

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.
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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

New Lieut. Governor.

We avail ourselves of this earliest opportunity to extend our cordial congratulations to Hon. Augustine Colin McDonald, the new Lieutenant Governor of our Province, who was sworn into office here on Monday afternoon last. We feel sure the appointment will meet with general approval throughout the Province, as Mr. McDonald has a most honorable public and private record, and has had an unusually long parliamentary career. Mr. McDonald was first elected to the Local Legislature in 1870, for the third district of King's County. In 1873, on the entrance of this Province into Confederation, he was elected a member for King's County to the House of Commons. He was re-elected in 1878 and 1882. He was subsequently elected in 1891 and 1896 sitting until 1900.

Mr. McDonald is a son of the late Mr. Hugh McDonald, who came from Inverness—shire, Scotland, and settled at Three Rivers, His Honour was born at Panmore on June 30 1837. He married Mary Elizabeth sixth daughter of the late Hon. John Small McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have a family of sons and daughters.

His Honour was sworn in by Chief Justice, Sir William Wilfrid Sullivan, in the Legislative Council Chamber on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a distinguished audience. The commission was read by Mr. P. K. Bennett's assistant Clerk of the Privy Council of Canada and is as follows:
George V. by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.
To Augustine Colin Macdonald, of Montague, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, gentleman and to all to whom these presents shall come.

Know ye that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, loyalty, integrity and ability of you, the said Augustine Colin Macdonald, do appoint you to be Lieutenant Governor over the Province of Prince Edward Island, one of the Provinces of our Dominion of Canada during the will and pleasure of our Governor General of Canada.

And we do hereby authorize and empower and command you the said Augustine Colin Macdonald in due manner to do and execute all things that shall be long to your said command, and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, called and known as the British North America Act, 1867, and of all other statutes in that behalf and in force within the said Province of Prince Edward Island, and according to such laws as are or may be in force within the said Province of Prince Edward Island.

And we do hereby further

appoint that so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed oaths and entered upon the duties of your office, this our present commission shall supersede our commission under the great seal of Canada bearing date the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and ten, appointing His Honour Benjamin Rogers to be the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, etc.

At our Government House, in our city of Ottawa, this third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our reign.

By Command (Sgd.) LOUIS CODERRE, Secretary of State.

Several weeks ago, said the Minister of Militia on the 2nd of the erection of a plant for the manufacture of toluol, the new high explosive used in shells, was undertaken in the Dominion of Canada. The plant was not expected to be ready for about four months, but so rapid was the progress made that now it can be inspected under working conditions. He was rejoiced to find that toluol was being turned out at the rate of 800,000 lbs. per month. This takes the record for both construction and production amongst factories for the manufacture of high explosives. Arrangements are now also so far forward that shortly the Dominion will be able to turn out one million pounds of gun cotton a month. For a long time the production of cordite has been by the million pounds.

That the Canadian government in taking over the operation of the Transcontinental Railway is going to adopt strictly business methods and handle all the traffic that can be obtained going either east or west, is seen by the fact that arrangements are now being made for securing a large amount of rolling stock and other equipment. With the good crop prospects in the west this year and the likelihood of an unusually large crop of grain to be carried eastward. Hon. Frank Cochrane has asked Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance for a very considerable sum to purchase the necessary equipment. In spite of the difficulty of borrowing money just now Hon. W. T. White consented. The Transcontinental will therefore, next fall, provide largely increased facilities for transporting the crop and the revenues of the road will be that much greater. It is understood that a close agreement for exchange of traffic will be arranged between the government and the G. T. P. with its eastern terminal now at Winnipeg.

The Minister of Finance Ottawa, received the other day through the Governor General a cheque for \$100,000 from Huntley B. Drummond of Montreal to be used for the purpose of providing about one hundred and twenty-five maxim guns, it being understood these are to be in addition to those to be provided by the Militia Department for the use of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The British Industries Fair recently held in London was so successful that the Board of Trade has decided to hold another next year. There were three hundred overseas buyers of which thirteen were Canadian. There was only one Canadian exhibitor, but he expressed satisfaction with the results he obtained. Harrison Watson, the Trade Commissioner for the Dominion government, will probably recommend Canadian manufacturers to participate next year.

Sir Charles Davidson, late Chief Justice of Quebec has been

commissioned by the Dominion Government to continue the inquiry into the purchase of war supplies. The inquiry will probably be held at Ottawa, and everything will be done to make it thorough and effective. The appointment of a man of Sir Charles Davidson's judicial standing and experience will ensure that while the investigation will be thorough there will be no findings not entirely supported by the evidence produced. It will also be a guarantee that there will be no shielding of any person who has defrauded the government.

In the Newfoundland Legislature the Government recently introduced a measure permitting exports of colliery pit wood from Labrador for a period of ten years to Britain and France, as a war measure, based upon reports of the commission sent from England last autumn to Newfoundland and Canada to investigate their resources in this regard and levying a dollar per cord as export duty.

A memorandum recently issued by the Militia Department Ottawa states that up to the present time nearly 50,000 officers and men have been despatched overseas by the Canadian Government. It is anticipated that by the first of July, the number will reach approximately 70,000. More than 500 nurses have also gone forward. The recruiting, enlistment, and organization of additional forces is steadily proceeding, and is the more necessary by reason of the very heavy casualties which have been sustained by the Canadian division during the last five or six weeks in the fighting near Langemarck and its vicinity. The gallantry, resourcefulness and tenacity of the Canadian troops during these battles, says the memorandum, have never been surpassed.

The monthly statement of the Ottawa finance department shows the expenditure on the larger public works throughout the country as \$2,327,252 during May as compared with \$1,040,854 for May last year. By continuing large works like the improvements at Quebec, the Welland Canal, etc., the government is providing much employment and helping business conditions in the country. The expenditure on current account was \$5,780,212, an increase of \$275,000. For the first two months of the fiscal year the net debt was increased \$24,195,415 and now stands at \$432,317,630. Temporary loans total \$87,733,333 and are due of course, chiefly to the war. The revenue for the first two months of the fiscal year shows an increase of nearly \$200,000 over the same period last year. This is due to the war taxes.

Progress of the War.

London, 2.—The battle for Przemysl, which is proving one of the most stubborn and sanguinary of the war, continues unabated. Both sides have poured reinforcements into the field, and with attacks and counter-attacks the losses in men and material are piling up to an unprecedented extent. To the southeast, simultaneously with the battle, the Germans are making another effort to break through the Bzura lines toward Warsaw, but whether this is a serious attempt to capture the Polish capital, or only a diversion to prevent the Russians from sending more reinforcements into Galicia is not disclosed. On the Gallipoli Peninsula the British and French lines have been subjected to severe attacks by the Turks, all of which, according to the British report issued this evening, have been repulsed. There, as in France, trench warfare is being followed, but in this case the Allies have the support of their fleet, which in day time is able to search the Turkish trenches and prevent the Turks from coming out into the open,

and also support the Allies' attacks. So far as France is concerned the most important fighting in progress is to the north of Arras, where the Germans and French are contending for the possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez, which both claim to hold, and on the outskirts of Le Pretre forest, where the battle for the trenches has been continuous for weeks.

London, June 3.—With the capture of Przemysl, which occurred at an early hour this morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian lines in western Galicia just a month ago today. They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily-defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west. When the Russians captured Przemysl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian Passes. Then on May 3rd came the news of a great Austro-German thrust into Galicia. There was still hope in the allied countries, however, that a Russian counter-offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded, and this morning the Russians had to give up the city which earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win. Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate, but it is fairly certain that the Russians, having lots of time to get away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunition that remained.

London, June 4.—With the fall of Przemysl, although this does not appear to be the limit of their efforts against the Russians in Galicia, the Germans have again turned their attention to the western front, and simultaneously from Flanders and the province of Artois, France, come official reports of their attacks on positions recently captured by the British and French. They have succeeded in recovering some trenches taken by the British northeast of Givenchy, and have stormed the Chateau in the village of Hoozee, part of which the British still hold, although for a time the British were compelled to evacuate the building which they had captured Monday night.

For some time it has been reported that the French were slowly driving out the Germans from strong positions north of Arras and were, in the words of an officer just returned from the front, "punching a hole in the German line." To stop this movement, and also to relieve their troops who, according to the British account, were suffering very severely from British attacks and through their own counter-attacks, the Germans have despatched a lot of new troops to the Arras Ypres line and apparently are making an effort to take the initiative.

It is not believed here that any of these new detachments have been brought from the eastern front, as all accounts indicate that the Austrians and Germans are still vigorously attacking the Russians who are falling back to positions between Przemysl and Lemberg. The Russians are endeavoring to hold the line formed roughly by the Lower San, the Wisla and Dniester rivers, where there are strong natural positions which are covered partly by the great marshes of the Dniester. In Eastern Galicia the Russians claim successes. These, however, are denied by the Austrians. There has been no change on the Austro-Italian frontier, where the Italians in minor engagements have captured a number of positions, but have not as yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces.

Amsterdam, via London, June 5.—The Telegraaf's Bruges, Belgium, correspondent reports that there has been heavy fighting on the road from Menin to Ypres, with severe German losses. The Allies, it is said, repulsed all attacks. The hospitals at Courtrai, Roulers and Thourout are full of newly wounded men, and long convoys of wounded are coming from the Yser line to Bruges, according to the correspondent. London, June 5.—Telegraphing from Rotterdam the Daily Mail correspondent says: It is significant that the fall of Przemysl has been followed by the closing of the Belgian frontier, which always heretofore has preceded heavy movements of troops from one front to the other across Germany.

London, June 6.—The Allies, in their offensive on the Gallipoli Peninsula on June 4, captured and held two lines of Turkish trenches along a front of nearly three miles. In Mesopotamia the British forces have received from the Turks the surrender of Amara and taken more than 2,000 prisoners, thirteen guns, a gunboat, barges and steamers. The pursuit of the Turks, who were dispersed into the marshes, continues.

Paris, June 6.—German attacks of unusual violence were made yesterday in the region north of Arras, northern France. The French war office announced today that the German offensive had broken down everywhere, with heavy losses to the attackers. The statement follows: In the region to the north of Arras the enemy undertook yesterday evening a very violent effort to re-capture the positions which he had lost recently. The whole of the front from Albain to Neuville, and particularly the sugar refinery at Souchez, underwent a bombardment almost continually, to which our artillery replied energetically. Five German counter-attacks were launched on the slope of Chapelle-De-Lorette. The counter-attacks have been incessant in the wood to the east of the road from Aix-Neulette to Souche. The German offensive was overwhelmed everywhere and we maintained all our positions, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Between the Aix-Neulette-Souchez road and the Albain-Souchez road we took several trenches of the enemy in which we made about thirty prisoners.

London, June 8.—King George sent the following telegram to Lieut. Warfield: "I most heartily congratulate you upon your splendid achievement yesterday in which you, singlehanded, destroyed an enemy Zeppelin. I have much pleasure in conferring upon you the Victoria Cross for this gallant act. Lieutenant Warfield is a Canadian. He made his first flight at Hendon less than four months ago, and joined the flying squadron at the front only a month ago. His is the honour of being the first aviator to bring a flying Zeppelin to earth."

New York, June 8.—Four German submarines were captured in the Firth of Tay, East coast of Scotland, in a recent raid, according to officers of the liner Cameronia, which arrived from Glasgow today. These undersea craft made a raid up the Firth and passed under the Tay bridge. They were caught on their return in nets spread by the port authorities. The submarines were kept entangled 82 hours, said the Cameronia officers, after which they were allowed to come up. The crews were found to be exhausted and surrendered immediately.

DIED.

SMITH.—At Kingston, on June 5, Jonathan Smith, aged 88 years.
TAYLOR.—On June 4th, at the P. E. I. Hospital, Rose H. Taylor, aged 81 years, wife of W. D. Taylor.
MacDONALD.—In Cambridge, Mass., on May 31st, James A. beloved husband of Mary L. MacDonald, (nee Carroll) formerly of Chelsea and brother of John S. and George MacDonald, of Scotch Fort, P. E. I.
HAYDEN.—At Montague on June 2nd, Mable Irene Hayden aged 39 years.
McISAAC.—In Boston, Mass., at the City Hospital, Mrs. Joseph McIsaac, in the 34th year of her age. The funeral took place on Friday, June 4th, at St. James Church, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated by the parish priest Rev. Father Fitzgerald. Interment was made in Calvary Cemetery. Besides a husband and two children, she leaves to mourn her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, of this City. R. I. P.

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Local And Other

Archange is the only seaport on the North Coast of the Russian Empire officially declared open to navigation.
Since the war began, German submarines have sunk only 100 merchantmen, many of neutrals while 70,000 British cargoes have crossed the German submarine zone in safety.
Between 600 and 700 rose the first extensive shipment Italy's declaration of war from New York for Naples the 4th, on the steamer Principe Udine, to enlist for service.
A violent earthquake at 3 p.m. June 3rd, wrecked part of instruments in the great Meteorological Observatory. Many persons into the streets in night clothes. No reports of damage, however, has been received.
The Thompson liner bound for Montreal with 100 passengers, was torpedoed and sunk off the north coast of England on the 2nd. The captain and crew were saved.
Prince Rospigliosi, the papal legate, left Saturday morning for their home in Italy, New York after a short stay at Dalway-by-the-Sea. The Prince is returning to join the cavalry regiment of the Prince of Tuscany in which he is an officer.
Premier Asquith recently included a visit to the front, investigated all the phases of the army, in the field hospitals, flying corps, etc. On a hill viewed the trenches, and shells bursting everywhere, was received with enthusiasm.
Raining at the finish apparently little fatigued from strenuous work Edward Fabre, Montreal, winner of the Boston marathon, won the ten mile race at Bunting Mass. on May 3rd by a lap and a quarter. Jack Hennigan of Dorchester, second. Fabre's time was minutes 11 1-5 seconds.
A detective stationed at Mail Drop in the General Office New York on the arrested Frederick A. Stillway, a resident of Long Island, charged with sending fourteen threatening letters to officials of Cunard Line demanding sums of \$20,000 to \$25,000. The prisoner admitted mailing the letters. In several letters Stillway is alleged to have threatened to blow up vessels of the Cunard Line unless demands were complied with. Immediately after the destruction of the Lusitania the post charged the writer of the letters. He stated that one of his boats placed in the ship before sailed from New York was possible for the disaster.
THE TRIDUUM.—The triduum in honor of the Blessed Sacrament which opened in St. Dunas Cathedral on Friday evening closed Sunday evening. The triduum is held in Catholic churches in accordance with regulations promulgated by late Sovereign Pontiff, Pius His Holiness directed that three days following the Paschal Corpus Christi should be consecrated. On each evening the triduum there were: rosary, sermon and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. The service all concerned the Blessed Eucharist. Rev. Pius McDonald, presided on Friday evening, Rev. McLellan on Saturday evening and his Lordship, the Bishop Sunday evening. A feature of three days devotion was general Communion of the faithful on Sunday morning. A very number approached the altar, within the octave of Corpus Christi, solemn high Mass celebrated at 11 o'clock. Father Herrell was celebrated by Revs. Pius McDonald and Frank McDonald, and under the direction of Rev. McLellan as Master of ceremony. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession around the church, his Lordship carrying the monstrance. Solemn Benediction of Blessed Sacrament took place in the evening, his Lordship officiating, assisted by the clergy above mentioned. The services concluded with the DEUM.