

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1916
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES MCISAAC
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

A Memorable Event.

A new epoch in Canada's history was marked at Ottawa on Friday last, 1st inst., when amid a scene unsurpassed in historic significance and at a time when the Dominion is at a full realization of national regeneration, the old foundation stone of the Parliamentary buildings was re-laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in another position in the foundation of the new and greater building which is to rise over the site of the former structure, burned on February 3rd of this year.

It was a tense and solemn ceremony. In a scene unparalleled for its brilliant gathering of Canada's leaders in church and state, commerce and industry, with a great crowd which stretched away to the edge of the enclosure which bounds the scene of the new site, with hundreds of Ottawa's overseas soldiers lining the route from Wellington Street to the actual scene of the ceremony and under auspices which are never likely to recur, the solemn act of relaying the old foundation stone and thus inaugurating the new House of Commons and Senate Chamber, took place. It will be told of in the future when the history of the potent stage in the country's growth comes to be told.

Fifty-six years previously almost to the day, the same stone was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's brother, the late King Edward VII. then Prince of Wales. In that half century many events have taken place that have had far-reaching results in the history of Canada. It was extremely fitting that the Royal Governor-General should relay the same stone, still bearing the inscription and date of the former ceremony upon its side, and declaring "this stone well and truly laid." The stately library building alone remained of those of which this stone was the foundation. It was the link with the past, and its significance was not lost on those present.

Hon. Robert Rogers, chairman of the building committee, after silence had been commanded, gave an address in which he referred to the significance of the occasion and the circumstances of its happening. He thanked the Governor-General, and then called upon Sir Robert Borden, prime minister, to supplement his remarks. Sir Robert Borden reminded those present of the great events which had followed the laying of the former foundation stone and dealt with the conditions which exist today, arising from the war. He said Canada had come to a consciousness of its nationhood during these two years of war and concluded with the inspiring thought that Canada was marching with sure and certain footsteps to the fulfilment of her national destiny. Then the party walked to the old site of the foundation stone. It was hoisted by an endless chain to a bogy and a construction party pushed it over on a miniature railroad to the new spot. Skilled workers made hasty preparations for the laying of the stone while the band played martial airs. The deputy minister of public works deposited the glass phial from the old stone, containing precious records, together with the new copper repoussé, into the new stone. Cameras clicked incessantly as the event took place and cheers and applause broke from the crowd.

H. R. H. the Governor-General

look the silver trowel from Hon. Robert Rogers and spread cement onto the new base. Then the stone was leveled. His Royal Highness applied the plumb-line triangle of silver, gave the stone three strokes with the mallet and declared it "well and truly laid" as the strains of music carried the tune of O Canada over the scene. After a brief address the Duke of Connaught called for three cheers for the King. They were given right heartily and well. Then Sir Robert Borden called for three cheers for H. R. H. the Governor-General, which were also responded to wholeheartedly. Then all standing bareheaded, with every soldier erect and at attention a complete verse of God Save the King was played. The royal party after handshakes then departed.

There were four Lieutenant Governors present—Sir John Hendrie of Ontario, Sir P. R. E. Blanc of Quebec, Hon. Mr. McKen of Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. McDonald of Prince Edward Island.

Golden Jubilee Celebration.

Rev. Ronald B. McDonald, P. P. of St. Mary's, Souris, celebrated the golden jubilee of his priestly ordination on Wednesday last, August 30th. The village of Souris was en fete on the occasion in honor of the event. The Rev. jubilarian was ordained on August 30th, 1866. There was a large attendance of clergymen and laity at the ceremonies connected with the celebration.

The celebration commenced on Tuesday afternoon with the presentation of an address by the Children of Mary, and the offering of a full set of gold vestments. On Tuesday evening a delightful entertainment was given in St. Mary's Church by the pupils of that institution, who also presented an address and a purse to the Rev. jubilarian. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was executed.

At 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church by the Rev. jubilarian, assisted by Rev. Dr. Walker, as deacon, and Rev. K. C. McPherson, as sub-deacon. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. G. J. McLellan, D. D., Rector of St. Dunstan's College. It was an admirable, eloquent discourse, in which the priestly life and sacerdotal labors of the Rev. jubilarian were graphically set forth. The other clergy present in the sanctuary included his Lordship, Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Leary, Very Rev. J. C. McLean, V. G., Rt. Rev. Mgr. Gillis, Revs. A. J. McDonald, D. J. O. McDonald, A. P. McLellan, A. McAnlay, I. R. A. McDonald, J. A. McDonald, Souris, and B. Gillis, D. D.

After Mass an address and purse, on behalf of the congregation, were presented by his Honor Judge Fraser, as well as an address and a purse of gold on behalf of the Catholic Societies of the parish, presented by Mr. A. Mooney. To these addresses the Rev. jubilarian made suitable replies.

At 1 o'clock the clergy present were entertained at a banquet. On behalf of the clergy an address and purse were presented to which the Rev. jubilarian replied in appropriate terms. To the felicitations presented from all sides we beg to add our warmest congratulations.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The French are making progress in the direction of the Ljunnica river, and the Serbian army is advancing towards Vostrenik, says an official communication given out this evening regarding operations in Macedonia. Strong Bulgarian attacks northwest of Lake Ostrovo were repulsed by the Serbians. The statement follows: "There is nothing new

on the Struma line. Since yesterday there have been lively artillery actions around Lake Doiran and on the banks of the Vardar, where we destroyed the Marcevi aviation field west of Lake Doiran. Our progress continues in the region of the Ljunnica river.

London, Aug. 29.—The British official statement issued tonight from general headquarters reads: "The only infantry engagement today, besides the usual trench-bombing encounters, was the approach of a small hostile force toward our trenches near the Pozieres windmill, which was quickly dispersed by our fire, leaving seven men killed. "Although heavy storms made observation difficult, there was considerable artillery activity the enemy shelling Delville Wood heavily this evening, and also the vicinity of the Pozieres windmill, within and the Thierval Wood during the afternoon. "On other parts of the line there was artillery shelling by both sides near Hohenzollern, in front of Ginchy, Givenchy and Ypres salient. "Twenty prisoners were taken in the last twenty-four hours, making the total captured by us since the first of July 266 officers and 15,203 other ranks, in addition to eighty-six guns, 160 machine guns, besides other war material. "Yesterday in aeroplane encounters four enemy machines were accounted for, two being destroyed and two badly damaged. Two of ours are missing."

Petrograd, Aug. 29, via London.—An official statement issued today by the Russian war department, says: "In the region of Toboly-Helinin, the enemy launched an attack upon our position on the western bank of the Stokhol river. The attack was repelled. During the day the enemy fired 2,000 asphyxiating gas shells in this region. "Southeast of Smolary the enemy attacked our detachments, which were occupying the islands, but without success. "Caucasian front: On the line from Kyghi to the western bank of Lake Tan our troops, having driven the enemy out of his position, made an advance near Ognott where we took 983 new prisoners. An attack launched by Turks to the west of Ognott was repelled by our troops, with great loss to the enemy. "On the bank of the Euphrates, to the west of the region of Mush, we captured several guns and scores of prisoners while pursuing the enemy. "South of Lake Nimrelgel we repelled enemy attacks and took five officers and 186 men prisoners."

London, Aug. 31.—The whole interest in the war is now focused on the Balkans and the German Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. Rumanian participation is considered here important, not only from the accession of a new fresh army, but from the opportunity it gives the Russian army to extend its base and to co-operate with Rumanian troops practically as one army against the Austrians. Another important factor is the closing of the Danube, which has been the principal route for the shipment of munitions from Germany to Turkey and the shipping of supplies to Germany.

Geneva, Aug. 31, via Paris.—Fighting has become general over the 400 mile Transylvania front, according to the correspondent of the Bund at Austro-German headquarters. The Austro-Hungarian, he says, are finding it impossible to hold on to the political boundary, and are retreating to the second fortified line of defence. It is reported that a council of war will assemble shortly at Vienna, at which Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will be present. Bulgarians, it is also reported, fear that the Russians will make a combined land and sea attack on Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black Sea.

Berlin, Aug. 31, via wireless to Sayville.—Rumanian forces which attacked the Austrians yesterday were repulsed, according to the Austrian war office statement, received here today. The Austrians captured positions in the mountains. The official report shows that the Rumanians have penetrated well into the interior of Transylvania. The Austrians have fallen back west of Osik-Szereda, 50 miles north of Kronstadt, which is six miles over the border. The announcement follows: "On the heights east of Herculesfurd (also known as Mehadia, near the Iron Gates of the Danube, 15 miles north of Orsova) Rumanian attacks were repulsed. "Austro-Hungarian troops fighting in the Osik mountains took new positions on the heights west of Osik-Szereda. Otherwise there is no change on the Hungarian front. "On the Russian front the

enemy's artillery was more active at various places."

London, Sept. 1.—The British official statement, issued last night reads: "In the vicinity of High Wood today the enemy left his trenches, intending to attack, but was stopped by our machine gun fire. No attack developed. "There was some minor activity of little importance on both sides about Neuville St. Vaast and the Loos salient in the early morning, and also some fairly heavy bombardments in various sections during the day. "Among the prisoners mentioned in the morning communiqué are eight officers."

Paris, Aug. 31.—The French official communication issued this evening reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrees and Soyecourt, but says that elsewhere along the French front there is nothing important to report. "On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity during the day. North of the river a German grenade attack on our position at Maurepas was easily repulsed. "South of the Somme we succeeded in local operations which resulted in progress south of the village of Estrees and southwest of Soyecourt Wood, where we took prisoners. "The customary cannonade occurred on the rest of the front."

London, Aug. 30.—A despatch, received from Bucharest by way of Rome, says the Rumanians operating in conjunction with Russians, have captured the principal passes of the Carpathian frontiers, and have reached several points, including a village east of Kronstadt, says an official statement given out by the Rumanian war office today. "More than 730 prisoners already have been taken. The statement follows: "On the western and northern fronts Rumanian troops crossed the Austro-Hungarian frontier during the night of the 27th, and after fairly lively fighting reached numerous points, including Mount Pagatzelu, northwest of Nyegyo, and the village of Hossentzalu, four kilometres (about three miles) east of Kronstadt (Brasso). Our artillery fired on Orsova, destroying a petroleum depot. Our fourth army corps has taken seven officers and 734 men prisoners. "An armed enemy tug operated on Turcu Severin, but retreated to Orsova under fire of our batteries. Austro-Hungarian monitors opened fire on Giurgevo, but were compelled to retire by our artillery."

London, Sept. 1.—The British foreign office announced tonight that it has received official confirmation of the reported Greek revolt at Saloniki. The foreign office, however, says it has heard nothing of the reported abdication of King Constantine of Greece.

London, Sept. 1.—Following two days of silence in telegraphic communication with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution gained currency, comes the startling news of the arrival of an Entente Allied fleet, with transports at Piraeus, and that the general Greek elections likely will be postponed for a fortnight. The brevity of the despatches seems to indicate that something unusual is happening and the development of events is awaited with the greatest anxiety here.

London, Sept. 1.—The correspondent at Saloniki of Reuter's Telegram Company, under date of Wednesday, sends the report that King Constantine of Greece has abdicated, adding: "Pending confirmation, it must be mentioned with all reserve." The correspondent says the report is that the king has abdicated, that the Greek crown prince has been appointed regent and that Alexander Zaimis, supported by Premier Venizelos, retains the premiership. The Reuter despatch adds that the general

London, Sept. 1.—The British official communication issued this evening reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrees and Soyecourt, but says that elsewhere along the French front there is nothing important to report. "On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity during the day. North of the river a German grenade attack on our position at Maurepas was easily repulsed. "South of the Somme we succeeded in local operations which resulted in progress south of the village of Estrees and southwest of Soyecourt Wood, where we took prisoners. "The customary cannonade occurred on the rest of the front."

Rome, Aug. 31, via London.—An intense artillery fire was directed by the Austrians yesterday against the new positions of the Italians on Monte Castril, possession of which threatens the Austrian communications. The official announcement of today says that notwithstanding severe fire the Italians continued their stand. In the Upper Posina and Astico valleys small attacks by the enemy were repulsed. The statement says: "Yesterday artillery of all calibres concentrated an intense fire on our new position near Fiemon Valley, and threatens the communications between Cavalese and the Upper Avisia. Our troops, however, continue to consolidate the position. "In the Drava Valley we again shelled the railway stations at Tabacco and Sillian. "In the Gorizia area and on the Cerso the enemy is attempting hastily to consolidate himself, and is displaying great activity with his artillery and aircraft. Yesterday we drove off an attack made near Tivoli, to the east of the town. Hostile aircraft dropped numerous bombs on the Laffon in Marano, killing one woman, injuring a few civilians and causing a small amount of damage."

London, Sept. 1.—The British foreign office announced tonight that it has received official confirmation of the reported Greek revolt at Saloniki. The foreign office, however, says it has heard nothing of the reported abdication of King Constantine of Greece.

London, Sept. 1.—The British official communication issued this evening reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrees and Soyecourt, but says that elsewhere along the French front there is nothing important to report. "On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity during the day. North of the river a German grenade attack on our position at Maurepas was easily repulsed. "South of the Somme we succeeded in local operations which resulted in progress south of the village of Estrees and southwest of Soyecourt Wood, where we took prisoners. "The customary cannonade occurred on the rest of the front."

London, Sept. 1.—The British official communication issued this evening reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrees and Soyecourt, but says that elsewhere along the French front there is nothing important to report. "On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity during the day. North of the river a German grenade attack on our position at Maurepas was easily repulsed. "South of the Somme we succeeded in local operations which resulted in progress south of the village of Estrees and southwest of Soyecourt Wood, where we took prisoners. "The customary cannonade occurred on the rest of the front."

London, Sept. 1.—The British official communication issued this evening reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrees and Soyecourt, but says that elsewhere along the French front there is nothing important to report. "On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity during the day. North of the river a German grenade attack on our position at Maurepas was easily repulsed. "South of the Somme we succeeded in local operations which resulted in progress south of the village of Estrees and southwest of Soyecourt Wood, where we took prisoners. "The customary cannonade occurred on the rest of the front."

London, Sept. 1.—The British official communication issued this evening reports some progress for the French south of the Somme, near Estrees and Soyecourt, but says that elsewhere along the French front there is nothing important to report. "On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity during the day. North of the river a German grenade attack on our position at Maurepas was easily repulsed. "South of the Somme we succeeded in local operations which resulted in progress south of the village of Estrees and southwest of Soyecourt Wood, where we took prisoners. "The customary cannonade occurred on the rest of the front."

There's a Really Wonderful Array on Newest Linen Ready in the Daylight Linen Dep't Here

We specially invite all visitors to Charlottetown, and to Prince Edward Island, to inspect the lovely things that are shown in such splendid assortment in the 'daylight linen store.' We have just been fortunate in getting an enormous shipment of new things that we thought would be out of the market till after the war. We're so pleased over these that we want you to see them—needn't buy unless you feel like it—see them anyway.

Shamrock Linens--Sold Here Exclusively

Hemstitched Bed Spreads \$3.25

Just received a shipment of hemstitched and embroidered bed spreads in pretty designs. These cannot be replaced at any price, size 90 x 100, while they last at \$3.25 and \$3.75 each.

Shamrock Pillow Cases

All pure linen hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases in many pretty designs and range in price from \$2.50 up to \$5.00 pair. Also initial hemstitched and embroidered cases in all initials at \$3.75 pair.

Lunch Napkins 65c. to 75c.

Lunch Napkins, made from all pure linen, fine and evenly woven, hemstitched all round, in many pretty designs. This is some of the famous Shamrock linen that has given such good satisfaction at 65c. and 75c. each.

Shamrock Napkins.

A splendid lot of famous Shamrock Table Napkins, all pure linen and will wash and iron well, in two designs, Poppy and Fleur de Lis, size 20 x 20 inch, regular worth \$4.75 doz., while they last at \$3.75 doz.

"Everyday" Linen Napkins \$2.00

20 dozens of splendid everyday Napkins in a good weight, strong and durable in many pretty floral designs, size 20 x 20 inches. This is a good size for everyday wear; they are hemmed ready for use at the old price, \$2.00 dozen.

22½ x 22½ inch Linen Napkins \$2.25

15 dozen hemmed Napkins ready for the table, made from good strong durable yarns, free from dressing, will wash and iron easy, size 22½ x 22½ inches at \$2.25 doz.

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 24th Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of the M. J. J. Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Tignish, P. E. Island, from the 1st of January 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 Tignish and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 7th 1916, Aug. 9th 1916-3h.

A. J. McLean, K. C., J. J. McDonald, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

72 x 72 inch Table Cloths \$2.00

Damask table cloths made from a good strong, fine even thread, free from dressing, a splendid cloth for everyday wear in pretty floral and scroll designs, full size 72 x 92 inches at \$2.00 each.

72 x 90 inch Table Cloths \$2.50

Damask table cloths, made from a good strong fine even thread, the same as above, 72 x 90 inches, in most beautiful designs at \$2.50 each.

Shamrock Linen Table Cloths

Damask table cloth, all pure linen, made by the famous Shamrock Linens, many pretty designs and qualities in Laurel Wreath, Festoon Ivy, Greek Key, Chrysanthemum, Spot Rose, etc. Nearly all have napkins to match, ranging in prices from \$3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 4.00, up to \$7.00 each.

Shamrock Linen Table Damask

All pure linen damask for cloths in many designs and qualities, made from the famous Shamrock linen. These are all guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction—width from 66 to 72 inches and range in prices 85c., \$1.00, 1.10, 1.35, 1.50 up as high as \$2.75 per yard.

Damask Border Towels

Damask border hemstitched, all pure linen towels in many pretty designs. All good durable towels, range in price from 75c. each to \$1.00 each.

Guest Towels 60c. Initialed

Initial guest towels in all initials, made from good all pure linen hank, hemstitched at both ends with a pretty damask border at 60c. each.



Stylish Shoes for Stout Women

Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends.

By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

No trouble at all to get you a perfect fit. To Size 2½ to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50.

ALLEY & CO.

135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Continued from page two

mobilization of the Greek has once more been ordered. Regarding the report Saloniki that King Constantine had abdicated the throne, Greek minister in London today: "I have received no information, and I certainly not believe such a thing taken place." Before the garrison at Saloniki surrendered, Reuter's correspondent of three companies of French infantry marched to the barracks and stacked arms in front of the barracks. They were soon followed by battalions of infantry, who took up positions on both sides of the parade grounds and in rear of the barracks. Mac Greek officers, accompanied by two French officers, crossed the parade grounds to a pavilion which General Sarraill saw them. As the hour of departure struck all the Greek troops marched from the barracks, armed.

Latest war news, most favorable to the Allies. In new British captured German trench to the depth of 800 yards and 3,000 yard front, including age of Guillemont.

The Balkanzug.

(Montreal Gazette.)

A bold and adroit traveller told in the London Times, story of his trip from Berlin to Constantinople by the Balkanzug. In ordinary time there would be no wonderful feat run such a train. But the difficulties that the engineers had surmounted were much greater than the authorities had anticipated and nearly a month after time fixed for the beginning operations, the cars were idle in the Berlin railway yard. The chief obstructions to progress were in the Austro-Serbian of war. Every bridge of the importance had been blown and so the German engine found awaiting them a laborious and tedious task they had looked for. But at all repairs were completed the Balkanzug was ready to go. There is no question as to name for it is exhibited in let a foot high for all the world see. The train is partly Teutonic, partly Turkish—being Teutonic German; Turkish in Otto territory. The train officials, mostly German and Austro officers, but a few Turks, also been seen occasionally, and tar bush is not unknown on streets of Berlin. Every one not allowed to journey by express. It is necessary to obtain a permit and the ticket is a pass-port. All that the military require to know of suspicious wayfarer is exact from the claimant. One would how the author of this outspun narrative "escaped" detection. Perhaps the secret is disclosed in the statement that their weapon of espionage has been upon the Germans to a tremendous degree. Before leaving Berlin the traveller observed a change in the tone of the train from that which had prevailed until comparatively recently. There was no longer the assurance of triumph over enemies that had once characterized the whole population. Every carriage and corridor the Balkan Express bore warning the passengers of talking of military matters as if to suppress the moving with the reality of the new alliance, these notices printed in German and Turkish. In some cases the English French versions were blacked and the Turkish was substituted in their place. As the train, from country to country, increased crowds gathered to greet the stay in no case exceeding twenty minutes. At Dresden delay lasted for only a few minutes. When Serbia reached, encampments of bespoken German occur. The inhabitants were forbidden to approach the