

Neilson's Chocolates

They are absolute in purity, exquisite in sweetness and flavor. The finest in pure food candies, no artificial coloring materials, just purity and freshness all through.

Carefully selected nuts and fruits—snow white sugar, cream centres, within a heavy coating of rich brown chocolate.

The are most luscious and delicious—always fresh. Get a box today, you'll enjoy every bite.

E. A. Foster

Central Drugstore, Sunnyside.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Direct Short Route MARITIME PROVINCES TO Montreal and West (DAILY) Lv. HALIFAX, 8.00 a.m. Lv. ST. JOHN, 5.45 p.m.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN MONTREAL—TORONTO DETROIT—CHICAGO



From Montreal—Quebec MISSANABIE, JUNE 17

"The greatest Wais: attraction ever at Patons. 1011-5-22M2IE11.

Furness Sailings

From LONDON	From HALIFAX
STEAMER	
Graciana	12th May
Appenine	3rd June
Messina	15th "
26th May	Caterino
From LIVERPOOL	From HALIFAX
STEAMER	
Durango	15th June

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd. Halifax, N. S.

REDDIN BROS.

will give prizes FOR BIG FISH Caught 24th of May—equal to any. Buy your tackle where you will, the prize is here for you

Reddin Bros.

"The Best Fishing Tackle" Opposite Post Office Phone 86

1060-5-20m41

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Campbell, Flat River, were visitors to the City Saturday.

Miss Blanche and Miss Vivian Hughes left Saturday on a short visit to St. John.

Mr. George Green, teacher at Mt. Stewart, is spending his holidays at New London.

Mr. C. M. Williams, Nappan, N. S., arrived in Charlottetown Saturday night on a visit.

Mr. C. J. Rielley, Somerville, Mass., arrived in Charlottetown Saturday night.

The many friends of Mr. Austin Murphy, City, will be pleased to learn that he is steadily recovering from his recent severe illness and hopes to return to work in about two weeks.

Mrs. S. A. McDonald, Pownal St., Mrs. S. A. McDonald, Hillsborough Street, Mrs. A. J. Houle, Mrs. P. Bridges, left Saturday morning for Moncton on a holiday trip.

Mr. Harold G. Davison, Charlottetown, arrived home Friday morning from Sackville, where he was taking a commercial course at Mt. Allison Commercial College.

LATEST FROM THEATRES

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE, BOSTON

"Nearly Married," the merriest of farces, by Edgar Selwyn, is the bill this week at the Castle Square Theatre. The play moves swiftly through the troubles of people who decide to marry again. Harry and Betty Lindsay have no sooner started on their second honeymoon than the lawyer brother arrives with the news that her decree has been granted. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson start after the elopers, to save Betty from the scandal of travelling with a man to whom she is no longer married. Mrs. Hattie King also chases the couple. She is a professional co-responder who is to have \$1000 for her services upon the granting of the decree.

All hands meet in a thunderstorm at a little roadside inn; whose landlord has adopted the ingenious plan of arresting trade with the aid of broken bottles strewn on the road. From that moment on it is entirely a matter of who gets into which bedroom. The Lindseys cannot remarry in New York State nor can they go to New Jersey in a thunderstorm. The garage is struck by lightning, and many situations rise so fast that one hardly recovers from one laugh before he is ripped by the next.

STUDENTS OF ITALY READY TO FIGHT.

ROME, May 20.—King Victor Emmanuel, it is asserted, has decided to grant a general pardon to all railway employes who were punished because of the part they took in the strike of May, 1914. This action is said to be designed as another step to bring about a closer union of all parties in the country.

Reports received from every university in Italy are to the effect that the students of each will volunteer in a body for the war.

Despatches from Verona say that the Italians whose homes are in Austria and Italy, are pouring across the frontier by thousands every day, because they are fearful of reprisals in the event of hostilities.

WAR TAX ON RAILWAY TICKETS TO BE REFUNDED.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The Minister of Finance states that war taxes paid upon railway sleeper, parlor car and steamship tickets may be refunded to the purchaser of any such ticket if the ticket is for any reason not used and if the selling company refunds to the purchaser the price of the ticket. The refund of the war tax will be made at the same time as the refund of the price of the ticket.

Although the special war revenue act does not provide for such refund, the Minister of Finance regards it as just and equitable that it should be allowed, and on his recommendation the Government has given the necessary authorisation under the provisions of the consolidated revenue and audit act.

BENBEY CIGARS
Ten Cents Everywhere
Worth twice the price to smoke—wise men.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY
MADE IN CANADA

FROM BELGIUM

The following interesting letter has been received by Mr. Louis Zeder, son, city, from his friend, Heber Large.

At the Front in Belgium, May 1st, 1915

Dear Lou:—It is some time since I last wrote to you, owing to the tremendous engagement that has been taking place for the last week. I am now going to give you a little idea of the great battle of Ypres, in which Canada played a leading part, and sorry to say had a great number of casualties, ten of my intimate friends, have been killed so a person does not realize what war will do to his own friends killed in front of him. I will recall the 23rd of April, the starting date. At 6 p. m. "on being billeted at Damertinghe 3 miles west of Ypres, acting as a reserve brigade," we were startled by a terrific cannonade at our front. This lasted practically all night. At 6.30 p. m. I was ordered to a headquarters near Ypres, we were then under shell fire bad, and while this was taking place aeroplanes were above and some duels took place between the enemy and French planes.

At 8 p. m. the French started to retire on account of the gases from the German line. This asphyxiating gas is pumped from the German trenches and is carried forward by the wind and will stop any troops from advancing once it strikes them, and as luck would have it the wind was entirely in their favor the four days of the heaviest fighting (well I must hurry) At 1 a. m. 25th we were ordered to reinforce the French on the left of the British-Canadians line, that is about 1/4 miles north of Ypres. The canal (Yser) runs parallel with the front about a mile east of Ypres. The bridge that we had to cross was called "the gate to hell," and it deserved the name for we crossed this bridge you entered a small valley and there by passing over the next ridge you were on the battlefield. Our headquarters was this side of the canal, also our dressing station. At 6 in the morning our Brigade started to advance, we were on duty all night operating, so having to be clear this particular morning, so was Harry Whitlock, Geo. Garden Stewart McLeod and self got on a high ridge with our observation officers and saw the whole advance.

From the bridge to the Germans, who were dug in on a high ridge, was a distance of a mile or more, but a glassy slope, our boys started the advance while the field was ablaze with shrapnel and Jack Johnson shells bursting, but with a cheer and a run they were away, officer and private side by side. We would see them rise for a rush when a shell would drop right in the centre of the bunch, and, "oh! it was horror, the wounded streamed in the dressing station," mist, from smoke of shells exploding, but on they went, and captured the hill, in this charge we lost Colonel Birchall and Capt. Glover Adj., and many other officers and men. Late in the afternoon we were reinforced by the English regiments and artillery. The day was bitterly cold and windy, a strong north wind was blowing, making it harder for our men to advance. In the meantime shrapnel was bursting all around us, so we had to take cover for one or two occasions. From noon till late at night we signalled volunteering, carried wounded from the field to dressing stations we had only one man hit in our section LeLachure, from St. John. Back at the dressing station the place was crowded with wounded, some poor chaps had died since they were carried in from the field. The ambulances could not get the wounded away quick enough, for as quick as they were cleared, they would pile up again.

Well that night we slept a sort of troubled sleep, while shells were dropping all round us. Saturday we were ordered to reinforce the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Brigades we passed through Ypres, which was on fire. They are continually shelling that place of beauty, and the poor inhabitants are leaving, some barefooted, some crippled, little children, etc. all to seek shelter elsewhere. We reinforced our Brigades near St. Julian, and that night we slept in a farm, and at two o'clock we were on the march again. That day we worked hard, while our men joined in the attack. I must quote one little experience where we had one man who was a stretcher bearer carry the wounded of the field, we were in a farm where the telegraph office was also our staff. Away out on the field could be seen two men tugging at a stretcher, to get it to safety, well G. Gardner and three St. John boys and myself volunteered to carry him in. So away we started for the field. We got our man and we were passing a hedge when we heard a shell coming at us, we dropped the man and got flat on our faces, when the shell exploded nine feet from us, we were covered with mud, stones and pieces of shell but not a man hurt. We were awful lucky. We put our wounded man on our shoulders again and got to the station although shells were dropping all around but none closer than 100 yards.

At nine that night we were ordered back to our starting point, landing at two a. m. We slept in the field, although raining, until a couple of heavy shells burst quite near us and covered us with mud again. Then we moved back about 300 yards to a farm where I am now. I believe we will go back and be reorganized for our brigade to lose about 75 per cent. of our total strength. The Divisional Signal Co. lost heavy, but lucky No. 2 section fared well, with only one casualty. I met Steve McKinnon of Charlottetown and he says all the artillery and ammunition boys are safe and I am in touch with the medical Corps and they had no casualties. I am informed that Private Simmonds is missing, he is from P. E. I., and Sgt. Brady killed, but this is not official. All the boys are well and send regards.

Write soon. I will write as often as possible if the danger is practically over now.

We are now billeted in a large town Ballfoul here being reinforced. Say will you please send the letter enclosed to Mrs. McLeod for me. Lou, and write soon again. I will drop you a line soon again. All the boys are well. Vern McLeod is with me also five others. I see all the island boys frequently.

HEBER.

TIMES MILITARY CRITIC ON THE SITUATION

LONDON, May 20.—A two column analysis of the strategic situation written by its military correspondent, who has been at the western front, is printed by the Times. The correspondent expresses disappointment that better preparations were not made to meet the Austro-German blow against the Russians in Galicia, which was expected a month before it occurred. He says, however, that the misfortune of one out of fourteen Russian armies is not likely to be decisive. The main Russian armies have not yet been engaged, he declares, and the Grand Duke Nicholas is pursuing his usual plan of executing retreats as a means of reconstituting his army, tying out the enemy and drawing him further away from his bases.

No German offensive in France will be practicable on a large scale before the end of July, the Times expert believes, and it is the duty of its allies to exploit this delay by sending every available man to France to prosecute an energetic offensive.

GERMAN LOSSES NOW 1,800,000 MEN.

LONDON, May 20.—According to information in the possession of the London Chronicle, the German losses since the beginning of the war, to March 23 total 1,800,000 men. The Chronicle says:

"We have received what purports to be an authoritative statement of casualties in the German ranks from the beginning of the war until March 23. The number of lists of dead and wounded and missing until that date was 180.

"Between March 23 and May 15 forty-five further lists have been published, making a total of 224 statements in our possession, containing the grand total of casualties. The first 180 lists cover the period of fighting from August 2 until February 14, and the remaining forty-five lists deal with the period between the middle of February and the end of March.

"According to the general statement from which we quote the following is the classified loss until February 14: Dead, officers, 10,951; non-commissioned officers and men, 237,697; wounded, officers, 19,630; non-commissioned officers and men, 728,406; missing, officers, 1,853; non-commissioned officers and men, 177,144; total, 1,175,681 men.

MATINEE TODAY 3 O'Clock PEOPLE'S THEATRE TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY 7.15 & 8.50



RUNAWAY JUNE

Episode Kidnapped 2 Parts See This One TODAY It's Great

Final Installment of Dolly

"The Last Assignment"

We regret to say farewell to this winsome little lass. But the story ends so satisfactorily that we are satisfied and have no doubt you will be pleased as well. SEE IT TODAY

An Egyptian Princess

Just some Comedy by way of direction

His Reward A Princess Offering

The Old Man A Touching Story with a Heart Appeal

—COMING HERE SOON— Lord Bulwer Lyttons Story The Last Days of Pompei 6 Great Reels

"We have not any classified statement with regard to the next forty-five lists, but on the basis of the 180 earlier lists they would probably add an additional 300,000 to the total. It is to be borne in mind that the six weeks covered by the latest forty-five lists include exceptional severe fighting in Poland, Galicia and the Carpathians, as well as tremendous and sustained struggles in Flanders and Northern France. The probability therefore, is that the grand total of German casualties until March 31 cannot be far short of 1,800,000. Another quarter of a million must certainly be added for the fighting of the last six weeks."

"Unusual values in Mens Shirts in the Men's Furnishing Department — Patons. 1011-5-22M2IE11.

"Remarkable values in Boys Suits at \$3.49.—PATONS. 1911-5-22M2IE11.

"Summer Millinery for Empire Day at Patons. 1011-5-22M2IE11.

Between the ages of 6 and 12

Here is advice for parents

"IT is between the ages of 6 and 12 that the jaws as a rule fail to develop to their normal size," writes H. P. Pickerill, M. D., a world-quoted authority.

"During this period, therefore, the need for generous mastication (chewing) is imperative," the eminent Doctor continues.

For new and larger teeth are coming. The jawbone must grow normally to accommodate them.

Otherwise "crowding" of teeth is very apt to follow—and "crowded" teeth invite lodgment of food particles between them. The food particles make the acid which hastens decay.

At this period of the child's life judicious chewing of Sterling Gum gives the jaw much needed exercise—promoting full growth and full room for the important second set of teeth.

Welcomed as a "goody," the delicious peppermint flavor of Sterling Gum pleases the children while doing them good.

Sterling Gum is the gum for lasting flavor and absolute cleanliness.

Sterling Gum

Made in Canada REFRESHING PEPPERMINT 5c

The Sterling Gum Company of Canada, Limited (the 7 point gum)