

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JUNE 14, 1916

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Investigation Concluded.

The Meredith-Duff Commission concluded its Labors last Friday evening and so thoroughly have the Commissioners mastered the details of the evidence that in all probability the report will not be long delayed. As a commission it has created almost favorable impression. Two strong men on the board and surrounded by some of the ablest counsel in Canada they have made the investigation into the fuse charges of Mr. Kite in so thorough and fair a manner as to command the respect and tribute of those who have attended the sittings. They have been probably the ablest body of men gathered together upon one case in Ottawa, and it has been unusual to observe such painstaking effort on the part of commissioners to master details as has been displayed by Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff. To the public the former was better known and much interest was therefore manifested in what might be termed the first public appearance of Judge Duff, the young member of the Supreme Court Bench. He is reported to have come out of the trying ordeal with a brilliant reputation. No point of importance or incident which might have a bearing upon the charges escaped him and he showed himself possessed of marvellous memory. It is quite possible there may be two reports. The commissioners appear to be at variance upon one or two matters, but on others they agree. For instance, they both gave the impression of condemning absolutely the \$220,000 commission secured by Allison from Yokum. They take the ground that they will have to report upon Allison's commission and the relation it bears to General Hughes, but they may disagree as to whether or not the contracts with the American Ammunition Company were provided. Confronted with the record by Mr. Ewart and Mr. Nesbitt Mr. Carvell was forced to admit that Mr. Kite, in his speech in parliament, had misrepresented the terms of the fuse contracts and had conveyed an impression to the country which was not justified. "Misonstrued" was the milder term used by Mr. Carvell, who also admitted that Mr. Kite had not carried out his promises to Sir Thomas White to put the entire contract on Hansard. The best excuse that could be offered by Mr. Carvell was that "he meant to do it. The omission was an unfortunate one," remarked Sir Wm. Meredith. Mr. Kite charged, said M. Ewart, "that just as soon as Cadwell, Bassick and Yokum got the contract they proceeded to divided up one million dollars, a statement which the contract that Mr. Kite held in his hand showed to be false. "I admit it," said Mr. Carvell.

Republican Presidential Candidate.

At the Republican National Convention of the United States for choosing a Presidential Candidate for the next Federal election, held in the city of Chicago last week; Charles Evans Hughes was nominated for President and Charles Warren Fairbanks for Vice President. The balloting closed on Saturday when Hughes was chosen on the third ballot. Hughes was the leading candidate from the first ballot on Friday and Roosevelt was away down near the foot of the list. His highest vote was 80 in the

second ballot Friday. In the final ballot on Saturday Roosevelt had only 18 votes, while Hughes had 950, or within 38 of the total vote polled. For Vice-President, Fairbanks received on the final ballot 963 votes, all but 24 of the total vote. Hughes is an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was formerly Governor of New York State.

A curious circumstance in connection with this national convention is the fact that on the same day, in the same city and almost at the same moment, Roosevelt was unanimously nominated the Presidential candidate of the Progressive Convention. He was the candidate of the Progressive party in the last Presidential election, four years ago, and by dividing the Republican vote between himself and Taft, handed the Presidency over to the Democrats and elected Mr. Wilson. You would think that one disaster of this kind would be sufficient to guard against a recurrence of anything so foolish. If Hughes and Roosevelt remain in the field till polling day they will likely succeed in re-electing Wilson for a second term. Will they do this? We shall see.

London advices of the 11th present the following figures. Germany, up to the end of May, had lost 2,924,586 soldiers, of whom 734,412 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualties given out here today. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German Colonies. The British official statement quotes the following casualty list for the month of May as placing the total German losses in killed, and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German losses, exclusive of naval and Colonial casualties, to 2,924,486. The German figures in the May list, as enumerated in the British account, are as follows: Dead, 22,471; wounded, 72,575; prisoners and missing, 7,961. Total 102,507. The German official list of casualties, up to the end of May, give these totals: Dead, 734,421; wounded, 1,851,652; prisoners and missing, 338,522. Total 2,924,596.

Progress of the War.

Petrograd, June 7.—In their new offensive movement the Russians have captured more than 40,000 men, it was announced officially today. The statement says that on the line between the Pripet and the Rumanian frontier, over which the campaign is being fought, the Russians thus far have taken 900 officers, 40,000 men, 77 guns, 134 machine guns and 49 bomb throwers. The text of the official statement follows: "The successes of our troops in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina are developing. The total number of prisoners and troops captured in the fighting, which resulted in the enemy being dislodged from his powerfully fortified positions, continues to increase. A number of batteries were captured intact by our infantry, with all their guns and limbers. In the recent fighting the enemy had actual proof of the increase in our war material. The actions have strengthened our confidence that as this material develops, the enemy's fortified lines will be more effectively destroyed. The value and dash of our troops were proved by the results achieved in only three days fighting. His Majesty's superior commander at ten o'clock last night telegraphed from headquarters the following despatch congratulating the troops of Gen Brusilov, on the success attained. "Transmit to my beloved troops on the front, under your command, the news that I am following with satisfaction their brave deeds, and that I appreciate their bravery. Express to them my gratitude. May the good God assist us in driving our enemies from our territories. I am convinced that all will hold firmly together and fight until

the glorious end for Russian arms.

(Signed) NICHOLAS. "Prudence does not permit us at present to divulge the names of the valiant battalions, which fought some time with the loss of all their officers. It is equally impossible to publish the names of the brave general officers killed or wounded, or the localities where the combats occurred. "Caucasus front; In the direction of Erzingan our artillery stopped an offensive movement by large bodies of Turks. In the direction of Bagdad, in the Khanikin region, we occupied strongly fortified Turkish positions after a fight, and our cavalry attacked the Turkish trenches there, saluting several battalions of the enemy."

Petrograd, June 8, via London.—The capture of Lutsk, in Volhynia, and also of a series of powerfully organized, Austrian positions is announced in the official communication given out here today. In addition to the Austrians previously captured in the offensive movement recently inaugurated, the statement says, there were captured in yesterday's fighting fifty-eight officers and 11,000 men. A large amount of war material also was taken. The communication says: "On Tuesday we developed our offensive in the direction of Rovno and Kovel, and, keeping on the heels of the overthrown enemy, and following a battle in the region of Lutsk, we occupied that town. In many places we have seized not only the lines of the Rivers Ikwa and Stry, but have crossed them and continued our offensive. "In Galicia, on the Stripa, our infantry, supported by artillery fire, has captured by an energetic advance a number of powerful enemy organized positions on the front of Trziboukhovtsky-Jazlovetz, and have arrived quite near the line of the Stripa river. "In addition to the 40,000 prisoners previously taken, we took, in the course of yesterday's fighting, fifty-eight officers and, about 11,000 men, and captured a number of guns and machine guns, a quantity of other weapons, field kitchens and telephone material. "The results of the engagements from the fourth to the seventh in Volhynia and Galicia permit us to consider that we have already gained an important victory, which is crowned by a great breach in the enemy's fortified front. "On the Divina front and in the lake region, south of Dvinsk, there has been violent fighting at many places. The Germans have bombarded by a concentrated fire, the Iksuki bridgehead. Repeated German attempts to advance in the region south of Samogon were frustrated by our fire. "South of Krevo the enemy artillery fired guns on our positions. "In the Caucasus the situation is unchanged."

Paris, June 9.—The following official communication was issued today: "On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans during the day several times attacked our position on Hill 304. Two attacks to the west of the hill and two others to the southwest, which were accompanied by projections of liquid fire failed under our curtain of fire and the fire of our mitrailleuses. "On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment has been very heavy in all of the regions to the south of the Thiamout Farm, in the Chapire Wood, in the Pumein Wood and in the sector of the south of Damlong. No infantry attack took place during the day. "In the Voges a strong German reconnaissance at Hartmann-Wellerkopf was dispersed by our fire. "The Belgian communication: "There is nothing particular to report."

London, June 10.—The following British communication was issued early this morning: "Last night (Thursday) a party belonging to the Gloucester Regiment entered the enemy trenches south of Neuve Chapelle and after successfully attacking the garrison captured a machine gun. Otherwise there were no infantry actions yesterday (Thursday) afternoon our heavy artillery destroyed the railway station of Salome, east of La Basse, setting a train afire and damaging the track. Good results also were obtained against strong points behind the

enemy lines north of Hulloch Today (Friday) there was much artillery fighting east of Ypres, our guns engaging various enemy positions successfully while the enemy carried out short bombardments at numerous points behind our front line, between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-Roulers road. South of Armentieres we effectively bombarded the enemy trenches east of Laventine. South of La Basse Canal there was little activity. Near Souchez we destroyed an enemy trench mortar which was bombarding our lines.

London, June 10.—The victory won by the Russians is without a parallel in military history," says a Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. "The Russians now occupy the whole triangular fortified positions of Kolki, Lutsk and Olyka. Military writers dwell on the great strategic importance of this triangle, which includes some of the best Austrian communication lines, and connects the centre between Polesie, Volhynia and Poland, and the roads to Galicia and Bukovina. "The Russians fought their way to Lutsk, a distance of twenty-five miles, in three days, through forests and marsh lands and over battered defenses, the invincibility of which the Austro-Germans had been boasting throughout the winter and spring. There is still no response to the Russian thrust, and military writers declare that matters begin to look serious off the whole enemy line in Russia. "Colonel Shumsky, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, declares the junction between the Austrians and Germans has been cut clean through, thus exposing the right flank of the Germans and the left flank of the Austrians, and making them almost defenseless to farther Russian attacks.

British Headquarters in France, Thursday, June 8, via London, June 11.—Talks with officers who have been relieved of duty in the front line trenches show that the battling in which the Canadians were engaged on June 2 and 3 was the bloodiest on both sides that has been fought on the British front since the battle of Loos. "The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed, evidently having decided to use their Verdun tactics to push in the Ypres salient. Five hours of artillery fire from guns of every calibre and from trench mortars—cross-fire as well as frontal fire being directed at the salient angle where a watery soil makes doughts impossible—utterly levelled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtains of fire the British guns sent their fire curtains. The German infantry, which survived the British fire, rushed in to the breaches after the bombardment had ceased. They had full packs with blankets, each carried a flask of rum and one of coffee, a pocket electric flash light and full rations, evidently having prepared for a big advance. When they passed on, still confident that their guns had blazed away, they were checked by the fire of the Canadians, who unflinchingly stuck to the support trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night when reinforcements came and a counter-attack was begun.

Tales abound of the heroism of small units at points where the battle was most violent. At one place on the front line, where the trenches had been smashed to the level of the ground, the surviving Canadians rushed out to face the overwhelming German charge and die. At another place, a square pit in the earth, Colonel Shaw and 70 or 80 men who were surrounded fought the Germans hand-to-hand without offering to capitulate. Col. Shaw was killed and the major, who came to the command, told the men remaining to escape, if they could. Two succeeded in doing so. The last they saw of the major he had fired his revolver and then threw it in the face of a German, grappling with him before they went down. A number of Americans were among the Canadians. "A" company that held a vital position of support, with aid unable to reach it because of the curtain of shell fire, stuck gamely to its post all day, under the command of a

captain formerly of the Seventh Regiment of New York, who was killed. The attack finally broke under the rifles of a battalion in a maple copse which held its fire until a charge developed a good target. Visiting some of the units which had borne the brunt of the shock and were quartered on farms to the rear, the correspondent found them playing baseball after "everything good night's sleep."

Local And Other Items. Latest war news looks exceedingly good. One warrant officer and eleven men, survivors of the cruiser Hampshire, which went down off the Orkney Islands with Earl Kitchener and members of his staff, have been washed ashore on a raft, according to an announcement made in London by the admiralty on the 8th. One of the ships engaged in the North Sea battle was the Cunard liner Campania, which acted as a seaplane ship. When the cruiser Warrior was hard pressed by the German ships and unable to move, the Campania pushed herself between the German ships to the aid of the Warrior. She threw a hawser aboard and towed the Warrior for ten hours when the cruiser sank. The Campania was thus the means of saving the crew of the Warrior. According to announcement His Lordship Bishop O'Leary held a solemn Ordination service in St Joachim's Church, Vernon, River on Sunday last, Feast of Pentecost, when he elevated to the priesthood, Rev. Joseph C. McDonald and Rev. Joseph Rooney, who had recently returned in deacon's orders from the Grand Seminary, Quebec. His Lordship was assisted in the solemn ceremonies by Rev. P. D. McGuigan of St Joachim's, Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rector of St Dunstan's College. Rev. Ignatius McDonald, St Teresa's, Rev. P. D. Croken, Georgetown, Rev. Theodore Gallant, Sturgeon and Rev. Peter Hughes, Charlottetown. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Smith Iona.

Solemn and beautiful religious ceremonies were held in St. Joseph's Church, Morell, on Sunday last. Rev. George Coffin, a native of the Parish, now a member of the Redeemptorist Congregation and recently ordained priest, on this occasion sang his first High Mass. It was a Solemn Mass, the celebrant being assisted by Rev. A. McAulay, of St. Peter's, former pastor of St. Joseph's, as deacon, and Rev. P. J. Duffy, acting pastor of St. Joseph's as sub-deacon. The sermon, a masterly effort, was preached by Father McAulay. Most. Rev. Mgr. Sinnott, a native of the parish, Archbishop-elect of Winnipeg, was present in the sanctuary. After Mass Father Coffin was presented with an address and a purse on behalf of the congregation. The Rev. gentleman made an appropriate admirable reply. Most Rev. Mgr. Sinnott also spoke briefly in congratulatory and appropriate terms. Rev. George Coffin, C. S. S. R. has returned to the House of Studies of his Congregation at Esopus, New York. Most Rev. Mgr. Sinnott leaves here on return to Ottawa on Friday morning.

Local And Other Items. Taffetas now very popular. 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 taffetta 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, saxe blue and nigger brown. 1.60 GOOD FRENCH TAFFETAS. These of fine weight, soft, not stiff, very handsome fabrics in navy, saxe, 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 graceful, 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 selvage, it is 36 inches wide and sells at \$1.35 40 inch Black Satin Duchess. 2.50 36 very heavy. 2.50 34 inches wide fine heavy Black Satin Duchess. 4.00

Last Chance on that Special 99 cent 34 inch Paillette Silk. 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

Crepe de Chene—Georgette Crepes and other Popular Weaves. 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 30 inch. 90c. NEW CREPE CHARMEUSE. This is a very handsome fabric offered in Robin's Egg Blue, deep pink and Ivory, 40 inches. \$2.90

POPULAR GEORGETTES CREPES. Everyone is asking for these—we have them. Black, Ivory, Mauve, Pink, Sky, Copenhagen. \$1.60 NEW FANCY NINONS. These come in Pink or Blue Floral patterns on white ground. They are 42 inches wide. \$1.80 FLORAL DESIGNS IN FANCIES. These come in five different colorings, each on white ground, 36 inch. 85c. CREAM SATIN CHARMEUSE. This lovely tissue, 40 inches wide, is one of the most popular weaves in the market. \$2.10

Best Range Here in New Wash Silks. 36 inch wide Wash Silk. \$1.00 White with black stripe. 1.25 White with fancy stripe. 1.25 36 inch White Wash Silk. \$1.65 White with blue stripe. 1.25 36 inch Wash Satins. 1.25

Shantungs in natural shades 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c. Military Stripes and Tartans for Trimmings \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard. JAPANESE habutais 20 inches wide, all colors. 25c JAPAN TAFFETAS 27 inches wide, fine wash silk. 35c A great variety of colored satins 20 inches wide. 35c



"How Doth the Busy Little Silk Worm."

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.

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 taffetta 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, saxe blue and nigger brown. 1.60 GOOD FRENCH TAFFETAS. These of fine weight, soft, not stiff, very handsome fabrics in navy, saxe, old rose and green, one yard wide. 1.90

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MOORE & McLEOD!

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W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, DUNDAS.

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, 1916-41

Local and Other Items

The St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars.

James J. Hill, the railroad builder, left no will. His wife has filed a petition in the probate court, asking that Louis W. Hill, his son, be appointed administrator of the estate, the value of which is placed in the formal petition at \$10,000,000. The petition was signed also by the eight children.

The customs committee of the chamber of deputies, Paris, has drawn up a resolution urging the denunciation by the government of all commercial treaties with foreign countries which contain most favored nation clauses, and orders, says the resolution, to give France complete liberty of economic action.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE COMPANY. — The Associated Farmers Cooperative Co., Ltd., distinctive in one particular feature, in that it pays no dividend to its shareholders. But at the end of each year the profits are divided equally among its members, according to the amount of their purchases.

To help make up for the loss suffered by the British navy forces in the recent North Sea battle, Newfoundland began making plans immediately for a special recruiting campaign. An effort will be made to send forward one thousand men as the Colony's share.

King Constantine has signed an order demobilizing two classes of the Greek army, about 150,000 men. Paris considers this action as being the result of pressure by the Entente Allies. The demobilization order, it is reported from Athens, may bring the downfall of the Skoulou ministry.

A despatch received in London on the 10th inst. from Berlin says that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who has been in custody since May when he was arrested in connection with the May Day demonstration, is accused of treason, and that a trial probably will be held within a few days before the Berlin military court.

Sir George E. Foster, now London, has been made Imperial privy councillor, which honor is so far best bestowed upon British Canadians. He will attend an allies economic conference at Paris with Lord Curzon, Bonar Law, Premier Hughes, of Australia, Sir George and Premier Hughes as representatives of the British Government, the Dominion being constitutionally recognized.

Sunday last being the Feast of Pentecost, Solemn High Mass celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Rev. P. D. McDonald, Chaplain of the 10th Battalion was celebrant, with Maurice McDonald deacon, Rev. Frank McQuaid sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. Gillis Master of Ceremonies. The sermon of the day was preached by Father A. McDonald. In the evening Vespers were followed by Solemn Benediction of the official.

The Russian Government quietly trying to place orders for 300,000 tons of steel for delivery in the closing quarter of 1917. It is seriously questioned whether the orders will be placed, simply because rail are in nearly every case built up until well into next year. It is thought improbable capacity to roll so large a tonnage for export within the reasonable time limit will be found. It recently sent out inquiries from 600 to 1,000 large motives.

From far away Lisbon, in Portugal, the small topsail schooner Julie, flying the tri-color of France at her peak, arrived Charlottetown a few days ago. The Julie is a vessel of 100 tons and carries a cargo of 800 cases of French speaking people of all French speaking people of all French speaking people. The square sails on the foremast great boom of a vessel of this size is shown by the fact that the schooner made the voyage in quick time of 26 days.