

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1917

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Wilson and Submarines

The latest from Washington relative to President Wilson's attitude in connection with the Submarines is dated the 26th, and is in brief as follows: President Wilson will ask for authority to establish a state of armed neutrality. He has made full and detailed plans for protecting American ships desiring to enter the German war-zone. President Wilson will point out that while he desires peace there is something greater than peace, protection of the sovereign rights of America and that the untrammelled right of American ships to sail the seas unmolested by any foreign nation must be upheld. Mr. Wilson's decision to go before Congress was partly caused by the fact that Germany's campaign is in progress among ships tied up in American ports. Such a condition, the President will point out, is unbearable. Arming American merchantmen or conveying them through the war zone are the two methods of protecting American commerce are being considered. Exactly what steps will be taken has not been revealed.

Further Washington intelligence of the 26th continues the subject thus: "President Wilson will address a joint session of Congress at 1 p. m. He will ask Congress to empower him to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights on the high seas. The President completed his address to Congress early this morning and it was sent to the public printer at 8.30 o'clock. At the same time the President discussed his speech with Chairman Stone of the Senate on Foreign Relations Committee. No announcement was made but it was learned that the President was going to do just what he outlined in his address announcing the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany. To ask for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights is not in any sense to ask for a declaration of war, nor is it an act of war. It is to prepare the United States for what may be warlike acts by any other nation. The President decided that before Congress adjourned for the session it was necessary that he be given additional authority to protect American rights. There have been reports that such a move would be opposed in Congress but he decided to take this step, regardless of that. In his address the President will point out that Germany's acts since the outbreak of diplomatic relations indicate her determination to go forward with her campaign of ruthlessness despite the protests of neutrals whose rights are invaded."

From the foregoing it will be seen that "armed neutrality" is the limit of warlike progress thus far made by the President. But why, it may very reasonably be asked, did he so long delay coming to even that conclusion. The commerce of his country has been stagnated by the German proclamation of ruthlessness, and up to the present he has done nothing to assist or protect it. There is ample evidence that the people and press of the United States are much chagrined over the apathy of the Government. Among other papers, the Boston Advertiser has been constrained to speak out. Among other things it says: "The question of protecting American merchant ships, bound

on peaceful errands, against attacks which threaten the lives of those on board, is the chief thing to be settled in our national policy, today. So far, the President has contented himself with merely declaring that these attacks are against the law of nations, and the laws of humanity, alike. He has told the public that our vessels have every right to sail the high seas with immunity against any such danger. He has practically invited the ship to continue their voyages, regardless of the German threats. But, when it comes to the protection of such ships, he seems to consider it enough that our nation shall shoulder the entire burden over upon the Entente. He counts on the Entente navy's resources to sweep the new menace away as it will do and is now doing—but he seems unwilling to employ our own navy for the protection of what he declares to be the inalienable rights of the American merchant marine. If that is the President's policy, he should state plainly and recognize in some formal official fashion, the duty we owe the Entente in accepting such protection.

The advertiser cites precedents which should guide the administration in this crisis, cases in which for similar reasons the United States had not only severed diplomatic relations but armed her merchantmen against raiders and pirates. Washington and Adams are quoted as holding that to convey merchantmen with armed ships is not an act of war and that the United States would be perfectly justified, in the present crisis in conveying her merchant marine with armed ships. Continuing the Advertiser says:

"In declining to use our own navy for the purpose of protecting our own commerce, and in throwing all the responsibility for such protection upon the Entente navy, President Wilson not only repudiates the straightforward policies of Adams and Washington, but he apparently bids fair to earn for our whole nation the contempt of both groups of combatants. He denounces Germany for piracy, but confesses that he will make no attempt, with our own navy, to prevent such piracy. He bases his whole policy on the ability of the Entente navies to protect our own commerce, but offers not one concession to the Entente, in return for such protection. He states our right bravely in ringing words, but shirks the logical consequences of his own resolute declaration. "Can other nations," it asks, "be expected to respect our National policy, knowing this to be true?"

From the above it is fair to assume that President Wilson's decision to ask congress for ample powers to inaugurate "armed neutrality" has been forced upon him by the rising tide of public opinion.

The London weekly Nation says it hears that the war loan is a great success, and that sums have been mentioned suggesting that the collection of new money is approaching £1,000,000,000. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, director-general of national service speaking at Bristol tonight, said that he ventured to predict that the result of the war loan would be a bitter pill for Germany to swallow. The great success of the British war loan has astonished Europe, said the Lausanne Gazette. "This prodigious loan," says the paper, shows, to employ a sporting phrase, the British in splendid form. The German press has lately been publishing articles showing that England was in a financial gulf whereas the success of the loan proves that the English people are as strong financially as they are militarily. There is the truth, which the nation that began the war is now realizing.

Army estimates issued in London the 24th, provided for an army of 5,000,000 men exclusive of India. Additional navy estimates a call for 50,000 officers and men to bring the total of the navy personnel to 450,000.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, accompanied by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, arrived in London on the 22nd. The voyage from Halifax to London was made in about a week. Speaking of the trip, Sir Robert stated that it was uneventful except for the taking of necessary precautions. The Premier said the voyage across the Atlantic under war conditions impressed him most vividly with the wonderful achievement of the navy in keeping the ocean pathways comparatively secure against the most deadly menace ever devised.

Progress of the War

London, Feb. 21—"Successful enterprises were carried out by our troops last night on different points along our front," says tonight's official report from British headquarters in France. "On the Somme front" we seized a section of the enemy's trenches north of Guendecourt, and took 21 prisoners. "The enemy's trenches south of Armentieres were entered by us on a front of some 650 yards. Our troops penetrated deeply into the enemy's position, inflicted many casualties and captured 44 prisoners. "We also raided enemy's lines southeast of Ypres on a front of 500 yards and reached his support line. Many Germans were killed and several dugouts and mine shafts were destroyed. Great damage was done the enemy's defenses. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were captured, including one officer and four machine guns were brought back. In all these enterprises our casualties were slight. The total number of prisoners taken in the last twenty-four hours was 124. "Our artillery was active during the day north of the Somme and at a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres."

Paris, Feb. 21—"The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "Both our artilleries were active in the region of Butte Du Mesnil and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the direction of the Carrières Wood and Bezouvaux. Our artillery caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy lines on the western outskirts of Grand Chenay. "An enemy surprise attack on our small posts in the sector of Chambrettes failed. "Belgium communication: "Nothing of interest has taken place."

London, Feb. 22—"The war office communication issued this evening follows: "Hostile raids attempted early this morning east of Vermelles, and south of Neuve Chapelle were successfully repulsed. The enemy suffered a number of casualties, and left prisoners in our hands."

Paris, Feb. 22—"The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "In Belgium yesterday afternoon German patrols who attempted to reach our lines near Rodeport, northeast of Nieupoit, were dispersed by our fire; the enemy suffered losses. "The artillery fighting was quite spirited on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Cote Du Poivre. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front."

London, Feb. 24—"British troops yesterday entered the village of Petit Miraumont, south of the Ancre. They also pushed forward their lines southeast of Serre One, on a mile and a half front."

Paris, Feb. 24—"Belgian communication. Sustained artillery action continues along the whole front in the region of Stenestrah and Hitgas. French aerial squadrons effectively bombarded railway stations at Grand Pre and Bomaes, Sausmont, and Favon."

British headquarters in France, Feb. 26—"From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.—On a portion of the British front, the war today became a war of movement. Under cover of fog and mist which has been particularly heavy in the past forty-eight hours, the Germans carried out the greatest retirement they have made on the western front in the last two years and the British have swept into possession of Pys, Serre Miraumont, and Petit Miraumont including the famous Butte de Warlencourt, which has been the scene of the fiercest fighting of the war and in places is deep with the bones of dead men. The exact extent of the German retirement is not known, but it is estimated that it approaches a depth of three miles at some points. The British patrol are out in all directions harassing the Germans and keeping in touch with their movements. Until they report, it will not be possible to say just where the Germans have determined to fix their next line of resistance. Nevertheless, it can be stated that the British now or soon will be in a position possibly to force the evacuation of Bapaume which has been the key to the German position since the beginning of the battle of the Somme. Points which already have fallen into British hands have stood out in the history of the fighting on this front and had been most stubbornly defended.

Paris, Feb. 26—"Late yesterday, a French detachment broke into German lines near Ville Sur Tourbe, 25 miles west of Verdun, destroyed a number of shelters and brought back prisoners and materials, says today's official announcement. Two surprise attacks by the enemy on one side of our trenches, north of Beune, northeast of Soissons, another on one of our posts northwest of Avocourt were broken up. We took prisoners including one officer. Yesterday our pilots brought down three German airplanes. One of these machines fell in our lines near Merzy in the vicinity of Rheims, the second south of Pinon, in Aisne, and the third southeast of Altkreh. Our squadrons threw numerous projectiles on bivouacs and munition depots near Spin-court where a number of explosions were heard; on the aviation grounds and hangars at Buzanoy, the railway at Ars Sur Moelle and on railway stations at Bouse Willer and Woelfing in the region of Wissenbourg."

London, Feb. 26—"It was announced in the House of Commons this morning that the British had captured Kut-el-Amara, and that the Turks are in full flight."

Petrograd, Feb. 26—"A successful operation by a Russian scouting detachment in the Carpathians is announced in today's War Office statement. The Russian surprise attack resulted in the dispersal of a Turkish patrolling party near Lake Van."

Scotia Steel.

Montreal, Feb. 22—"It so often happens that Scotia shares have a better market when the directors come to town, and the street will soon be looking for this to happen regularly, but today's instance may, like others, be merely a coincidence."

W. D. Ross of Toronto, the vice-president, and N. Bruce MacKelvie, the New York member of the board, were here today, after a visit to the Company's plants at Toronto and Sydney Mines, N. S. They were accompanied by M. A. Untermyer, a New York broker, and James R. Nelson of the New York staff of Hayden, Stone & Co.

The advance in Scotia today carried the price up sharply to 110, the highest in some time, the advance being effected on very limited trading.

It is understood that a meeting of the full board will be held here in about a week, when the statements to be presented at the forthcoming annual meeting next month will be passed upon and made public.

That the meeting will be a most favorable one is well known and there is great interest among the shareholders to learn the policy of the board with reference to the disposition of the large profits.

Before Congress.

Washington, Feb. 21—"The generally accepted ideas that President Wilson will address the Congress on the German crisis again before the end of the week virtually was confirmed today in official quarters. There was no announcement, and it was said that the president still was considering his next step, but officials pointed out the necessity of providing for any emergency which might arise after adjournment and explained that the president would go to the capitol, not to ask for a declaration of war, but merely for authority to protect American rights. The president, it was reiterated, is just as anxious as any member of the senate or house to avoid war, although determined that the rights of the United States must be respected. One of his reasons for desiring action by congress now, instead of "risking" the necessity for a special session, was said to be a belief that a call for an extra session in an emergency might result in dangerous excitement.

Canada Supplying Russia

Ottawa, Feb. 22—"Canada is to take still a greater share than heretofore in supplying Russia with sinews of war. Up to the present Russian purchases of war supplies in the Dominion have aggregated about \$75,000,000, chiefly consisting of saddlery, shells, locomotives and box cars. The government felt, however that Canada was in a position to supply a bigger proportion of Russian war wants, and representation to that effect was made to Petrograd.

The result is that a Russian purchasing commission is being sent to Canada with the same authority to purchase war supplies in the Dominion as the Russian commission in New York has to purchase war supplies in the United States. A Russian government war credit will likely be established in Montreal, and the result will probably be many additional millions for war orders in Canada.

Influx of Gold.

New York, Feb. 23—"In responsible banking quarters the opinion is expressed that the influx of gold from Canada will continue for at least another fortnight or so. On Wednesday gold to the amount of \$28,500,000 was received from Canada and deposited at the assay office to the credit of J. P. Morgan and Co. This brings the total gold imports from all sources this year up to \$130,000,000. The total imports since Jan. 1, 1915, amounted to \$1,267,500,000. The New York Federal Reserve Bank has purchased from J. P. Morgan and Co. approximately \$12,000,000 of the \$28,500,000 gold which has just arrived from Canada. Although the gold consists of foreign bars, some of which are nine-tenths fine and others eleven-twelfths fine it will be secured in the vaults of the bank for the time being. The market for securities recently has been gradually developing a more confident tone. The first rush of liquidation consequent upon the sudden interruption of diplomatic relations between Washington and Berlin seems to have ended. The nervousness that so naturally accompanies a period of strain as this has had opportunity to calm down."

Vocational Training

Ottawa, Feb. 23—"The parliamentary committee dealing with the welfare of returned soldiers will not be confined to sessions here, but has announced the following meetings: Montreal, March 15 and 16; Toronto, March 21, 22, 23 and 24. A sub-committee may be delegated to go to the west. It is hoped to have a report ready when parliament meets on April 19. Colonel Patter, acting director of medical services, was today closely questioned as to the system on which the granting of pensions was based. Senator McLellan, of the hospital commission, stated that vocational training of returned men had proved a great success. All work had been sold and more requested. The report of Lieut. Colonel Marlowe on medical services was tabled, but will not be made public until next week."



JUST WHAT YOU WANT In an Overcoat READY HERE

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability. When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call. Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is have you compare. And then you can see how your new coat will look BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat. Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar, D. B. fly front, 50 inches long. All wool material, purchased before the advance in price. One of the best fitting coats in the store. All sizes.....\$18.00 Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Napps in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all full lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$15.00 Young mannish Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown. Oct. 25th, 1916

Advertisement for Moore & McLeod Limited, listing various services including medical, legal, and printing, with contact information for W. J. P. McMillan, M. D., J. D. Stewart, and McLean & McKinnon.

Local and Other Items

The Nova Scotia Legislature opened on Thursday last.

On Sunday there was crossing both ways at the Cape. The mail reached here about six o'clock.

The price of foodstuffs continue on the up-grade in Chicago announcement being made of an increase on the 23rd or in the near future of several articles. Many retailers were asking \$1.05 per peck for potatoes.

A severe earthquake shock lasting from 2.41 to 2.43 a. m. was recorded on the seismograph at Canisus College Buffalo on the 21st. The direction and distance indicated the West Indies at the centre of the disturbance.

In the Lenten Pastoral of his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, read in the churches of the diocese on Sunday last, the duty of parents towards their children is strongly inculcated. This is the dominant thought of the Pastoral.

At Caribou, Maine, a deal has been closed for 3,000 barrels of potatoes at \$8.40 a barrel for March and April delivery. This is the top notch price of the season and should satisfy the sellers, though with the consumer it is another story.

Great Britain's curtailment of imports announced by Premier Lloyd George is not regarded as likely to have important effect upon the port of New York. On the basis of the Prime Minister's statement shippers today estimated the total reduction of imports at \$2,000,000 a year.

The strike in the Krupp factories in Essen is constantly extending to Les Nouvelles. The paper says that 40,000 workers are now on strike due to lack of food and that disturbances have occurred at Aix La Chapelle from the same cause. The police asked for intervention of the troops who it is said refused to act.

Captain J. H. Burnham, Conservative M. P., 93rd Battalion Peterboro, Ont. has called the British War Office an offer to raise a contingent of Canadian girl clerks for France, to relieve the men for the trenches. Captain Burnham has opened lists at his office to receive the names of young women willing to meet the demands for female help.

A week or two ago Mr. Stephen Brown, butcher of York and Charlottetown, purchased an animal, jointly owned by Mr. Howard Anderson, Cable Head West and Mr. Newton McEwen Greenwich, which tipped the scale at 1,800 lbs. When butchered the carcass gave 60 lbs. of beef to the 100. The vendors received a handsome figure for the animal.

A meeting of the Provincial Executive was held last Thursday night when considerable business of a routine character was transacted. The date of opening of the Provincial Legislature was set for March 15th. The resignation of Sheriff Horne was accepted to take effect Feb. 28th and Mr. Anthony J. Duggan was appointed to succeed him, his appointment to date from March 1st.

The old Dominion steamer Madison, bound from Norfolk to New York a few nights ago became entangled with an anti-submarine net stretched across the entrance to Hampton Roads. At midnight the Madison was still held by the net. A wrecking tug with three divers aboard left Norfolk for the meshes of the wire grate. No fears were felt there however, for the safety of the steamer.

An American submarine expert estimates that Germany might, by concentrated efforts, construct 400 submarines a year, but that Britain could produce ten "submarine chasers" for every submarine Germany could launch. Submarine chasers are eighty feet over all, twelve and a half feet beam, and four feet draught. They are surface craft, driven by gasoline engines of 250 horse power, capable of nineteen knots an hour, and are said to be the best known means of meeting the submarine menace.

Local And Other Items.

In the general Provincial election held in New Brunswick on Saturday, the Conservative Murray Government were defeated and the Liberals secured a majority. There are 48 members in the Legislature, and 44 of these were elected on Saturday. The election in Gloucester County was deferred until Monday. The result of Saturday's polling was 21 Conservatives and 23 Liberals. Gloucester elects 4 members and it followed the strongest side and returned all Liberals. That leaves the parties 21 to 27.

LENTEN SERMONS—The subject matter of the Lenten sermons in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the Sunday evenings of the present Lent will be the ten Commandments of God. The course was inaugurated on Sunday evening last, by his Lordship, the Bishop, who preached on the first commandment. His text was the first six verses of the twentieth chapter of Exodus: "I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt not have strange gods before me. Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of those things that are in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not adore nor serve them: I am the Lord thy God, mighty jealous, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me and showing mercy unto thousands to them that love me and keep my commandments." It was an eloquent and admirable discourse. His Lordship narrated the conditions under which God promulgated His law, as embodied in the ten commandments. The Israelites having crossed the Red Sea, wandered for many years in the wilderness. This was permitted on account of the hardness of their hearts. Moses, by the command of God, gathered the children of Israel together to receive the divine law. After three days, God promulgated the commandments amid thunder and lightning. He then wrote with his finger on the tables of stone the ten commandments, as they have come down to us. He ordered Moses to preserve and carefully guard in the Ark of the Covenant, these tables on which were engraved the law of God. His Lordship pointed out that these ten commandments as we have them are identical with those engraved on the tables of stone by God Himself, with the exception that the first day of the week is now observed as the holy day of rest, instead of the last. In order to save our souls we must observe these commandments. We come to the knowledge of God by the divine virtue of faith. After faith comes hope and charity. By the practice of these divine virtues we can keep the commandments of God and thus save our souls.

Little Hope. Copenhagen, via London, Feb. 12—Little hope or expectation prevails in Berlin that war with United States is avoidable or that a modus vivendi reconciling the policies of the two Governments can be found.

The authorities and most of the people now desire to avoid actual hostilities in any way consistent with the general lines of the present submarine policy, but only in such.

Accordingly, instructions were given, so the Associated Press has been reliably informed, to submarine commanders before they started on their side when neutral vessels, particularly American, were in question, whenever possible.

Enemy merchantmen, when recognized as such, were ordered to be sunk at sight, but neutral merchantmen were to be warned when such action, in their judgment, was consistent with the object of the campaign and the safety of their own ships.

Expect Actual War Soon. It was realized, however, after the prompt and resolute stand taken by President Wilson, that these orders could only be palliative and only defer, not avoid, an ultimate break, and that if President Wilson stood by his announcement that the destruction of American lives or ships would be regarded as an act of hostility, a casus belli must come sooner or later—probably sooner—on account of the number of Americans on enemy ships and the discretionary nature of the instructions to submarine commanders, who were informed that while the above course toward neutrals was recommended and desired, they would no longer be subjected to punishment for departing from their former procedure of warning, if they found this advisable.

Expects A Break.

Washington, Feb. 22—No move was made here today in the crisis in relations between the United States and the Central Powers. The indications were still that tomorrow's cabinet meeting would be followed by arrangements for the president to address congress with a request for authority to deal with any emergency that may arise after adjournment. There was no announcement of important dispatches received at the state department during the day. The government is awaiting official confirmation of news dispatches telling of the release by Germany of the American prisoners of the Yarrowdale, a report from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna on Austria's attitude, and definite information about Americans in Turkey. There virtually is no hope here of a favorable reply to the memorandum recently presented to the Austrian foreign office, asking whether the pledges concerning submarine warfare given the United States in the Ancona and Persia cases were still in effect. An answer that will make severance of diplomatic relations with Austria inevitable is expected at any time.

Battle With Submarines

New York, Feb. 24—The Herald prints a story from Buenos Ayres that the reports of a naval encounter off Tarragona, Spain, on Sunday, between armed merchant vessels and German submarines have been fully confirmed, according to a dispatch to Prensa from Barcelona filed on Tuesday and received today. The engagement began at 8 o'clock in the morning, less than eight miles from the coast, between six or seven submarines and nine armed merchantmen, mostly flying flags of the Allied nations. The fight was so near Tarragona that residents there observed the battle from the house-tops by means of binoculars. When the submarines first began firing the merchant vessels attempted to approach land but were cut off from refuge by an encircling movement by the German submarines. With escape made impossible the commanders of the merchant ships began firing light guns. It was estimated that at least six hundred shots were fired by both sides. The Swedish steamer Skogland was the first vessel sunk by the submarines which then sank the Guiseppe. The submarines then centered their attack upon the British steamship Janeta. The latter vessel probably would have been worst-

Gunarder Sunk.

Queenstown, Feb. 26—The Cunard liner Laconia of 18,000 tons gross which sailed from New York, Feb. 18th for Liverpool has been sunk. The survivors of the Laconia are said to number 270. They will be landed tonight. The Cunard liner Laconia had 100 passengers among whom were ten or more Americans. The Laconia was one of the largest vessels of the Cunard fleet and the largest thus far sunk since the new German submarine warfare was commenced. She registered 13,099 tons, was 600 feet long, 71 feet beam and 40 feet depth. She was built in 1911 at New Castle. It is stated authentically that the Laconia was torpedoed without warning.

New York, Feb. 26—The Cunard Line announces they have received confirmation of the destruction of the Laconia and that only one casualty thus far is known.

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ed in the unequal battle but for the appearance of five or six British destroyers rushing toward the scene at full speed. The submarines fired about twenty shots at the destroyers before they submerged and fled in the midst of a fusillade from the latter's rapid fire guns. One submarine was said to have been sunk. All the merchant ships in addition to the two sunk were more or less damaged. They proceeded to Marseilles and Gibraltar under protection of the destroyers.

Raider Surely Sunk.

New York, Feb. 24—According to an officer in the British Naval Reserve, who arrived in New York today from St. Lucia in the West Indies. The German raider Vineta was sunk four weeks ago by the British cruiser Glasgow, following a fight between the raiders Vineta and St. Theodore with the cruiser Amethyst, off the island of Fernando de Noronha, 125 from the coast of Brazil. The report was given him by an officer of the Glasgow. "I was also informed that the Vineta had been destroyed with all her crew and that no one had been saved from the raider. Incidentally I heard from St. Lucia that the Admiralty in London had cabled to Rear Admiral Montague Browning in command of the Naval Station at Bermuda to relieve the Captain of the Glasgow and send him to London to give a description of the fight with the Vineta.

German Spy Siptem.

New York, Feb. 23—The world this morning says that the Federal Department of Justice, in its investigation of the spy system alleged to have been conducted by Albert A. Sanders and Charles W. Wunnenburg in the interests of Germany, has discovered that nine men were involved and that one man, was sent to Ottawa, ostensibly to do newspaper work but in reality to gather information to be forwarded to Germany by way of New York. This man, officials of the Department say, is now in New York and will be under arrest within 24 hours. While the name of the alleged spy is not made public it is said that he conducted a news bureau in Ottawa during the reciprocity fight a few years ago, and later, did newspaper work for several New York papers. The Grand Jury today will start an investigation into the ramifications of the bureau conducted by Sanders and Wunnenburg.

DIED.

McLEAN—At Long Creek, on February 21, John S. McLean, aged 88 years.

GARNUM—In the City Hospital, Charlottetown, at 2.30 a. m., February 21st, George Garnum, aged 61, leaving a widow and one daughter to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

LONGWORTH—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of the late Hon. Francis Longworth.

McQUILLAN—At New Haven, February 22, John McQuillan, aged 75 years. R. I. P.

O'BRIEN—At the Connolly House, on February 23rd, Hannah O'Brien, aged 86 years. Deceased was the sister of the late Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax. R. I. P.

Canadian Government Railways

CHANGE IN TIME.

Commencing on March 1st, 1917, Trains Nos. three (3) and four (4) will run between Summerside and Charlottetown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays instead of daily, Sunday excepted as at present. Leaving Summerside 7.15 a. m., leaving Charlottetown at 2.20 p. m. District Passenger Agent's Office, Feb. 8, 1917—31.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1916 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.



Mail Contract.

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 8th April, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail route No 6 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from 1st July 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 Charlottetown, Union Road and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, 21st Feb. 1917.



Mail Contract

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd March, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 4, from Montague P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Montague, St. Mary's Roads and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Feb. 6th, 1917. Feb. 7, 1917—31

TO INVESTORS
THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR
DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK
IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF
Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of purchase.
Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.
Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

FOR 1917
We have a nice assortment of the following lines
Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp. Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap, Cuff links in both plain and engraved
Collar studs with short and long posts, Chains with and without Pendants and Locketts, Gents chains in a variety of styles, also fobs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Clocks and Watches, Eyeglasses, Spectacles. In our work Dept. we clean and repair Watches. Clocks, Jewelry, Barometers Musical Boxes, Size and fit, lenses, Stones to Rings, ect. etc.
E. W. TAYLOR,
JEWELER.....OPTICIAN
142 Richmond Street.
Fairville, Sept. 30 1902
Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.
Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT AT THE FRONT. BUY DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-YEAR WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
\$25.00 FOR \$21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00
INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$100.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE
FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA
JAN. 9, 1917

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR
We carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of FAMILY FOOTWEAR shown in Eastern Canada.
INVICTUS
Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes.
A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose.
— TRY US —
ALLEY & CO.
135 Queen Street
Advertise in The Herald

When Mother reads A Story.

When mother reads a story jes before we go to bed, There's not a one of all of us that is a sleepy-head;

A Story Of A Quiet Street.

One moves into a town and begins house-hunting. The houses are numerous, all desirable, all healthy locations, so says their biographical advertisers, and splendidly located as to neighbours.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rides the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. In this addition, but times being hard we sold all 'cep'in this lot. When 't wuz a farm Ruth died, just two days old, an' we buried her right here.

Had Severe Cold ON HER LUNGS.

RAISED PHEGM AND BLOOD. Never neglect what at first seems to be but a slight cold.

Now these neighbours, Mrs. Arthur, our old lady said, "allus stay at home. You only see them once in a month. They're three sisters, and all gettin' grey and mighty cross, even for old maids. They do weavin' and some sewin', an' collect the rent of their farm.

Had Severe Cold ON HER LUNGS.

RAISED PHEGM AND BLOOD.

Never neglect what at first seems to be but a slight cold. You think perhaps you are strong enough to fight it off, but colds are not so easily fought off in this northern climate, and if they are not attended to at once will sooner or later develop into some serious lung trouble such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and perhaps that dreadful disease, consumption.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life."

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

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.

Xmas Gift FOR SOLDIERS

A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO OR A POUND TIN OF HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

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.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 158 Queen Street.

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp, Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap, Cuff links in both plain and engraved.

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

Advertise in The Herald

THIN MILK How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

Had Weak and Dizzy Spells. WAS CURED BY MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes: "I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, and I would take weak and dizzy spells."