

Local And Other Items

It is stated from Ottawa that Prince Arthur of Connaught expects to tour Canada and inspect the various training centres on his return from Japan.

The Federal Government, after careful consideration, it is reported, has decided that the bonds of the next Victory Loan shall, like those of all previous issues, be free of all Dominion taxation.

The council of state of Hayti, acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new Haitian constitution has unanimously voted declaration of war upon Germany, demanded by the President of the Republic.

It is reported from London that John R. Clines, Labor member of Parliament for Manchester, has been appointed British Food Controller in succession to the late Lord Rhonda. Clines is 40 years of age and was elected to the House of Commons in 1906.

Alex Bernier, a lawyer, was arrested in the police court, at Winnipeg, on Saturday last, by the Military Police for remarking that the Military Service Act was no good. Bernier was defending an Austrian who was under prosecution by the Dominion Police.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that prevention of threatened shortage of harvest labor in the western wheat belt and the probable saving of every acre of crop has been announced by the Federal Employment Service. Wheat cutting is now in progress and reports received by the Employment Service indicate that no shortage in any point has actually occurred.

A woman passenger on the C. P. R. from Halifax had a narrow escape from death at Anagnone on Saturday afternoon. The train does not stop there, and evidently the passenger wanted to get off at Anagnone, so she jumped from the train as it reached the station. Her dress caught on some obstruction and she was dragged about one hundred feet over the sleepers and catwalks. The train was quickly brought to a stop, and the woman was assisted into the stationmaster's house. She received a severe cut on her foot, and a dressmaker will be required to furnish a new costume.

On the occasion of the celebration, in London, by King George and Queen Mary of the 25th anniversary of their marriage, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium were in attendance. They made the trip across from one country to the other in aeroplanes, escorted by seaplanes. The royal couple travelled in separate planes, each operated by Belgium army aviators. The royal visitors returned to Belgium on the following day through France by the same means which they used in crossing the channel in the first place, through the air. The return passage, it is reported, was effected in 30 minutes. The royal couple declare themselves as delighted with the experience of their aerial voyage.

The electric storm, which passed over this province last Thursday afternoon, was extremely severe in some sections. The rainfall was very heavy, and hailstones of considerable size came down here and there. At Bradalbane 37 panes of glass were broken in windows of the railway station and at Emerald 16 panes were broken. The agent at Emerald reports that he had to shovel the hail off the station platform. Windows in nearly all the residences of the villages mentioned were broken. Reports of slight damage to window glass, here and there, in other sections of the west are at hand. It does not seem that any very serious destruction occurred in connection with the storm. A Government patrol boat, which came into this port Thursday evening, reports that, when some distance up the Straits, she was caught in the hail storm, a remarkable feature of which was that the hailstones were mixed with potato bugs, which actually covered the steamer's deck.

No Strikes During War

Ottawa, July 11—A report of the committee of the privy council dealing with the prevalence of strikes during the war time and the measures for their prevention, the adoption of which the government will urge upon both employers and workmen states: The committee of the privy council have had before them a report, dated 9th July 1918, from the Minister of Labor, representing that industrial unrest during the past few months has become more general than formerly, thus causing serious interruption in some lines of war work, and indications are that it will become widespread still more unless successful efforts be made to check it. The unrest has many causes among which are the shortage of labor, rapid advance in the cost of many necessities of life, employers refusing their workmen the right to organize or to meet them in joint conference to discuss requests for improved conditions or to negotiate adjustments of differences; and in others from too hasty action on the part of working men in ignoring the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in adopting drastic measures before exhausting every reasonable effort to reach a satisfactory settlement.

Wages alleged to be inadequate together with length of the work day said to be too long, are among other frequent causes of such unrest. The minister realizing the necessity of steady work and close and sympathetic co-operation between employers and employees to secure the maximum results from war efforts, is of the opinion that the government should forthwith adopt such means as may seem practicable for the prevention of such interruption during the continuance of the war, whether caused by lockouts or strikes, and the establishment of such co-operation, while at the same time striving to ensure the workmen adequate compensation for their labor and reasonable safeguards for their health and safety, and to employees fair and reasonable treatment.

The minister recommends a long list of principles and policies and urge their adoption upon both employers and workmen for the period of the war. They include that there should be no strike or lockout during the war. That all employees have the right to organize. The employer should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours. That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation. That in establishments where the union shop exists by an agreement the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained. That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work and should not be allotted tasks inappropriate to their strength. That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement, the basic day, it shall so continue.

Trade After War

London, July 14—An economic association of twenty-four nations comprising the Entente Allies already in existence, declared Lord Robert Cecil, British under-secretary of state for foreign affairs and minister of blockade, in a comprehensive statement regarding the world's trade after the war which was issued today. Whether Germany eventually shall be admitted to this economic association, declared the British minister, will be determined by the test established by President Wilson, when the president said on December 4 that if the German people should still, after the war was over, "continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of the nations or to free economic intercourse. Lord Robert described this statement by the president as a definition of the qualifications for membership in the association of nations, and added: "To these declarations we give our warmest assent."

War To Go On.

London, July 12—Debate on the general political situation was opened in the Reichstag on Thursday by Imperial Chancellor Von Hertling, who discussed the retirement of Dr. Richard Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, the foreign policy of the government and the economic problems which had arisen because of recent developments in the east. According to a German official wireless message received here the imperial chancellor said: "I maintain the standpoint of the peace note of Pope Benedict. The pacific spirit which inspired this reply has also inspired me. At the time, however, I added, that this spirit must not give our enemies free conduct for an interminable continuation of the war."

"What have we lived to see, however. While for years there can have been no doubt whatever of our willingness to hold out our hand toward an honorable peace, we have heard until these last few days inciting speeches delivered by enemy statesmen. President Wilson wants war until we are destroyed, and what Mr. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has said must really drive the flush of anger to the cheeks of every German. 'We feel for the honor of our fatherland, and we cannot allow ourselves to be constantly and openly insulted in this manner, and behind these insults the desire for our destruction exists, we must endure together with our faithful nation. 'I am also convinced—I know it—that in the widest circle of our nation the same serious feeling exists everywhere. As long as the desire for our destruction exists we must hold out and we will hold out, with confidence in our troops, in our army administration and our magnificent nation, which bears so wonderfully these difficult times with their great privations and continuous sacrifices."

"In the direction of our policy nothing will be changed. In spite of these hostile statements by these statesmen any serious efforts or a paving of the way to peace were to show themselves anywhere, then quite certainly, we would not adopt a negative attitude from the very beginning, but we would examine these seriously meant—I say expressly serious—efforts immediately with scrupulous care. 'Naturally it is not sufficient when some agent or other approaches us and asks us, 'I can bring about peace negotiations, then and there.' But it is necessary for the appointed representatives of the enemy powers, duly authorized by the government, to give us to understand that discussions are possible, discussions which for the time being naturally will be within a limited circle. 'I also can tell you that this standing is not merely my own standpoint, but that it is shared emphatically by the chief of the army administration. The chief of the administration also does not conduct war for the sake of war, but has said to me that as soon as a serious desire for peace manifests itself on the other side we must follow it up."

"Regarding the East, we stand on the basis of the peace of Brest-Litovsk and we wish to see this peace carried out in a loyal manner. 'They are still under the depressing influence of a terrible crime in Moscow. The murder of our ambassador there was an act in violation of international law than which a worse could never cry to Heaven. 'All indications point to the fact that the accused deed was instigated by the Entente Allies in order to involve us in a fresh war with the present Russian government—a state of things which we are most anxious to avoid. 'We will not commit ourselves to any political counter-current, but are giving careful attention to the course Russia is steering."

After expropriating door handles, window latches, pots and pans and copper and brass utensils for munition purposes, the German military authorities have turned their attention to public buildings with copper roofs. Among the scores of places being stripped are the famous Brandenburg gate, Prince Albrecht's palace, a dozen churches and synagogues, and several museums, some of the best known hotels, restaurants, department stores and houses are being forced to give up their copper roofs.

The Conquest of the Air

The arrival in England from the continent by aeroplane of the King and Queen of Belgium is a dramatic signal of present development in the employment of the aeroplane. The experimental stage in this development is being rapidly left behind when the lives of royalty are entrusted to such a flight.

The last four years has sent forward the conquest of the air by leaps and bounds. It is hardly any time since the first crossing of the Channel by aeroplane was heralded. For the purpose of the war they have been crossing constantly. Now, a trans-Atlantic flight is being contemplated for this summer.

The war so far has utilized all the progress made in flying. But with the conclusion of the war the aeroplane will be turned to civil use. Already aerial mail services are being undertaken. The construction of machines capable of carrying many tons of bombs for war purposes foreshadows the feasibility of passenger carrying. Already passenger service is looked upon as almost here by some enthusiasts. The editor of the magazine The Aeroplane has gone so far as to frame a time table for a British Empire air route. The time he sets for trips from London to distant points is as follows: to Newfoundland or Cairo, one day; to Ottawa, two days; to Winnipeg or Calcutta, two and a half days; to Vancouver, three days; to Hong Kong or Cape Town, three and a half days; to Sydney, five days; to Auckland, N. Z., six days.—Ottawa Journal Press.

DIED.

WATTS—At Sackville, N. B., on Saturday, July 6th, Agnes Watts, wife of the late J. A. Watts, of Sackville, N. B., and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Robertson, of Charlottetown.

KICKHAM—At Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., in the 75th year of her age, Susanna Leonard, widow of the late Hon. Lawrence Kickham, of Souris West.—R. I. P.

CREEHAN—At the home of her mother, Mrs. Frank Creehan, in this city, Winnifred Creehan, aged 25 years. May her soul rest in peace.

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We carry large stocks of

- Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Calf Meal, Corn Meal, Cracked Corn, Rolled Oats, Flour, Graham Flour, Black and White Feed Oats, Pressed Hay, Pressed Straw Feed Wheat for poultry, Chicken Feed, Scratch Feed, Ground Oyster Shells, Cotton Seed Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Cracked Grain, Milk Mash and Egg Mash for laying hens, Flax Seed, Pure Linseed Meal, Charcoal for poultry, Alfalfa Meal, Bird Seed, Bird Gravel, Ground Poultry Bone, Beef & Bone Scraps, Leg Bands, Wire Hen's Nests, Drinking Fountains, &c., &c., all at LOWEST PRICES

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Carter & Co., Ltd Seed Warehouse, Queen Street CHARLOTTETOWN

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter (0.40 to 0.45), Eggs (0.41 to 0.42), Fowls (1.00 to 1.10), Chickens (0.85 to 1.25), Flour (0.00 to 0.00), Beef (0.10 to 0.16), Mutton (0.08 to 0.11), Pork (0.11 to 0.00), Potatoes (1.00 to 1.00), Hay (0.80 to 0.90), Black Oats (1.95 to 1.00), Hides (0.10 to 0.11), Calf Skins (0.00 to 0.25), Sheep Pelts (0.00 to 0.00), Oatmeal (0.00 to 0.00), Turnips (0.00 to 0.20), Turkeys (0.25 to 0.30), Pressed Hay (20.00 to 20.00), Straw (0.60 to 0.60), Ducks (1.55 to 2.00).

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Friday the Ninth day of August, A. D. 1918, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, all that tract, piece and parcel of land lying and being on Township Number Forty Nine in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by the Lake Road on the east by Martin Kaughan's land, on the south by John Larkin's land, and on the west by Piquid Road, containing five acres of land, a little more or less being part of the land formerly owned by Michael J. Curran. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1908, made between John Curran of Avondale, Lot 49, Farmer, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured by the said mortgage. For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown. ALEXANDER MARTIN, Mortgagee. July 10, 1918.—4i

Dainty Gowns

Ladies Gowns made of strong white cotton, Kimona sleeves, finished round neck with torchon lace, slip-over style. Sizes 58-60. Price..... 65c. Here is another gown of white cotton has a deep yoke in front composed of embroidery and lace insertion, finished with a lace edging to match and drawn with a colored silk ribbon. Sizes 58-60. Price..... 85c. Gown of fine Cotton slip-over kimona style embroidered round neck and sleeve with a neat scalop has a very pretty front worked in eyelid and solid embroidery sizes 58-60..... 1.50. Another Gown with a "V" shaped yoke of Swiss embroidery, drawn with ribbon. A short set-in sleeve of embroidery to match yoke. These garments are all strongly made and neatly finished sizes 58-60 Price..... 1.75. Another Gown of fine nainsook, has a deep yoke of Swiss embroidery, very pretty design forming an empire effect, this gown is sleeveless giving a new, pretty and cool effect to the garment. Sizes 58-60 Price..... 2.25. Other prices and styles 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 2.95, 3.00. Button front, long sleeve gowns 1.25, 1.45, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 1.95, and 2.25. All sizes.

Corset Covers

Corset Cover made of strong white cotton, edged round neck and sleeves with torchon lace and insertion. Sizes 34 to 42 Price..... 20c. Another line of corset covers made of strong white cotton, has a four inch yoke back and front of torchon lace, finished at the waist with a pep'um. Sizes 36, 38, 40. Price..... 45c. Still another corset cover of much finer button, very strongly made and neatly finished, the yoke in front is composed of a muslin embroidery and lace of a very pretty design and drawn with satin ribbon Price..... 75c. Here is something different of fine nainsook, the yoke in front has four embroidered medallions joined with three rows of lace insertion, edged round neck and arms with lace to match and drawn with a silk ribbon, 34 to 42. Price 1.15. Other prices \$1.25 \$1.35 \$1.50.

Envelope Chemise in Fine Assortment

Envelope chemise of fine cotton, has a deep yoke of all-over embroidered, edged with lace and drawn with colored wash ribbon making a very pretty Empire effect sizes 36 to 42. Price..... \$1.25

Ladies & Childrens Summerwear in Many Styles

Ladies Vests, short and no sleeve Prices 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, up to 1.00. Silk Vests, short and no sleeves. Prices 2.25, 2.50, 3.50. Ladies knee length drawers, both styles 36, 38, 40, xos. Prices 45c, 55c, 60c, 75c, 80c and 95c. Ladies Knitted combinations, short and no sleeve. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and xos. Prices 50c, 55c, 75c, 80c, 95c to 1.50.

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Smart Skirts

Underskirt made of strong, white cotton has a tucked flounce edge with embroidery, sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40. Price..... 85c. Another skirt of fine cotton, has deep flounce, finished with linen insertion edged with embroidery, Lengths 36, 38, 40. Price..... 1.25. Still another skirt of finer material has a nine inch muslin embroidered flounce of a solid work design, Length 36, 38, 40. Price..... 1.60. Here is another skirt of fine madapolan, has a deep muslin eyelid embroidered flounce, edged with a scallop of solid work design, has a dust frill edged with pretty val lace. Price..... 2.35. Flesh colored wash silk underskirt, has 2 flounces of fine shadow-lace Price \$ 6.25. White wash silk under-skirt, has a very wide tucked-flounce. Price..... 6.25. Brasiers. Ladies white Brasiers, embroidery trimmed, fastened in front and back sizes 33 to 44. Price 55, 60, 75, 90, 1.00 1.25, 1.50.

Drawers

Ladies white cotton drawers of strong white cotton, has a three inch frill edged with lace, sizes 23, 25, 27. Price..... 39c. Here is another garment of fine cotton finished with a flounce of embroidery, very strongly and neatly made, both styles sizes, 25, 27. Price..... 68c. Another line of drawers made of strong white cotton, has fine pin tucks and finished with an eyelid embroidered flounce. Both styles. Sizes 23, 25, 27. Price..... 95c. Still another range of fine nainsook finished with a three inch swiss embroidered frill of scalloped work design, making a very dainty garment. Sizes 23, 25, 27. Price 1.25. Other prices 1.3, 1.50, 1.85 and 2.25.

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