

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1916

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Forward to Victory.

The war news of the last few days has the right ring in it; it is such as we have been expecting for some time, it is just the kind to cause exultation in every patriotic heart within the British Empire. The Allies have evidently begun their great drive against the enemy hordes. It would be altogether premature to conclude that the enemy would now be completely overcome in a brief space. No doubt much hard fighting is ahead of the Allied forces before final victory shall be achieved; but a splendid beginning has been made, and we feel quite confident our armies shall continue moving forward conquering as they advance, until the enemy is completely vanquished. The armies of the Allies did not assume the offensive until they were thoroughly prepared; this took considerable time, but now, all things being ready, we are presented with an exhibition of warfare such as the world has never seen. The Allies fully realize that they are contending with a most powerful, resourceful and unscrupulous foe, who entered the conflict prepared as no nation or combination of nations had ever previously been prepared. Notwithstanding all this, Great Britain and her Allies have now started in real earnest to drive back the German myriads and to win the most glorious victory in the world's history.

What Cape Breton Did.

Under the above caption, the St. John Standard has the following to say regarding the recent Nova Scotia elections: Although the Nova Scotia elections were disposed of more than a week ago, Grit newspaper editors are still finding in the result "evidence of the complete downfall of the Borden Government and the Conservative party. Of the Maritime Grit newspapers, the Halifax Chronicle has probably earned the doubtful distinction of being most foolish in its partisan transports. That august journal cannot find a Conservative in all Canada but who is shaking in his shoes because the party led by Mr. Tanner in Nova Scotia lost one seat in its representation in the provincial legislature. The Chronicle cannot ignore the facts as they manifested themselves in Cape Breton, although it does admit that "thanks to an unlimited supply of money and liquor the Conservatives were able to win two seats in Richmond county," and then it goes on to say the result of the election is a certain indication of what will happen when the Borden Government appeals to the people. Taking the Chronicle's predictions as correct it would appear from its own reasoning, that at least one Grit member who now sits in Ottawa will be a misquint after the next Dominion election. For the county of Richmond is responsible for giving to Canadian public life that illustrious bird, Mr. George W. Kyte, who shared with Mr. Carvell the responsibility for the fuse charges, and the County of Richmond has gone from the Liberal into the Conservative column. Consequently Mr. Kyte's chances cannot be regarded as any too bright. But the island of Cape Breton merits attention on other grounds than the result in Richmond. In the last local election the Conservatives elected but two men on the whole island, and in the

federal election of 1911 they did not gain a representative, the popular Grit majority being in excess of 2,000. In the recent polling the Conservatives captured five of the ten seats and turned a 500 Grit majority in Kyte's constituency into a Conservative majority of more than 400. In Victoria, Premier Murray's constituency, they reduced a majority of 551 to one of 138, and in the whole island they won a popular victory by more than 700 votes. If the Chronicle's logic, as applied to the Nova Scotia result, has any meaning at all it is that the Grits will do well to secure a single seat in Cape Breton at the next election, while in the province generally their chances have not improved. It might reasonably be supposed that if Dominion issues cut any figure at all in the recent elections they would have influenced the result in the County of Richmond, whose Dominion representative played such a prominent part in matters recently engaging much attention. Yet, in Richmond, Mr. Kyte's candidates were beaten decisively. The significance of this fact might well afford the Chronicle food for a column or so of editorial thought and explanation.

Canada is Prosperous.

That the world war is having no detrimental effect upon Canadian prosperity, despite the fact that there has been considerable dislocation in certain lines of business, is evident from the Canadian trade statement issued on Tuesday and which presents some illuminating statistics. During April and May there was a very heavy increase in the exports of manufactured articles, such exports amounting in May to \$27,734,477 and in the two months of the fiscal year to \$49,307,555, as compared with \$16,121,149 in May last year, and \$29,342,807 in the two-month period. Substantial increase was also shown in the import of all classes of goods, both dutiable and free. Durable imports in May amounted to \$39,740,167 as against \$19,851,612 in May last year, while imports of free goods grew from \$14,539,196 in May last year to \$29,857,645. Imports of all classes, inclusive of coin and bullion amounted in May to \$70,230,181, compared with \$35,046,944 in the same period last year. The grand total of all Canadian trade for May was \$176,873,466 and for the two months of the fiscal year \$284,555,958, the total for May last year being \$80,023,921, and for the two months, \$145,244,352. Exports of agricultural products during the months just closed rose to \$47,433,750, an increase of no less than \$34,637,623. Other exports also show substantial increases. These figures demonstrate that purchasing Canadian manufacturers are selling more goods abroad and that domestic trade has also increased. Naturally it follows that the public, the workers, are in good employment and able to buy a most gratifying showing. Another indication of prosperity is given by the bank statement for May which shows that the Canadian people having more money, are saving as never before. Saving deposits for May showed a total of \$765,064,041, by long odds a Canadian record and marking an increase for the month of nearly \$17,000,000. There was also a big increase in demand deposits, the total being \$412,301,431, or \$10,000,000 more than previous figures. It is particularly gratifying to know that the people of Canada are not only prosperous but that they are saving money against future depression. Long ago it was predicted that Canada would emerge from the testing of the war with her credit unimpaired and her material resources unweakened. From the reports of those departments of the administration most closely

in touch with the business structure of the country it would appear that the wealth of Canada will be greater after the war than ever before. In very truth Canadians are prosperous.

Our New Governor General.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Devonshire has been chosen to succeed his Real Highness, the Duke of Connaught, as Governor General of this Dominion. This announcement is received in Canada with great satisfaction. The Duke of Devonshire has been a member of Parliament, financial secretary to the treasury, a civil lord of the Admiralty, chairman of the Derby Territorial Force, and chancellor of Leeds University, besides occupying positions of minor importance. He will come to the governor-generalship in the prime of life, with personal knowledge of parliamentary and administrative affairs that should be of use to him when he takes the place of the King in the Government of Canada. He will be the eleventh holder of the office since the Dominion was created. His predecessors were Viscount Monck, Baron Lisgar, the Earl of Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey and the Duke of Connaught. The present Governor General will leave in Canada a record that it will not be easy to follow, but he will also bequeath to his successor valuable precedents that should serve to guide the path. Lord Devonshire's record in the public service is such as to suggest that he will be able to read these signs aright and make a wise, prudent and popular head of the Empire's greatest Dominion.

The Railway Commission

Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Frank Cochrane's mission to New York in connection with the Canadian railway situation was evidently successful as an official announcement of the personnel of the commission of inquiry was to be forthcoming on Tuesday of this week. At the same time the government directors for the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific will be announced. The western representative on the Canadian Northern board will probably be W. J. Christie of Winnipeg, and on the Grand Trunk Pacific board Peter McAra, former mayor of Regina. It was originally intended to appoint Sir John Eaton, Toronto, and Mr. Huntley Drummond, Montreal, as eastern representatives on the Canadian board and J. L. Englehart, Toronto, and Mr. H. Laporte, Montreal, to similar positions on the Grand Trunk Pacific directorate, but Messrs. Englehart and Drummond were unable to act so that the government has had to secure others, whose names will be announced on Tuesday. It is believed that the mission of Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Frank Cochrane to New York was to consult with Mr. Underwood of the Erie system and that they succeeded in securing his services for the commission of investigation.

The trial in London of Roger Casement for high treason came to an end on Thursday afternoon last, when the jury brought a verdict of guilty. Half an hour after the jury had rendered their verdict Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, with the black cloth, by tradition called a cap, spread over his head, and has two associates in scarlet gown likewise black-capped, pronounced the sentence of death on the prisoner. The voice of the chief justice was firm but his face was pale as he spoke the few words in pronouncing the sentence. He began: Roger David Casement,

you have been found guilty by a jury of your people of high treason, the highest crime known to the law, and concluded by sentencing him "to be hanged by the neck until you are dead." Casement's counsel enters an appeal to set aside the verdict. Argument on this appeal will be heard some of these days. By direction of his majesty, King George, Casement has been degraded from his order of knight-hood.

A sub-committee of the Dominion Privy Council is investigating the possibilities of the development of the shipbuilding industry in Canada and the Canadian merchant marine. It is more than likely that effective action will be taken by the government. It is improbable that a resort will be made to bond guarantees, but more likely that subsidies will be granted to equalize the difference between the cost of construction between Great Britain and Canada. However, no definite policy has yet been arrived at.

Progress of the War.

Paris, June 27, Nine German divisions concentrated in the recent attack on Thiaumont, north of Verdun, have been definitely identified according to a statement supplied from semi-official sources today. Between Avocourt on the extreme left of the French front at Verdun and St. Mihiel, on the extreme right a total of 23 divisions including 6 1/2 Bavarian divisions has been identified, the statement adds.

London, June 27—The official communication issued by the British war office this evening says: "Last night southeast of the Ypres salient a German attack was repulsed near the Ypres-Menin Canal. All along the front our patrols were very active, entering enemy trenches at numerous points and inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners. "Early this morning we successfully exploded two mines near Loos. In connection with one of these explosions, the Leinster Regiment inflicted many casualties on the enemy during a successful raid. Yesterday, in the air, numerous hostile aircraft were encountered on the enemy's side of the line. Five of our machines engaged four Fokkers, two of which were brought down and fell out of control. Two more of the enemy's machines were driven down in the course of the day. Our loss was one machine missing."

Paris, June 27—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "In the Argonne, in the region of Bolante, we occupied the southern edge of a crater, caused by the explosion of a German mine. "On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment was less intense during the course of the day. It was more violent in the Woivre, in the sector of Eix. "On the right bank the Germans, about two o'clock in the afternoon, delivered an attack on the part of the village of Fleury which we occupy, but were completely repulsed." The Belgian communication: "Yesterday at the end of the evening, the artillery was active on both sides at various points of the front from Rauscapelle to Steenstraete. Today there was a reciprocal bombardment in the region of Dixmude."

Paris, June 28th—Northeast of Verdun the French have recaptured more ground from the Germans north of Hill 321 and around the Thiaumont Wood. Northwest of Verdun the Germans carried out a heavy bombardment against the Avocourt and Chataignout sectors, but were prevented from launching an infantry attack from the east of Hill 304 by the effectiveness of the French artillery fire. In Champagne, the Germans occupied French positions near Tahure, but later were driven out. On the British front the expected big offensive by King George's men apparently has not yet begun but they are carrying out, at various points, successful raids on German positions and bombarding heavily from the region of La Bassée Canal to the south of

the Somme. In the latter region small British attacks were put down by the Germans, according to Berlin.

London, June 29—That the Russians are slowly but surely closing in on Kolomea, Galicia, is shown by both the Russian and Austrian official reports tonight. Heavy battles are proceeding east of this important railroad junction in which the Russians have captured three lines of Austrian trenches, compelling the Austrians to retire their lines southward. Kolomea is now closely pressed from both the north and east, while to the southeast the Russian occupation of Kimpouung, in Bukowina opens all routes into Hungary.

British Headquarters in France, June 29, via London—Activity continues and increases along the whole British front, the initiative, as heretofore, resting almost entirely with the British. Besides a heavy bombardment of the enemy positions which in some places did material damage, a dozen local raids have been executed since yesterday, nearly all of which, in addition to inflicting more or less serious casualties, succeeded in the capture of prisoners. The troops officially mentioned as doing especially well include the Highland Light Infantry, the Australians the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Liverpool. The Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry also had a stiff and successful fight in "No Man's Land," where the Germans advanced to meet them but were driven back to the trenches with loss. The German reply to the British bombardment is still ineffective, though in places the German guns have been very active, using large numbers of lacrymatory shells, and a large number of British offensives is keeping the enemy everywhere nervous and alert.

London, June 29—The British official statement issued tonight reads: "During the last twenty-four hours a large number of our reconnoitering and raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches at various points along the entire front of the British army. All those enterprises were successful in achieving their object, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans and capturing prisoners and war stores. "In several instances our troops remained for a considerable period in the German lines, repelling counter-attacks across the open. One of these enterprises took place after discharge of gas. Our troops, entering the German trenches found a considerable number of dead. Our losses were insignificant. "The artillery of both sides has been active along the front. Hostile trenches were much damaged in many places. The intermittent discharge of smoke and gas has aroused the activities of the enemy's guns and caused him to disclose his battery positions."

Paris, June 29—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "Between Soissons and Rheims we carried out, this morning, a surprise attack on a German trench northwest of Sapignol, destroyed some shelters, and brought back prisoners. "In Champagne the fire of our artillery shattered enemy organizations at Mont Tete, Bulte Du Mesnil and north of Tahure. "On the left bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which extended from Hill 304 to the Avocourt wood, the Germans about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon delivered an attack against our positions west of Hill 304. They were repulsed by the fire of our infantry, and our curtain of fire. "In the Avocourt Wood lively fighting occurred during the course of the afternoon. "On the right bank no infantry action was reported. Artillery activity of a very intense character was maintained in the sectors of Fleury and the Vaux, Chapire and Chenois wood. The Belgian communication: "Great artillery activity occurred on the whole front, especially in the sector east of Rauscapelle, and in the region of Steenstraete."

British Headquarters in France, June 30, via London—The fourth (Continued on page 3.)



"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.

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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
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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..... 25c
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.
D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Continued from page two

day of the British bombardment of the German positions, the diminution of the volume of which continues along the whole line without cessation, day after night, cutting barbed wire tanglements, demolishing and second lines of German trenches and placing curtains of fire on the roads and communicating trenches. Considered over a million of shells a day being expended and there seems to be no limit to the supply. British infantry attacks have been limited thus to the under cover of artillery and trench mortar fire, which ascertain the state of the German wire and trenches. The type of British mortar is capable of such a rapid fire that six shells in the air at once proved highly serviceable, both in cutting wire and the smashing of trenches. Last night the sky, from twenty to thirty miles in the rear, toward the east, was bright, as though with the glare of the aurora borealis, from dusk dawn. This was the only illumination along the roads for the movements of troops, none which carried lights. From point near a group of batteries the correspondent witnessed a scene of grandeur under the canopy of a cloudless and moonless night, with broad sheets of flame and ugly flashes and dart of fire over the area of action. "Today the sun is breaking through the overcast sky, for the first time in three days and it welcome to the artillery observer.

Petrograd, June 30, via London July 1—The Russians have captured the town of Kolomea in East Galicia, according to the Russian official communication issued today. Petrograd, June 30, via London—The war office announced today the capture of Obornine, south of the Dniester river, and villages north and south of that point. In the region south of the Dniester we are pursuing the enemy. The Austrians panic-stricken in their flight, are leaving behind a large number of convoys. Military material and more prisoners have been brought in.

Paris, July 2—The battle of the Somme, now in full progress, marks the opening of the Franco-British offensive long expected as a critical, if not the decisive stage of the war. Early reports today show that the entente allied forces are sweeping forward along a twenty-five mile front. The French already have taken about 6,000 prisoners, while the allied lines have extended within the last twenty-four hours nine villages and four square miles of French territory held until now by the Germans. The fighting lines extend between a great number of villages which are used, devoted to textile industry, the outlying agricultural areas level fields, chiefly of best culture for the sugar production of France. Intense bombardment of four days was the sign advance over these lines beginning at 7:30 o'clock morning. The artillery then lengthened the so as to cut off all communication between the first German and the German reserve rear. This made it for the Teutons so at perfect organization for ing of troops and for the ing up of reinforcement thought by the French observers that the German calculated the intention entente allies and expect attacks further to the The villages which they captured in the first clude Doupiere, Bec Bessus and Fay, and the towns taken by the Montauban and Mam all found to have been fortified by the German allies, profiting from experience in this war, threw up strong ent around the villages th in order to protect their counter-attacks.

London, July 3—blazing sun and in heat the men of the French armies yesterday continued their drive into man front on the t mile line from above