





The Herald

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Canadian Shipbuilding.

A good deal has lately been said in the Newspapers about shipbuilding in Canada. This is a very important subject and the following address delivered in the House of Commons at the late session of Parliament by Sir George E. Foster will be read with interest:

Applying to Canada that scheme, which was debated and unanimously approved by the New York Chamber of Commerce, it would work something like this: You would appoint in the Dominion of Canada a commission consisting, we will say, of three members of the Cabinet whose departments are interested—for instance, Commerce, Navy and Finance. The Government side of that commission would be the ministers of these three departments. Add to these a naval instructor and three practical and experienced men in shipping matters, selected by the Government and you have the commission which would operate in Canada. The commission would have general oversight and power over the classes of vessels to be built under the scheme; how they should be standardized, how they should be manned, everything in connection with them and, to the extent that it would be possible, the regulation of the rates as well. The committee would then be empowered to enter into contracts with shipbuilding companies, to build according to the plans and regulations laid down in Canadian ship yards, and the builders of the ships would be allowed the difference between the cost of construction in Canada and in European ports, that difference having been carefully ascertained by the commission. The object would be to enable the Canadian shipowner to have his ships built in Canada with exactly the same cost to himself as if he had built them in a European port. It is the tonnage could be built in a European port at a percentage per ton cheaper than in Canada then the subsidy for construction would be that difference in cost, whatever it was, so as to put the Canadian shipowner on an equality, in the after competition, with his competitor who had ships built in European ship-yards. The time during which this should be carried out would be limited to a period of say 10 years, so that during that 10 years this operation of building would go on. Then the commission would be empowered to enter into contracts with the ship owners, when the ships were built, and to guarantee to the owners the differences in cost of operating the ships under the Canadian flag and under a European flag, that subsidy to continue for the life of the ship. The commission would possess itself of accurate information on the difference both in cost of construction and cost of operation and would pay that difference and that difference alone. In that connection we should place at the disposal of the Commission the sum of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 and empower that commission to guarantee the bonds upon the ships built up to 50 per cent. of the value of the ships. Such bonds would be 5 per cent. bonds, and the Government Commission would get one-half of one per cent on those bonds returned to its treasury for its work and its supervision.

Progress of the War.

Paris, May 24.—A powerful offensive was undertaken by the Germans last night to the east of Dead Man's Hill, on the Verdun front. The attempt in general was unsuccessful, the war office reports of today say, but after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle the attacking forces made their way into a portion of the village of Camieres. At this point the French are faced by more than three divisions. Throughout last night the battle for the fortress of Verdun raged with increasing fury on both banks of the Meuse. The French stubbornly resisted every attempt by the Germans and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The Germans delivered one attack after another on their western front, rushing forward in powerful thrusts against the French works. Hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the French right, where the Germans, after suffering heavy losses, penetrated Camieres village, near the bank of the Meuse, and west of the village.

Paris, May 25.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the enemy artillery increased during the day against our positions on Hill 304. On the right bank, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered about five o'clock a series of offensive actions between the Hautmont wood and the Thiamont Farm. All of these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, except at one point where enemy troops occupied a section of trenches. In the region of Douaumont the artillery actions continue very violently on both sides. The fire of one of our long range guns caused a fire in a German supply depot at Heudicourt, northeast of St. Mihiel. The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front. "In an aerial fight, one of our pilots brought down a Fokker which fell within the enemy lines, to the north of Yaux. "In the region of Etain one of our squadrons gave battle to a group of German aeroplanes. Two of

equal to the difference in construction cost in Canada and the difference of operation cost; the latter subvention to extend the life of the ship. Capital would be attracted and induced to invest in steamships owing to the Government guarantee of bonds, which would, of course, be given under a proper amortization scheme by which those bonds would be provided for and paid off during a certain period.

The breeding of horses has become a matter of prime necessity. Before the war commenced there was a slump of prices owing to financial conditions and the inroads of motor power that led to a cessation of breeding. Then the war came with its demand for certain classes. Following the previous decline in the demand many farmers sacrificed their mares. The result is a serious depletion and a sure scarcity. The demand is increasing and will continue to increase long after peace has been declared. If Canada is to take advantage of the situation the time to start in is now. There will be an assured market demand for foals at weaning time from mares bred now. Not only has the wastage by reason of war been enormous, but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has either been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labour, the disturbed conditions, or entire devastation. Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replenishment. Then quality as much as and even more than quantity will be required. Hence the evident call to every Canadian farmer is to breed and to breed to the best available, to utilize his mares for production and to secure the immediate service of the best pure bred sire of type in his neighborhood. It will pay.

Bulletin—Amsterdam, via London, May 28.—The following official communication, issued at Sofia on Saturday was received here today: "Today detachments of our troops operating in the Struma Valley occupied the southern exit of Rupel Pass, together with the heights east and west of the River Struma." Bulletin—London, May 27.—At the French headquarters in the Balkans it was announced that the Bulgarians had occupied the Greek forts of Rupel, Grogatin and Spatovo, and were advancing from Demir-Hissar towards Kavalla. This information was received here today in a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Greek forts Rupel and Grogatin are respectively six and nine miles east of that town. Kavalla, on which the Bulgarians are said to be marching, is a seaport on the Aegean Sea, 55 miles in an air line southeast of Demir-Hissar. Athens, via Paris, May 28.—Greece's protest against the military operations undertaken by the Central Powers and Bulgaria in Greek Macedonia was forwarded last night to the ministers of Greece at Berlin, Vienna and Sofia. The Bulgarians entered Greek territory virtually unopposed and thus has caused violent comment in the press, and considerable agitation among the population. The Greek military authorities here claim they were unable to communicate with their troops in Eastern Macedonia. The belief is general here that it is the intention of the Greek government to confine its actions to a protest. Important movements of Bulgarian troops, the correspondent adds, are going on between Oktchillar and Xanthia and on the left bank of the River Nestos. The Bulgarians have extended their occupation in the region of Demir-Hissar to the station and to part of the environs of the village. London, May 28.—The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Bulgarians gave the Greeks two hours to surrender Rupel Fort, which is six miles from the Demir-Hissar bridge, recently blown up by the French in anticipation of this attack. The newspapers say that the depuration of German and Bulgarian officers, in demanding the surrender of Fort Rupel, explained that its occupation was necessary to secure the Bulgarian left wing against an eventual Entente Allied attack. The surrender of the fort was effected at three o'clock Friday morning, and the protocol signed by the German, Bulgarian and Greek officers. The Germans and Bulgarians, the newspapers say, undertook to restore the fort to Greece so soon as the reasons for its occupation no longer existed.

The Irish Question.

London, May 25.—Premier Asquith took the House of Commons by surprise in making his expected statement re Irish affairs. He devoted his speech not so much to the rebellion and the manner in which the government dealt with it, as it was thought he would do, as to making an appeal for settlement of the Irish problem by agreement among the Irish leaders. In this connection the Premier announced that David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, had undertaken at the request of the cabinet to negotiate between the Irish parties. He asked that in the meantime the matter should not be debated in the House. John Redmond, Sir Edward Carson and William O'Brien the Irish leaders, agreed to this, and notwithstanding an attempt by Laurence Ginnell, a Nationalist member, to make a speech, the subject was dropped, for the day at least and the House was emptied quickly. Baron Stamfordham, private secretary to King George, was present and listened closely to Premier Asquith's speech. He departed immediately afterward and returned to the palace to report to the King. Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, also was present. A large and expectant crowd of members and the general public had assembled in the House of Commons when shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Premier Asquith rose to make his statement.

Although it was generally understood that the premier would not go into the conversations which were taking place between the members of the government and the Irish leaders, as they had not advanced enough to be made public, he started by expressing the hope that the disappearance of martial law would be speedy and complete. Referring to the sacrifices that Irishmen had made in behalf of the British Empire during the present war, Mr Asquith said: "Could we who represent Great Britain or could those who represent Ireland tolerate the prospect that when this war was over and when we had, by our joint efforts and sacrifices, as we had hoped and believed we should, achieved our end, here at home Irishmen should be arrayed against one another in the most tragic and most degrading of conflicts—Intercommunal domestic strife. "I say to the House of Commons, to the country and to the Empire that the thought is inconceivable. It can never be, for it would mean confession of bankruptcy, not only of statesmanship but of patriotism." Referring to the home rule bill, Mr Asquith said: "No one, so far as I know, has ever desired or contemplated its

craters, formed by the explosion of German mines in the Argonne, is announced in the official statement, issued by the French war office this afternoon. Regarding the battle for Verdun it reports a lively artillery duel to the west of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Dead Man's Hill, and intermittent cannonading on the right bank of the river. In Upper Alsace the French checked, two attempts of the Germans to advance near Altkirch.

Paris, May 30.—Official report on the left bank of the Meuse bombardment has been very violent in the region of Le Mort Homme and Cumieres. Activity of artillery is moderate on the right bank of the Meuse in Woivre.

The Irish Question.

London, May 30.—The following official communication was issued at midnight. "During the past twenty-four hours the enemy artillery has been very active on certain portions of our front, particularly between La Bassée Canal and Arras. The enemy bombarded our front and support lines in the neighborhood of Loos. The bombardment was particularly heavy in the early morning, and continued intermittently throughout the day on all tactical points in this locality. The town and neighborhood of Arras, and as far as Neuville St. Vaast, were also the scenes of intermittent and heavy concentrated bombardments. We replied effectively, in some cases silencing hostile batteries.

Paris, May 30.—Official report on the left bank of the Meuse bombardment has been very violent in the region of Le Mort Homme and Cumieres. Activity of artillery is moderate on the right bank of the Meuse in Woivre.

Paris, May 28.—Occupation by the French of portions of three

coercive application by one set of Irishmen against another. What is now in this great domestic emergency of paramount importance is that if it be possible—an agreement such as we thought vain before the war should be arrived at between those representing different interests and parties in Ireland. "I believe, as I have already said, that in Ireland itself there is a deep and genuine desire to obtain such an agreement. The government—I speak for all my colleagues, and some of us, be it remembered, in the past have taken the most diverse possible views in regard to the question of Irish government—are anxious, and more than anxious to do everything in their power to facilitate such results. "At the unanimous request of his colleagues, Mr Lloyd George has undertaken to devote his time, his energy and his power to the promotion of that result. He already has put himself in communication with the authorized representatives and exponents of the views of the different Irish parties, and if there be, as I believe there is, among Irishmen, no less than among the people of Great Britain, an honest and resolute desire to take advantage of this opportunity for the attainment, which to us as a nation and an Empire I do not hesitate to say is the greatest boom that we could possibly achieve. We cannot but hope that Mr Lloyd George's mission of peace, reconciliation, and, if possible, unity, will not carry with it the good wishes and ardent hopes of all members in every quarter of the house, but something more—the belief that such a result can and ought to be attained." In the circumstances Mr Asquith appealed to all sections of the house to abstain from any immediate discussion of Irish affairs which would be likely to prevent a great and lasting settlement.

The premier said the primary duty of the government was to restore order and prevent recurrent disturbances. At the same time there was cause for rejoicing in the overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the Irish nation had no sympathy with the rebellion. Martial law was being continued as a precautionary measure, and Mr Asquith hoped its disappearance would speedily be complete. For the time being the composition of the Irish executive must be provisional, Mr Asquith said. He feared that debate at this moment might create an atmosphere unfavorable to the appeal he and his colleagues unanimously felt it was their duty to make. "I went to Ireland to get a first-hand view of the situation," the premier went on. "I visited and talked freely with a large number of those who have been arrested. There were two main predominant impressions left on my mind: First, the breakdown of the executive machinery of the Irish government, second, the strength, depth, and universality of feeling in Ireland that we have now a unique opportunity for a new departure, for a settlement of the problem.

"I saw with my own eyes the heart-rending desolation which unhappy and misguided men had wrought over a large area near Dublin, and I had full discussion with representative exponents of all schools of Irish opinion." After the premier had concluded his speech Mr Redmond said that Mr Asquith's solemn appeal that there should be silence even on military affairs in Ireland was a very severe test for him and his colleagues. He asserted things were going on in Ireland which they thought in ordinary circumstances ought to be discussed at the earliest possible moment. Nevertheless he regarded the premier's appeal as a test of the genuineness of their desire for a settlement of this problem, and he could not take the responsibility of not responding to it. All he would say, further was that if this new step on the part of the government—placed, as it was, in such able and energetic hands—failed, as he hoped and prayed it might not, the fault would not lie on any unreasonable conduct or action of his colleagues and himself. Speaking for the independent Nationalists, Mr O'Brien said he also felt he must bow to the appeal for silence, although he believed there would be profound disappointment in Ireland at today's proceedings, as a proof of the

(Continued on page 3)

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"How Doth the Busy Little Silk Worm."

WHEN YOU DROP CASUALLY INTO A STORE LIKE THIS and ask to see silks, you hardly realize what a number of perfectly respectable and industrious silk worms all over the world have been kept busy for your benefit and ours. The busy silk worms have been turning out a great supply, and today your store is ready, with perhaps the finest collection of their output that you have yet seen in P. E. I.

Taffetas now very popular.

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

- PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETTA. Is very soft, drapes beautifully, shown here in 36 inch width, black, ivory, sage blue and nigger brown... 1.60
GOOD FRENCH TAFFETAS. These of fine weight, soft, not stiff, very handsome fabrics in navy, sage, old rose and green, one yard wide... 1.90

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

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

- This is a wonderfully fine fabric, very soft and rich in appearance, brilliant finish, drapes well, and is a wonderful wearer. This particular line is made expressly for us, bearing our name on the selvedge, it is 36 inches wide and sells at... \$1.35
40 inch Black Satin Duchesse... 1.90
36 very heavy... 2.50
34 inches wide fine heavy Black Satin Duchesse... 4.00

Last Chance on that Special 99 cent 39 inch Paillette Silk.

EVER SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THIS SILK HAS BEEN COSTING US MORE! And as you are aware, it is beyond all comparison the finest silk of the sort. We have up to this time been able to keep it at the old price, although every shipment meant less profit to us. Now however the advance is so stiff, that in order to avoid a loss, we will have to advance the price of the new ones coming in. We have still a good range which, while it lasts we offer at the old price—Saxe blue, light copenhagen, dark copenhagen, navy, red, tan, wistaria, red and grey... 99c.

Some new ones which arrived the other day will have to be sold at a new price. They are black, ivory, old rose, pink and peach. The new price... \$1.15

Crepe de Chene—Georgette Crepes and other Popular Weaves.

- NEW ALL SILK DE CHENE. In Black, Ivory, Copenhagen, Navy, Sky, Tan or Grey, 40 inch... \$1.65
PLENTY OF NINONS. This lovely thin fabric is always popular, 40 inches wide, Black, Ivory, Pink, Sky, Mauve, Nile, Yellow, Grey... \$1.25
FANCY CREPE DE CHENE. These are half silk and are shown in White, Old Rose and Yellow, 30 inch... \$2.90
NEW CREPE CHARMEUSE. This is a very handsome fabric offered in Robin's Egg Blue, deep pink and Ivory, 40 inches... \$2.90
POPULAR GEORGETTES CREPES. Everyone is asking for these—we have them. Black, Ivory, Mauve, Pink, Sky, Copenhagen... \$1.60
NEW FANCY NINONS. These come in Pink or Blue Floral patterns on white ground. They are 42 inches wide... \$1.80
FLORAL DESIGNS IN FANCIES. These come in five different colorings, each on white ground, 36 inch... \$2.50
CREAM SATIN CHARMEUSE. This lovely tissue, 40 inches wide, is one of the most popular weaves in the market... \$2.10

Best Range Here in New Wash Silks.

- 36 inch wide Wash Silk... \$1.00
White with black stripe... 1.25
White with fancy stripe... 1.25
36 inch White Wash Silk... \$1.65
White with blue stripe... 1.25
36 inch Wash Satins... 1.25
Shauntings in natural shades 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c.
Military Stripes and Tartans for Trimmings \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard.
JAPANESE habutais 20 inches wide, all colors... 25c
JAPAN TAFFETAS 27 inches wide, fine wash silk... 50c
A great variety of colored satins 20 inches wide... 85c

MOORE & McLEOD

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

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. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. May 3, 1916-41. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Local and Other Items

A cable to a Syrian paper New York says 80,000 people have died of starvation Lebanon.

The plant of the new England Fish Co., and the Alberta Pacific grain elevator at Vancouver, B.C. were destroyed by fire on the 29th. The loss is estimated at \$600,000.

Quebec City was swept by tornado last Wednesday afternoon. One man was fatally hurt. The roofs were torn from scores of houses and hundreds of trees were felled.

Lord Robert Cecil announced that Great Britain is obliged to deny the request of America that cargoes of dye stuffs from Germany may be permitted to go through as a relief to American industries.

David Lloyd, George England's minister of munitions, announced that 131 munition factories have been added to the establishment under government control within the past few weeks. The total is now 3,577.

General Joseph S. Gallieni former French minister of war died at Versailles on the 27th inst. He was military governor of Paris and by rushing 80,000 troops out of Paris Garrison to the battle line in taxi cabs, at the crisis of the battle of the Marne, turned the tide of victory in favor of the French.

Sir Lomer Gouin's Quebec Government was returned to power on the 22nd by a sweeping majority, the returns showing 72 Liberals and only 7 Conservatives elected. Of those, 23 Liberals and three Conservatives were elected by acclamation. There are two deferred elections, namely Magdalen Island and Gaspe. The standing in the former House was Liberals 60 Conservatives 17.

The Steamer Sable arrived at Charlottetown via Summerside on Saturday forenoon and is loaded a full cargo of produce and live stock for St. John's Nfld., via Sydney. The Sable is about two years old and equipped with wireless telegraphy. She was engaged in the Newfoundland seal hunting this spring and made a record haul. She left on Monday with a full cargo.

Private William McQueen, of Mount Vernon, one of four brothers who joined the colors, when the call of duty came, returned home on Friday last and was accorded grand reception. Private McQueen wears the medal "For Distinguished Conduct on the Field," bestowed upon him by his Sovereign for his bravery in carrying off many wounded and dead right under the enemy's fire. Private McQueen had been engaged in several battles and went through much severe fighting. He was wounded in the foot and was, in consequence, invalided home after spending some months in different military hospitals.

The grand jury in London on the 25th inst., returned true bills against Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Sinn Fein revolt, and Daniel J. Bailey, the former British soldier, who is held as his accomplice. The action of the grand jury follows the preliminary hearing before a police magistrate, at which Casement and Bailey withheld their defence, and were held without bail, pending the grand jury deliberations. Seventy-five jurors were summoned before Lord Chief Justice Reading on the 25th, and from their number 23 were selected to decide whether or not indictments for high treason should be returned against the prisoners. Their decision was reached promptly.

PA. J. S. Sanderson of Greenwith, St. Peter's Bay, who enlisted in the 55th Battalion, in May of last year and had since been serving his country in the trenches of Belgium, and France, arrived home on Saturday. Private Sanderson is the son of Garbard Sanderson, of Greenwith, and is 20 years of age. While he saw many of his comrades shot down around him he managed to escape the bullets, but was taken ill with pleurisy which weakened his heart to such an extent that he was ordered to be invalided home. Owing to the time of his arrival in Charlottetown not being known he was not accorded the reception here which he otherwise would.



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Local And Other Items.

Eighteen persons were killed and a score of others injured in an air raid on Bari, on the Italian Adriatic coast, according to a Renter despatch from Rome to London on the 25th. The victims are largely women and children, the despatch states.

Captain Grimes Jones was killed and Lieut. Henry Tennant, son of Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, was seriously injured on Monday, in Kent, England when a biplane which they were manoeuvring fell a distance of a hundred feet.

Canada has sold her new ice breaker, the J. D. Hazen, to the Russian Government. The vessel will be completed during the coming fall, and it is hoped will be delivered in time to aid in the work of keeping open Russia's winter port of Archangel.

James J. Hill, railroad builder, capitalist and the most widely known figure of the northwest, died at his Summit Avenue residence, St. Paul, Minn. at 9.30 o'clock Monday morning as a result of an affection due to bowel trouble. James J. Hill was born near Guelph, Ontario, in 1838.

The Commencement Exercises of St. Dunstan's College are going on this afternoon. Yesterday afternoon the College Alumni Association held their annual meeting, and had their annual banquet in the College dining room last evening.

Mr. R. H. Brand, C. M. G., has been appointed an additional member of the Imperial Munitions Board, to act as representative of the board in London. Mr. Brand, who is a man of high standing in financial circles in England, spent several months in Canada last fall. He was associated with Mr. Lionel Hitchins during his investigation of the work of the shell committee previous to the establishment of the Imperial Munitions Board with Mr. J. M. Flavell as chairman.

The first party of seventeen men for the British motor boat patrol service has been sent to England from Ottawa another party is leaving at the end of this week and others will leave at regular intervals as they are passed by the officers of the Admiralty, who are in Canada for the purpose. A considerable number of mechanics have offered themselves, especially from Montreal. Hundreds of men skilled in hauling motor boats have sent in their applications. On reaching the other side they will receive training in navigation, gunnery, etc.

Betting on the War.

London, May 26—Responding instantly to Sir Edward Grey's declaration that peace talk is idle until Germany changes her attitude, Lloyds today made a radical shift in rates of insurance against the war ending before Dec. 31. A few days ago Lloyds offered even money that the war would not end this year. Today the insurance brokers were willing to wager three to one that the war would not end in 1916. Other odds posted by Lloyds today were: Seven to three that the war will not end before April 1917. Twenty to one that the war will end before 1919. The newspapers today generally applaud Sir Edward Grey's answer in the House of Commons yesterday to the German chancellor's latest peace talk. The consensus of opinion among Londoners is that the foreign secretary has killed all hope in Germany of a peace on Germany's terms and at the same time has served notice on Bethmann-Hollweg that he must make radical changes with his peace program if he hopes for an early ending of the war. No other period of Sir Edward's speech won such applause as his statement that the Allies are not beaten and are not going to be beaten. There is not a phrase or word in Sir Edward Grey's speech which encourages the hope of an early peace, said the Daily Chronicle today. He dismissed at the outset any idea of this country acting separately from her Allies. He repudiated with scorn the German chancellor's attempt to place blame for continuance of the war on the Allies because they cannot accept Germany's terms of peace—terms that would place the other nations of Europe at her mercy.

Continued from page two) continuance of the policy of organized suppression of free speech, which was responsible for three-quarters of the struggle. Sir Edward Carson expressed his readiness to respond to the appeal of the premier. Mr. Ginnell attempted to continue the discussion, but the speaker called the orders of the day.

Production to Capacity.

Is the farmer justified in believing that the firm tone of the horse market and the present high prices for live stock rest upon a secure foundation? May he look forward with any confidence to the next season's or next year's market? Should he prepare, as against an advertised shortage and high prices for all classes of farm animals, by breeding a large number of mares or of cows, sheep, hogs and poultry? We are confident that the farmer has never been in a more secure position than the present, as regards the extension of his breeding operations, but, to enable him to form more easily his own conclusions, the following facts are submitted:

HORSES

Since the outbreak of the war, the British Remount Commission has purchased in Canada 15,000 horses, 8,000 have been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia is now engaged in buying an additional thousand head. The British Remount Commission has purchased over 700 since March and is buying daily in Montreal. French contractors are anxious to obtain supplies and are arranging to buy all that are available both in the East and in the West. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

In addition to the purchases for army account, commercial activity from two distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past three or four months. Since the beginning of the year, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg Stock Yards from Eastern Canada and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. As high as \$500.00 a pair was paid for animals possessing extra quality and conformation. This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada.

Tenders for Coal

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916, from any person of persons willing to supply the Provincial Building, Law Courts, Prince of Wales College, Hospital for insane and Provincial Infirmary, Queens County Jail, Georgetown Court House and Jail, with coal. Coal for the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary to be delivered on Falconwood Wharf and for the other buildings to be delivered in their respective gaunts at the cost of the contractor by the first of September next.

Weight scales to be approved of by the Department. Full particulars as to the quality and quantity for each building many be had at this office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Coal."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 22, 1916.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

DIED.

MOORE—At Mt. Pleasant, P. E. I., May 13th, 1916, Viola M. wife of Henry Moore aged 43.

PARKMAN—At Mt. Pleasant, P. E. I., May 11th, 1916, Elizabeth, wife of John Parkman aged 75 years.

McDONALD—At Marine Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., May 22, Hugh McDonald formerly of Gloucester. Burial at St. Margaret's P. E. I. R. I. P.

LIVINGSTONE—At Nine Mile Creek, May 23rd, Albert Ernest, second son of Allan Livingstone, aged 29 years.

O'HANLEY—In this city on the 27th inst., Angus O'Hanley, formerly of Grand River, aged 68 years. R. I. P.

MORGAN—In this city on Saturday 27th inst., Alice May youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs James Morgan. May her soul rest in peace.

BYRNE—In this city on the 29th inst., Marion Louise Byrne beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs John Byrne aged 18 years. Deceased was a talented young lady who had started her college education when she contracted la grippe and since December last had gradually faded away, although surrounded by expert medical skill and devoted nursing. Besides her sorrowing mother and father two sisters, Ruth and Amy one brother Arthur are left to mourn the loss of one who spread sunshine and happiness wherever she went. May her soul rest in peace.

BLANCHARD—In this city on Monday, May 29th 1916, Ida Blanchard, aged 13 years. Youngest daughter of Mrs. and the late Judge Blanchard. R.I.P.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, and Lamb Pelts.

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L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 22, 1916.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 7th July, 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 Northam, P. E. Island from 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 Northam Port Hill and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, May 26, 1916. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, May 31st, 1916-31

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown. Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-3m

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916-1f

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

On Sunday, January 9th, the Maritime Express will run daily between Halifax and Montreal leaving Halifax at 3 p. m. Connection will be made at Montton to and from St. John daily. The Ocean Limited will not leave Halifax Sunday, January 9th, but will leave on the present schedule time 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday thereafter. Its continuance during the winter months will be pleasing news to thousands of travellers to whom the "Ocean" appeals as an express train of excellence in service and comfort in travel. From Montreal the Maritime Express will leave on its present schedule 8.15 a. m. daily and the Ocean Limited 7.25 p. m. daily except Saturday. Jan. 12, 1916-

Carter's Tested Seeds FOR 1916

Number 1 Mammoth Clover Number 1 Alsike Clover Number 1 Early Red Clover White Clover and Alfalfa The highest grades in Timothy Seed Island Grown and Imported Seed Choice Imported and Island Grown Wheat Oats, Barley, Peas, Vetches, Corn Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Turnip Mangel, Beet, Carrot, etc. Vegetable and Flower Seeds Our Seeds are New and Fresh, Tested as to Purity and Germination Buy Carter's Guaranteed No. 1 Seeds and you are safe Write us for samples and prices

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Seedsman to the People of P. E. Island P. O. Drawer 38 Phone 70

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd June 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 Cape Traverse, P. E. Island, from the 1st of 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 Cape Traverse and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, May 12, 1916. May, 17th 1916-31

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is 18 or over, of legal age, or any male over 15 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intestate homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the home land or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. COOBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

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

VOL-PEEK advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman mending a hole in a pot. Text: VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS Graniteware Tin-Copper-Brass Aluminium Enamelware. Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE.

VOL-PEEK men's holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1/4c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, 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 some thing 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 sized 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. Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps

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



Attraction.

O weary heart, look out upon the night! Empurpled violets breathe in covert low Warm, odorous sight; lilies forget the snow Which chilled their lives ere-while. The holy light, God's breath from heaven, has fallen kingly bright Into their frozen dark. A strange, new glow Answers the eager stars that tremble so With wan desire; behold, earth blossoms white To grace her timid bridal with the skies! Turn not away! Nay, nay, poor heart, be wise! Is it well? Wouldst thou retain the snows Or check the damask blooming of the rose? The sweet May moon looks down; the sea-tides swell; And love lifts earth to heaven. Is it not well?

"We Two."

(SISTER MARY XAVIER, in "Irish Messenger.") I cannot do it alone, For the waves run fast and high! And the fogs close chill around, The light goes out in the sky; But I know that we shall win in the end, Jesus and I. I could not row it myself My boat on the raging sea. What of that. Another sits in my boat, And pulls, or steers, with me And I know that we two shall come safe into port, His Child and He. Coward, wayward and weak, I change with the changing sky, One day eager and brave, The next not caring to try, But He never gives in, and we two shall win, Jesus and I. I know He will never change Strong and tender and true, Crucified once for me, Whate'er I may do or be, We shall finish the course and get home at last, His Child and He.

All's Fair in Love and War.

(BY GEORGE BARTON, in Extension Magazine.)

(Continued) "That's only your way of putting it," he retorted, "I've really been making an investigation for the information of the readers of the Chronicle." "You don't say!" he exclaimed, his anger rising rapidly, "and so you have thought it necessary to go into the mines disguised as a workman in order to get the information?" "Yes," was the quick reply, "if I was to get the truth." "Well, we probably have different notions of what constitutes the truth. Business and sentiment are two different things. That stuff you are preparing to send to the Chronicle isn't true—not by a long shot." Curley stated at the promoter. How could he know what he was going to send to his paper? Before he had time to recover his self-possession, the great man was talking again. "Property has some rights that you are compelled to respect. If your story is printed, it will effect the Big Bolivar Mining Company very seriously." "But it's the truth." "I don't care whether it's the truth or not," snapped Rockhurst, "and I advise you not to print it." "Why not?" "Well, for one reason, I happen to be very strong with the management of the paper, and if this goes in, you'll lose your job. That's plain talk. Come now, I'll give you just sixty seconds to make up your mind." The millionaire pulled out a big hunting-case watch as if to time the young man. Curley walked to the rear of the room in a meditative manner. As he did so, he noticed that a coat of a brown uniform, a leather cap and

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, flat of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot raise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the morning and feel well and would not be without it." W. A. ROBERT, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system. a pair of goggles lay on the table. The chauffeur, to whom these articles belonged, lay back in an arm-chair behind the old-fashioned stove, sound asleep. Evidently he was exhausted from his long journey. Curley glanced out of the window and saw Regina coming in the direction of the house. If he had any doubt about her line of conduct, the sight of her dear face was enough to decide him. He turned toward Rockhurst. "Well," said the millionaire, "have you decided what you're going to do?" "Yes," was the emphatic rejoinder, "I'm going to send the story."

"We Two."

The blood came to the magnate's face. He looked as if he was going to have an attack of apoplexy. Such words seemed incomprehensible to a man who was always accustomed to having his own way. But in a moment he had recovered, and actually stooped to an explanation. "Your story may be all right," he said in a conciliatory tone, "but don't you see that it will be doing an injustice to the company. Hold it until tomorrow, and then we'll be able to publish our answer in the same issue with the accusation. That'll be fair to all concerned." "Yes," blurted Curley, "and by that time the Governor will have vetoed the miners' bill, and the hope of the men will go glimmering." "But if he signs the bill, it means that we will lose a barrel of money." "I'm going to send it said the reporter, in a tone of finality." "No, you're not!" shouted the capitalist. "Who'll stop me?" "I will—I control the telegraph office down there, and I'll give the operator orders not to take your stuff, and I'll send a telegram to the Chronicle warning them against a libel suit." "And they say you fight on the level," cried Curley, in a tone of scorn. "All's fair in love and war," was the apologetic rejoinder. At that moment the door opened and Regina entered the room. She looked from Curley to Rockhurst in surprise. "Oh," she said, "you two have made yourselves acquainted." "Yes," rejoined the capitalist, "do you know the young man?" "Well, I should say so," she said, with animation, "we were children together." Curley looked from her to the big man inquiringly. "This is my uncle, John Rockhurst," she said, proudly, "and one of the best and kindest men in the world." Something like a groan escaped from the lips of the journalist. "So," he said, "it was you who told him about my story of the coal miners?" "Why, yes," she replied, with innocent surprise, "was there anything wrong about that?" "Oh, no," he said, with a good thing—for him." The color left her cheeks, and there was a troubled look in the deep-blue eyes. "I've been telling Curley," explained Rockhurst with unaccustomed embarrassment, "that it might be well if he did not send his story until we had time to get further facts for him." Her face cleared instantly. "Oh, is that all—I was afraid when I came in that you were having a quarrel." "You know," said Rockhurst glancing at Curley, "that Regina

Was All Choked Up

Could Hardly Breathe. BRONCHITIS Was The Cause; The Cure Was DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Garnet Burns, North Augusta, Ont., writes: "I caught a dreadful cold, going to town, and about a week after I became all choked up, and could hardly breathe, and could scarcely sleep at night for coughing. I went to the doctor, and he told me that I was getting bronchitis. My husband went to the drugstore, and asked them if they had a cough medicine of any kind that they could recommend. The druggist brought out a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I started using it, and it completely cured me of my cold. I cannot tell you how thankful I was to get rid of that awful nasty cold. I shall always keep a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup on hand, and I shall only be too glad to recommend it to all others." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a remedy that has been on the market for over twenty-five years, and as we can recommend it without a doubt as being the best cure for coughs and colds that you can possibly procure. There are a lot of imitations on the market, so when you go to your druggist or dealer see that you get "Dr. Wood's" put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine needles are the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The "Ocean Limited"

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS POPULAR TRAIN HALIFAX AND MONTREAL, MAY 15th.

From its initial run the "Ocean" won popular favour, has retained its friends and is always making more. It will be welcome news to thousands of travellers that the "Ocean" is to be restored to its regular run on its regular schedule May 14th, from Montreal at 7.25 p.m. and daily except Saturday thereafter, arriving at Halifax 10.45 p.m. the following day; May 15th, from Halifax at 8.00 a.m., and daily except Sunday thereafter, arriving Montreal 8.05 a.m. the following day. The time table is so arranged, as to permit day-light views of some of the most picturesque parts of Canada—the Wentworth Valley, La Baie de Chaleur, the Matapedia Valley. And when you travel on the Ocean you travel on one of the best trains in America. May 17, 1916 21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd June, 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 Vernon Bridge, 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 Vernon Bridge and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, P. E. I. May 22nd, 1916 May 12th, 1916-31.

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Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

Walking is the best exercise—and the cheapest. The United States Public Health Service administers typhoid vaccine gratis to Federal employes. A little cough is frequently the warning sign of tuberculosis. Bad teeth and bad tonsils may be the cause of rheumatism. Unpasteurized milk frequently spreads disease. The air-tight dwelling leads but to the grave. Moderation in all things prolongs life. The careless spitter is a public danger. 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. Baldheaded Man (in the witness box)—The violent disorder was so terrible that it made my hair stand on end. Judge (severely)—Be good enough to remember that you are on oath! MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC. Charity dies if we do not seize the smallest opportunities of doing good, for we very soon lose the desire for deeds greater and more abundant. 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." Tommy—Pop, what is luck? Tommy's Pop—Luck, my son, is what comes to a man who has the opportunity of buying something for a mere song, but who can't sing. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. He that can have patience can have what he will.—Franklin. Heart Would Beat Violently. Nerves Seemed to Be Out of Order. The heart always works in sympathy with the nerves, and unless the heart is working properly the whole nerve system is liable to become unstrung, and the heart itself become affected. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system, and strengthen the weak heart, so that the sufferer will enjoy the very best of health for years to come. Mrs. John X. Hicks, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my testimony for the benefit I have received from using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. As a nerve and heart builder they have done wonders for me. At times my heart would beat violently, and my nerves seemed to be all out of order, but after using a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel like recommending them to others that they might receive the benefit as I did." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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.

1916 For the New Year We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS We include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with luminating dials. Ladies' Watches in handsome designs. Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes. Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them. Solid Gold and Roll'ate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Clocks. The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc. etc. E. W. TAYLOR 142 Richmond Street.

ISLAND SOLDIERS At the Front Are Asking For Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd. PHONE 345.

Grand Showing OF SPRING FOOTWEAR LADIES Our Stock of Ladies' Shoes cannot be beaten. We have your Shoes here at the price you want to pay. Button & Lace Styles. \$2.50 to \$5.50 MEN This season finds us better prepared than ever before to supply you with the latest and best footwear. \$2.50 to \$6.00 ALLEY & CO. Agent's Queen Quality, Invictus & Amherst Shoes & Kant Krack Rubbers

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. Isl and

CONSUMPTION In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists