

The Herald

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Canadian Shipbuilding.

A good deal has lately been said in the Newspapers about shipbuilding in Canada. This is a very important subject and the following address delivered in the House of Commons at the late session of Parliament by Sir George E. Foster will be read with interest:

Applying to Canada that scheme, which was debated and unanimously approved by the New York Chamber of Commerce, it would work something like this: You would appoint in the Dominion of Canada a commission consisting, we will say, of three members of the Cabinet whose departments are interested—for instance, Commerce, Navy and Finance. The Government side of that commission would be the ministers of these three departments. Add to these a naval instructor and three practical and experienced men in shipping matters, selected by the Government and you have the commission which would operate in Canada. The commission would have general oversight and power over the classes of vessels to be built under the scheme; how they should be standardized, how they should be manned, everything in connection with them and, to the extent that it would be possible, the regulation of the rates as well. The committee would then be empowered to enter into contracts with shipbuilding companies, to build according to the plans and regulations laid down in Canadian ship yards, and the builders of the ships would be allowed the difference between the cost of construction in Canada and in European ports, that difference having been carefully ascertained by the commission. The object would be to enable the Canadian shipowner to have his ships built in Canada with exactly the same cost to himself as if he had built them in a European port. It is the tonnage could be built in a European port at a percentage per ton cheaper than in Canada then the subsidy for construction would be that difference in cost, whatever it was, so as to put the Canadian shipowner on an equality, in the after competition, with his competitor who had ships built in European ship-yards. The time during which this should be carried out would be limited to a period of say 10 years, so that during that 10 years this operation of building would go on. Then the commission would be empowered to enter into contracts with the ship owners, when the ships were built, and to guarantee to the owners the differences in cost of operating the ships under the Canadian flag and under a European flag, that subsidy to continue for the life of the ship. The commission would possess itself of accurate information on the difference both in cost of construction and cost of operation and would pay that difference and that difference alone. In that connection we should place at the disposal of the Commission the sum of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 and empower that commission to guarantee the bonds upon the ships built up to 50 per cent. of the value of the ships. Such bonds would be 5 per cent. bonds, and the Government Commission would get one-half of one per cent on those bonds returned to its treasury for its work and its supervision.

Progress of the War.

Paris, May 24.—A powerful offensive was undertaken by the Germans last night to the east of Dead Man's Hill, on the Verdun front. The attempt in general was unsuccessful, the war office reports of today say, but after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle the attacking forces made their way into a portion of the village of Camieres. At this point the French are faced by more than three divisions. Throughout last night the battle for the fortress of Verdun raged with increasing fury on both banks of the Meuse. The French stubbornly resisted every attempt by the Germans and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The Germans delivered one attack after another on their western front, rushing forward in powerful thrusts against the French works. Hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the French right, where the Germans, after suffering heavy losses, penetrated Camieres village, near the bank of the Meuse, and west of the village.

Paris, May 25.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the enemy artillery increased during the day against our positions on Hill 304. On the right bank, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered about five o'clock a series of offensive actions between the Hautmont wood and the Thiamont Farm. All of these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, except at one point where enemy troops occupied a section of trenches. In the region of Douaumont the artillery actions continue very violently on both sides. The fire of one of our long range guns caused a fire in a German supply depot at Heudicourt, northeast of St. Mihiel. The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front. "In an aerial fight, one of our pilots brought down a Fokker which fell within the enemy lines, to the north of Yaux. "In the region of Etain one of our squadrons gave battle to a group of German aeroplanes. Two of

equal to the difference in construction cost in Canada and the difference of operation cost; the latter subvention to extend the life of the ship. Capital would be attracted and induced to invest in steamships owing to the Government guarantee of bonds, which would, of course, be given under a proper amortization scheme by which those bonds would be provided for and paid off during a certain period.

The breeding of horses has become a matter of prime necessity. Before the war commenced there was a slump of prices owing to financial conditions and the inroads of motor power that led to a cessation of breeding. Then the war came with its demand for certain classes. Following the previous decline in the demand many farmers sacrificed their mares. The result is a serious depletion and a sure scarcity. The demand is increasing and will continue to increase long after peace has been declared. If Canada is to take advantage of the situation the time to start in is now. There will be an assured market demand for foals at weaning time from mares bred now. Not only has the wastage by reason of war been enormous, but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has either been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labour, the disturbed conditions, or entire devastation. Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replenishment. Then quality as much as and even more than quantity will be required. Hence the evident call to every Canadian farmer is to breed and to breed to the best available, to utilize his mares for production and to secure the immediate service of the best pure bred sire of type in his neighborhood. It will pay.

Bulletin—Amsterdam, via London, May 28.—The following official communication, issued at Sofia on Saturday was received here today: "Today detachments of our troops operating in the Struma Valley occupied the southern exit of Rupel Pass, together with the heights east and west of the River Struma." Bulletin—London, May 27.—At the French headquarters in the Balkans it was announced that the Bulgarians had occupied the Greek forts of Rupel, Grogatin and Spatovo, and were advancing from Demir-Hissar towards Kavalla. This information was received here today in a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Greek forts Rupel and Grogatin are respectively six and nine miles east of that town. Kavalla, on which the Bulgarians are said to be marching, is a seaport on the Aegean Sea, 55 miles in an air line southeast of Demir-Hissar. Athens, via Paris, May 28.—Greece's protest against the military operations undertaken by the Central Powers and Bulgaria in Greek Macedonia was forwarded last night to the ministers of Greece at Berlin, Vienna and Sofia. The Bulgarians entered Greek territory virtually unopposed and thus has caused violent comment in the press, and considerable agitation among the population. The Greek military authorities here claim they were unable to communicate with their troops in Eastern Macedonia. The belief is general here that it is the intention of the Greek government to confine its actions to a protest. Important movements of Bulgarian troops, the correspondent adds, are going on between Oktchillar and Xanthia and on the left bank of the River Nestos. The Bulgarians have extended their occupation in the region of Demir-Hissar to the station and to part of the environs of the village. London, May 28.—The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Bulgarians gave the Greeks two hours to surrender Rupel Fort, which is six miles from the Demir-Hissar bridge, recently blown up by the French in anticipation of this attack. The newspapers say that the depuration of German and Bulgarian officers, in demanding the surrender of Fort Rupel, explained that its occupation was necessary to secure the Bulgarian left wing against an eventual Entente Allied attack. The surrender of the fort was effected at three o'clock Friday morning, and the protocol signed by the German, Bulgarian and Greek officers. The Germans and Bulgarians, the newspapers say, undertook to restore the fort to Greece so soon as the reasons for its occupation no longer existed.

The Irish Question.

London, May 25.—Premier Asquith took the House of Commons by surprise in making his expected statement re Irish affairs. He devoted his speech not so much to the rebellion and the manner in which the government dealt with it, as it was thought he would do, as to making an appeal for settlement of the Irish problem by agreement among the Irish leaders. In this connection the Premier announced that David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, had undertaken at the request of the cabinet to negotiate between the Irish parties. He asked that in the meantime the matter should not be debated in the House. John Redmond, Sir Edward Carson and William O'Brien the Irish leaders, agreed to this, and notwithstanding an attempt by Laurence Ginnell, a Nationalist member, to make a speech, the subject was dropped, for the day at least and the House was emptied quickly. Baron Stamfordham, private secretary to King George, was present and listened closely to Premier Asquith's speech. He departed immediately afterward and returned to the palace to report to the King. Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, also was present. A large and expectant crowd of members and the general public had assembled in the House of Commons when shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Premier Asquith rose to make his statement.

Although it was generally understood that the premier would not go into the conversations which were taking place between the members of the government and the Irish leaders, as they had not advanced enough to be made public, he started by expressing the hope that the disappearance of martial law would be speedy and complete. Referring to the sacrifices that Irishmen had made in behalf of the British Empire during the present war, Mr Asquith said: "Could we who represent Great Britain or could those who represent Ireland tolerate the prospect that when this war was over and when we had, by our joint efforts and sacrifices, as we had hoped and believed we should, achieved our end, here at home Irishmen should be arrayed against one another in the most tragic and most degrading of conflicts—Intercommunal domestic strife. "I say to the House of Commons, to the country and to the Empire that the thought is inconceivable. It can never be, for it would mean confession of bankruptcy, not only of statesmanship but of patriotism." Referring to the home rule bill, Mr Asquith said: "No one, so far as I know, has ever desired or contemplated its

craters, formed by the explosion of German mines in the Argonne, is announced in the official statement, issued by the French war office this afternoon. Regarding the battle for Verdun it reports a lively artillery duel to the west of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Dead Man's Hill, and intermittent cannonading on the right bank of the river. In Upper Alsace the French checked, two attempts of the Germans to advance near Altkirch.

Paris, May 30.—Official report on the left bank of the Meuse bombardment has been very violent in the region of Le Mort Homme and Cumieres. Activity of artillery is moderate on the right bank of the Meuse in Woivre. London, May 30.—The following official communication was issued at midnight: "During the past twenty-four hours the enemy artillery has been very active on certain portions of our front, particularly between La Bassée Canal and Arras. The enemy bombarded our front and support lines in the neighborhood of Loos. The bombardment was particularly heavy in the early morning, and continued intermittently throughout the day on all tactical points in this locality. The town and neighborhood of Arras, and as far as Neuville St. Vaast, were also the scenes of intermittent and heavy concentrated bombardments. We replied effectively, in some cases silencing hostile batteries.

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coercive application by one set of Irishmen against another. What is now in this great domestic emergency of paramount importance is that if it be possible—an agreement such as we thought vain before the war should be arrived at between those representing different interests and parties in Ireland. "I believe, as I have already said, that in Ireland itself there is a deep and genuine desire to obtain such an agreement. The government—I speak for all my colleagues, and some of us, be it remembered, in the past have taken the most diverse possible views in regard to the question of Irish government—are anxious, and more than anxious to do everything in their power to facilitate such results. "At the unanimous request of his colleagues, Mr Lloyd George has undertaken to devote his time, his energy and his power to the promotion of that result. He already has put himself in communication with the authorized representatives and exponents of the views of the different Irish parties, and if there be, as I believe there is, among Irishmen, no less than among the people of Great Britain, an honest and resolute desire to take advantage of this opportunity for the attainment, which to us as a nation and an Empire I do not hesitate to say is the greatest boom that we could possibly achieve. We cannot but hope that Mr Lloyd George's mission of peace, reconciliation, and, if possible, unity, will not carry with it the good wishes and ardent hopes of all members in every quarter of the house, but something more—the belief that such a result can and ought to be attained." In the circumstances Mr Asquith appealed to all sections of the house to abstain from any immediate discussion of Irish affairs which would be likely to prevent a great and lasting settlement.

The premier said the primary duty of the government was to restore order and prevent recurrent disturbances. At the same time there was cause for rejoicing in the overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the Irish nation had no sympathy with the rebellion. Martial law was being continued as a precautionary measure, and Mr Asquith hoped its disappearance would be complete. For the time being the composition of the Irish executive must be provisional, Mr Asquith said. He feared that debate at this moment might create an atmosphere unfavorable to the appeal he and his colleagues unanimously felt it was their duty to make. "I went to Ireland to get a first-hand view of the situation," the premier went on. "I visited and talked freely with a large number of those who have been arrested. There were two main predominant impressions left on my mind: First, the breakdown of the executive machinery of the Irish government, second, the strength, depth, and universality of feeling in Ireland that we have now a unique opportunity for a new departure, for a settlement of the problem.

"I saw with my own eyes the heart-rending desolation which unhappy and misguided men had wrought over a large area near Dublin, and I had full discussion with representative exponents of all schools of Irish opinion." After the premier had concluded his speech Mr Redmond said that Mr Asquith's solemn appeal that there should be silence even on military affairs in Ireland was a very severe test for him and his colleagues. He asserted things were going on in Ireland which they thought in ordinary circumstances ought to be discussed at the earliest possible moment. Nevertheless he regarded the premier's appeal as a test of the genuineness of their desire for a settlement of this problem, and he could not take the responsibility of not responding to it. All he would say, further was that if this new step on the part of the government—placed, as it was, in such able and energetic hands—failed, as he hoped and prayed it might not, the fault would not lie on any unreasonable conduct or action of his colleagues and himself. Speaking for the independent Nationalists, Mr O'Brien said he also felt he must bow to the appeal for silence, although he believed there would be profound disappointment in Ireland at today's proceedings, as a proof of the

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coercive application by one set of Irishmen against another. What is now in this great domestic emergency of paramount importance is that if it be possible—an agreement such as we thought vain before the war should be arrived at between those representing different interests and parties in Ireland. "I believe, as I have already said, that in Ireland itself there is a deep and genuine desire to obtain such an agreement. The government—I speak for all my colleagues, and some of us, be it remembered, in the past have taken the most diverse possible views in regard to the question of Irish government—are anxious, and more than anxious to do everything in their power to facilitate such results. "At the unanimous request of his colleagues, Mr Lloyd George has undertaken to devote his time, his energy and his power to the promotion of that result. He already has put himself in communication with the authorized representatives and exponents of the views of the different Irish parties, and if there be, as I believe there is, among Irishmen, no less than among the people of Great Britain, an honest and resolute desire to take advantage of this opportunity for the attainment, which to us as a nation and an Empire I do not hesitate to say is the greatest boom that we could possibly achieve. We cannot but hope that Mr Lloyd George's mission of peace, reconciliation, and, if possible, unity, will not carry with it the good wishes and ardent hopes of all members in every quarter of the house, but something more—the belief that such a result can and ought to be attained." In the circumstances Mr Asquith appealed to all sections of the house to abstain from any immediate discussion of Irish affairs which would be likely to prevent a great and lasting settlement.

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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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- 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
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36 very heavy... \$2.50
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Last Chance on that Special 99 cent 39 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 of 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, red, 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

Best Range Here in New Wash Silks.

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JAPAN TAFFETAS 27 inches wide, fine wash silk... .50c
A great variety of colored satins 20 inches wide... .85c

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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, 1916-41
W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Local and Other Items

A cable to a Syrian paper New York says 80,000 people have died of starvation Lebanon.

The plant of the new England Fish Co., and the Alberta Pacific grain elevator at Vancouver, B.C. were destroyed by fire on the 29th. The loss is estimated at \$600,000.

Quebec City was swept by tornado last Wednesday afternoon. One man was fatally hurt. The roofs were torn from scores of houses and hundreds of trees were felled.

Lord Robert Cecil announced that Great Britain is obliged to deny the request of America that cargoes of dye stuffs from Germany may be permitted to go through as a relief to American industries.

David Lloyd, George England's minister of munitions, announced that 131 munition factories have been added to the establishment under government control within the past few weeks. The total is now 3,577.

General Joseph S. Gallieni former French minister of war died at Versailles on the 27th inst. He was military governor of Paris and by rushing 80,000 troops out of Paris Garrison to the battle line in taxi cabs, at the crisis of the battle of the Marne, turned the tide of victory in favor of the French.

Sir Lomer Gouin's Quebec Government was returned to power on the 22nd by a sweeping majority, the returns showing 72 Liberals and only 7 Conservatives elected. Of those, 23 Liberals and three Conservatives were elected by acclamation. There are two deferred elections, namely Magdalen Island and Gaspe. The standing in the former House was Liberals 60 Conservatives 17.

The Steamer Sable arrived at Charlottetown via Summerside on Saturday forenoon and is loaded a full cargo of produce and live stock for St. John's Nfld., via Sydney. The Sable is about two years old and equipped with wireless telegraphy. She was engaged in the Newfoundland seal hunting this spring and made a record haul. She left on Monday with a full cargo.

Private William McQueen, of Mount Vernon, one of four brothers who joined the colors, when the call of duty came, returned home on Friday last and was accorded grand reception. Private McQueen wears the medal "For Distinguished Conduct on the Field," bestowed upon him by his Sovereign for his bravery in carrying off many wounded and dead right under the enemy's fire. Private McQueen had been engaged in several battles and went through much severe fighting. He was wounded in the foot and was, in consequence, invalided home after spending some months in different military hospitals.

The grand jury in London on the 25th inst., returned true bills against Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Sinn Fein revolt, and Daniel J. Bailey, the former British soldier, who is held as his accomplice. The action of the grand jury follows the preliminary hearing before a police magistrate, at which Casement and Bailey withheld their defence, and were held without bail, pending the grand jury deliberations. Seventy-five jurors were summoned before Lord Chief Justice Reading on the 25th, and from their number 23 were selected to decide whether or not indictments for high treason should be returned against the prisoners. Their decision was reached promptly.

PA. J. S. Sanderson of Greenwitch, St. Peter's Bay, who enlisted in the 55th Battalion, in May of last year and had since been serving his country in the trenches of Belgium, and France, arrived home on Saturday. Private Sanderson is the son of Garbard Sanderson, of Greenwitch, and is 20 years of age. While he saw many of his comrades shot down around him he managed to escape the bullets, but was taken ill with pleurisy which weakened his heart to such an extent that he was ordered to be invalided home. Owing to the time of his arrival in Charlottetown not being known he was not accorded the reception here which he otherwise would.