

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JULY 12, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The next domestic Dominion loan will be floated in September. The amount has not yet been decided upon, but it will in all likelihood be between fifty and one hundred million dollars.

The admiralty is asking for another 100 men from Canada as recruits for the Royal Naval Aid Service. Athletic men between 18 and 25 years of age will be accepted through the naval service department at Ottawa.

The following message was sent by King George to General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops on the Franco-Belgian front: Please convey to the army under your command my sincere congratulations on the result achieved in the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops.

David Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary of war. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for foreign affairs, has had an Earldom conferred upon him. The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting has been appointed under-secretary for war.

Following the example set by the United States, which has adopted legislation to conserve the halibut fisheries of the Pacific coast, the Dominion fisheries department has decided to undertake a thorough study of halibut fisheries, which flourish in the waters adjacent to Prince Rupert.

An Australian private named Lunn, badly wounded and temporarily blinded by lyddite at Semola Bay, has by some strange mistake of the hospital authorities in England, been sent to Canada and is now at Petawawa. On the voyage he was under the impression that he was on his way to Melbourne. He has now recovered his sight and wants to go back to fighting line.

The arrival at an American port of a German sub-marine is certainly an event somewhat remarkable. It was not thought for a long time that this kind of

craft could accomplish so long a voyage as crossing the Atlantic; but it now appears that this is an exploded theory. The British newspapers paid considerable attention to the feat accomplished, but made no comment. The only surprise expressed is that such a voyage had not been attempted before now.

Progress of the War.

London, July 4.—Russian cavalry patrols have crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to a wireless message received here from Bucharest. The despatch says that the patrols advanced from Kimpoling and entered Hungarian territory on Tuesday. They cut the telegraph wires and blew up buildings in which food and munitions were stored. It is added that the news that invaders are again on Hungarian soil caused a deep impression. In the face of the exciting events on the western front, the Russian operations, to some extent, have been lost sight of, but they are of increasing interest.

London, July 4.—The two British official despatches issued today record little change in the situation on the British front. They show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line, and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance. Torrential rains today, however, hampered the offensive operations, and the British action was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won. The French have captured two more villages, and are on good roads to Peronne. But there is yet no decrease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region. Despatches from German war correspondents indicate the realization that the Central Powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold throughout the long course of the war.

The British newspapers consider that these events prove that the moment of "the great squeeze" has at last arrived, and not since the war began have hopes run so high. Nevertheless, almost every British correspondent on the western front warns against being over- sanguine, and daily reiterates that the progress must necessarily be slow and methodical. Up to the present the Anglo-French captures in the battle of the Somme total more than 11,000 prisoners, twelve heavy guns and twenty-eight field guns. This booty represents, for the man in the street, a very satisfactory result of a little over three days' fighting. The battle rages on such an extended front that the correspondents find difficulty in shifting the main currents of the operations. The Associated Press correspondent,

in a pregnant phrase, records what is perhaps one of the most significant features when he notes "amazing change from trench-tied warfare to that of an army in progress." The same striking feature comes out in an interesting review of the operations which the Associated Press has obtained in an interview with Major General F. B. Maurice, who predicts an immediate development south of the Somme, where he says, the fighting is now in open field formation. All unofficial despatches speak confidently of the satisfactory situation on the British front, a notable incident being the surrender of a complete Prussian battalion with officers to the British near Fricourt. German prisoners are beginning to arrive in England, 1,500 being landed at Southampton today.

London, July 5.—A British official statement timed at 5 p. m. says: "Hand-to-hand fighting and bombing continued between the Ancre and the Somme. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken by us since the number last reported." The French continue to make more progress than the British on the western front, owing partly to the more difficult ground facing the British and also to the fact that stronger forces are opposing them because of the belief among the Germans that the main attack in the present operations will be on the British front. But, despite their slower progress, the British are successfully beating back heavy German counter-attacks which have been delivered both day and night in the regions of La Boisselle and Thiéval and generally between the Ancre and the Somme, where they are making steady progress. It is estimated that the German losses in the battle of the Somme thus far are approximately 60,000. The capture of guns has been comparatively small, because the Germans, in anticipation of the offensive, withdrew their big artillery to longer range before the battle began. According to aerial observations on the French front, in the direction of Peronne, there are now only three more trench systems between the French and the open country, and if a break can be made in the German lines here, it would be extremely serious for the Germans, who are doubtless hurrying up reinforcements to make secure the threatened point. The Germans are sending reinforcements to the battlefield from as far as Verdun and Lens, and it is thought that the confined heavy German attacks on the Meuse may be intended to conceal important transfers of troops behind the German lines. A report from Holland indicates that the Germans have prepared a counter-offensive between the Belgian frontier and Arras, where it is rumored a formidable concentration of artillery is being made.

London, July 7.—The British have resumed their sledge-hammer blows against the German lines in the Somme sector, and after a day of terrific fighting, have carried the German trenches at three points along the front. Latest reports from British headquarters say that fierce fighting is continuing. The British gains while not resulting in any substantial advance, are characterized by the British war office as important from a tactical viewpoint. Their greatest success was east of La Boisselle, where they captured German trenches in extent of nearly 2,000 yards and to a depth of 500 yards. This gain is in addition to 1,000 yards of trenches taken by assault Thursday night. The bitterest fighting of the day occurred on the center of the line of attack, about the two villages of Ovillers and Contalmaison. A British brigade forced its way into Ovillers and is engaged in a desperate struggle for possession of the village. At Contalmaison a division of the Prussian Guards was hurled into the fight to check the British advance, after the village had been carried by assault. Contalmaison was recaptured, but 700 prisoners were left in the hands of the British.

Paris, July 5.—The French have carried by assault the second German line on a front of 2 kilometers from the Clercy-Mari-court to the River Somme. They have also captured the village Hem, in the same district, according to the official statement issued by the French war office tonight. The French have captured all the German second positions south of the Somme on a front of about ten kilometers. They have also completed the occupation of the village of Estrées, where 200 Germans surrendered. The full force of the French offensive is again being exerted both north and south of the Somme, but principally southward. In this direction the French are now in the outskirts of Peronne, the great railway centre, which is their first objective in their effort to cut the German communications. Sornmont Farm, taken by the French, is only two miles from Peronne and adjoining its suburban houses.

London, July 6.—The results of the staff conference of the Allies in London in May and June are becoming continually more apparent in the co-ordination of the Allied attacks on the Tonic forces, and increasing evidence of the initiative passing from the Tautons to the Allies at almost all points. As the French and British armies are now engaged in re-organizing and preparing for the second phase of

the battle of the Somme, there is a comparative lull on the western front, and Russia again takes the centre of the stage. Today's news from Petrograd is highly important in the light of the future development of the Somme battle. The news that the Russians have captured 5,000 prisoners on the Dniester front appears to leave little doubt of the collapse of the Austrian forces between Buczacz and Stanislaw, which will greatly affect the army of Gen. Von Bothmer, compelling him to retire northward, while the advance of Delatyn and the seizure of the railway cuts off Von Bothmer from his chief base of supplies. The prospect of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg being able to make an effective diversion is believed here to be dwindling, and while the Germans are desperately engaged in trying to meet the Russian offensive at Baranovichi, the Russian General Kaledines is developing a strong attack on both sides of the Kiev-Kovel railway.

Paris, July 6.—Violent counter-attacks by the Germans on the French lines on both banks of the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement issued by the French war office tonight. The text of the statement follows: "On both sides of the Somme the enemy endeavored today to recapture the two ends of the line held by the French. 'North of the Somme, a series of German counter-attacks, directed against our new lines north of the village of Hem, were successively shattered by our artillery without the enemy being able to obtain the least success. We took some prisoners. 'South of the river counter-attacks, launched from Beryny-Eu-Santerre on our positions between Etrees and Belloy, were stopped by our barrage fire, and the enemy was unable to dislodge from his trenches. In this region the Germans suffered great loss. Two companies, caught in a trench northwest of Beryny by the enflading fire of our mitrailleuses, were annihilated."

Petrograd, July 8, via London.—The Russians have pressed back the Germans further in the sector west of Chaerovsk, occupying more towns. More than 2,000 men were captured yesterday. In Galicia the Russians have made further progress against the army of Count Von Bothmer, in the war theatre the Russians captured more than 1,000 men yesterday.

London, July 10.—On both eastern and western fronts heavy fighting persists. This is especially the case on the western front, where the struggle is not without fluctuations of fortune, and brings to mind the warnings of the correspondents from the opening of the Somme battle, that steady, methodical pressure, rather than brilliant advances, must be expected. London, July 11.—The capture of the whole of the Germans first system of defense on a front of 14,000 yards, nearly eight miles, after ten days and nights of "continuous" fighting is announced in the official report from British headquarters in France. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 7,500. After ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defenses on a front of 14,000 yards. The system of defense consisted of numerous and continuous lines of fire trenches. The German success in the recapture of Trones Wood after costly casualties was of short duration. To-day we recaptured nearly the whole of this wood, all but the northernmost end is again in our hands. Apart from the number of guns hidden in houses and buried in debris we have in course of these operations brought in 26 field guns, one naval gun, one anti-aircraft gun and one heavy howitzer while the number of German prisoners captured exceeds 7,500.

Kovel, and has captured two villages and a railroad station on the Sarny-Kovel road. Military critics of the Allies assert that unless the Germans can halt the Russian advance in the immediate future they will have to withdraw their lines along the entire eastern front and probably abandon Lemberg. The German official report of Friday admits the abandoning of a salient to General Kaledines, but both German and Russian official statements fail to give a clear idea of the exact situation in the sea.

London, July 8.—According to the Reuters correspondent at the press camp, British army in France, the British today on a considerable front, advanced half a mile in conjunction with the French. They also made considerable progress at Contalmaison, where the position is satisfactory. Berlin, July 9, via London.—The war office report of today says the French and British are continuing their attacks on the Somme front. The Germans lost ground in Hardecourt village, but repelled other assaults, inflicting heavy losses on the Allies. London, July 10.—The British troops have made "steady progress in the face of stubborn opposition" in the neighborhood of Ovillers, on the Somme front, according to the official statement from general headquarters last night. Two German counter-attacks near the Bois De Trones were repulsed.

Paris, July 8.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "To the north of the Somme, notwithstanding the persistent rain and fog, our troops delivered an assault this morning on the village of Hardecourt and on Mamelon, to the north, in co-operation with the British army, which attacked from its side, the Bois De Trones and a farm situated southeast of that wood. In thirty-five minutes our infantry, by reason of the attack, was in possession of the objects aimed at. 'Two Germans, who suffered heavy losses in the course of these actions, left 260 prisoners in our hands."

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On the French end of Somme sector there was a lull in the fighting. The French official report does not even mention the usual artillery duels which fill the intervals between infantry assaults. The violence of the British offensive failed, however, to divert the attention of the Germans from their desperate efforts to capture Verdun. Assault after assault was delivered against the French lines in the sorely battered Thiamont region but according to Paris, all were in vain. Surpassing even in importance the Allies' great effort on the western front, the news from the eastern battlefield shows that the Russians have extended their offensive on an unprecedented scale. On the whole front from Riga to Baranovichi a distance of about three hundred miles, the Russians are being hurled against the German lines. Further to the south Gen. Kaledines is driving steadily forward toward

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Teuton Losses.

New York, July 5.—The York Journal has the following: Paris, July 5.—The Matin states that the losses of the Austro-Hungarian all fronts during the past 15 months amount to 500,000 men. Prisoners captured on the Russian front numbered 232,300, while 14,200 were taken by British and French. This is a total of prisoners amounting to 251,200 men. The total of killed and wounded equals another 900. The total number of men captured by the French since the big drive on the front began last Saturday is 9,000. One army of 160,000 men, but the number of guns taken has yet been counted.

Washington, July 5.—Figures made public tonight by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that the war has enabled Great Britain greatly to increase her lead over all other nations in commerce with the United States. During the year 1915 trade with Great Britain and her colonies reached a total of more than a billion dollars. More than a third of the imports for calendar year came from the United Kingdom, and nearly half of the total exports went to British ports. British goods to the United States increased from \$72,000,000 in 1913, to \$62,000,000 in 1915, and exports to Great Britain rose from \$12,000,000 to \$1,687,000,000.

Baltimore, July 9.—The first German submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner Deutsche land, anchored below Baltimore tonight, after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, past the Allied blockade squadrons. A eluding enemy cruisers watching for her off the American coast. She carries mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals, dyes, and a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, and is to carry back a cargo of nickel and crude rubber needed badly by the German army. The Deutschland carried mounted in her conning tower, by small guns, of about three-inch calibre. No torpedo tubes are visible. She is capable of surviving in less than two minutes on the surface of the water. The submarine has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamship. Fifteen days out from Bremen haven to Baltimore, the submarine reached safely between the Virginia Capes at 1:45 o'clock this morning. Three hours later the big submarine started up the bay under her own power, with the German merchant flag flying conveyed by the Timonians. She was making more than 12 knots and could have docked in Baltimore tonight, but arrangements had been made for receiving her with formal ceremonies tomorrow and her captain was ordered to wait in the lower harbor. He and his crew of 29 men remain aboard their craft.

Regarding his vessel as a merchantman, subject to no unusual restrictions, the skipper whose name is said to be Capt. Kasrig, went up the Chesapeake without waiting to notify local customs and quarantine authorities of his presence. He was four hours away before Norfolk Hamilton, collector of Norfolk Newport News, heard the news and started on his trail aboard coast guard cutter Onondaga. Last reports tonight the cutter had not approached the submarine and it is understood that merely is ordered out to keep strange craft under surveillance a neutrality precaution. It was known here tonight what happened during the episode making cruise across the ocean. None of the submarine's crew landed, and the agents or owners had received only meagre reports. The boat is consigned A. Schumacher & Company, agents of the North German Lloyd line, and her cargo to Eastern Forwarding Company. Concern said to have been organized within the past few weeks especially to handle the business



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WHEN YOU DROP CASUALLY INTO A STORE LIKE THIS and ask to see silks, you hardly realize what a number of perfectly respectable and industrious silk worms all over the world have been kept busy for your benefit and ours. The busy silk worms have been turning out a great supply, and today your store is ready, with perhaps the finest collection of their output that you have yet seen in P. E. I.

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And these are not the stiff weighted, crackling, and "swiftly wearing-out" of some years past. These are rich, soft, lustrous fabrics, with the sheen and finish that taffeta gives perhaps better than any other silk, and with also good, sturdy durability in every yard.

- PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA Is very soft, drapes beautifully, shown here in 36 inch width, black, ivory, sage, blue and nigger brown. 1.60
GOOD FRENCH TAFFETAS. These of fine weight, soft, not stiff, very handsome fabrics in navy, sage, old rose and green, one yard wide. 1.90

SOME WONDERFULLY CHOICE BLACK FRENCH TAFFETAS, 36 INCH The woman who is looking for a dignified silk dress, or for a handsome waist, will do well to investigate these fine silks. They are richly grained, drape perfectly, and will give satisfactory wear. 36 inches wide \$1.75, 36 inches wide \$2.10, 36 inches wide \$2.90.

Moore & McLeod Special Satin Duchess, a beautiful Silk at per yard \$1.35.

This is a wonderfully fine fabric, very soft and rich in appearance, brilliant finish, drapes well, and is a wonderful wearer. This particular line is made expressly for us, bearing our name on the selvedge. It is 36 inches wide and sells at \$1.35 40 inch Black Satin Duchess 1.90 36 very heavy 2.50 34 inches wide fine heavy Black Satin Duchess 4.00

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EVER SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THIS SILK HAS BEEN COSTING US MORE! And as you are aware, it is beyond all comparison the finest silk of the sort. We have up to this time been able to keep it at the old price, although every shipment meant less profit to us. Now however the advance is so stiff, that in order to avoid a loss, we will have to advance the price on the new ones coming in. We have still a good range which, while it lasts we offer at the old price—Saxe blue, light copenhagen, dark copenhagen, navy, resda, tan, wistaria, red and grey. 99c.

Some new ones which arrived the other day will have to be sold at a new price. They are black, ivory, old rose, pink and peach. The new price. \$1.15

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- NEW ALL SILK DE CHENE In Black, Ivory, Copenhagen, Navy, Sky, Tan or Grey, 40 inch, 1.65
PLENTY OF NINONS. This lovely thin fabric is always popular, 40 inches wide, Black, Ivory, Pink, Sky, Mauve, Nile, Yellow, Grey. 1.25
FANCY CREPE DE CHENE These are half silk and are shown in White, Old Rose and Yellow 90c. 30 inch 85c.
NEW CREPE CHARMEUSE. This is a very handsome fabric offered in Robin's Egg Blue, deep pink and Ivory, 40 inches. 2.90

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- 36 inch wide Wash Silk. 1.00
White with black stripe. 1.25
White with navy stripe. 1.25
36 inch White Wash Silk. 1.65
White with blue stripe. 1.25
36 inch Wash Satins. 1.25

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NOTICE. All persons having Accounts, Notes of hand, etc., unpaid at close of past year, are requested to settle same or make satisfactory arrangement without further notice. Dr. D. E. MORRIS, Dundas, May 3, 1916-4i

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