

The Herald

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JAMES McISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Report Reviewed.

To begin with, the findings of the Meredith-Duff Commission, as they affect the charges, may be summarized as follows:

- 1.—The Dominion Government is held absolutely blameless.
- 2.—The Minister of Militia and his department are held absolutely blameless.
- 3.—There was no improper pressure exerted by Sir Sam Hughes or any other Government official.
- 4.—The contention that American firms receiving contracts were mushroom companies is absolutely refuted.
- 5.—Col. Carnegie's integrity is held to be unquestioned.
- 6.—No blame is attached to the Shell Committee, except for one error of judgment for which overwork was held to be responsible.
- 7.—J. Wesley Allison is condemned, but it is also stated that no member of the Government or of the Shell Committee had knowledge that he had secured profits from contracts.

Following are some of the comments of leading Canadian newspapers:

(Hamilton Herald)
Apparently the report goes to show that the sensational charges brought by Mr. Kite in parliament were unfounded. Mr. Kite and Mr. Carvell labored hard to produce the impression that the work of the shell committee was honey-combed with corruption and that the minister of militia (and through him the government) was largely to blame for this state of affairs. Sir W.R. Meredith and Justice Duff have been unable to discover any taint of graft in the transactions of the committee.

(St. John Standard)
The result is worth while and well merits whatever cost may attach to the investigation. It is worth a great deal to Canada to prove beyond a shadow of doubt the absolute honesty of every man in her Government and of every official connected with the important industry of munition production. Politically it is worth a great deal to the Conservative party to demonstrate the character of those shrunken minded and unpatriotic oppositionists who have sought to undermine public confidence in the Government at a time when the Government was faced by problems calculated to test the capability of any body of administrators. It is worth a great deal to the people of Canada that these slanderers should be brought out into the full light of publicity and openly tickled and classified, as the men who sought to make the name of Canada's stench in the nostrils of the world. Yes, the Meredith-Duff investigation was well worth the cost.

(Toronto News)
Mr. Kite and Mr. Carvell have failed utterly in their partisan efforts to besmirch the Government. They seemed panic stricken when Sir Robert Borden replied to their false charges by the appointment of a non-political judicial Commission, and as the investigation proceeded it was clear why they were afraid. If Sir William Meredith was a Conservative before mounting the Bench, Mr. Justice Duff was an active Liberal. The high character and unswerving integrity of both Commissioners place their finding above the criticisms of an angry and disappointed Opposition

War Expenditure

"The war expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds \$20,000,000 a month, or about \$700,000 a day," reads an official report issued last Wednesday. "The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay and separation allowances of the troops. This item is running at the rate of about \$12,000,000 a month. This is, of course, much more than is paid to the troops at present in Canada, who number less than half the total of Canadian forces recruiting for the war, over 200,000 having gone overseas. The pay of the overseas forces assigned to their families and dependents here and their separation allowances, also paid here, constitute a very large portion of the monthly war expenditure. The sterling exchange situation has had much to do with the bringing about of payment in Canada of so large a portion of the pay of the overseas forces. As nearly as can be estimated Canada's present war expenditure in Canada and Britain including the maintenance of the troops actually at the front is at the rate of about \$30,000,000 a month or \$350,000,000 a year. This averages about \$1,000,000 a day, and is equivalent to about \$1,000 per annum per head as the total enlistment is about 350,000 men. Of these there are now in Canada about 140,000."

Another record breaking trade statement was issued at Ottawa on July 25th. It shows an increase of more than ninety per cent. in the grand total of Canadian trade for the three months of the fiscal year, ending June 30. The volume of trade on that date had reached the imposing figure of \$527,512,344, as against \$272,646,868 for the first quarter of 1915. The increase has been pretty evenly divided as between the two branches of trade, the imports having risen from \$38,017,187 to \$186,245,480 and the domestic exports from \$113,578,221 to \$245,381,035. The June trade contributed largely to the good showing for the financial quarter, the increase in the trade total being from \$127,402,516 in June 1915 to \$243,953,544 in June of this year. Domestic imports increased from \$35,324,739 to \$66,399,838. Although the largest proportion of increase is shown under free goods which jumped more than one hundred per cent, there is a substantial increase shown in the amount of duty collected for the month. The total customs receipts were \$12,105,268 as against \$7,409,238. The exports for the month show very heavy increases in manufactures, in agricultural and in mineral products. From the mines the exports rose from \$4,649,014 to \$7,755,875; agricultural products from \$14,269,748 to \$38,744,527 and manufactures from \$9,757,146 to \$32,252,447.

Premier Asquith on July 24th, asked the House of Commons for a vote of credit of \$450,000,000. This vote is the largest asked by the government since the beginning of the war. This will bring the total voted this year to \$1,050,000,000, and the total since the beginning of the war to \$2,832,000,000 (approximately) \$14,160,000,000. In moving the vote of credit, the premier said the recent expenditure out of the vote of credit was approximately \$5,000,000 daily. The \$6,000,000 daily, referred to by Reginald McKenna, the chancellor of the exchequer, represented all the outgoing, the premier said. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was \$558,000,000. Mr. Asquith said that the navy, army and munitions cost £379,000,000; the loans to Great Britain's allies £157,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, etc., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

Progress of the War.

New York, July 27.—A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, to the Journal says. "Carefully sifted information today shows that the Germans have on the eastern front about 900,000 men and the Austrians 800,000, of whom they are said already to have lost some 300,000. "The total of the Russian forces under the orders of General Kuropatkin and General Brusiloff equals 147 divisions of infantry and thirty-three divisions of cavalry, or 2,740,000 bayonets and 162,000 sabres, or a total of 2,902,000 men. General Brusiloff's army alone equals 1,175,000 men."

Paris, July 27.—The capture of the village of Pozieres from the Germans, puts the British in complete possession of this line in the Somme region. The fight for Pozieres lasted 11 days—from July 15 to July 25. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but 30 were destroyed or put out of action by the British artillery. A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours, and at the end of that time only four men were found alive. In a dugout, close by, a heap of bodies remained unburied. The last defenders of the village were the men of a Bavarian battalion, who were decimated as they crossed the 300 yards between the village and a cemetery, where they made their last but unsuccessful stand.

Petrograd, via London, July 27.—Russian troops covered a hundred miles in their advance of Erzincan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia, and gives Russia the benefit of the extremely fertile valley and opens an easy means of communication to Trebizond, for the western and southern Caucasus armies. It is estimated that the Turks had, between 25 and 30 divisions, approximately 350,000 men. Three months ago the Russians undertook a comprehensive campaign, intended to recapture Erzerum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. General Edenich, the Russian commander in the Caucasus, succeeded however, in holding the Turks in the Erzerum district while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district. In order to counter this flanking from the south, and a similar effort from the north, the Russians were obliged temporarily to abandon Mamakhatum, fifty miles west of Erzerum. The Russians now have captured Trebizond, Baidurt and Gumish, Khanah and re-occupied Mamakhatum.

London, July 28.—The last German stronghold has been captured by the British troops, according to the official statement, given out tonight by the war office. Hand-to-hand fighting continued, throughout the day in the vicinity of Pozieres, the statement adds. Following is the statement: "Continuing their success of yesterday our troops have captured the last enemy stronghold in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners. In the vicinity of Pozieres hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day. Elsewhere on the battle front there was considerable artillery activity on both sides. "Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed by one of our aerial patrols in the neighbourhood of Bapaume yesterday."

Petrograd, July 28, via London, July 29.—The Russians have occupied the important railroad junction of Brody, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, broken through the entire first line of the Teutonic allies west of Lutsk, and driven the Austro-German forces from the line of the rivers Slonevka and Boldurovka, Southern Volhynia, according to the official communication issued tonight by the war office. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Austro-Germans. Over 9,000 men were made prisoners and a large number of

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You Can Buy Today Handsome Summer Suits Worth \$10 to \$17 for

Men's two and three piece summer suits in fancy brown and greys D. B. and S. B. models, a dandy suit for these warm days. Coats are only half lined, trousers are made with cuff and belt loops. Sizes 33 to 40 chest. Regular 15 to 17 special \$10

See this line of Suits worth to \$25, selling here today \$15

Men's two and worsted suits to clear at less than cost prices. They are fancy browns, medium light greys and fancy pin stripe effects. They are all new suits, but there are only about one of each pattern, so we are going to clear them at a saving to you. L. B. and D. B. models. Also a couple of Norfolk. The prices range from \$18.00 to \$25.00 \$15 All sizes from 36 to 42.

Great Room Making Sale of Boys' Suits Worth to \$10 for \$5

Boys' fancy tweed and worsted. If you need a suit for that boy now is the time to get one as the prices are advancing every day. We have here a pile of suits bought at the old prices and they would be good buying at the price they are marked, but to get down our stock and make room we are going to clear them at this low price. Regular \$2.50 to \$10.00 Special \$5.00. All sizes.

Get a Straw Hat today less than Wholesale Price

RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HOT WEATHER, when you think of straw hats every day—comes this clearance sale—a chance right to your hand. The hats are good. The styles are smart—the prices are wonderfully attractive.

- | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------------------|------|
| Men's new straw boaters worth to \$2.50 for | 1.50 | Men's soft straw hats worth | 50c |
| Men's new straw boaters worth to \$2.00 | 1.00 | Men's soft straw hats worth | 1.00 |
| Men's Panama Hats worth to \$8.00 | 5.00 | Men's summer caps worth | 50c |

Boys' Straw Hats at Big Discounts

All our boys' straw hats—that means probably the most complete—the best assorted stock of the kind in the city moves out this week to make room. Bring in the boys and let us fit them.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|------|
| Boys' new hats worth to 40c for | 25c | Boys' new straw hats worth to 80c each | 50c |
| Boys' new straw hats worth 1.25 for | 85c | Boys' new straw hats worth | 1.00 |

25c. Hats and Caps Worth to 2.00 for 25c. 25c.

A big table, filled with caps, hats, soft felt hats, hard felt hats, many shapes, all styles and colors, worth to \$2.00 each, clearing at 25c.

Clearing Out All Aertex Underwear—Reg. 1.75 for \$1.00

Aertex Underwear clearing at \$1.00 per garment. This is a splendid underwear for hot weather, as it is porous and allows the air to circulate about the body. This line is regularly sold at \$1.75, but we have only 1.00 a few sizes left at

MOORE & McLEOD!

119—121 Queen Street, Charlottetown



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" shoes 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. (Continued on page three.)

\$3.50 Today For Smart Boys' Suits worth to \$9

15 boys' tweed suits, plain and Norfolk style coats, blouses and pants in fancy grey, browns and greens. They are all good suits and made to give hard wear—to fit boys from 6 to 14 years. Regular \$5.00 to \$9.00. Special \$3.50

\$3.50



69c

For Women's New Hats worth to \$5.75

A table full of colored hats—all new shapes this season. There are small ones, medium ones and big ones. They've over stayed their date. They are worth to \$5.75, and they go at

69c

Sale of Coats
Sale of Suits
Sale of Middies
Sale of Dresses

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

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

Continued from page two
guns were captured. The communication says: "West Lutsk (Volhynia) we took offensive and broke through whole first line of the enemy fleeing severe losses. troops are not advancing, the enemy is pursuing the ing enemy. Enemy fleeing Southern Volhynia. "In district we captured 46 guns including six mortars and machine guns, and fifty officers including two generals and commanders of regiments over 9,000 men. "In the valley of the rivers Slonevka Boldurovka, (Southern Volhynia) the enemy has been defeated along the whole line and is being pursued in the direction Brody. Explosions were heard in Brody and fires were observed. Dense columns of goods there were seen moving from the communication adds. "At 8.30 Friday morning Brody was captured by our troops. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty captured is not yet known. "Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged."

London, July 30.—Parties Canadian Infantry last night successfully raided the German trenches in two places south Ypres, it was officially announced today by General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief in France. A similar raid was carried out by the Royal Munster Fusiliers in the L salient. The German casualties in each case, the statement added, were severe. The text of the British official communication follows: "Last night we heavily bombarded the enemy's trenches and reserve areas between Ancre and the Somme. During the bombardment a large ammunition depot near Courlette was exploded by our troops. "Parties of Canadian Infantry successfully raided the enemy's trenches in two places south Ypres, and the Royal Munster Fusiliers carried out a similar enterprise in the Loos salient. The enemy's casualties in each case were severe. "Near Hohenzollern road, the Germans attempted two raids. One of these failed to get further than our wire. The other succeeded in entering our front trench but the enemy was immediately driven out."

Petrograd, June 30, via London.—In the region of Kovel and Brody, in Volhynia, and also the region to the south of the Diester River, in Galicia, the Russians continue to advance and are pushing back the Austro-Germans, says today's official statement. In the Caucasus the Turks took the offensive twice but were repulsed each time.

Paris, July 30, via London, July 31.—The French in the Somme region near Hardecourt have captured German trenches between Hardecourt and Hill 139 on a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres, according to the official communication issued this evening. Gains also were made by the French near the villages of Maurepas and Heuvelin which were held against powerful German counter-attacks. The communication says: "North of the Somme, the day was marked by a series of desperate actions. On the front between Hill 139, northeast of Hardecourt and the river, our troops, pushing to the attack, captured this morning a whole system of enemy trenches, on a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres. "We reached the outskirts of the village of Maurepas. "We hold wood north of Hem station, the quarry north of this wood and Monacu Farm, where fighting was particularly violent. "Everywhere our fire shattered the enemy's efforts, and inflicted heavy losses on him. We have retained the whole of the captured ground and taken over 200 prisoners. "On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed German attack directed against our positions west of the Thimont work. There has been intense bombardment in sectors of Fleury-Viaux-Chap. "On the rest of the front it was the usual cannonade. "Latest advices from the sector of conflict show that the Austro-Germans and Austrians now, evidently, on the defence

Continued from page two)

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Petrograd, June 30, via London—In the region of Kovel and Brody, in Volhynia, and also in the region to the south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, the Russians continue to advance and are pushing back the Austro-Germans, says today's official statement. In the Caucasus the Turks took the offensive twice but were repulsed each time.

Paris, July 30, via London, July 31—The French in the Somme region near Hardecourt, have captured German trenches between Hardecourt and Hill 189, on a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres, according to the official communication issued this evening. Gains also were made by the French near the village of Maurepas and Henin, which were held against powerful German counter-attacks. The communication says: "North of the Somme, the day was marked by a series of tactical actions. On the front between Hill 189, northeast of Hardecourt, and the river, our troops, passing to the attack, captured this morning a whole system of enemy trenches, on a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres. We reached the outskirts of the village of Maurepas. "We hold the wood north of Henin station and the quarry north of this wood and Monacu Farm, where the fighting was particularly violent. "Everywhere our fire shattered the enemy's efforts, and inflicted heavy losses on him. We have retained the whole of the conquered ground and taken over 200 prisoners. "On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed a German attack directed against our positions west of the Thiamont work. There has been an intense bombardment in the sectors of Fleury-Viax-Chapitre. "On the rest of the front there was the usual cannonade. "Latest advices from the scene of conflict show that the Allies are steadily pushing forward. The Germans and Austrians are now, evidently, on the defensive

all along the line. Increasing pressure is maintained by the Allies both on the western and eastern fronts as well as on the Austrian front, by the Italians.

Fatal And Destructive Fires

Englehart, Ont., July 30—Forest fires, which for some days have threatened our northernmost towns and the outlying settlements of Northern Ontario yesterday and today culminated in a holocaust which has wiped out entire communities, licked the fringe of large towns, and levied a death toll which cannot at present be accurately computed, but which will range from 149 to 200. Scores of persons are suffering from injuries, many of whom are likely to succumb. The loss of life so far reported is as follows: At Nushka, a French, Canadian settlement, fifty-seven. At Cochrane, eighteen dead, 34 injured. At Matheson, thirty-four dead. Ramore, fifteen dead. Iroquois Falls, fifteen dead and many injured. Porcupine Junction, number of dead unknown, but the town was wiped out, with the exception of the station. In addition to the known dead, there are many outlying places which will materially swell the list of victims when the rescue parties return. It is feared that at Tashota and Kowcash many prospectors may have been trapped. Nushka suffered worst. It consisted of a core of frame dwellings and stores, and has been threatened for some days. It was practically surrounded, walls of fire cutting off all escape to the south and north, and with no river or lake at hand the inhabitants were doomed. Cochrane was entirely burned with the exception Second and Third Avenues. The proximity of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario tracks and the lake saved most of the residents. Ramore, a small settlement, was completely wiped out. Matheson is totally destroyed, with the exception of two houses, and thirty-four bodies are laid out on the station platform. South Porcupine suffered only the loss of the saw mill and the station. At Timmins the flames were checked on the outskirts, after licking up seventeen houses. At Iroquois Falls, nothing remains but part of the paper mills and one store. The list of dead is likely to be largely increased from among the outlying settlers. One settler and ten children perished while his wife was absent to seek aid. The property loss is estimated at eight million dollars. Refugees, destitute of food and clothing, are pouring into the towns to the south of the burned district. A large number have arrived here, and are being distributed to New Liskeard, Cobalt and Hailybury. Citizens of the town worked all last night to feel and clothe the victims, prior to distribution. Tonight rain was falling at Matheson and several other points, but it will take several days of rain to quell the fires and prevent a further southward sweep.

Two women standing beside me were blown to bits," said Mrs. Kinsley Van Loom, who, with her two children, was injured. The police say it is possible that some bodies were blown out of existence. Today was spent in shadowing anarchist headquarters and investigating rumors, but these had brought to the police tonight no tangible trace of the culprit.

Canadian Investment.

Ottawa, July 24—The attention of the Minister of Finance has been directed to the fact that circulars are being sent out to the Canadian public recommending the purchase of foreign government securities issued in the United States, the proceeds of which are to be used in payment for munitions and supplies purchased in the United States. The minister expresses the hope that Canadian investors will reserve their funds for the forthcoming Canadian war loan, the proceeds of which will be spent in Canada for the purposes of the war. He points out that on account of our rapidly increasing war expenditure and the heavier demands which the future will make in this respect it is of supreme national importance that the financial resources of Canada should be conserved for our own purposes and that as much as possible of the national debt should be held in Canada. The minister states that there is abundance of capital in the United States to absorb all issues made in that country and the Allied interests will not therefore suffer through Canadian refraining from participation and husbanding their resources to meet their own national needs. Under the War Measures Act the government has power to prohibit the offering of foreign securities in Canada, as has been done in Greek Britain, but has preferred to rely upon the patriotism of the Canadian investing public rather than to adopt repressive measures. Apart from the necessity of preserving the financial resources of Canada for our own requirements to carry on the war, it is to be pointed out that in the existing exchange situation it is against the general business interests of Canada that Canadian funds should be expended in the purchase of foreign securities. The minister believes it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to this matter which he is convinced has not received full consideration from the national standpoint on the part of those promoting the sale in Canada of the securities referred to.

All Records Smashed.

New York, July 25—The extraordinary prosperity of the steel and iron industry, chiefly as a result of the European war, was disclosed today by the publication of the second quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation for 1916. It showed total earnings of \$81,126,048, net income of \$71,390,222, and surplus balance of \$47,964,535, after payment of regular dividends of 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 per cent, respectively on the preferred and common shares, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common. These figures, which constitute new records, show increases over the previous quarter of \$20,412,424 in total earnings, \$20,161,663 in net income, and \$15,110,363 in surplus. They were far beyond the estimates of the financial community.

For the first half of the year earnings increased \$101,431,808 over the corresponding period of 1915, and the total balance of \$111,219,132 represents an increase of \$105,731,510. The balance for the second

quarter is equal to almost 47 per cent on the outstanding common stock, and for the first half year the balance applicable to common dividends is almost 39 per cent.

A Dastardly Deed.

San Francisco, July 23—At least six persons were killed and more than two score injured by the explosion here yesterday of a timed bomb in the midst of a throng viewing a preparedness parade.

The police arrested and are holding Frank Josephson, a lodger in a sailors' boarding house, who denied any knowledge of the crime. The explosion occurred at Steuart and Market streets, San Francisco's main thoroughfare. The bomb concealed in a suitcase packed with cartridges, bullets, gas pipe glass and scrap iron, blew a gap through the crowd, blasting men, women and children. The one-story brick building against which the suitcase stood was wrecked. The holiday throng, cheering a contingent of veterans of the Spanish-American war, became a shambles. The blare of bands and the roll of drums drowned the cries of the injured, but the sidewalk was strewn with torn bodies. The parade, however, was not interrupted. "Two women standing beside me were blown to bits," said Mrs. Kinsley Van Loom, who, with her two children, was injured. The police say it is possible that some bodies were blown out of existence.

Today was spent in shadowing anarchist headquarters and investigating rumors, but these had brought to the police tonight no tangible trace of the culprit.

Canadian Investment.

Ottawa, July 24—The attention of the Minister of Finance has been directed to the fact that circulars are being sent out to the Canadian public recommending the purchase of foreign government securities issued in the United States, the proceeds of which are to be used in payment for munitions and supplies purchased in the United States. The minister expresses the hope that Canadian investors will reserve their funds for the forthcoming Canadian war loan, the proceeds of which will be spent in Canada for the purposes of the war. He points out that on account of our rapidly increasing war expenditure and the heavier demands which the future will make in this respect it is of supreme national importance that the financial resources of Canada should be conserved for our own purposes and that as much as possible of the national debt should be held in Canada. The minister states that there is abundance of capital in the United States to absorb all issues made in that country and the Allied interests will not therefore suffer through Canadian refraining from participation and husbanding their resources to meet their own national needs. Under the War Measures Act the government has power to prohibit the offering of foreign securities in Canada, as has been done in Greek Britain, but has preferred to rely upon the patriotism of the Canadian investing public rather than to adopt repressive measures. Apart from the necessity of preserving the financial resources of Canada for our own requirements to carry on the war, it is to be pointed out that in the existing exchange situation it is against the general business interests of Canada that Canadian funds should be expended in the purchase of foreign securities. The minister believes it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to this matter which he is convinced has not received full consideration from the national standpoint on the part of those promoting the sale in Canada of the securities referred to.

All Records Smashed.

New York, July 25—The extraordinary prosperity of the steel and iron industry, chiefly as a result of the European war, was disclosed today by the publication of the second quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation for 1916. It showed total earnings of \$81,126,048, net income of \$71,390,222, and surplus balance of \$47,964,535, after payment of regular dividends of 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 per cent, respectively on the preferred and common shares, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common. These figures, which constitute new records, show increases over the previous quarter of \$20,412,424 in total earnings, \$20,161,663 in net income, and \$15,110,363 in surplus. They were far beyond the estimates of the financial community.

For the first half of the year earnings increased \$101,431,808 over the corresponding period of 1915, and the total balance of \$111,219,132 represents an increase of \$105,731,510. The balance for the second

Local And Other Items.

The mackerel catch in Gloucester up to July 27th was 58,234 barrels fresh and 9,988 barrels salted as compared with 34,420 barrels fresh and 4,818 barrels salted for the same period of 1915.

Twenty-eight men crews of Norwegian ships Bams, Siebird and Juno, were landed at Rotterdam on July 27th, by a fishing smack, says a despatch to Lloyd's shipping agency. The three vessels were sunk by torpedoes in the North Sea, while carrying cargoes of timber.

Two persons were drowned and three others narrowly escaped a similar fate, at Detroit Mich., when an automobile backed off a dock, at the waterworks park in to the Detroit river. The drowned were Mrs. Gertrude Steadman and her two year old daughter Helen.

Wet weather has spoiled thousands of acres of the hay crop of the lower mainland of British Columbia. Damage so far is conservatively estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. It will be a serious problem for coast farmers to get enough hay to see their stock through the winter.

It is expected that three Germans who still hold British titles of nobility are soon to be deprived of their honors. They are the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, who are remotely in the line of accession to the British throne, and Prince Albert of Schleswig Holstein.

Henry Duke, Barrister and Unionist member for Exeter, was on Monday appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, in succession to Augustine Birrell. He will be given a seat in the cabinet. New Lord Lieutenant will be appointed to succeed Lord Windborne who resigned after the outbreak of the rebellion.

Prominent man representing all the overseas Dominions, on July 24th, started in London a movement for the erection in London of a memorial to the fallen Dominion soldiers and for securing a cemetery in London for the interment of the overseas men who die in England, and where also will be erected a tablet to the memory of each Dominion soldier who dies abroad.

The steamer G. B. Green, a small passenger and freight vessel plying on the Upper Ottawa, was destroyed by fire at her dock at Quyon, Que., early Thursday morning last, four sleeping members of the crew lost their lives. The rest of the crew escaped by jumping into the water. The origin of the fire is unknown. There were about a dozen persons on board.

The extreme heat in Montreal last week, was responsible for the death of over 250 children. On Friday July 28th, the temperature registered 93, the hottest for five years. In Quebec city 23 children died between Sunday July 23rd and Friday 28th owing to the heat. In Chicago in the twenty-four hours ending July 28th 65 persons died from excessive heat, it is believed. On the 23rd the thermometer rose above the 100 mark.

The Principal of the School for the Deaf, at Halifax, N. S. would be obliged if medical men, clergy, men or teachers would let him know of any deaf or partially deaf children in their neighborhood. There are many children throughout the Maritime Provinces whose hearing is so defective that they cannot be successfully taught in the ordinary hearing schools. Such children are eligible for admission to the school for the Deaf at Halifax where their speech will be perfected and lip-reading taught to them.

Federal Judge Waddill at Norfolk Virginia has decided the libel proceeding for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the English owners, and against the German prize crew which brought her there. The court held that the German government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieutenant Berg and his prize crew on last February brought her into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads, with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

Local And Other Items.

Rev. Bishop Morrison of Antigonish and his brother Rev. Dr. F. X. Morrison of Oakland, California, who had been on a brief visit here, were passengers of the Car Ferry this morning on return to the Mainland.

The meetings of the rural life conference, going on at the Prince of Wales College this week, are largely attended. The speakers include Premier Matheson, Dr. Creelman, President Guelph, Agricultural College, U. S. Consul Pierce, Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Hon. M. McKinnon, Rev. J. J. McDonald, etc. etc.

Yesterday, at the Bishop's Palace here Most Rev. Mgr. Sinnott, Archbishop-elect of Winnipeg, was the guest of honor at a reception and banquet tendered him by his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary. He was presented by his fellow priests of his native diocese with an address accompanied by a purse of a thousand dollars. Nearly all the diocesan clergy were present.

A crew of pound-net men at Long Beach, N. J. towed in their motor boat a few mornings ago a 600-pound shark 10 feet 8 inches in length, the largest captured since manateers from southern waters began their raids on the New Jersey coast. In the boat were four other sharks, two of them five-footers and two four-footers. All of them had been taken in the morning draw of the nets.

The Dominion Government has been informed of the failure of the attempt of certain fishing interests of the far western States to stop the diversion to Canada of the North Pacific halibut trade. Since the establishment of Prince Rupert as the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway fully a third of the huge halibut catch has passed through Canada in bond to the middle and eastern states. Seattle fishing interests formerly controlling this trade sought to recover it by means of legislation at Washington prohibiting bonding except from one American port to another. The bill has been rejected by Congress.

Only determination of a few minor details remains to complete negotiations of a treaty between the United States and Denmark providing for acquisition of the Danish West Indies by U. S. government at a purchase price of \$25,000,000. So nearly in agreement are the two governments that an official White House announcement on Saturday last predicted that the treaty probably would be signed during that day. Saturday night the delay in closing the negotiations was not explained, but it was indicated that no material barrier to their successful outcome had developed. It was suggested that the signing might await the return of Secretary Lansing from his vacation early in August.

The officers and men of No. 5 Siege Battery attended in a body the high Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last. The sermon of the occasion was preached by his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, on the Gospel of the day. It was an eloquent and admirable discourse. Immediately before the sermon his Lordship briefly addressed the soldiers present. He assured them of the sympathy of our people in the great undertaking on which they had entered, and told them the prayers of the congregation would follow them overseas. In glowing terms he referred to the great sacrifice they were making in offering their lives if necessary for King and country. His Lordship cautioned the men not to allow any motives of revenge or hatred to animate them, but to fight as the Crusaders of old for God and Country. He asked them to remember that while faithfully serving their King here they have a still greater king—the King of Kings. Whom it is their duty to strive to serve faithfully. He impressed upon them the necessity to lead clean manly lives and concluded by wishing them God-speed and a safe return to their homes.

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Terrific Explosion

New York, July 30—All Manhattan Island was shaken by a terrific explosion this morning. Windows in buildings all over

the lower end of the island were shattered, streets for many blocks in downtown sections are strewn with broken glass, thousands of persons swarmed into the streets from all parts of the city, from buildings, subway exits and railway stations, running about in a panic. Many women became hysterical. Police whistles were blown frantically but the police themselves did not know what it was all about. Later it was learned there was a terrific explosion in the plant of the National Storage Company on Black Tom Island near Communipaw, N. J. In the storage Company's plant are said to have been enormous quantities of ammunition consigned to the Entente Allies. The entire plant is reported wrecked. Sixty nine carloads of ammunition are said to have been stored on the railway tracks and it is believed all of them were blown up. The first terrific explosion which shook all New York city and nearby New Jersey was followed in half an hour by one slightly less severe. There was a continuous series of smaller explosions which resembled the roar of big guns. New York, July 31—At least 3 deaths and a property loss of 25 to 45 millions was caused by an explosion of Allies ammunition on the New Jersey pier yesterday. Eighty-five freight cars were destroyed, and the blazing ammunition barges were adrift bombarding the Statue of Liberty and the Ellis Island Transportation buildings with shells and shrapnel.

Sir P. A. Landry, Chief Justice of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, is dead aged 70. R. I. P.

At 11 o'clock on Friday 4th inst., second anniversary of Britain's declaration of war, a high Mass will be celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, to ask God's blessing on our country and to pray for our soldiers and sailors who have fallen in battle.

Mr. John F. Campion, a native of Sonria, and for some time in business at St. Peter's but for upwards of forty years a resident of Denver, Colorado, died in that city on July 17th. He was interested in large mining operations and was Vice-President of the Denver National Bank. His wealth is estimated at \$10,000,000. A widow and children survive him.

DIED.

WARFIELD—At New Glasgow, on July 22nd, Rev. Frank A. Warfield, D. D. of Stoneham, Mass., after a brief illness. Aged 69 years.

McMAHON—In this City, July 30th, Mrs. Celia McMahon, aged 86 years. R.I.P.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 8th September 1916, 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 Wilmet Valley P. E. Island, from the 1st January 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 Wilmet Valley, Summersville and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. P. O. Office Inspector's Office. Ottawa, July 28th 1916. August 2nd, 1916-31.

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JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. Charlottetown, July 28th 1916. August 2nd, 1916-31.

SAVE YOUR MONEY FOR THE DOMINION WAR LOAN TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER. By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA.

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

CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing Monday, July 10th, Steamer Prince Edward Island will leave Charlottetown at six-fifteen (6.15) a. m., arriving a Pictou at ten (10) a. m. July 5, 1916-51.

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

Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

50 Smart Suits to \$9

50 Coats, blouses, grey, brown, are all good to give hard from 6 to \$5.00 to \$3.50

50 Women's Hats

50 Hats to 75 colored hats this season, ones, medium, es. They've date. They 75, and they

50 Coats Suits Middie Dress

The Poet and his Song.

(BY PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, the Negro Poet.)

A song is but a little thing, And yet what joy it is to sing! In hours of toil it gives me zest, And when at eve I long for rest: When cows come home along the bars, And in the fold I heard the bell, As Night, the shepherd, herds his stars, I sing my song, and all is well. There are no ears to hear my lays, No lips to lift a word of praise; But still, with faith unflinching, I live and laugh and love and sing. What matters you unheeding through? They cannot feel my spirit's spell, Since life is sweet and love is long, I sing my song, and all is well. My days are never days of ease; I till my ground and prune my trees. When ripened gold is all the plain, I put my sickle to the grain. I labor hard, and toil and sweat, While others dream within the dell; But even while my brow is wet, I sing my song, and all is well. Sometimes the sun, unkindly hot, My garden makes a desert spot; Sometimes a blight upon the tree Takes all my fruit away from me; And then with throes of bitter pain! Rebellious passions rise and swell, But life is more than fruit or grain, And so I sing, and all is well.

Child's Goodnight Prayer

Good night, dear Jesus, ere in sleep I sink to rest, My thoughts turn once again to You, O Friend, the best. I know the lamp still burns, Close to Your door, The home where near us You will dwell, Yes, evermore. You come from Heaven, dearest Lord, For you you died, But greatest love of all is this,— You here abide. Where we may steal at any hour, Right to Your feet, And whisper all we have to say, Our love repeat. Now while I sleep I want my heart To talk to You, And tell my love in every beat, The whole night through. Forgive me if I've sinned in thought Or deed or word; I want to be your faithful child, Goodnight, dear Lord.

Extinguished Stars.

"The steamer began to glide away from the pier, clipping the smooth water like a scissors snipping a sheet of violet silk. "She stood on deck, waving handkerchief farewells to him. There was a moist wistfulness in her eyes; his face was white with despair. "And so she passed out of his life into the golden sunset." Henrietta Coleman sat back in her chair, sniffling with disgust, let the magazine slip from her fingers to the floor of the train, and patted her yawning mouth. What jokes were editors trying to play on the easy-going public anyhow! How dare they charge fifteen cents a copy for the attempt. The heroines of these short-stories—hump—they seemed as guileless of brains as a pea. This particular lassie, in the romance Henrietta had just finished, had fairly flung herself at the head of the hero, a sleek-haired youth in white flannels, who loved her much but stubbornly thought his chances hopeless. After being indelicate to the point of almost proposing to him, Miss Heroine was silly enough not to be a little more indelicate and settle the matter by proposing. Alas! she elected to sell away at the close of her summer vacation, leaving him in ignorance of her proposals for him—saddened that his native stupidity would not let him learn

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely advisable to apply, so important is the healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and depression.

Food's Sarsaparilla

ures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

what she had tried so hard to teach him. And thus the mutual want of a pinch of common sense wrecked two lives! Henrietta sniffed again and selected a pink-tinted bon-bon from the box of Huyler's, a Dutch treat, in her lap. Fools! "Well, authors must live," she conceded largely. "And if they could sell only their sensible material, they would have to accomplish that necessity on air." Charity, however, promptly flew away before another flare of resentment, which brought a new viewpoint. "And if they could sell only their sensible stories, they wouldn't be eating frits and owning Fords, at a martyred reader's expense!" From which it appeared that Henrietta had her own ideas on life in general and love in particular, and that they did not tally with those of story-writers. She knew that, if she were "fond" of somebody, and had reason to believe that somebody was fond of her, she would speak plainly and honestly if somebody didn't. Why should silence be allowed to lose happiness when a word could find it?

But there seemed to be little prospect of her ever having opportunity to put her conviction to the test. She was twenty-seven and plain. A nurse by profession, she had fallen into the habit of affecting simplicity and composure in attire, depriving herself of all the vague and modish little feminine touches which could have made a much plainer woman more attractive. Having supported herself for at least eight years, she had unconsciously taken on a stiffness and independence of bearing which seemed to bid the other sex begone. Yet she possessed fine blue eyes that could be soft as evening stars (though she generally kept them as hard as steel), and a heart which sometimes wanted to be a sponge (but which generally managed to stay a stone). Her work had brought her into contact with all specimens of the "male of the species" and of this she was proudly certain—not one of them exactly suited her. Also, she was humbly aware that those that suited her were not at all impressed with her. She sometimes suspected that she looked too forbidding and commonplace. The older she got, however, the less she cared. So she told herself.

Her life was spent in either-breathing hospitals, where physicians forgot to notice that she was perhaps something more than a marble woman or a feminine machine; in boarding-houses where pert and picturesque blonde stenographers imperiously demanded and lavishly received the masculine attentions; and in trains where gentlemen had the knack of imprisoning their eyes and noses in the columns of newspapers. One could be sure that when Nurse Coleman was on duty there would be no flirtatious nonsense with dapper young doctors; her value in wards and operating-rooms was undisputed. Little did the apostles of healing think that she was daily fighting down a sickness in her bosom, and ruthlessly cutting soft tendrils of sentiment away from her heart. Little did they know that she was an accomplished nurse eminently because she was constantly practicing her art on herself. For Henrietta, though secretly, was a lover of romance. She had indeed cured herself to the extent of believing that she wanted it in fiction rather than in real life. But women never know what they

SCOTT'S EMULSION is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter. ALL DRUGGISTS

want so definitely as they want what they know.

To think of the flower of romance ever being crushed always made her angry. She would like to scalp any author who dare write unhappy endings. She could not conceive of a hero or a heroine being brainless enough to let the sweet and precious blossom die. If it should ever, by some miracle, sprout in her arid life, with that care and solicitude she would cultivate and guard it! This was a thought, however, which she permitted herself only when she couldn't prevent it; that is, on heavenly nights, when the moon a huge pearl in a bed of white velvet, dropped its lustre through the blue night into her chamber-window, and, with its extravagance of beauty, made her forget life's lack of it.

Henrietta was languidly placing the sweetmeat between her two rows of shining sound teeth when her roving eyes, sensitized by her long, dark lashes, rested for the first time on the map sitting at the window opposite.

He instantly appealed to her, because—well, he certainly looked as though he needed a nurse. Those dark hollows under his eyes, the cream-color of his thin cheeks, and the moist lock of coal-black hair that hung limp down his forehead, told a tale. She merely glanced at his rather shabby tweed suit, fedora hat, and well-worn russet shoes; then refixed her interest on his refined face and blue-veined, almost imperceptibly trembling hand. He looked weak enough to fade away at any moment. Her nimble mind theorized that he was some patient ejected too soon from some too busy hospital. She frowningly recalled the brisk motto of the last place she worked in: "What walks is well, and hence must 'exit.'" But then there were always more sick people than cots to receive them in charity departments. So she must not think too harshly of hospitals that have failed to finish their work. They did their best; necessity should be blamed if the best was had. But this poor fellow.

Her capable hands itched to perform a few professional deeds for his comfort. Her lips rebelled at their inability to speak some words of helpful advice. If he were only in the hospital she was going to, instead of on a train! But that strip of brown matting which ran from one door of the coach to the other was a thick line of conviction which must not be crossed. Furthermore, she must stop looking at him.

This was easier to appreciate than to do. It must be admitted that more than her profession and his illness made him interesting to her. She liked exceedingly his honest, almost boyish features; his seeming forthrightness stubbornly evoked all the tenderness which she earnestly tried to repress. She was startled to find herself coughing, though her larynx was in perfect condition. She was beginning to feel positively uncomfortable. It was ironical and disconcerting that the man should be just weak enough to be let alone. She coughed again. Her heart was perilously nearing the sponge-stage.

At this juncture a portly gentleman, whose good-humored smile and Roman collar proclaimed him a priest, proceeded to pass down the aisle. His beaming eye was in every direction. He recognized Henrietta—naturally, for he was pastor of her home-town church. But perceiving her rapt aspect and looking where her glance led, he significantly nodded his head, quietly chuckled and as quietly passed on.

For her part, Henrietta had not noticed the priest at all, except as a momentary big black blur on her vision. She now dragged her gaze away from the man opposite and tried to devote it to the afternoon landscape through which the train was tearing. A few rusty houses in a frost-bitten field, a hill-bordered eloquent of the merits of pork and beans, and a few gnarled, leafless trees that stuck up out of the ground like magnified hands of a witch—these whittling by, alone rewarded her endeavor. What a world! How much brighter things would be for her, if—

As well, this was not one of those star-strewn nights with the maiden moon laughing in at the window. So she promptly closed the gate to that avenue of thought. Then something happened. There was a tremendous explosion up forward. The coach

GOT DIARRHOEA FROM DRINKING BAD WATER.

People moving from one place to another are very subject to diarrhoea on account of the change of water, change of climate, change of diet, etc., and what first appears to be but a slight looseness of the bowels should never be neglected or some serious bowel complaint will be sure to follow.

The safest and quickest cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, pains in the stomach and all looseness of the bowels is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mr. Ernest Jeffrey, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes: "A few years ago, when I first came out to Canada, I went to the harvest field to work. Somehow or other the water did not agree with me. I had the diarrhoea so bad that blood was coming from me. I thought my last days had come. One of the harvest hands advised me to take Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and before I had used the bottle I was able to go to work again. My advice to all is always keep a bottle of this wonderful diarrhoea cure on hand."

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past seventy years, and has been used in thousands of Canadian homes during that time, and we have yet to hear of a case of bowel complaint where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The genuine "Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35 cents.

plunged ahead with a crash and awfully rebounded with a grind. Henrietta was thrown from her chair to the floor.

Quiet resigned. (To be continued.)

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment \$54.00. MOISE DEROSQUE, Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Visitor—I just looked in to cheer you up a bit, and I'm very glad I did, for I met the doctor going out, and he says you're worse than you think and unless you keep up your spirits you can't recover.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," some poet says. "That's right! At any rate it's easier to admire a girl when she's well off."

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, Price 50c a box.

"Well, Peleg, how do you find the encyclopedia the fellow left on approval?" "Seems to be all right. Ain't no errors in it so far as I kin see."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC. Said the teacher to the little Hebrew boy; "Ikey, is the world flat or round?" "It ain't needer vun, teacher," said Ikey. "But what is it, Ikey," asked the teacher in surprise, "if it is neither round or flat?" "Vell," said Ikey, with conviction, "mine fadder he says it was crooked."

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."

"What is 'poetry of motion'?" "The kind that is always going from one end to the other."

If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco

TRY HICKEY'S TWIST

Hickey's Famous Twist has every quality claimed or possessed by other chewing tobaccos, with a score of individual points of merit that has made it the best selling chewing tobacco sold on this Island.

HICKEY'S TWIST is the favorite of all experienced chewers. Try it and you will find the reason why.

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.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

LIME!

We have on hand quantity of St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916—1f

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

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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.

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminum Enamelware - Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15¢ 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 1¢ per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron, Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK" that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

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

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

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

NEW SERIES



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be opened at Ottawa on Friday, September 16, 1916, for the contract for four years six weeks. Over Rural Mail route No. 2 from the 1st January next. Printed notices containing information as to conditions of contract may be seen and copy of Tender may be obtained at the Office of Postmaster General, Ottawa, July 28th, 1916. August 2nd, 1916—31.



Synopsis of Canadian West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole holder, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter available Dominion land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. A claim must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on conditions by father, mother, daughter, brother or sister of homesteader. Duplicates—Six months' residence and cultivation of the land for three years. A homesteader within nine miles of his homestead farm of at least 80 acres and occupied by him or by his mother, son, daughter, brother. In certain districts a homestead good standing may pre-empt section alongside his homestead \$3.00 per acre. Duplicates—Six months' residence and cultivation of the land for each of six years from date land entry (including the time a homestead patent) and cultivation of the land. A homesteader who has his homestead right and can a pre-emption may enter for a homestead in certain districts \$3.00 per acre. Duplicates—Six months' residence in each of the cultivate fifty acres and clear worth \$800.00. W. W. O. Deputy Minister of I.

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Water Street, Phone June 30, 1915—3m

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