

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JUNE 7, 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

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 presciently; 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 Mathison and Mr. A. B. Warburton. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

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.

St. Dunstan's College

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 Mathison and Mr. A. B. Warburton. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

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 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.

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 "shuttle" 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.)

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 0.131
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. Catherine's, 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 "shuttle" 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.)

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 0.131
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



"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 taffeta gives perhaps better than any other silk, and with also good, sturdy durability in every yard.

PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA **GOOD FRENCH TAFFETAS.**
Is very soft, drapes beautifully, shown here in 36 inch width, black, ivory, sage blue and nigger brown..... **1.60**
These of fine weight, soft, not stiff, very handsome fabrics in navy, sage, old rose and green, one yard wide..... **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
In Black, Ivory, Copenhagen, Navy, Sky, Tan or Grey, 40 inch..... **\$1.65**
PLENTY OF NINONS.
This lovely thin fabric is always popular, 40 inches wide, Black, Ivory, Pink, Sky, Mauve, Nile, Yellow, Grey..... **\$1.25**
FANCY CREPE DE CHENE.
These are half silk and are shown in White, Old Rose and Yellow 30 inch..... **90c.**
NEW CREPE CHARMEUSE.
This is a very handsome fabric offered in Robin's Egg Blue, deep pink and Ivory, 40 inches..... **\$2.90**

POPULAR GEORGETTES CREPES.
Everyone is asking for these—we have them. Black, Ivory, Mauve, Pink, Sky, Copenhagen..... **\$1.60**
NEW FANCY NINONS.
These come in Pink or Blue Floral patterns on white ground. They are 42 inches wide..... **\$1.80**
FLORAL DESIGNS IN FANCIES.
These come in five different colorings, each on white ground, 36 inch..... **85c.**
CREAM SATIN CHARMEUSE.
This lovely tissue, 40 inches wide, is one of the most popular weaves in the market..... **\$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 TAFETTAS 27 inches wide, fine wash silk.....50c
A great variety of colored satins 20 inches wide.....85c

MOORE & McLEOD!

119—121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

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

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. Z. BENTLEY,
McLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.
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,
May 3, 1916—41

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 Salern 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.

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 aviators 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 Friday 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 Georgetown 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 Panmore Island where he was engaged in one of the lobster factories. He had a 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.

General Hughes Testifies

Ottawa, May 31—With the conclusion of the evidence of General Sir Sam Hughes, this afternoon, there was brought to an end one of the most spectacular exhibitions that has been staged for many a year in any Canadian court. For a soldier, General Hughes made a great witness, and though faced by one of the keenest legal minds in the Dominion, Mr Johnston, K. C., a discriminating audience gave the verdict to the soldier. A significant feature was that when Mr Johnston had finished not one of the remaining quartette of opposition lawyers headed by Mr Carvell had a single question to ask. The Minister of Militia had fought them all to a standstill.

All eyes were turned towards Mr Carvell, but he sat still in his place. He had no questions to ask and nothing to say. His fighting inclinations all seemed to have vanished and the crowded court-room was surprised. Mr Carvell had threatened General Hughes in the House of Commons with what he was going to do to him in the way of exposure. In fact he had hinted that he would no longer be Minister of Militia when he would have done with him. But the member for Carleton, N. B., failed to make good his threats. The Minister of Militia lived up to his reputation of courage and fair fighting. Mr Johnston trained all the big shot at his command on Sir Sam, but the latter never flinched. In fact he had Mr Johnston on the defensive many times. He told his lawyer opponent that one of his questions was "piffle" and insisted on him straightening out and revising many of the questions before he would answer them. Sir Sam plainly showed his impatience at being compelled to sit in a witness box and hear back in memory to dates and incidents of nearly two years ago. He was chafing at the bit and it was very evident that he wished to be back again at his work, organizing, equipping and transporting Canadian soldiers to the theatre of war. Standing room was at a premium during all the time that Sir Sam was in the witness box, and the atmosphere was at tension point all the time. Sir William Meredith and Mr Justice Duff seemed to enjoy and appreciate the situation as much as any spectator in the court and while the Minister of Militia needed no protection, it was evident that the commissioners would not allow opposition counsel to take any advantage of the minister's desire to tell all he knew about the matters under investigation.

In fact Mr Justice Duff was objecting to Mr Johnston placing certain correspondence on file but the Minister of Militia stated that he had no objection to its being read and put on file as far as he was concerned and that he had nothing to fear. The climax to his evidence came when Sir Sam charged his enemies with hiring men to steal documents in New York and while Sir William Meredith was indignant at such tactics being employed the minister seemed to regard it as part of the game. He gave and took no quarter, and was thus true to his whole career as a fighting man. It is plain that the inquiry cannot last much longer as there are very few more witnesses to call and another four or five days should see the conclusion of the investigation. Unless Mr Johnston and Mr Carvell spring something sensational, it is not probable that much new ground will be broken until the end. The chief feature of the whole investigation has been the striking evidence of General Bertram, Colonel Carnegie and General Hughes which revealed for the first time to the Canadian public the magnificent and patriotic work performed by the old shell committee who in return received abuse and have been attacked on all sides. The work of Mr Hellmuth, K. C., as government counsel has been the subject for praise on all sides, and much of the cross examination has lost its sting by the complete manner in which Mr Hellmuth conducted the direct examination.

London, June 2—The text of the Admiralty announcement follows: "On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 31st of May, a naval engagement took place off the coast of Jutland. The British ships on which the brunt of the fighting fell were the battle cruiser fleet and some cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four fast battleships. Among these the losses were heavy. The German battle fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main forces. As soon as these appeared on the scene the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from our battleships. The battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was disabled and after being towed for some time had to be abandoned by her crew. It is also known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrow, Hawk and Ardent were lost, and six others are not yet accounted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk. The enemy's losses were serious. At least one battle cruiser was destroyed and one was severely damaged. One battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers. During the night attack two light cruisers were disabled and

probably sunk. The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of during the action cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but must have been large."

London, June 3—The British Admiralty officially announced last night that the total number of British destroyers lost in the naval engagement was eight. The announcement adds that of three German battle cruisers either the Deflinger or Lutnow was blown up, another was seen to have been disabled and a third to be seriously damaged. One German light cruiser and six German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk, and at least two more light cruisers were disabled.

London, June 3—A statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty, confirming previous accounts of the battle between the British and German fleets, reiterates that the German accounts of the German losses are false, and that although the evidence is still incomplete enough is known to justify stating that the German losses were greater than the British, "not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets but absolutely." There is the strongest ground for believing, says the statement, that the German losses include two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type and two of the latest lighter cruisers, in addition to smaller craft, including a submarine. The text of the statement follows: "Until the commander-in-chief has time to consult the officers engaged and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement, which began on the afternoon of May 31st and ended in the morning hours of the first of June, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain. "The grand fleet came in touch with the German high seas fleet at 3:30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships and subsidiary craft all took an active part.

"The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came in contact with the German high seas fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and although the grand fleet was now and then able to get in momentary contact with their opponents no continuous action was possible. "They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night. "Meanwhile Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scourged the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned therefore to his base four hundred miles away, re-fueled his fleet in the evening of June 2, and was again ready to put to sea.

"The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add or subtract from the latest account published by the Admiralty. "The enemy losses are less easy to determine, that the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the Admiralty entertain no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely. "There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Elbing, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenloep, nine destroyers and a submarine."

Tremendous Naval Battle

London, June 2—After rumors had been flying about all day that a naval battle had occurred in the North Sea, the British public was given news by the Admiralty this evening that will send a painful shock through the country. According to the Admiralty announcement, in an engagement off Jutland, Wednesday afternoon, the British battle cruiser fleet met a German fleet, with the result that three British battle cruisers were sunk together with three cruisers, and several destroyers, while six destroyers were still unaccounted for. The battle seems to have lasted through the afternoon and the following night. The German fleet's losses are stated to have been serious, but no very definite information of these losses is afforded by the admiralty's announcement. One battle cruiser is declared to have been destroyed and another severely damaged, while the belief is expressed that a large number of German destroyers were disposed of. The news was flashed out in special editions of the evening newspapers, and caused greater consternation in the west end of London than had been witnessed on any previous occasion since the declaration of war. The frankness of the Admiralty announcement concerning the serious nature of the British losses, and the apparently small losses of the Germans, in comparison with the assumption in most minds that the British vessels must have been led into a mine field. Following quickly upon the Admiralty announcement came the German official version of the fighting, which, in general, confirms the British account, but carries the claim that the battleship Warspite also was sunk, and other British battleships damaged. The German losses, according to the German version of the battle, were the small cruiser Wiesbaden, sunk by gunfire, and the warship Pommern, by a torpedo, while the cruiser Frauenloep and a number of torpedo boats are missing.

The scene of battle was in the eastern waters of the North Sea. It is probable the German fleet was on one of the excursions into the North Sea which it has taken from time to time during the war, and met, whether or not by de-sign, with the British fleet. Skagerak is an arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark. The point referred to in the official German statement as Horn Riff probably is the reef off the Horn, on the southwestern extremity of Denmark. This would indicate that the battle was fought off the coast of Denmark. From the reef to Helligoland, the main German naval base in the North Sea, is about 100 miles. The battle occurred off the coast of Jutland. The Admiralty announcement says the German fleet avoided the main British forces and returned to port severely damaged.

London, June 2—The text of the Admiralty announcement follows: "On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 31st of May, a naval engagement took place off the coast of Jutland. The British ships on which the brunt of the fighting fell were the battle cruiser fleet and some cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four fast battleships. Among these the losses were heavy. The German battle fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main forces. As soon as these appeared on the scene the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from our battleships. The battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was disabled and after being towed for some time had to be abandoned by her crew. It is also known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrow, Hawk and Ardent were lost, and six others are not yet accounted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk. The enemy's losses were serious. At least one battle cruiser was destroyed and one was severely damaged. One battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers. During the night attack two light cruisers were disabled and

probably sunk. The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of during the action cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but must have been large."

London, June 3—The British Admiralty officially announced last night that the total number of British destroyers lost in the naval engagement was eight. The announcement adds that of three German battle cruisers either the Deflinger or Lutnow was blown up, another was seen to have been disabled and a third to be seriously damaged. One German light cruiser and six German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk, and at least two more light cruisers were disabled.

London, June 3—A statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty, confirming previous accounts of the battle between the British and German fleets, reiterates that the German accounts of the German losses are false, and that although the evidence is still incomplete enough is known to justify stating that the German losses were greater than the British, "not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets but absolutely." There is the strongest ground for believing, says the statement, that the German losses include two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type and two of the latest lighter cruisers, in addition to smaller craft, including a submarine. The text of the statement follows: "Until the commander-in-chief has time to consult the officers engaged and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement, which began on the afternoon of May 31st and ended in the morning hours of the first of June, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain. "The grand fleet came in touch with the German high seas fleet at 3:30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships and subsidiary craft all took an active part.

"The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came in contact with the German high seas fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and although the grand fleet was now and then able to get in momentary contact with their opponents no continuous action was possible. "They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night. "Meanwhile Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scourged the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned therefore to his base four hundred miles away, re-fueled his fleet in the evening of June 2, and was again ready to put to sea.

"The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add or subtract from the latest account published by the Admiralty. "The enemy losses are less easy to determine, that the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the Admiralty entertain no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely. "There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Elbing, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenloep, nine destroyers and a submarine."

London, June 3—There is a report in circulation, which lacks confirmation, that eight German warships took refuge in Danish waters after the North Sea battle. It is said they were notified to leave within 24 hours

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916-1f

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th Maritime Express Daily Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

Be Careful OF YOUR EYES.

Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you. If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses. By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing. If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER...OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Job Work! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island. Check Books. Ledgers. Note Books of Hard Letter Heads. Receipt Books. Posters. Tickets.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Hickey's Black Twist

The Choice of Critical Chewers

Because it is the best of all Chewing Tobaccos It is made in a sanitary factory, is absolutely clean and has a satisfactory "tangy" flavor that cannot be found in any other kind.

Buy HICKEY'S BKACK TWIST and you'll be sure of the best.

Send Hickey's Black Twist

TO YOUR SOLDIER FRIENDS IN FRANCE

Soldiers at the front and the boys at home all agree that HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST is the best good Chewing Tobacco.

Send HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST to the boys in the trenches—and be sure it is HICKEY'S.

HICKEY and NICHOLSON

Tobacco Company, Limited, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Canadian Government Railways

Be Careful OF YOUR EYES.

Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you. If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses. By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing. If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER...OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Job Work! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island. Check Books. Ledgers. Note Books of Hard Letter Heads. Receipt Books. Posters. Tickets.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916-1f

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th Maritime Express Daily Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

Be Careful OF YOUR EYES.

Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you. If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses. By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing. If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER...OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Job Work! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island. Check Books. Ledgers. Note Books of Hard Letter Heads. Receipt Books. Posters. Tickets.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Hickey's Black Twist

The Choice of Critical Chewers

Because it is the best of all Chewing Tobaccos It is made in a sanitary factory, is absolutely clean and has a satisfactory "tangy" flavor that cannot be found in any other kind.

Buy HICKEY'S BKACK TWIST and you'll be sure of the best.

Send Hickey's Black Twist

TO YOUR SOLDIER FRIENDS IN FRANCE

Soldiers at the front and the boys at home all agree that HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST is the best good Chewing Tobacco.

Send HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST to the boys in the trenches—and be sure it is HICKEY'S.

HICKEY and NICHOLSON

Tobacco Company, Limited, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Canadian Government Railways

Be Careful OF YOUR EYES.

Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you. If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses. By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing. If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER...OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Job Work! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island. Check Books. Ledgers. Note Books of Hard Letter Heads. Receipt Books. Posters. Tickets.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

Laugh.

Laugh and the boy laughs with you, Frown, and he turns away.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, But keep your tongue in your head.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, But a smile is always at par.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, But it gets you down.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, It prizes a good griffin.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, A gentle tee-hee; sets all hearts aglee.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, He may laugh in the face of the old world.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, Yes, Sonny—and so may you!

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, DR. JAMES HERDERSON.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, The unfinished prayer.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, All's pair in love and war.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take it.

Five minutes later he pulled down the glass window that separated him from the driver.

Twenty minutes later he found that they were ascending an unusually steep hill.

The shock of the discovery caused the millionaire to fall back on the seat with a gasp of dismay and anger.

What's—what's the meaning of this masquerade? "It means," mimicked Curley, "that all's fair in love and war."

"I'll do the best I can," grinned Curley, "although I don't pretend to be a first-class chauffeur."

There was silence until the car ran along the sidewalk of the Rockhurst home.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round.

Spelling.

"Listen, Sadie, how do you spell—" Sadie held up a monitory finger. All at once she looked extremely dignified not to say formidable.

"No, Lee, if I tell you, you'll have to ask me again next time. The only way is to look up the words you can't spell until you know them."

As Lee departed sulkily to consult the dictionary, Sadie lifted a laughing face to her friend. Her air of portentous solemnity was swallowed up in plain mischief.

"I always put on that high and mighty air," she explained to Ernestine confidentially, "to save having to own up that I don't know. I never could spell, you see."

"No, I hated spelling when I was a little thing, and I hate it now. Besides, I simply can't learn. You know some people are that way."

"I should think," observed Ernestine a little hesitatingly "that by studying real hard—"

"No, it wouldn't do a particle of good," Sadie assured her. "I simply can't learn. But it doesn't make any difference," she added carelessly "Lots of people can't spell."

The next time Sadie and Ernestine met, the former was on her way to the city business college, and walking to save car fare.

"My doctor told me I should have to quit eating meat." "Did you laugh him to scorn?" "I did at first; but when he sent in his bill I found he was right."

Small Boy—Ma says they've got a new baby girl at Mr. Jones, the grocer's.

Small Girl—My! What a sell! Will they have to keep it?

A COLD

Settled On Her Lungs Causing Great Pain.

THE CURE WAS DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Miss D. M. Pickering, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "Having derived great benefit from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I thought I would write and tell you of my experience."

See that none of those so-called "pine syrups" are handed out to you when you go to your druggist or dealer and ask for "Dr. Wood's."

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents—I have used Minard's Liniment in my family and in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

The Boston Transcript wants to know what became of the old-fashioned pastor who used to preach religion instead of political economy?

Small Boy—Ma says they've got a new baby girl at Mr. Jones, the grocer's.

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

A few more smiles of silent sympathy, a few more tender words, a little more restraint on temper, may make all the difference between happiness and half-happiness to those I live with.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC. Small Boy—Ma says they've got a new baby girl at Mr. Jones, the grocer's.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. Doctor, you charged me for four weeks' calls; I will pay for only three weeks.

Stylish Shoes for Stout Women



Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends.

By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Hickey's Black Twist

The Choice of Critical Chewers Because it is the best of all Chewing Tobacco. It is made in a sanitary factory, is absolutely clean and has a satisfactory "tangy" flavor that cannot be found in any other kind.

Send Hickey's Black Twist TO YOUR SOLDIER FRIENDS IN FRANCE. Soldiers at the front and the boys at home all agree that HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST is the best good Chewing Tobacco.

Send HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST to the boy in the trenches—and be sure it is HICKEY'S.

HICKEY and NICHOLSON Tobacco Company, Limited, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Be Careful

OF YOUR EYES. Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you.

By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing.

If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER...OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

VOL-PEEK



MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS—Graniteware Tin—Copper—Brass Aluminium Enamelledware—Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1c. per mend.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN.

NEW SERIES



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, July 15, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, June 10, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years six times per week.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, May 12, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years six times per week.

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, who has been a resident of the Dominion of Canada for three years, and who has been a bona fide settler in the Northwest Territories or Yukon Territory, may apply for a homestead.

A homestead who has exacted his homestead right and cannot of a pre-emption may enter for a pre-emption in certain districts.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.