

The Herald

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Earl Kitchener Lost

Nothing in connection with the present terrible war has created such a profound sensation as the intelligence flashed over the wires yesterday morning, that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War and the directing genius of the British Army, was no more. The great General, accompanied by his staff, was on his way to Russia when the ship was sunk either by a torpedo or a mine, and all on board were lost. The tragic event occurred on Monday evening the 5th inst. Following is the official report of the occurrence furnished by Admiral Jellicoe:

"London, June 6.—I have to report with deep regret that H. M. S. Hampshire with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board was sunk about 8 p. m. to west of the Orkneys either by a mine or a torpedo. Four boats were seen by observers on the shore to leave the ship. As the whole shore has been searched by patrol vessels, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors. No report has yet been received from the search party on shore."

It is thought the intelligence of the General's departure had been ascertained by spies, although no announcement of his going away had been communicated to the public. The disaster naturally creates consternation; but such are the fortunes of war.

The Naval Battle.

The sea fight between the navies of Great Britain and Germany has been the subject of the greatest possible interest for nearly a week now. No phase of the war has elicited closer attention or has had a more sobering effect on the people than this naval contest. The first news of the engagement presented the British side of the case in its most serious light. Later intelligence of the battle indicates that the enemy has possibly been a greater sufferer relatively and absolutely than Great Britain.

Studying the information in the fullest degree furnished us, the most reasonable inference to be drawn is that the battle was between a British battle squadron and the main German navy. While the contest waged between fleets thus unevenly matched the Germans appear to have fought quite persistently; but when the British dreadnoughts hove in sight in the distance, the enemy ships started for safety. They did not await the onslaught of the great ships of the British navy.

In their retreat the German ships threw out mines, and many of the ships chasing them were struck by these and sent to the bottom. It is possible that as many of the British losses were due to these mines as to actual contact with the enemy ships. The latest accounts convey the impression that Germany has been the greater loser in the battle. As a matter of fact the result is looked upon by not a few, as a British victory. As Lord Admiral Beresford points out, victors do not run away; but the German ships ran for safety and were pursued by the British; therefore they were beaten.

The loss in ships and especially in men is great; that cannot be denied. But losses cannot be avoided in such a titanic conflict as is waged by Great Britain and her allies against Germany and her allies in this war. Notwithstanding all this, no one need doubt for a moment that Britain has still by a big margin the greatest

navy in the world, or hesitate that Britannia is still mistress of the seas.

"Trial by Newspaper."

Under the above caption a rather remarkable editorial appeared in the Liberal Ottawa Free Press a few days ago. It deals with an attempt on the part of some of the more unscrupulous Liberal papers to prepare the public mind for a finding of "not guilty" by the Royal Commission investigating the fuse charges. The Free Press deplors a statement in the Toronto Globe to the effect that the people of Canada, from perusal of the newspaper reports of the proceedings have already made up their minds as to the guilt of all parties concerned and will pay no attention to the findings of the Commission. Whatever may be the result of the Commission there is no doubt the chief object of Mr. Carvell is to get his questions and partisan statements before the country, whether or not the judges sitting on the case consider them. Evidence of this is found in a statement made by Carvell the other day when on being refused permission to introduce certain evidence not relevant to the case, said: "All right, I will get it before the people in another way. In discussing the Liberal desire to have the case judged by the people from the reports and opinions of the newspapers of their own party rather than the Commission's findings, the Free Press says: "About the cheekiest thing we have seen in a newspaper for some time is the warning to the Government uttered by a Toronto journal that the people of Canada have no concern or interest in the finding of the Meredith-Duff Commission, as from the newspaper reports of the evidence they have already made up their minds and found all the accused guilty."

"The thing is cheeky because if the people of this country should happen to come to a different conclusion to that of the eminent judges who are conducting the enquiry, their false judgment will be due almost entirely in the shortcomings of the newspapers in reporting the evidence and in commenting thereon."

"The Free Press is disposed to make every allowance for inaccurate newspaper reporting of an investigation such as this, in which ten times as much evidence is taken as the reporters can get into the space allotted to them, in which a great deal of the testimony, though important in arriving at a decision is too dry and uninteresting for newspapers to print, in which it is often very difficult to follow and value the evidence as it is elicited and in which the copy for press has to be prepared in a great rush. Every practical newspaper editor will admit these shortcomings; therefore for a newspaper editor to say that the public do not care what the evidence may report in their finding because the public mind has already been made up by the evidence as reported in the newspapers, seem to us to be monstrous."

"Instead of newspapers jumping to conclusions like the Toronto Telegram and Toronto Globe from more or less partisan reports of the evidence, it would surely be more patriotic of them, at least in such a time as the present, to either advise the withholding of judgment until all the testimony is in, or study the official stenographic report of the evidence which varies in many important particulars from many newspaper reports."

"In trying to belittle the coming report of Chief Justice Meredith and Justice Duff by suggesting that the result of even judicial enquiries into charges made by party politicians is invariably a foregone conclusion, sight seems to be lost of the fact that one of the commissioners

enquiring into the fuse contracts was, before he became a judge, a strong Liberal. He was nominated as a commissioner, it is understood, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. To imply that justice Duff would be a party to a finding what the evidence did not warrant, or that he is likely to view the evidence from an angle favorable to the Conservative party, is absurd to anyone who knows Justice Duff.

"The public are not so easily gulled especially in war time, as some partisans wish to think, and we believe they will accord greater weight to the findings of the commissioners than to the newspaper reports of the enquiry as it proceeds."

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, there was a large attendance at the commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College on Wednesday last. A very interesting musical and literary programme was presented by the students. The Alumni prize essay, subject: "Canada's Place in the War," was won by Finley Mullally, Souris. The graduates of this year numbered fourteen. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. Justice Fraser. After the distribution the Rector, Rev. Dr. McLellan reviewed the work of the year in an admirable address, dealing with various phases of education. Among other things he pointed out that fourteen of the students had answered the call to arms and are now preparing to do their share in the great world war. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary delivered a splendid address. He said the past year at St. Dunstan's had been truly and in every sense a successful one. One hundred and thirty-seven students were on the roll, and they had done well in the subjects which they studied. His Honour, Lieutenant Governor McDonald followed in a most appropriate address. U. S. Consul Pierce spoke eloquently and well on matters educational. Admirable appropriate addresses were then delivered by Premier Mathieson and Mr. A. B. Warburton. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

St. Dunstan's College

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MEDALS AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

- Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine—Pope McMahon, Kensington.
- Gold medal for best essay—Finley Mullally, Souris.
- Gold coin for second best essay—Robert McCarthy, New Brunswick.
- Gold medal for Senior Philosophy—William Monaghan, Kelly's Cross.
- Gold medal for Junior Philosophy—Edmund Gagnon, Quebec.
- Gold medal for Physics—Geo. Morrison, St. Andrew's, and Pope McMahon, equal—drawn by Geo. Morrison.
- Gold medal for History—Geo. Morrison and Richard St. John, Souris, equal—drawn by R. St. John.
- Gold medal for Economics—George Morrison and Richard St. John, equal—drawn by George Morrison.
- Gold coin for English—J. Storey Hynes, Kensington.
- Gold coin for French—Peter LeClair, Hope River.
- Gold coin for Latin—Thomas Hogan, Tryon.
- Gold coin for Greek—Amedee Caron, Quebec.
- Gold coin for Mathematics—Chas. Trainor, Fall River, Mass.
- Gold medal for Chemistry—Chas. Trainor.
- Gold coin for best student of the Third Year—Norbert Hughes, Charlottetown.
- Gold coin for the best student of the First Year—Peter Hughes, Millovoe.
- Gold coin for best student in the Commercial Course—Simon Paoli, Charlottetown.
- Special prizes for Physics—Pope McMahon.
- Diplomas in the commercial course were awarded to Messrs. S. Paoli, R. Cauchon, Ernest Bergeron, Wilfrid St. Pierre, Fred Steele and Alfred Monbourquette.
- Diplomas in stenography were awarded to John McQuigan, Ernest Bergeron, R. Cauchon, Gerald Dalton.

Progress of the War.

Ottawa, June 2.—The eyewitness story received from the Canadian representative at the front by Sir Sam Hughes today says that no special operations occurred on the Canadian front during the past week, but on both sides artillery was very active. The enemy's front line support trenches, strong points and observation posts were consistently shelled. Whenever ordinary retaliatory measures failed to check a hostile bombardment the fire of our field, heavy and trench batteries was concentrated on sections of the enemy's defenses with excellent effect. The German parapets were breached, and trenches damaged in many places. On various occasions large working parties employed in repairing the damage were caught by our artillery and machine gun fire. Fine weather afforded us opportunity for aerial reconnaissance. Several encounters in the air took place. A hostile plane was forced down by anti-aircraft guns, but landed behind the German lines. Bombs and grenades were freely used, particularly at night. In the number of missiles thrown our men had the better of the exchanges. The vigilance and enterprise of our patrols was well maintained.

Paris, June 3.—The Germans have switched their offensive from the region of Le Mort Homme, northwest of Verdun, to the sector between the Thiaumont Farm and Vaux, northeast of the fortress, and have succeeded here in entering French first line trenches between Fort Douaumont and the Vaux Pond. The attack was made over a front of about two miles, preceded by violent artillery preparations. The French met the German onslaughts with their machine guns and succeeded in holding back the attacking forces everywhere, except at the point between Fort Douaumont and the Vaux Pond. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans, according to Paris. The heavy fighting around Le Mort Homme and the Avocourt wood has dwindled to intermittent bombardments since the impulse of German attacks and the launching of a counter-attack by the French which gave them trenches 400 metres in extent southeast of Le Mort Homme.

London, June 4.—The British statement, issued at midnight, reads: Fighting of a very severe nature continued unceasingly southeast of Ypres between Hooge and the Ypres-Menin railway. Following on their initial advantage obtained yesterday evening in penetrating our forward line in this neighborhood, the Germans pushed their attack during the night, and succeeded in pushing through our defenses to a depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zeilbeck. The Canadian troops, however, who are holding this sector of the defenses, launched counter-attacks at seven o'clock which have succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground he had gained. The Canadians behaved with the utmost gallantry, counter-attacking successfully after a heavy and continued bombardment. The enemy losses were severe. A large number of German dead were abandoned on the recaptured ground. Generals Mercor and Williams, of the Third Canadian Division, who were inspecting the front trenches yesterday during the bombardment, are missing. Opposite the entrance of our line near Fricourt, north of the River Somme, a small party of a regiment raided the German line last night, bringing back a few prisoners. This party had a sharp engagement in a German trench and suffered some casualties, but succeeded in bombing several German dugouts. Southeast of Angres last night we carried out a successful enterprise. Our party entered a German trench disposed of the garrison above ground and bombed five dugouts before retiring without loss. Today, there has been a good deal of artillery activity about the Loss salient. Yesterday our aeroplanes, favored by fine weather, accomplished much successful work.

The Market Prices.

- Butter.....0.37 to 0.38
- Eggs, per doz.....0.20 to 0.22
- Fowls each.....0.50 to 0.80
- Chickens per pair.....0.85 to 1.00
- Flour (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00
- Beef (small).....0.19 to 0.14
- Beef (quarter).....0.08 to 0.00
- Mutton per lb.....0.08 to 0.09
- Pork.....0.13 to 0.13
- Potatoes (bush).....0.85 to 0.90
- Hay, per 100 lbs.....0.75 to 0.80
- Black Oats.....0.52 to 0.53
- Hides (per lb.).....0.00 to 0.15
- Calf Skins.....0.14 to 0.00
- Sheep Pelts.....0.75 to 0.00
- Oatmeal (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00
- Turnips.....0.12 to 0.15
- Turkeys (per lb.).....0.20 to 0.00
- Pressed Hay.....14.00 to 17.00
- Straw.....0.30 to 0.35
- Ducks per pair.....1.55 to 1.60
- Lamb Pelts.....0.75 to 0.80

This brigade includes four regiments of the C.M.R., the Princess Pats, and the Royal Canadian Regiment. The other battalions in the third division which were not in this fight so far as known include the 42nd and 60th of Montreal, the 49th of Edmonton, 58th of St. Catharines, 46th and 52nd. There were some wild rumors here tonight about a cable report of heavy casualties. No such report has been received.

Ottawa, June 5.—Though no details at Hooge have come through to the Militia Department, the list of officers casualties indicate that it was one of the biggest engagements in which the Canadians have figured. Reference to the military map shows that the Canadians occupied a difficult position on swampy ground, and their achievement in redeeming the position under such circumstances, and after being subjected to such murderous bombardment, is therefore considered all the more remarkable. It is expected the casualties among the ranks and file will be exceptionally heavy.

Tried to Steal Documents

Ottawa, Ont., June 1.—The Journal today published the following: At the session of the fuse commission it developed that stealing of letters and documents from the militia department had been going on. Certain correspondence was produced regarding which Chief Justice Meredith said he did not see how it could have been got except by improper means. One of the lawyers on the Liberal side said: "The copies of these documents came to be anonymously through the mails from Montreal. I have no idea where they came from. I have received hundreds of anonymous letters in the past year over matters of that kind."

Aprons of the fact thus revealed that stealing of military information has been going on. The Journal is in possession of an extraordinary story regarding an attempt to steal documents in New York from a business house which had had correspondence with the Canadian Shell Committee. The party concerned in this, by his own statement, was a man named Charles E. Rogers, confessed that he went into the office of Grant Hugh Brown, commission broker New York, and surreptitiously took certain documents from the office, which he calls the "shulley" but before leaving the building gave them back to August Trost, a confidential clerk of Mr. Brown's. Frost in this connection has made an affidavit, a copy of which is attached.

The confession of Charles E. Rogers that he tried to steal the documents is contained in a lengthy affidavit of which the Journal has a copy. Why Rogers made the confession is not clear. He may have done so under fear of arrest, or he may have done so because somebody offered him inducements. The Journal has no information on this point. In his affidavit Rogers swears that his attempt to steal the documents was co-ordinate with certain Canadian politicians. He gives dates and places of conversations, and the Journal knows from information obtained elsewhere than from Rogers' affidavit that several such meetings did take place as Rogers says. Also the Journal has in its possession photographs of telegrams to Rogers from politicians he names and made appointment with him for a meeting. (The Rogers' affidavit, follows in the Journal and it bears out all the above statements of facts.)

Ottawa, June 4.—The Canadian troops engaged in the heavy fighting on Friday and Saturday where the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Victor Williams

"How Doth the Busy Little Silk Worm."



"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.

Taffetas now very popular.

And these are not the stiff weighted, crackling, and "swiftly wearing-out" of some years past. These are rich, soft, lustrous fabrics, with the sheen and finish that taffetta gives perhaps better than any other silk, and with also good, sturdy durability in every yard.

- PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA.....1.60
- GOOD FRENCH TAFFETAS.....1.90

SOME WONDERFULLY CHOICE BLACK FRENCH TAFFETAS, 36 INCH

The woman who is looking for a dignified silk dress, or for a handsome waist, will do well to investigate these fine silks. They are richly graceful, drape perfectly, and will give satis actory wear. 36 inches wide \$1.75, 36 inches wide \$2.10, 36 inches wide \$2.90.

Moore & McLeod Special Satin Duchess, a beautiful Silk at per yard \$135.

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 selvage, it is 36 inches wide and sells at.....\$1.35

- 40 inch Black Satin Duchesse.....1.90
- 36 very heavy.....2.50
- 34 inches wide fine heavy Black Satin Duchesse.....4.00

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 on 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, resda, 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.....\$1.65
- POPULAR GEORGETTES CREPES.....\$1.60
- PLENTY OF NINONS.....\$1.25
- NEW FANCY NINONS.....\$1.80
- FANCY CREPE DE CHENE.....90c.
- FLORAL DESIGNS IN FANCIES.....\$2.10
- NEW CREPE CHARMEUSE.....\$2.90
- CREAM SATIN CHARMEUSE.....\$2.10

Best Range Here in New Wash Silks.

- 36 inch wide Wash Silk.....\$1.00
 - White with black stripes.....1.25
 - White with fancy stripes.....1.75
 - 36 inch White Wash Silk.....\$1.65
 - White with blue stripes.....1.25
 - 36 inch Wash Satins.....1.25
- Shauntings in natural shades 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c.
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.....50c
A great variety of colored satins 20 inches wide.....85c

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MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.
May 3, 1916—41

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.

Local and Other Items

It is expected that Hon. Rufus H. Pope will be appointed speaker of the Senate in succession to Speaker Landry. The latter has resigned.

London, May 31, (Montreal Gazette)—Canadian aviator with the Royal Flying Corps are advocating the formation of an all-Canadian flying corps. They say that over sixty would join at once, and that the strength of the corps would be largely increased from the graduates of the aviation schools in Canada and the United States where a large proportion of the pupils are Canadians training for war service.

Moore and Scott's shipyard at Oakland Calif. and five vessels valued at \$3,000,000, were threatened with destruction last Tuesday night by fire which started from a gas tank on board the schooner Callao. Among vessels endangered was the Pacific mail liner City of Sydney. At 9:30 it was feared the entire plant and all the vessels would be consumed.

Thunder storms of great violence swept the Niagara frontier on Friday last. Scores of places were struck by lightning, and for half an hour the street car systems Buffalo and Niagara Falls were tied up. At Camp Niagara, near Niagara-On-The-Lake, Ontario, an entire company of soldiers was knocked down by a bolt of lightning, one of their number, Private Cresar, of the 169th Battalion, being killed.

The war office London has issued a notice ordering merchants and manufacturers to furnish it with a list of all wool and wool products in quantities exceeding 5,000 pounds in weight in their custody or control. The information must be furnished before June 6, under penalty of a violation of the defence of the realm act. It is understood that the result of the census will influence a decision on pending questions concerning the control of the exportation of wool from South Africa and the United Kingdom to the United States.

Fifty-nine persons are reported dead and more than a hundred injured in a series of tornadoes that swept Arkansas Monday afternoon. All means of communication are crippled and it is feared the list of dead and injured will be increased by later reports. North Arkansas appears to have suffered most severely, although the storm was general throughout the state. At Judsonia, one-third of the town was said to have been swept away. The tornado swept clean an area four blocks wide and twelve blocks long. Twenty-five bodies and fifty injured already had been taken from the ruins at ten o'clock, reports said.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon last. The children confirmed numbered 148: 79 boys and 69 girls. They had been admitted to Holy Communion at the early Masses on Sunday morning. The confirmation sermon was preached by Rev. Father Hughes and His Lordship addressed the children after confirmation and administered to them the total abstinence pledge. His Lordship was assisted in the ceremonies by the Cathedral clergy and Father Herrell of the college. The services concluded with Solemn Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A drowning accident occurred at Charlottetown Sunday afternoon, the victim being Austin Jamieson, aged 19, son of Mr and Mrs James Jamieson of Georgetown. Austin left Georgetown in a dory for Panmure Island where he was engaged in one of the lobster factories. He had sail set on the dory and when half way to the Island, the dory capsized throwing him into the water. The accident was seen from the shore but before help could arrive the young man perished. Boats were engaged in grappling for the body Monday. Besides his parents he leaves to mourn a number of brothers and sisters, several of them in Haverhill Mass, the other at Georgetown.