

(Continued from page two)

party in 1911, also in the inclusion of Hon. Mr. Morrissy as a representative of New Brunswick Liberals in the Hazen Government of New Brunswick in 1908. The government's rapid handling of the big question is astonishing the opposition. Three momentous steps have been taken within the past few days, first, a decision to bar race track gambling for the duration of the war; second, a decision to appoint a food controller, and third, consideration of the question of national prohibition. Either Hon. C. A. McGrath, chairman of the joint international waterways commission, or Sanford Evans, chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal commission, will be appointed food controller. The budget debate which continued today is exciting little interest. Amendments proposed by Oliver and Carvell are not regarded seriously by either party and of course will be voted down by the House.

Ottawa, May 25.—The parliamentary week has gone out in a perfect maze of rumor and uncertainty. Ever since the Prime Minister announced compulsory service the political situation has been undergoing kaleidoscopic changes. The latest report—and your correspondent can state that it is pretty soundly based—is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has definitely surrendered to the Quebec factionists in their demand for a referendum; that his English-speaking followers will practically desert him to a man; and that Sir Robert Borden will recognize this thing of the opposition by inviting some of its leaders to enter the administration.

The demand for such a move first came from the Conservative members, and it appears to have been received with favor not only among the most influential private members of both parties, but leaders in the cabinet itself. At least three or four members of the cabinet are understood to be willing to patriotically efface themselves to make way for leaders of the opposition, if by doing so there is a greater prospect of having parliament present a more united front in what is conceded to be a serious crisis. Sir Robert Borden whose political stature has marvelously increased since his return from the Mother Country, is said to be considering a re-organization of some kind, if for no other purpose than to recognize the large body of liberals throughout the country who are undoubtedly behind him in his policy of compulsory service. If, by any chance, Sir Wilfrid should decide at the last moment to place at Canada before a portion of Quebec and support conscription, there will still be a likelihood of a shuffle in the administration, Sir Robert possibly going outside parliament to reinforce his cabinet with the best administrative brains available in the country.

Conscription Favored.

Montreal, May 24.—The national unity and Win-the-War convention, which is being held in Windsor Hall, this morning had a hot and noisy debate on a resolution favoring conscription the chief opposition to it being from Delegate J. Taylor, a labor representative of Victoria. Mr. Taylor said he opposed it because it meant both industrial and military conscription, and he claimed that labor was unalterably opposed to compulsion. He moved an amendment calling for a referendum, but this was rejected. The resolution was carried by a vote that was regarded by the 800 people present as almost unanimous. It was moved by Mr. John G. O'Donohue, of Ottawa, solicitor of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who predicted that organized labor "would be all right," on the question, though the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was not represented at the convention. Delegate Lesperance, speaking for the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, said that this organization was opposed to conscription in any form.

The resolution in favor of conscription is as follows: "Be it resolved, that in order that Canada may do its utmost towards winning the war, it is essential that the country be thoroughly

organized along non-partisan lines, for all branches of national service developed through local boards, so as to ensure: (1) The provision of necessary reinforcements for the army; (2) The maximum production of food, munitions and other necessities; (3) That the necessary diversion of man-power and woman power from their pursuits should be carried out so as to cause the least possible derangement of agricultural, industrial and economic efficiency; (4) That all agricultural, industrial and productive activities of the nation shall be operated at the highest possible level, the government requisitioning and restricting, when necessary, public utilities, factories, industries or other businesses and requiring them to be operated by or for the government, with such a provision as the government shall consider just. A resolution was passed urging mutual respect and mutual trust amongst Canadians of French and British descent so as to ensure victory by co-operation during the war. The convention unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the appointment by the Dominion Government of a food controller. Another resolution that was passed urged the government to pass legislation to regulate the importation and manufacture of luxuries, and still another requesting the government to make more ample provision for disabled men and dependents of deceased soldiers.

Progress of the War

From Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 22.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent)—several minor operations have been carried out on the Canadian left front in the vicinity of the electric station, to the southeast of Lens, which, in the aggregate, have resulted in a considerable gain of ground by our men on the most difficult part of the line. Advances made are equivalent to establishing a base in a ball game. In the tangle of railway embankments, pitmouths, miners' houses and heaps of shale, through which the Canadians must advance, a regularly front line trench properly wired is almost impossible. The enemy creates defensive positions with tireless energy and from our point of view the German wire is enough of an obstacle to our advance without adding a Canadian strip of wire to it.

Paris, May 23.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the Compeignes: No infantry action occurred during the day. Enemy troops bombarded the new positions we occupy in the region of the Californie plateau. The number of prisoners taken in the operations of yesterday exceeded four hundred. In Champagne there was spirited infantry activity on the part of the enemy to the south of Moronvilliers. The Germans finally delivered against Mont Haut an attack which our fire broke down before it was able to reach our trenches."

Conscription Favored.

On the French Front in France, May 23.—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)—Von Hindenburg himself is understood to have been a spectator of the defeat which the French inflicted on the Germans yesterday evening on the Moronvilliers range which resulted in the capture of several lines of German trenches and a number of important observation points. His presence is supposed to have been connected with an attack on the French lines which the Germans intended to deliver on Tuesday morning. The French forestalled them and after demolishing German machine gun nests and other defences with artillery, launched an assault which was so brilliantly successful that more than 1,000 Germans were captured. At the same time the French obtained elbow room beyond the ridge for future operations.

Rome, May 24, via London.—The official statement issued today by the Italian war office says: "On the Carso yesterday, after ten hours of violent bombardment the gallant troops of the Third Army assaulted and broke through the well-organized lines of the enemy from Castagna Vizza to the sea. While we were

heavily engaged with the enemy on the left, our troops after carrying enemy trenches in the centre and on the right, occupied part of the area south of the Castagna Vizza-Boscomalo road, passed Boscomalo and captured Jamiano, the important and strongly fortified heights of Hill 77, Hill 58, Bagni and Hill 21. "The enemy was at first surprised and non-plussed by the sudden onslaught thus made; but towards evening he counter-attacked in force, supported by an exceptionally heavy bombardment. He was repulsed with severe losses. "During the day we captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including more than 300 officers. "Aerial squadrons, consisting of 130 machines, including a group of navy seaplanes, dropped ten tons of bombs on the enemy's lines and brought their machine guns to bear on masses of the enemy. Our air men all returned safely. "Ten British batteries, which are on our front as evidence of the brotherly co-operation of our ally, made a large contribution to the artillery preparation. Our naval guns also proved very effective. "In the Gorizia area our troops repulsed heavy enemy attacks, captured a strong position on the northwest slopes of San Mario and after severe fighting made considerable progress in the Monte Santo and Vidocia areas."

London, May 25.—"The success against submarines have resulted in a distinct improvement in our food situation," says Premier Lloyd George today in the House of Commons. The premier said more effective blows had been dealt the submarines during the last three weeks than in any corresponding period of the war. We owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. The premier's statement on submarine warfare was altogether the most satisfactory heard in England in many months. "It is much more difficult," he said, "for me to give a public answer on this than on any other topic."

"During the last three weeks or months we have dealt more effectively with submarines than during any corresponding period of the war. This is true of this week, as well as of the preceding weeks. There is no doubt the effect will be manifest in a considerable reduction of our shipping losses. There is no danger of the nation starving, though economy is necessary."

Paris, May 27.—The Germans in Champagne today penetrated the French line during heavy attacks, but later lost the ground gained in a counter-attack by the French troops, according to the official communication issued this evening by the war office.

London, May 27.—The British communication issued this evening says: "During the afternoon we gained further ground by a local attack in the neighborhood of Fontaine Les Croiselles. We secured a few prisoners in the course of patrol encounters early this morning near the Cojeul river. Three German airplanes were brought down in the fighting of yesterday, and eight others were driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing."

Canadian Government Railways

Hon. Frank Cochrane has appointed two general managers of Government Railways. The duties of F. P. Gutelius who was general manager of the whole system have been divided, and C. A. Hayes will be general manager of Government Railways east of the St. Lawrence River, which means the Intercolonial Railway and its feeders, as well as the Prince Edward Island Railway. His headquarters will be at Moncton. F. P. Brady has been appointed general manager of Government Railways west of the St. Lawrence, and his headquarters will be at Cochrane. W. A. Cowan has been appointed as his assistant. The purpose in dividing the duties is to facilitate public business. Mr. Hayes will continue to act as the track manager for all of the Government Railways east and west.

Local And Other Items.

Mrs. Thomas Walker, aged 35, her son William and Miss Essie Irwin, 21, were drowned at Poplar Point Ferry, near Portage La Prairie, Man., when an automobile in which they were riding ran off the ferry boat into the river.

Owen A. Hanley, a brakeman of Truro, was killed at Memramcook early Monday morning, being run over by the freight on which he was brakeman. An inquest held attaches blame to no one, but gives the cause as accidental.

The receiver of the Boston Maine railroad has decided to drop seventy-eight trains from the summer schedule. On some of the branches all passenger service will be discontinued. The Maine Central and Bangor and Arctostook will also curtail the service.

The United States grand jury in Boston has returned indictments against 88 individuals and firms for cornering onions. The investigation shows that the onion trust paid less than two cents a pound for last year's crop. The consumer paid from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

A selective conscription law in Newfoundland along the lines of that now in force in the United States and proposed in Canada, will probably be introduced at the annual session of the Newfoundland Legislature, which opened May 29. Such action was forecasted in a statement by Premier Sir Edward Morris, who returned from England, where he had been for three months attending sessions of the imperial war conference.

The sudden announcement of the new regulation preventing persons of military age from leaving Canada without special permits caused considerable inconvenience among Ottawa business men on the 25th. There is a heavy traffic between that city and New York, and travellers intending to leave by Friday's trains were surprised to receive blank application forms with their tickets. Owing to the fact that two photographs are necessary it means a delay of a day or more to most people.

Sunday last, being the Feast of Pentecost, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald, as arch-priest; Rev. Fathers Rooney and Joseph Gallant, as deacons of honor; Revs. Leo Herrell and Fr. McQuaid, as deacon and sub-deacon of office respectively, and Rev. Dr. Hughes as master of ceremonies. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Hughes. His Lordship also officiated at Solemn Pontifical Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m., assisted as at the Mass.

The Win-the-War Convention in Montreal decided on Friday last at its final session to make the organization permanent, the new name to be "The Win-the-War and Canadian Unity League." The chief objects of the league are: First, the successful prosecution of the war; and second, the promotion of Canadian unity. Mr. Horace Gagne, Montreal, is president; Mr. Frank Wise, Toronto, Secretary. One vice-president from each province is to be appointed, to be chosen by provincial organizations yet to be formed. Resolutions passed by the convention are to be presented to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ernest LeBlanc, a young man in the employ of the Peter McSweeney Co., Moncton, had the remarkable experience of falling forty feet down an elevator shaft and escaping with a few bruises and a bad shaking up. LeBlanc was assisting in affecting repairs to the elevator on the third story on Saturday when he slipped and plunged down the shaft to what his companions thought was certain death. When picked up he was unconscious. He was rushed to the hospital and medical examination showed he had apparently suffered no broken bones, and was not seriously injured. How he escaped death is a mystery. Sunday night LeBlanc seems to be little the worse for his unique experience.

Balfour and Party

The members of the British mission to the United States crossed into Canada at 11.15 last Friday morning. The "Ontario reception party, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hendrie, Premier of Ontario; Major General Logie and P. W. Ellis of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, met the car at the centre of the suspension bridge, Niagara Falls. The car stopped there for some time while the visitors took in that particular view of the Falls. Then the American officials who had escorted the party from Washington to the Canadian border, shook hands in farewell and the car moved on.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour received a royal welcome from the citizens of Toronto on his arrival from the Niagara Falls with his party Friday afternoon. In address he said that North America was all one now.

Mr. Balfour was given a tremendous ovation in Ottawa Monday afternoon when he drove to the House of Commons and addressed a joint session of the House and Senate. An address of welcome was read by the Hon. Speakers Rhodes and Senator Bolduc. Hon. Mr. Balfour in replying, referred to Canada's part in the war and expressed confidence in ultimate success. Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in reply. The latter said he believed the war would be won by the British on the high seas.

Homeseekers' Excursions

Canadian Government Railways. Manitoab & the Canadian North-west. Choice of Routes—Through the "Clay Belt" Country.

Second class reduced fare excursion return tickets will be sold from Maritime Provinces every Wednesday and from Provinces of Quebec every Tuesday up to and including October, to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and numerous other points in the Canadian Northwest. These tickets will be good for return within two months of date of issue and full particulars can be obtained from any Ticket Agent of the Canadian Government Railways. Holders of these tickets have the choice of different routes. They can travel via Quebec and Canadian Government Railways to Winnipeg—the route of the "Western National" Express, or via the new "Transcontinental Line" via Toronto, North Bay, Cochrane, Ontario, and Canadian Government Railways to Winnipeg.

Homeseekers' tickets reading via Canadian Government Railways through Quebec will be good for stop-over at Stations, Doucet, Que., Hearst, Ont., and intermediate points, while tickets routed via "Transcontinental Line" will permit stop-over at Cochrane, Ont., Hearst, Que., and intermediate stations, with the additional privilege of sidetrip tickets (if desired) from Cochrane to Canadian Government Railway Stations east thereof, to and including Doucet, Que., at special low fare.

The above stop over and sidetrip privileges are arranged in order to enable passengers for western points to inspect the famous "Clay Belt" of Quebec and New Ontario—a rich farming country opened up by the new line of the Canadian Government Railways. Those interested will be forwarded copy of booklet "Notes by the Way—Quebec and West," describing that territory. May 30, 1917—2i

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY. Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. 142 Richmond Street.

DIED.

WOOD—Suddenly, at Mt. Albion, on Saturday, May 19th, Mrs. John Wood, aged 69 years.

CROCKETT—At York, May 20, Norah Dickson, of Hartland, N. B., the beloved wife of Wm. H. Crockett.

KALAHER—In Wakefield, Mass., on May 10th, 1917, Theresa Kennys, relict of the late John Kalaher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, New Glasgow, born at Stanley Bridge, P. E. I., forty-one years ago. She leaves three children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother.—R. I. P.

SWAN—In this city, May 27th, Sarah Woolridge, wife of Henry Swan, aged 64 years.

WALSH—At Wellington, on May 20, inst., Patrick Walsh, at the age of 81 years.—R. I. P.

MUTLOW—At Millville, May 27th, Richard Mutlow, aged 84 years.

SUTHERLAND—On Saturday, May 26th, 1917, Margaret McLeod, aged 78 years, widow of the late Henry Sutherland.

Snowstorms and blizzards of serious proportions were reported from various points on the Great Lakes a few days ago. At many places navigation for a time was virtually at a standstill.

The Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various commodities: Butter (.40 to .42), Eggs per doz. (.40 to .42), Chickens (.80 to 1.00), Cows per pair (.85 to 1.25), Flour (per cwt.) (.00 to 0.00), Beef (small) (.10 to 0.16), Beef (quarter) (.08 to 0.11), Mutton per lb. (.11 to 0.00), Pork (.16 to 0.18), Potatoes (.20 to 0.25), Hay, per 100 lbs. (.75 to 0.90), Black Oats (.85 to 0.90), Hides (per lb.) (.00 to 0.18), Calf Skins (per lb.) (.00 to 0.25), Sheep Pelts (.15 to 0.20), Oatmeal (per cwt.) (.00 to 0.00), Turnips (.08 to 0.20), Turkeys (per lb.) (.25 to 0.30), Pressed Hay (.1400 to 17.00), Straw (.30 to 0.40), Ducks per pair (.155 to 2.00), Lamb Pelts (.00 to 0.00).

McLean & McKinnon. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 29th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Miscouche, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Miscouche, Muddy Creek, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. Charlottetown, May 18th, 1917. May 28, 1917—Si

SPECIAL NOTICE

Canadian Government Railways. Commencing tomorrow Thursday 10th inst., a special passenger train will leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a. m. daily Sunday excepted for Tignish and return. The train will connect with Steamers at Summerside morning and evening, and will leave Summerside for Tignish 9.45 a. m. and returning leave Tignish at 3.00 p. m. This service will remain in force until Summer. Time table comes into force on the 21st instant. District Passenger Agent's Office. Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 9th 1917.

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines: Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp. Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap. Cuff links in both plain and engraved. Collar studs with short and long posts, Chains with and without Pendants and Locketts, Gents chains in a variety of styles, also fobs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Clocks and Watches, Eyeglasses, Spectacles. In our work Dept. we clean and repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Barometers, Musical Boxes, Size and fit lenses, Stones to Rings, ect etc. JEWELER.....OPTICIAN. 142 Richmond Street.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111. G LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916—4f.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire. ACT NOW: CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown. Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915—3m

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island. Check Books, Dodgers. Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six month residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. O'RY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK. Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916—7ly.