108,760 men under arms on the first of May. This includes the troops at the front, those drilling at home preparatory to going there, and the corps or detachments assigned to guard duty in different parts of the country.

The question of raising additional troops is under consideration, but as yet no announcement is made. The expectation, however, is that before long the list will have reached the total of 150,000.

The department has promptly filled up the gaps resulting from the losses at the front and further reinforcements are being despatched steadily. The plan which has applied heretofore, and which still holds, is that of keeping fifty thousand men under arms at all times in Canada, and despatching them in large batches as the necessities of the service call for. This has worked most satisfactorily and, at the beginning of the month, the different units were fully up to establishment.

Since additional units in prospect of authorization, the total by the summer will likely reach the 150,000 mark. Two complete divisions will be constantly maintained in the field and reinforcements at the rate of eight or ten thousand a month provided for.

Since the battle of Ypres, with its heavy loss of men and wounded, applications are coming in under the provisions of the Pension Regulations. The amount required for this purpose will reach several millions. Two millions have already been provided.

UNUSUAL LINEN PILLOWS.

If you are a lover of the bizarre and unusual in household furnishings and a practical economist as well, you will relish the suggestion for making use of the soft-colored linen patches that lurk in the dark corners of every patch box. The most novel arts and crafty custom-tapa that ever graced the wicker chairs, and decorated veranda are being evolved from these linen scraps. They cover all sorts and shapes of pillows, from the ridiculous little sausage-shaped affair, just the thing to slip under the neck or the crook of the back, to the comfortable oval-shaped cushion. A small, round pillow is covered with a grayish-lavender dress linen. At the centre is a round cluny or torchon lace doily, secured under a flat linen button. This pillow is edged with torchon lace and stems. Though this is not so handsome as a dull-blue linen, just the same shade as that faded-looking morning dress you wore last summer, it is oval-shaped. Diagonally across the top is a band of gray linen, edged on either side with bias strips of dull green. On this gray band is poised a new genus of artificial flowers, namely the linen roses. These curious roses are cleverly fashioned from folded scraps of various dull shades of rose, lavender and blue linen with flat, green leaves and stems. Though this pillow combines at least five different colors, the entire effect is far from being gaudy or even gay. This same rose treatment is used on a third cushion, with a band of wide cluny lace in place of the green line diagonal. Your own patches may yield even stranger combinations than these described, and the pleasure of creating your own models will be in proportion to the added attractiveness of your porch for busy mornings and drowsy afternoons.

A REAL SALESMAN.

(From the Kansas City Journal.) An Abilene piano-dealer struck a hole in the road and dumped a piano on the roadside. He went to get a help, found the farm-house had no piano and sold the one in the ditch and went back to town. He got full price for it too, he says.

FRENCH AND GERMAN REPORTS

LONDON, May 14.—For the first time in the past six months authorized German and French official announcements of the progress of hostilities find themselves in agreement. The German communication admits the truth of the more important claims made by General Joffre, French Commander Chief, and that successes were met by the French between Labasse and Arras. If this attack can be pushed here the consequences will be still more marked. In the opinion of British military commentators who are claiming today that a little further advance by the French will open a conspicuous gap in the German line, a development which will necessitate the falling back of the Germans on a wide front. To North of Labasse the British are doing little more than holding their own, but at the same time they are keeping a great mass of Germans engaged, troops who otherwise would be available against the French offensive.

ALLIES FIGHTING IS FAVOURABLE

PETROGRAD, May 14.—Official this evening in the region of Shavli fighting is developing under conditions favorable to us. Yesterday we took more than one thousand German prisoners and captured nine machine guns. "In Western Galicia intensity of the fighting is lessened. Our troops are concentrating gradually on the line of the River San with the object of occupying a shorter front. The Austrian army is evacuating the eleventh strongly fortified position extending from Bristritza River to Roumania, about ninety-four miles in length fell back precipitating the twelfth beyond the River Pruth. The enemy's cavalry which was sacrificed by repeated charges to protect the general retreat was dispersed by our fire. "Our Cavalry Divisions broke through the enemy's front at various points and by successful charges threw the enemy's columns which were on the march into dis-



Large advertisement for the 'MIGHT of the German Millions' campaign. It features a central headline 'Shall the MIGHT of the German Millions trample RIGHT underfoot?' followed by a list of ten questions for readers to consider. The questions range from 'Shall the Handful of Prussian Militarists who have already trampled the people of the German Empire underfoot Dominate the World at a Crisis Like This?' to 'Are you aware that every little counts in carrying on a great War and that the sentiment behind a gift of this kind will be of infinitely more worth than the intrinsic value of the gift?'. At the bottom, there is a coupon to send to 'THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN' with fields for name and address, and a request to contribute to the 'Field Kitchen and Ambulance Fund'.