

Local and Other Items

The Editor of the "Herald" is absent this week.

Chief Justice McLeod of New Brunswick has been knighted.

The Provincial Legislature opens tomorrow for the despatch of business.

The Forty Hours Devotion will open in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Tuesday March 20th.

The immediate breaking off of relations with Germany is expected at Pekin and it is generally predicted that China will join the Entente.

London advices of the 9th say: The British transport, Mendi carrying South African native laborers was sunk after collision on Feb. 21 and 625 perished.

In consequence of the Car Ferry missing a crossing from Pictou in the storm of Tuesday of last week, she crossed to Georgetown on Sunday, and is now on her regular schedule.

A London cable to the Montreal Star says an extensive programme of shipbuilding in Canada for the British Government is in contemplation—under the direction of the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa.

The order closing the port of New York to shipping after night-fall has been suspended until further notice. No explanation was given for the suspension of the order. Ships will pass through a "gate" 900 feet wide in the steel net which has been strung across the entrances to the harbor.

The Associated Press carries the following: The presence of a vessel suspected as a German raider in the sea lane travelled by ships running between New York and the Mediterranean ports was reported by Captain D. M. Nicol of the American steamer "Sage" which arrived at New York on the 9th from Havre and Azores.

A report current in London that Holland is determined to lay up their ships rather than expose them to the dangers of the German submarine war zone, is causing so much irritation that it would not be surprising if the governments of the Entente adopted retaliatory measures unless negotiations between London and the Hague reach successful conclusions.

F. Huntington Clark, an eminent American engineer, puts forward a plan for the construction of many wooden vessels 1,000 motor propelled, in Canadian and American yards. He says they can be built rapidly and cheaply and supply cargo tonnage faster than the Germans can sink it. They would be of lower visibility, light draft and not a good mark for submarines.

Sir Ralph Paget, British Minister, cabled from Copenhagen on the 7th to London asking permission for a special Danish liner to sail direct to Halifax, without calling at Kirkwall, to enable a large number of Americans here to reach home. Sir Ralph replying to an American delegation headed by Dr. Eastman of Red Cross said the case looked like a good one and would refer it to London.

An intelligence reached here Thursday night last from Los Angeles, California, announcing the death in that city of Mr. John Richards of Bideford in this Province. It appears Mr. Richards had not been in very robust health for some time; he had been suffering from rheumatism; but no one imagined his illness would terminate fatally. He and Mrs. Richards left here about the middle of January on their way for the Pacific coast. Pneumonia is given as the cause of his death. Mr. Richards had been in public life for a good many years. Under the Liberal Provincial Government he was commissioner of Agriculture, and after the change of Government Leader of the Opposition. On the death of his brother James W. Richards, Liberal member of the House of Commons for Prince County, he retired from the Legislature and became the Liberal candidate for Prince County for the next Federal election. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn.

Local And Other Items.

Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. J. D. Hazen were at the Canadian Army Headquarters on the western front on Friday. There was a review in their honor. The visitors were also taken for a view of the German lines. Aviators hovered overhead to guard against shelling. They expected to be back in London on Monday 12th.

The strike of 340 fishermen, which began in Boston on seventeen vessels in that port, spread to include eight vessels at Gloucester. Members of the New England Coast Fishermen's Union threatened that unless ship-owners grant their demands they will proceed to tie up every haddock fishing vessel from Boston to Gloucester, thereby causing a serious shortage in the markets of New England and New York. The men ask that the ship-owners furnish the fishing gears.

A telegram from St. John's, Newfoundland, brought word to Gloucester Mass on the 9th, of the sinking of the Newfoundland schooner Flirtation off the coast of Spain. Three of the crew, seamen O'Brien of this city, and Reed and Griffin of Newfoundland were drowned. The message gave no further details. The vessel, formerly named the Flirt, was owned here up to two years ago and registered 120 tons. She was built at Essex in 1902. The Flirtation carried a cargo of cured fish to a Mediterranean port and was returning to Newfoundland loaded with salt.

LENENT SERMON—The third in the course of Lenten sermons in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, was preached on Sunday evening last by Rev. Dr. Gauthier. His theme was the third Commandment and his text was 8th verse of the xx Chapter of Exodus: Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. It was a very eloquent discourse in which our obligations in the matter of sanctifying the Sunday was set forth by the Rev. preacher. The Rev. Doctor, in the development of his subject showed how the change from the Sabbath, observed as the day of rest in the old law, came to be changed to Sunday in the Christian dispensation. The first and most important obligation in sanctifying the Sunday is attendance at holy Mass. This obligation is binding on all, and admits of no exception unless physical inability or some other very grave reason. The many other auxiliary observances, and the numerous charitable and benevolent acts appropriate for this day were described by the Rev. preacher. By the faithful observance of this commandment lay up treasures for ourselves and assist in saving our souls.

British Parliament

London, March 7.—The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons this evening of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home rule statute to Ireland precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months, and threw the home rule question back into its old position of uncertainty. The resolution forced the government into a declaration of policy towards self-government, namely that any part of Ireland that wished home rule could have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept. At the same time, the proposal from the Ulsterites the ultimatum that they would not accept, which coupled with the government's pronouncement, effectually crushed all hopes for a speedy settlement. The Nationalists tonight, headed by their leader, John Redmond, were in conference, having withdrawn in a body from the House of Commons, and Mr. Lloyd George was facing his first embarrassing situation since assuming the premiership.

For more than an hour before the Nationalists left the house the premier had faced a whirlwind of angry censure from the Nationalist quarter, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home rule question, and one Nationalist ex-

claimed "hangman" Carson. He is only fit to be a hangman, not first lord of the admiralty." The Nationalist resolution was introduced by T. P. O'Connor, who asserted that the manner in which the government had handled the Irish rebellion had transformed a friendly people into one filled with bitter hatred against England. He pleaded that home rule should be put into operation immediately, for the sake of Ireland and in the interests of England, the Empire and the Allies. At one point in his address he paid tribute to the president of the United States, saying that President Wilson, in his recent speeches and notes, had shown that the United States government recognized the rights of small nations and the principle of nationality. He called attention to the valiant service rendered by the Irish troops at the front, and asserted that they had enlisted with the understanding that home rule was to be applied to their country. In conclusion he said there were only two ways of remedy—settlement or coercion. He favored settlement.

Mr. O'Connor was followed by Wm. A. Redmond, who made an impassioned plea for a compromise between the Nationalists and Unionists and sat down amid the applause of the house. Thus far things had been running smoothly but Sir John Lonsdale, speaking for the Unionists, threw a wrench into the machinery by declaring that Ulster wanted nothing to do with home rule of this sort, and sarcastically remarked that his section of Ireland had furnished troops and money from pure patriotism, and without hope of gain for themselves.

Premier Lloyd George followed with the pronouncement of the government, and after stating that any part of Ireland that wanted home rule could have it, suggested two alternatives for the settlement of the difficulties between the Irish factions. One was a conference of Irishmen, and the other was the setting up of a commission of enquiry to report to the government and parliament. Mr. Lloyd George was continually interrupted, and as he proceeded, was greeted with angry jeers from the Nationalists, who accused him of deserting home rule. In conclusion he offered an amendment to the Nationalist resolution to the effect that "This house would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose, by force, on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent."

As the premier sat down, ex-Premier Asquith rose and began a conciliatory speech. He pointed out the seriousness of the situation, and advocated a compromise. He suggested that the ministers of the dominions who are in England should be called into act as mediators and report to parliament.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, immediately took the floor and declared in no uncertain terms that he would have nothing to do with further negotiations; he and his followers, he said, had been fooled once before. After a brief speech he withdrew from the House with his adherents, and the Nationalists voted approval of Mr. Redmond's action. Another meeting of Nationalists has been arranged for tomorrow, and the deepest interest attaches to this, as there are many who still feel, in view of the statements of the premier and Mr. Asquith concerning a possible settlement, that an early opportunity should be taken to submit proposals in a more concise form for the consideration of the parties concerned. Timothy Healy, who did not follow Mr. Redmond's lead in quitting the house, sarcastically predicted, in the course of a speech late tonight, that Mr. Redmond, who made such a dramatic skeddadle from the house, will return with his tail between his legs." He also declared that the Irish people would "be able to take the measure of this pre-arranged play acting." From the day the home rule bill was introduced, in 1902, Mr Healy

had never known Mr. Redmond to hold out the hand of friendship to the Conservative party. On the contrary, he had tabooed every suggestion the Conservatives had made for an agreement. He charged that Mr. Redmond had deliberately upset the Nationalists party, and thereby created Sinn Feinism.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various commodities: Butter (0.40 to 0.42), Eggs (0.42 to 0.46), Fowls (80.00 to 1.00), Chickens (0.85 to 1.25), Flour (0.00 to 0.00), Beef (0.08 to 0.11), Mutton (0.11 to 0.00), Pork (0.16 to 0.18), Potatoes (1.00 to 1.25), Hay (0.75 to 0.80), Black Oats (0.70 to 0.72), Hides (0.00 to 0.18), Cat Skins (0.00 to 0.25), Sheep Pelts (1.50 to 2.00), Oatmeal (0.00 to 0.00), Turnips (0.18 to 0.20), Turkeys (0.25 to 0.30), Straw (14.00 to 17.00), Ducks (1.55 to 2.00), Lamb Pelts (0.00 to 0.00).

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 23rd April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Kincross P. E. Island. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kincross and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, March 9th 1917. March 14th 1917-3.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 20th April 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Winsloe P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Winsloe and other Post Offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, March 9th 1917. March 14th 1917-3.

People's Theatre

Tuesday, March 20

"Retribution,"

OR A

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

A Grand Comedy Drama under the auspices of the B. I. S.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

- Tom Manly, a poor fisherman, Mr. J. Austin Trainor, William Farron, Miss Squire Hymmond, Mr. J. M. Hynes, James Hammond, Farron's Son, Mr. Louis Wynne, David Morris, known as Uncle Dave, Mr. Patrick McTague, Silas Kidder, stage struck, Mr. W. M. VanBaskirk, Rev. George Medhurst, R. F. Maddigan, Rose Prescott, Hammond's Ward, Miss Zilia Arsenault, Mrs. Manly, Tom's Mother, Miss Bertie L. Stewart, Ruth Manly, Tom's Sister, Miss Annie Egan, Little Nellie, A wait of the ocean, Miss Mary O. Maddigan, Dramatic Director—Mr. W. G. Whitlock, Musical Director—Prof. Tanton. Specialties will be introduced between the acts. Plan of reserved seats on sale at Jamieson's Drug store. Coupon and Admission Tickets on sale at Reddie Bros. and E. A. Foster's Drug Store; also at R. F. Maddigan's Grocery Store. Doors open at 7.15. J. A. CRONIN, Secretary. March 14, 1917.

WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937 Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City. INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. ISSUE PRICE 96. A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917. THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY. THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows: 10 per cent on application; 30 " 16th April, 1917; 30 " 15th May, 1917; 26 " 15th June, 1917. Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks. The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000. The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City. The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City. Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance. The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges. Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1916, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer. SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

TO INVESTORS THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF. Principal repayable 1st October, 1919. Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase. Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security. Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only. A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp. For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Xmas Gift FOR SOLDIERS A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO! OR A POUND TIN of HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO Insist on Hickey's, the Soldier's choice. HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO. 135 Queen Street

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR We carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of FAMILY FOOTWEAR shown in Eastern Canada. INVICTUS Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes. A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose. — TRY US — ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street