



**The Herald**

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 JAMES MCISAAC  
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

**SIR ROBERT BORDEN SPEAKS.**

Conscription for Canada; a new constitution for the Empire. These were the mighty messages that Sir Robert Borden brought to Parliament on Friday. In a speech described as reaching a great height of parliamentary eloquence, a speech that will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the domestic and foreign history of this country, Sir Robert Borden proclaimed that the capacity of voluntarism had been exhausted and that compulsory military service would now be resorted to, to maintain undiminished the ranks of Canada's army at the front and the power of our striking force in the war. Fifty thousand men will be needed, perhaps one hundred thousand, and the machinery to get them will be introduced with expedition and despatch. The scene in the chamber when the Prime Minister made the announcement, we are told, will be long remembered. Crowded Conservative benches broke into a frenzy of cheering, members leaped to their feet, waved handkerchiefs or pounded their desks. High up in the galleries men and women joined in the applause, a wave of patriotism swept over the House.

Only the opposition, with a few honorable exceptions, remained unmoved by the greatness of the hour. The spectacle was one which threw a lurid light upon the character and motives of the Laurier opposition. Here was the party that had cursed the government for lack of leadership, for feebleness, for either lack of desire or capacity to prosecute the war. Here was the party that had called for stern measures, that had spread the venomous rubbish and reverenced the lie that the government didn't want to get recruits to win the war. Here was that party confronted by the one measure that is essential to win the war, adopting an attitude of almost sullen indifference, denying the professions it has iterated and reiterated during the past three years and displaying political profligacy for the sake and through the fear of a few votes.

True, there were a few honorable exceptions. Dr. Michael Clark, sturdy Liberal of the British school of disciples of Asquith and George and Churchill, refused to bend his patriotism or his principles, and cheered the prime minister's words. Dr. Cash, another western Liberal, and a venerable figure of unimpeachable loyalty, was another who put state above party. Mr. George McCraney of Saskatoon and Mr. Robert Cruise of Dauphin were the other two of the noble band whose love of country and appreciation of its perils and responsibility were not measured in terms of petty partisanship. They joined the Conservatives in applause. But Sir Wilfrid remained passive, almost indifferent, in his seat. The man who throughout his whole political career had paraded the boast that he was a Liberal of the British school lacked the courage or the patriotism to take the step which British Liberals had taken more than one year before. The man who had only a few months ago caused a cablegram to be sent to Lloyd George, telling him that Canadian Liberalism stood behind him till the war was won, now hesitated at supporting the cardinal policy of the Lloyd George regime.

In a speech marked by pettiness and carping criticism Sir

Wilfrid Laurier could rise to no greater height at such a splendid moment than to find fault with the constitution and work of the Imperial War Conference. He was skeptical of the possibility of closer and more effective imperial co-operation, he was critical of all its resolutions and recommendations. And finally when he had to meet the prime minister's challenge and say where he stood in this crisis of Empire he was silent, pleaded delay and further consideration "before the traditional policy of this country is set aside." The striking contrast of this hesitancy as set out against the clear cut, courageous pronouncement of the prime minister was not lost upon the house.

Sir Robert rising at the opening of the house commenced his statement by recalling the events which had preceded the war conference. The purposes of that meeting were to take counsel first as to matters connected with the prosecution of the war, second, as to the terms upon which peace should be made, and third, as to problems which would arise immediately after the conclusion of peace.

The first meeting of the imperial war cabinet was held on March 20th, and the first meeting of the imperial war conference was held on March 21. Six meetings were held each week, three of the imperial war cabinet and three of the imperial war conference. The genesis of the imperial war cabinet, said Sir Robert, is to be found in the events of this war. The prime minister thought that the result would be the development of a cabinet of governments rather than of ministers, the cabinet in which the governments of the United Kingdom, the overseas dominion and India would be represented.

It is not proposed, continued the prime minister, that the government of the United Kingdom in foreign affairs shall act first and consult afterward. The principle has been laid down that in these matters the overseas dominions shall be consulted before the Empire is committed to any proposal of foreign policy which might involve the issues of peace and war. So that as I understand the proposal it is that the British cabinet shall continue to discharge its functions in respect to all matters relating to the United Kingdom, but that there shall be in addition an imperial cabinet. It does not sacrifice in the slightest degree the autonomy or the power of self-government which is possessed by every one of the overseas dominions. The ministers from overseas go there as the heads of their own governments. They are responsible to their own parliaments, the prime minister of Great Britain goes there responsible to his parliament. There is no sacrifice of any existing power of self-government. Taking up the proceedings of the Imperial war cabinet, Sir Robert said they covered almost every conceivable subject connected with the prosecution of the war, the terms of peace and the problems to arise after the conclusion of the war. Sir Robert said that on the constitution of the Empire he informally discussed the subject with other representatives, and finally secured the unanimous adoption of the following resolution: "The Imperial war conference are of the opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations between component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to deal with during the war, and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities. They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing

powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the dominions and of India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action founded on consultation as the several governments may determine."

As far as I am concerned I entertained the view and I know it was shared and entertained by others that such a conference should include representatives of the recognized political parties in all the dominions of the Empire. On the question of the development and control of natural resources within the Empire, the prime minister said that when he broke out the Germans were utilizing for their purposes of the building up of the industries, natural resources that were found in many parts of the British Empire and in some instances natural resources which could not be found in the abundance and of the same quality elsewhere.

He had stated in Great Britain that Germany had a greater knowledge of the resources of the Empire than had the people of the United Kingdom. The conference had gone on record to conserve and develop the natural resources of the Empire for the benefit of the Empire. What this proposal looks to is this, that we can within the Empire get better and cheaper facilities of communication than we have enjoyed up to the present time. While in England Sir Robert said that he had pressed the government for the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo. His representations were as favorably received as could have been expected, he said.

Certain representations have been made to me and also to the overseas authorities from time to time as to the contraction of drinking habits by Canadian troops overseas. The reports received indicate that all such opinions are almost absolutely without foundation. The Canadian troops are not afflicted with habits of drunkenness. So far as the wet canteen is concerned, Gen. Steel said he believed it better to utilize that than to permit the men to go to public houses near at hand. When troops go to the canteen they are necessarily under discipline and supervision. The prime minister spoke of assistance rendered him by his colleagues, Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. J. D. Hazen. Mr. Hazen was in continual conference with the admiralty on the question of ocean tonnage, Atlantic coast patrol and requisitioning of the ships.

The prime minister then gave in detail a description of his trip to the west front where he met the commanders of the Canadian, British and French forces. Sir Robert concluded his description of his visit by an eloquent tribute to the courage and optimism of the wounded who fell in taking Vimy Ridge.

Speaking of general war conditions he drew attention to the fact that Germany with her wonderful powers of organization was able to put a million more men in the field for this campaign than for that of last year. While he desired to speak with discretion and moderation he could not too strongly emphasize his belief that a great task lay before the allied nations if they were going to win the war. There must be no relaxation on the part of Great Britain or the allied nations. He referred also to the seriousness of the submarine campaign.

I have no confident hope that the war will end this year, con-

tinued Sir Robert, the effectiveness of Russia's efforts on the eastern front and the speed with which the powers of the United States can be thrown into this struggle will be great if not determining factors. Now, as to our own efforts in this war, and here I approach a subject of great gravity and seriousness, and I hope with a full sense of the responsibility which devolves upon myself and upon my colleagues. And not only upon them but upon the members of this parliament and the people of this country. We have four Canadian divisions at the front. For the immediate future there are sufficient reinforcements. But four divisions cannot be maintained without thorough provision for future requirements. If these reinforcements are not supplied what will be the consequence? The consequence will be that the four divisions will dwindle to three; the three will dwindle to two, and Canada's effort so splendid in this war up to the present will not be maintained as we desire it to be maintained. I think no true Canadian realizing all that is at stake in this war can bring himself to consider with toleration or seriousness any suggestion for relaxation of our efforts. The months immediately before us may be decisive. They may be decisive even if the war should not end this year. Germany is bringing into play the present season the last ounce of her manhood. What have we done in this war? We have sent 326,000 men overseas in the Canadian expeditionary forces, including reservists in British and allied armies, and men enlisted for naval defence. 460,000 men at least have left the shores of Canada. It is a great effort, but greater still is needed. Hitherto we have depended upon voluntary enlistment. I, myself, stated to parliament that nothing but voluntary enlistment was proposed by the government. But I return to Canada impressed at once with the extreme gravity of the situation, and with a sense of the most critical period of the war. It is apparent to me that the voluntary system will not yield further substantial results. I hoped that it would. The government has made every effort within its power, so far as I can judge. If any effort to stimulate voluntary recruiting still remains to be made, I would like to know what it is. The people have cooperated with the government in a most splendid manner along the line of voluntary enlistment. Men and women alike have interested themselves in filling up the ranks of regiments that were organized. Everything has been done so it seems to me along the lines of voluntary enlistment.

All citizens are liable to military service for the defence of their country, and I conceive that the battle for Canadian liberty and autonomy is being fought today upon the plains of France and Belgium. There are other places besides the soil of the country itself where the battle for its liberty or the existence of its institutions can be fought; and I venture to think that, if this war should end in defeat, Canada, in all the years to come, would be under the shadow of German military domination. That is the very lowest at which we can put it. I believe that that fact cannot be gainsaid. The question arises as to what is our duty? I repeat once more a great responsibility rests upon those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs if they shrink from any responsibility which the occasion calls for.

If the cause for which we fight is what we believe it to be, if the issues involved are those which have been repeatedly declared by all our public men and by the press of Canada, I believe that

(Concluded on page three.)

**On Every Shelf We're Showing Wash Goods Priced Lower than Present Mill or Wholesale COST**

WHAT MAY SEEM LIKE A PRETTY STATEMENT. It is a pretty strong statement. But it is simply so. For example, we are selling one particular line of wash fabrics for 25c. which at this very moment would cost you 2 1/2 per yard at the mill—by the case. And that's not all. We're showing you a great assortment of the very latest American Wash Goods for spring—the styles are right—and they are priced right. They are priced right because they are bought right—bought many months ago at prices that give us a small profit—and you a big saving. Let's talk it over today.

- White Indian head, strong and durable round thread splendid for dresses, skirts and middie blouses, at per yard..... **16c.**
- Khaki satin finished duck makes splendid shirts for men and boys, wears well and is easily washed, at per yard..... **16c.**
- Japalene, a splendid material for house dresses, a nice fine even thread fabric in mauve, blue, sage, brown and tan, all fast colors 36 inches wide at per yard..... **25c.**
- Stripe flannelette in pink and white, blue, white, blue and pink stripe. This is a good quality, one that will wear well, full 36 inches at per yard 15c. and..... **18c.**
- Figured crepe for Summer Dresses etc., in many pretty floral and stripe designs in blue, pink, mauve, black, white, grey, also a good range in check patterns 27 inches wide at per yard..... **16c.**
- White pique for skirts, blouses and dresses in fine heavy cord. This is one of the most durable and desirable of wash fabrics at 25c. 30c., at per yard..... **25c.**
- Print cotton in a large range of dark and light patterns, a strong durable Canadian make 30 inches wide at per yard..... **12c.**
- Beach cloth, a splendid fabric for summer, blue, rose, natural pink, navy, tan, brown, 30 inches wide at per yard 35c. and **40c.**
- Dress Gingham, in stripes and fancy checks in blue, pink, grey, per yard..... **16c.**
- White Flannelette, good strong and durable, at per yard 10c, 12c..... **15c.**
- English print cotton in fast colors, many pretty designs in light and dark to choose from, 32 inches wide, at per yard..... **16c.**
- Fancy voiles in pretty designs and colors in fancy checks styles and floral in blue, pink, mauve grey, black and white, 36 inches wide at per yard 35c., 40c..... **50c.**

**MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.**  
 119--121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

**Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices**



INVICTUS  
 About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.  
 —TODAY—  
 We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago.  
 —TRY US.—  
**ALLEY & CO.**  
 Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

**HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE**

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing-Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is  
**Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean**  
 Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

**Advertise in The Herald**

**FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST**

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.  
**R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.**  
 Agents for P. E. Island.

**Mail Contract**  
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 29th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week  
 Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Victoria, P. E. Island  
 From the Postmaster General's pleasure Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Victoria, Cranford, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.  
 JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, May 18th, 1917. M-y 10th, 1917-31

**Mail Contract**  
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 15th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week  
 Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Enderdale Station, P. E. Island, from the 1st October next.  
 Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Enderdale Station, Bideford, Port Hill, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.  
 JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, May 1st, 1917. May 2, 1917-31

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the time has come when the authority of the state should be invoked to provide reinforcements necessary to sustain the gallant men at the front who have held the lines for months, and who have proved themselves more than a match for the best troops the enemy could send against them, and who are now fighting in France and Belgium that Canada may live in the future. I bring back to the people of Canada from these men a message that they need help badly, that they need to be supported, that they need to be sustained; that reinforcements must be sent to them. Thousands of men have made the supreme sacrifice for our liberty and preservation. Common gratitude, apart from all other considerations, should bring the whole force of this nation behind them. I have promised, in so far as I am concerned, that help will be given. I should feel myself unworthy of the responsibility devolving upon me if I did not fulfill that pledge. I bring a message from them, yes, a message from the men in the hospitals who have come back from this very valley of the shadow of death many of them maimed for life.

Is there not a call to us from those who have passed from the shadow into the light of perfect day, from those who have fallen in France and in Belgium, from those who have died that Canada may live—is there not a call to us that their sacrifices shall not be in vain?

I have had to take these matters into consideration and I have given them my consideration. I realize that the responsibility is a serious one but I do not shrink from it. Therefore, it is my duty to announce to the house that early proposals will be made on the part of the government to provide by compulsory enlistment on a selective basis such reinforcements as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian army today in the field as one of the finest fighting forces in the Empire. The number of men required will not be less than 50,000 and will probably be 100,000. These proposals have been formulated in part, they will be presented to the house with the greatest expedition that circumstances will permit. I hope that when they are submitted all the members of the house will receive them with a full sense of the greatness of the issue involved in this war, with a deep realization of the sacrifices that we have already made, of the purpose for which it has been made and with a firm determination that on our part we will do our duty in this struggle to the very end, whatever it may bring.

Progress of the War

London, May 16—"Exceptionally heavy losses" were inflicted on the German troops, which today were sent against the British between Gavrelle and the Scarpe river, according to the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. The British advanced posts were driven out of the ground they had gained almost immediately. The text reads: "After a heavy bombardment a powerful counter-attack occurred this morning on the bank between Gavrelle and the River Scarpe. The enemy's troops pressed forward under a destructive fire from our artillery and machine guns. For a short period, by weight of numbers, the enemy forced back our advanced troops from their forward positions. Our counter-attack, however, immediately launched, regained all the ground temporarily lost, driving back the enemy and inflicting exceptionally heavy losses. A number of prisoners remained in our hands. Our troops made progress during the day in the Hindenburg line northeast of Bullecourt. A hostile raiding party was successfully repulsed this morning southeast of Ypres."

London, May 18—"The British official communication issued this evening says: 'Hostile artillery has been somewhat more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Cavrelle and Lens. Our artillery has successfully engaged bodies of German troops on the Arras-Cambrai road and northeast of Fresnoy. Paris, May 18—"The war office communication issued this evening says:

London, May 16—"The British troops today completed the capture of the village of Bullecourt, according to the announcement from the war office issued tonight. The announcement says: 'Today our troops completed the capture of Bullecourt, taking some sixty prisoners. The whole of the village, for the possession of which constant fighting has taken place since May 3, is now in our hands.'

Paris, May 17—"A despatch to La Liberté from Turin reports that the Italian troops have captured the town of Duino. The despatch says an announcement of the taking of this important strategic position will soon be made officially. The town of Duino is on the Gulf of Trieste, about 12 miles northwest of Trieste, Austria's principal seaport.

Paris, May 17—"The desperate German counter offensive that has been going on since the day before yesterday in the region of Laffaux is considered in competent quarters here, intended to mask a further retirement of the German first line on other parts of the front. During the last few days the number of fires in villages behind the German front, both North and South of St. Quentin, has greatly increased. The town of St. Quentin itself which has been gradually burning for the last few weeks, is overhung with heavy smoke clouds. These facts are considered indications of a retreat, being similar to those which preceded the last retirement in which the Germans left a vast area of devastation.

Canadian Headquarters in France, May 17, via London—(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent Canadian Press)—There has been a marked slackening in the activity on this front during the past three days. This is due, in part, to the rain and misty weather, which has prevented the use of artillery on a large scale. Enemy inactivity has resulted in even a greater degree, due to his recognition of the fact that there is no hope of his recovering by a counter-attack, the ground wrested from him. His experience last week in the region southwest of Lens was most disheartening. In his efforts to detach and hold a sector front not over 500 yards in length he is believed to have lost, in killed and wounded, close upon 4,000 men. After such an experience his quiescence is not surprising. In front of La Coulotte mining village, southwest of Avion, our outposts have been gradually pushed forward until they are now close up to an almost unrecognizable mass of brick dust that was Coulotte before our guns destroyed it. The village had been strongly fortified, and contained several machine gun emplacements which have been rendered untenable. Coulotte is now but a crater, an extinct volcano. There are still German outposts and snipers in a strong position known as the Electric Station, which was considered a most important feature in the defense of Lens from an attack along Souchez Valley. The Electric Station is now an amazing heap of ruins, in which twisted road girders, debris of walls, wreckage of railway cars on siding, are all mixed together—the most fantastic illustration of copy-turkeyism I have yet seen in this mining district. Amid the ruins enemy snipers still creep, while ours, in turn, stalk them from outposts less than 100 yards away. Great heaps of shale refuse from the mines and railway embankments combine to make the country difficult for an offensive and correspondingly easy to defend. Our progress is steady, if slow, and what the British Columbians now on this part of the line get, they hold.

London, May 18—"The British official communication issued this evening says: 'Hostile artillery has been somewhat more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Cavrelle and Lens. Our artillery has successfully engaged bodies of German troops on the Arras-Cambrai road and northeast of Fresnoy. Paris, May 18—"The war office communication issued this evening says:

"The day was comparatively quiet. No action by the infantry was reported. Intermittent cannonading took place on most of the front. It was very violent to the north of Neuville-Sur-Margival, toward the Mersy Farm and in the Mont Cornillet Sector.

Rome, May 18, via London—"The statement reads: 'Yesterday our troops were engaged in fortifying the important position captured east of Gorizia and organizing communication with the rear. The enemy attempted but completely failed to hinder the work of our Gorizia army.'

"Last night the enemy, under cover of darkness, attempted surprise attacks upon our positions on the Vodice Hill 592 and at Grazigna. This morning the enemy brought reinforcements and again renewed his attack, which was particularly violent in the Vodice region and south of Grazigna. Shattered by our battery, the masses of the enemy were counter-attacked and repulsed.

London, May 20—"As a result of our early morning attack," says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight, "our troops established themselves in a further section of the Hindenburg line, on a front of over a mile between Fontaine Lez Croiselles and Bullecourt. The enemy made several unsuccessful attempts to shake our hold on his positions and fierce fighting occurred in his neighborhood throughout the day. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and a number of prisoners were taken. The fighting continues in our favor. Hostile raiding parties were driven off yesterday in the neighborhood of Oppy and southwest of Wyteschate. We made a successful raid south of Armentieres. Three German airplanes were brought down yesterday in the air fighting, one landed in our lines. Five other hostile machines were driven down out of control. One German observation balloon was destroyed. Four of our airplanes are missing."

Paris, May 20—"Troops of the German Crown Prince, after strong artillery preparation, last night attacked the French positions in the salient of La Bovalde, north of 'The Ladies Way,' but were easily repulsed, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the war office. Twelve miles to the westward of this sector the French stormed the Teuton defences near Laffaux Mill, and captured some sections of trenches.

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DIED.

LIVINGSTONE—At High Bank on the 12th inst, Donald Livingstone, Postmaster, in the 63rd year of his age.

McNALLY—At Fort Augustus, May 16th, 1917, Peter C. McNally, after a lingering illness of heart disease. May his soul rest in peace.

GURLEY—At Vernon River on the 18th inst James Gurley in the 36th year of his age. R.I.P.

McAULAY—Suddenly, at Silverston, B. C., on the 26th April, ult., Emma, beloved wife of James H. McAulay, in the 42nd year of her age. Deceased, as well as her husband, formerly belonged to St. Peter's, in this Province. She was a daughter of the late Malcolm McAulay, of Southampton, near St. Peter's, and here, after their marriage, she and her husband lived for some years on their farm. Some five or six years ago they moved to British Columbia, where they resided up to the time of her death. She leaves to mourn a disconsolate husband, four small children, besides two brothers and two sisters. The brothers are: Michael, on the old homestead at Southampton, and Frank in California; and the sisters are Mrs. James McAulay, Midgell, and Mrs. Patrick Morrison, Corvaville. In all her relations in life, as daughter, wife and mother, she was a model of Christian womanhood, and her early demise and sudden taking away is deeply regretted by her numerous friends. May her soul rest in peace.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Local and Other Items

This is Commencement Day at St. Dunstan's University.

A German torpedo boat was sunk the other night north of the North Sea off the Dutch coast. The vessel either struck a mine or was torpedoed.

The Duke of the Abruzzi and Signor Marconi passed through St. John last Monday night on the way to Washington, as members of a mission from Italy. They landed at Halifax.

Herr Achelis, former head of the North German Lloyd S.S. Co., died suddenly in Bremen Monday. Grief over losses because of the war is said to have hastened his death.

The ten year old son of Peter Landy, a guard at the detention camp at Amherst N.S., was killed by the train while jumping aboard to take a ride. His mother was a spectator of the tragedy.

A Paris despatch of the 18th says: Some Japanese gunboats have arrived at Marseilles to aid in the war on German submarines and convoy French merchantmen. If the experiment is satisfactory the service will be extended.

Premier Hearst, of Ontario, General Logie, and President Falconer of the University of Toronto, in interviews, express their satisfaction at the Conscription scheme announced by Sir Robert Borden. The Toronto Globe editorially supports it.

On Verdun from February 1916, to February this year the Germans put into action 564 divisions. From April 9 to May 11 this year she put in 84 divisions on the Anglo-French front. This gives idea of her casualties in present Allied offensive.

The British Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has decided to control the importation of all beans, peas and pulse. He has issued an order taking over from consignees all such stocks not yet sold. This is an extension of the order of May 1 relating to Burma peas and beans.

President Wilson has directed that an expeditionary force of approximately a division of regular troops, under command of Major-General John J. Pershing, proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops.

Mr. F. P. Gutelius has definitely severed connection with the Canadian Government Railways, and has accepted the general management of the Delaware and Hudson Railway. Mr. C. A. Hayes, up to the present General Traffic Manager succeeds Mr. Gutelius.

Mr. James McDonald, S. and W. Commissioner, has received the sad intelligence of his younger brother's accidental death by a passing train, at North Belleville, Mass. No further particulars were given. This is a very crushing blow for Mr. McDonald coming so quickly after his recent bereavement at home.

President Wilson says that the reason why he declined to heed the highest of Congress respecting the authorization of the Roosevelt volunteer division for service in France is the military necessity of following the advice of trained military men of this and other nations at war with Germany.

The United States government on the 17th made its first loan to Russia \$100,000,000. The money was made available for Russia's purchase of supplies in this country, and was deposited to her credit in the Federal Reserve banks. By that arrangement Russia will be enabled to draw against the amount as money is needed to meet obligations in the States.

Rebukes His Farmer Chief

Ottawa, May 16—"Counterfeit Liberalism, as exemplified by the party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was assailed by a genuine Liberal in parliament tonight. Dr. Michael Clark, the sturdy Briton, who fought the battles of British Liberalism by the side of Ban-

erman and Morely and Asquith, once more found himself arrayed against the increasingly reactionary tendencies of the present so-called Liberal opposition. Sir Robert Borden had just delivered a speech which brought the Conservative party into the van of progress by virtually promising a measure of universal woman suffrage for the Dominion before the next election, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, followed by successive members of the opposition, had promptly gone on record as opposed to such a reform.

Angered by this denial of a cardinal principle of Liberalism by men who professed to be Liberals, Dr. Clark arose and in a stinging speech rebuked Sir Wilfrid for his bourn attitude. "I have fought under the banner of Liberalism all my life for the extension of the suffrage," declared Dr. Clark, and "I am surprised to hear men who call themselves Liberals argue against the general extension of the franchise to the women of Canada."

Proceeding Dr. Clark said that a speech just delivered by Mr. Mackenzie, (Liberal, South Cape Breton), was "old fashioned Toryism."

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The Market Prices

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 29th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Misouche, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Misouche, Muddy Creek, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

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Dining Car Service on Ocean Limited

In placing the Ocean Limited again on the route between Montreal and Halifax, the Canadian Government Railways has paid particular attention to making the dining car service of this premier train meet the needs of its patrons. Leaving Montreal at 7.15 p.m., the Ocean Limited carries a diner as far as St. Leonard Junction serving dinner. This is proving a great convenience, especially to passengers arriving from Ottawa and Toronto to make connections for Eastern points. This diner is picked up at St. Leonard by the Westbound Ocean Limited in the morning, and breakfast is served to passengers before the arrival of the train in Montreal. The dining car service on the C. G. R. trains has reached a high state of efficiency, and is widely praised by experienced travellers. May 2, 1917-11

The Live Stock Breeders

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

Table with 4 columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALE. Lists various breeds like Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Yorkshire, etc. with their respective owners and addresses.

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Vertical text on the left margin, including 'sale', '6c.', '5c.', '6c.', '10c.', 'HAD', 'ast', 'Recipe', 'Co.', 'nd.', 'tract.', 'WHEAR, Inspector', '7.'

The School Of Sorrow.

I sat in the school of sorrow
The master was teaching there;
But my eyes were dim with weeping
And my heart was full of care.

Magdalen.

"She hath done what she could."
It was thus that he spoke of her
Trembling and pale as the penitent stood.

Her Day In Business

(By Margaret McM. Hughes.)
(Continued.)
He kissed Bimpkins, then, in the foolish way of fathers,

Pains in the Back

The symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Ted," she began, "I have decided to move back to Clover street, dismiss the servants, and do my own housework."

A Sleeping-Bag Story

Once there was a little Green Worm. His home was in a green tree, and he ate green leaves every minute that he was awake.

Bobby And Beth

"Girls don't have to do anything!" declared Bobby, as he sat down with a thump on the shoe box in grandmother's room.

Had Pneumonia

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.
A cough is an early symptom of pneumonia. It is at first frequent and hacking, and is accompanied with a little tough, colorless expectoration.

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines
Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD
You must have Good Yeast
GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet.

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.

Boots and Shoes

At Reasonable Prices
INVICTUS
About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.

HICKEY'S TWIST

DOES NOT CRUMBLE
Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST.
Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

SCOTT'S EMULSION
is the only emulsion indicated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard fish and strength builder.

WAS WEAK and RUN DOWN

"OFFERED WITH 'NERVES.'"
Many women become run down and out by their household cares and duties never ending, and you will find that in a very short time you will become as well again.

Mail Contract

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Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 15th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Advertise in The Herald