



The Herald

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We wish all our friends
"A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR"

President Wilson Interferes

President Wilson has appealed to all the belligerent nations to accept the terms of peace. Without actually proposing peace or offering mediation the president has sent formal notes to the governments of all the warring nations suggesting that "an early occasion be sought to call out from the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded, and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them."

It was a most distinct surprise to all official Washington, which had been led to believe that, with the formal transmittal of the proposals of the central powers, the officers of the United States would await further moves between the belligerents themselves and that certainly, in view of the speech of Premier David Lloyd George and the announcements in Russia, France and Italy further action by neutrals would depend upon the next careful and delicate move of the belligerents. Nowhere on the surface appears any indication of the history-making events which diplomats generally are convinced must have transpired since the German allies brought forth their proposals to dispel the generally prevalent belief that such an action on the part of President Wilson would be unacceptable to the entente powers. British embassy officials declared they were utterly taken by surprise, were wholly unable to explain it, and were emphatic in their statement that no exchanges whatever had passed thru the embassy there as a preliminary. The wish and hope of the German powers that President Wilson would intercede in some way has long been known and has been conveyed in different ways to the white house. The attitude of the entente allies, as expressed by their statesmen, and certainly until recently in official advice to the American government, has been that a peace offer by the United States would be considered almost the next thing to unfriendly. Diplomats consider it incredible that the president would bring forward such a proposal at such a time, unless he had reason to believe it would receive respectful consideration at the hands of all the belligerents and, above all, would not prejudice the proposition of the United States as a possible mediator. The German embassy view, consistently hopeful that proposals of the central allies would lead to a discussion of peace, was expressed in this authorized statement by Count Von Bernstorff to the German ambassador, as follows:—"Now," said he, "I am perfectly convinced that there will be a conference."

The New York Tribune profoundly regrets that President Wilson should at this time have been moved to make any gesture which, however honestly intended to promote the cause of peace, will inevitably tend to complicate and not to clarify the situation. To the allies this gesture, following

the speech of Lloyd George, will seem a deliberate effort to give force and power to a German maneuver made in the name of peace, but intended to promote the process of profit-taking as a result of a violation of right and justice to the Germans the president's course will seem not alone an endorsement of their contention that they come cleanhanded to the discussion of peace, but it will enable those in charge of the German policy to declare to the German people that, having honestly sought peace, having earned the support of the president of the United States for their peace proposals, they were blocked by the allied determination to destroy Germany, which expressed itself in a demand for more war and for more suffering. If only Mr. Wilson could have waited until there was any sign that Germany really sought peace, if only he could have waited until there was a single fact to show that Germany renounced the crime against humanity, which was and is Belgium. But now American influence for real peace, for just peace, is abolished. Our dispatches from Washington tell us that the president's course was received with enthusiasm by the German embassy. It is not difficult to see why. Cautious and reserved as are the president's words the words are nothing and the action is everything. He has given to the German peace proposal a character it could not otherwise have gained. He has bestowed upon it the color of an endorsement which it did not deserve. In the eyes of Europe today the United States is no longer a nation dedicated to the championship of noble principles and committed to the support of a just peace. Today and henceforth, we have become the agents and purveyors of a German peace.

The nation that did not protest when Belgium was invaded could not wait until the liberation and restoration of Belgium was assured before it raised its voice on behalf of what?—of whatever German purpose lies behind the German proposal. Now the thing that Americans must keep clearly in mind is the fact that it will be impossible for any nation on the allied side to discuss any peace with Germany while Germany still declines to concede the main points at issue in the war—the rights of the Serbs and the Belgians to independence and to indemnity for the injuries they have suffered. If Germany purposes at the same moment to invite peace negotiations in the name of humanity and to inflict upon humanity sufferings and wrong that can have no palliation and no justification, the allies cannot dream of discussing peace with her and the whole civilized world must give the allied nations moral support. We have a world at war because of these two things: they are symbols of the meaning of the war. If Germany and Austria maintain these acts by a failure to concede the just settlement of the cases of Belgium and Serbia in advance then it is as idle to think of peace negotiations now as it would be to think of discussing national political issues with a murderer still at liberty and insisting upon the right to murder.

So far, the New York Tribune, but let us now see how the intelligence of President Wilson's note was received in the outside world. Absolute and startling surprise was the first feeling aroused in Great Britain. The Government was surprised, and frankly admitted so. The members of Parliament were equally surprised when the news spread through both houses during the afternoon of the 21st. The newspaper offices were surprised, and the people were equally surprised when they read Ambassador Page's statement to the foreign office in the papers. All information from

America in the previous few days both in despatches from the usually best-informed Washington correspondents and in advice to the banking and business firms, had said that the President had no intention of taking any steps toward peace or making any move in European affairs. When he transmitted Germany's note to Great Britain without comment, it was assumed that this action represented his general attitude towards the European situation.

Right on the heels of the surprise and excitement caused by the President's note comes from Washington a supplementary note from Secretary of State Lansing explaining and modifying his own previous interpretation of what the President said in his message to the belligerents. Secretary Lansing tells the public that the President had no intention of hinting at war, but wished the impression to go abroad that his country intended to adhere to neutrality. It is certainly a wonderful kettle of fish between them. Secretary Lansing says:

"I have learned from several quarters that a wrong impression was made by the statement which I made this morning, and I wish to correct that statement. My intention was to suggest the very direct and necessary interest which this country, as one of the neutral-nations, has in possible terms which the belligerents may have in mind, and I did not intend to intimate that the government was considering any change in its policy of neutrality which it has consistently pursued in the face of constantly increasing difficulties. I regret that my words were open to any other construction, and I now realize that they were. I think that the whole tone and language of the note to the belligerents show the purpose without further comment on my part. It is needless to say that I am unreservedly in support of that purpose, and hope to see it accepted."

By the time the President's note to the European powers and his Secretary's explanatory notes are interpreted, it seems to us it will be difficult to realize what the whole affair means. Perhaps President Wilson just wished to exercise his prerogative to write notes; but when he discovered some trouble might follow he hastened to assure the world he did not mean what he said.

Premiers Exchange Messages

Lloyd George sends this message to Sir Robert Borden:—"On taking up the high offices with which his majesty has charged me I send to you on behalf of the people of the Old Country a message to our brothers beyond the seas. There is no faltering in our determination that the sacrifices which we and you have made and have still to make shall not be in vain and that the fight which we are waging together for humanity and civilization shall be fought to a triumphant issue. We realize that we still need every man that we can put in the field, every pound that rigid private and public economy can produce and every effort which a united people can put forth to help in the heavy task of our soldiers and sailors. The splendid contributions to our common cause already made by the Dominion government give me sure confidence that your determination is no less high than ours and that however long the path to final victory we shall tread it side by side."

"LLOYD GEORGE." Through the Governor-General Sir Robert replies as follows:—"On behalf of the Canadian people I send to your kinsmen of the motherland the assurance that our hearts are as undaunted, and our determination as resolute, as when

we ranged ourselves in the Empire's battle line two years ago. All our sacrifices would be worse than useless unless the purpose for which this was undertaken is achieved in such victory as assures the future peace of the world. Your message reached me in the western provinces of Canada while engaged in commending and supporting proposals for better organization of our national service and for more effectual utilization of our natural resources from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I have found everywhere the strongest determination that both the human energy and the national resources of this Dominion shall be utilized to such purpose as will throw the full strength of Canada into the struggle. At Regina and at Brandon I read your words to two great gatherings and the response which they evoked was splendid and inspiring. We shall indeed tread the path side by side in full realization that the sacrifice, however great, is for a cause transcending eventheinterests and destiny of our empire, and in supreme confidence that this path alone can lead to the "ultimate triumph of democracy, liberty and civilization."

"R. L. BORDEN."

Progress of the War

Paris Dec. 21.—In the Dobruja region of Roumania, where the Russo-Roumanian forces have turned upon the invaders, the Teutonic Allies have been driven from heights in the region of Balabanica and Dachkof, and the Russians and Roumanians are now disputing with them, in a violent battle, the possession of other positions along this line. In Roumania proper the Teutons are advancing along both sides of the Insu-Racovitzer road, but are meeting with steady resistance from the Russians and Roumanians. Along the Perlitza-Stankuca front the Teutonic Allies have pushed back the advancing guard of the defenders. Except for the battles in Roumania, in the Carpathians southeast of the Kimpolung-Jacobi railway, where the Russians have captured several heights and at various points on the Russian front where attacks by the Russians have been repulsed by the Germans, little infantry activity is being displayed.

The artillery duels have been spirited at various points along the French front. Berlin reports a raid by Germans on British trenches and the capture of four officers and 26 men. In another raid British troops entered German trenches near Arras, but later were ejected. On the Verdun sector, where the French made a notable advance last week, the Germans have violently bombarded the Louvemont-Vaux front. In Mesopotamia the British report successful bombardments of Turkish river craft and land positions in the region of Kut-El-Amara.

London, Dec. 21.—The following communication concerning the operations in Mesopotamia was issued tonight:—"During the night of Sunday British airplanes successfully bombed the enemy's river craft west of Kut-El-Amara. Monday and Wednesday strong reconnaissance were made to the west of the Shuman bend of the Tigris. During the last few days the enemy's positions about Sannayyat and Kut, and his shipping west of the latter place, were heavily bombarded with satisfactory results. The bridge over the Hall river, near its junction with the Tigris, was destroyed by our fire."

Petrograd, Dec. 21, via London.—A violent battle is in progress in Northern Dobruja, where the offensive was assumed by the forces of the Central Powers, which at first carried several heights but later were driven from a position of the captured ground, the war office announced today. Russian attacks in efforts to gain control of the remaining heights are going on. "On the left bank of the Danube, north of Buzeu, engagements took place with our advanced detachments. Between the Buzeu, Rimnik and the Insu-Racovitzer

high-roads firing between advanced infantry detachments and artillery duels are proceeding. The enemy about a regiment strong in infantry and cavalry, advancing on both sides of the Insu-Racovitzer high-road, but a being held by our fire. "On the Perlitza-Stankuca front the enemy has pressed back our advanced guard. "In Dobruja the enemy assumed the offensive in the front from the Danube to Bachkoi, in the neighborhood of Balabanica and Bachkoi and he succeeded in occupying a series of heights. "The enemy was dislodged from several heights by our counter-attack, and for the domination of the rest the battle is continuing. "On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank, near the Bosphorus a steamer and twelve sailing vessels."

London, Dec. 23.—Except in the Northern Dobruja, where the troops of the Central Powers continue to drive the Russians and Roumanians towards Bessarabia, there has been little important activity on the battle fronts of Europe. The artillery bombardment continues at various points on the eastern front. Berlin reports increased activity, especially in the Somme sector of the latest French advance. El Arish, 90 miles east of the Suez Canal, in Egypt, has been captured by British troops. The town has been occupied for two years by the Turks, who had built strong entrenchments around it. The defenders fled from El Arish on the approach of the British army.

Petrograd, Dec. 22, via London.—(British admiralty per wireless press)—Russian troops in the northern part of the Roumanian province of Dobruja having been attacked yesterday along the whole front by superior numbers of Teutonic forces, says the Russian official statement issued today, they have begun a further retirement to the northward.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:—"In this course of the day rather spirited artillery fighting took place in the region of Hardanmont work, Louvemont and the Chabrettes Farm (Verdun region). Several surprise attacks, which were carried out to the Gerchants Wood, at Chapelette, north of Colles (Vosges), and in Fave Valley, enabled us to destroy small enemy outposts and to bring back some prisoners. On the rest of front there was intermittent cannonading. "The Belgian communication: "On the southern portion of the Belgian front the bomb and artillery struggle has been very violent. Our field and trench batteries silenced the enemy artillery."

Ottawa's New Paper.

A powerful newspaper amalgamation that will result in Ottawa having a new Conservative morning paper has taken effect, and on January 1st, 1917, the first copy of the Journal-Press will make its appearance. This is the result of the amalgamation of the Ottawa Evening Journal and the Ottawa Free Press, a combination expected to make material changes in the newspaper situation at the Dominion capital.

For many years the Ottawa Citizen admirably filled the bill as the morning newspaper which voiced the views of the Conservative party. Since 1911, however, the Citizen, for reasons best known to its management, has developed a sort of independence which, as far as the reader can tell, consists chiefly with finding fault with the Government and actively supporting such Liberal policies as reciprocity with the United States.

The Ottawa Free Press for many years has been regarded as the Liberal organ at the capital, but that newspaper, too, has fallen into disfavor with the party, principally because it spoke out against petty criticism of and fault finding with the shell committee and persistently held to the belief that party politics should be ignored during the period of the war. Between these two stood the Ottawa Journal, and ably edited inde-

pendent Conservative newspaper. Out of this somewhat complicated situation has now come the amalgamation of the Free Press and Journal, which includes the appearance of the new paper and the disappearance from the field of the Free Press, which had an afternoon edition.

The New York Times says: It is understood that under the new Lloyd George plan for controlling British shipping, the White Star and Cunard liners will operate between Liverpool and Halifax instead of coming on to New York, and will be armed with 6 inch guns fore and aft.

In the new venture Mr Norman Smith, publisher of the Free Press, and Mr. P. D. Ross, publisher of the Journal, are to be associated and they hope to set the standard for Canadian journalism. As both are newspaper men of long experience and un-

questioned ability the success of the undertaking is beyond question. The Conservative party will now be well represented in the capital with morning and afternoon issues.

The Christmas market on Friday last was very largely attended. Indeed it was the largest market for a long time. There was an abundant supply of commodities and prices ruled high. Geese constituted a large factor of the food supply. There was a tremendous quantity of them and they sold at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.50. The extraordinary goose market on this occasion is ample proof that this is still the favorite bird for the Christmas dinner. There were very small markets Saturday and yesterday.

Local and Other

Those of our friends have not yet remitted subscriptions have a small margin of time before the end of the year. would even be in time to send the money as a Christmas Box. A number of these Christmas Boxes will be very pleasing to us.

A volcanic explosion in a small village of Lower Guatemala, on the 20th, the death of fifteen persons.

The champion turkey Christmas market was put by Mr. J. D. Jenkins from Hudson of Vernon River weighed 35 pounds and sold for \$8.50.

The bark Mary Duff ashore on the 20th on Narragansett Sound near Boston and foundering heavily. She was on a voyage from Charlottetown to New York.

His Grace Archbishop of Winnipeg was formally installed in his pro-Cathedral, due ceremonial on Christmas Eve by the Papal Delegate Stagni.

Morley West, a well-known farmer near Granton, Ontario, was fined \$25 and cost for having the flesh of dead hogs in his piggery. Some were seized and sold to soap makers.

According to the Parliamentary correspondent of the London Daily News, the Government's orders for checking use of metal in non-war factories include the prohibition of the further making of men's hair pins.

Christmas was duly celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, the chapels of the different religious institutions in Charlottetown. In the Cathedral the Mass was at 6 o'clock followed by Masses at 6.30 and 7 o'clock. Other Masses were celebrated the same hours as on Sunday. 11 o'clock Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Lordship Bishop O'Leary, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDermott as high priest, Rev. Father Hogan and Poirier, as deacon; Rev. Fathers Herriot, McQuaid as deacon and deacon of office respectively Rev. Father Hughes as Mass celebrant. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Father Hogan. It was an admirable, appropriate discourse the evening at 7 o'clock. Lordship again officiated Solemn Pontifical Vespers. Benediction, assisted as usual by the choir.

The community was shaken on Saturday morning last by the death of Ed Hackett, Esq. which had place very suddenly in the night. He had been at the Office on Friday and left apparently in his usual health. He retired at his hour, but about 11 o'clock

When his bedside was reached he was found to be dying. A physician was immediately summoned; but before they could reach his home he had departed. Deceased was born at Tignish in 1876. He was elected Provincial Legislator at the Conservative meeting the first district of Prince Edward Island in 1878. Prince elected him to the House of Commons as a supporter John McDonald. He was elected to the Commons Subsequently he was for years Inspector of Fish in this Province. On Feb. 1912 he was appointed Master at Charlottetown office he held up to his death. His wife preceded him some twenty years leaves to mourn one son and three sons. His were taken to Tignish on day, and the funeral to there yesterday. After Mass in the parish Church took place in joining cemetery. R. I.



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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. model, 50 ins. long, good heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$12.00
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 man's 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

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The community was shocked on Saturday morning last to learn of the death of Edward Hackett, Esq. which had taken place very suddenly Friday night. He had been at the Post Office on Friday and left there apparently in his usual state of health. He retired at his usual hour, but about 11 o'clock groaning was heard in his room. When his bedside was reached he found to be dying. A priest and doctor were immediately summoned; but before they arrived life had departed. Deceased was born at Tignish in 1842. In 1876 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature as one of the Conservative members for the first district of Prince County, and in 1878 Prince County elected him to the House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John McDonald. He was re-elected to the Commons in 1882. Subsequently he was for some years Inspector of Fisheries for this Province. On Feb. 16, 1912 he was appointed Post-Master at Charlottetown. This office he held up to the time of his death. His wife predeceased him some twenty years. He leaves to mourn one daughter and three sons. His remains were taken to Tignish on Saturday, and the funeral took place there yesterday. After Requiem Mass in the parish Church interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. R. I. P.

Without Guarantee Peace Impossible

"London, Dec. 19.—England and the Allies do not propose to enter into peace negotiations without knowledge of Germany's proposals. This was the decision announced in the House of Commons this afternoon by Premier Lloyd George. Britain has endorsed every word of Russia's and France's answer," the Premier declared, amid cheers. "Not since the tense days when England was preparing to wage war back in 1914, has there been such a crowd in parliament as there was today. The Premier's announcement was awaited with intense interest."

"Opening his epoch-making address the British Prime Minister alluded to the terrible responsibility which he felt as the chief negotiator in the history of the world. He spoke carefully in measured terms and was accorded the most intense interest by his vast audience. Without reparation, peace is impossible," Lloyd George declared. "All the outrages on land and sea cannot be liquidated by a few pious phrases about 'humanity,'" he continued. The Premier compared Germany's peace proposals to a noose, where in England and the Allies were asked to put their heads, while Germany held the loose end of the rope. The British Premier announced that a formal note responding in this way to the German peace proposals would in a few days be completed and given to the American embassy for transmission to Berlin."

"Premier Lloyd George announced it had been decided to give recognition to the agents of former Premier Venizelos of Greece. Speaking of the western front, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the growth of the British armaments there, and continued: 'I am convinced ultimate victory is sure if the nation shows the same spirit of endurance and readiness to learn as the mud-stained armies at the front. Turning to the purely political side of the domestic problems before the new ministry, Mr. Lloyd George said: 'We are anxious to avoid all controversial questions. The function of the Premier and leader of the House of Commons has been separated because it was believed the double tasks were too much for one man.'

"The organization of the new cabinet is best adapted for the purpose of war. In war you want prompt decision, and the Allies have suffered disaster after disaster. Premier Lloyd George said the time had come when the Dominions should be consulted more formally as to the war. An imperial conference would be summoned at an early date to discuss vital questions. The speech of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg before the German Reichstag was characterized by Mr. Lloyd George as constituting in substance a denial of the only terms upon which peace was possible. The Premier analyzed the German chancellor's speech and then declared emphatically: 'Without reparation peace is impossible. Moreover, what guarantee is there that submarine warfare will not be used in future to overthrow any treaties of peace where we might now enter? We must keep a steadfast eye on the purpose for which we entered the war. We entered it to defend Europe from aggressions of the Prussian military caste. We must insist that there be the most complete guarantees against this caste ever disturbing against the peace of Europe. Prussia has been a bad neighbor. Now that the war has really been undertaken it would be folly not to see to it that this swash-buckling through the streets of Europe, and this disturbance of peaceful citizens was dealt with here and now as the most serious offense against the law of nations.'

"We will wait until we hear what terms and guarantees there are other than those, better than those, surer than those which Germany so lightly broke. Meanwhile we shall put trust in our unbroken army rather than in broken faith. Anyone who wants only to prolong this conflict has a crime on his soul which oceans of tears could not cleanse," the Premier declared, "but anyhow who abandons the struggle without attaining the objective would be even more guilty. Are we likely to attain our object by accepting the German proposals? To accept the proposals would be to put our heads into the noose. Historic examples causes us to regard the proposal with disgust."

"The Premier said it was proposed to appoint a director of national service, and that all industries and services would be scheduled as essential or non-essential to the war. He said he was convinced the Irish question was a misunderstanding, and that he hoped this misunderstanding would be removed. Settlement of the Irish question, the Premier added, would be a great war measure. Referring to the mobilization of labor the Premier said no man would be taken into the army if he were capable of performing more useful services outside it. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, he announced, had been appointed director-general of national service. It is not what a nation gains, but what it gives that makes it great."

The Premier's peroration was as follows: 'If, in this war, I have paid scant heed to the call of party, it is because I realized from the moment the Prussian cannon hurled death at a peaceable and inoffensive little country that a challenge had been sent to civilization to decide an issue higher than party, deeper than party, wider than all parties, an issue upon the settlement of which will depend the fate of the men in this world for generations when existing parties will have fallen like dead leaves on the highway. Those issues are the issues I want to keep in front of the nation, so that we shall not falter or faint in our resolutions. There is a time in every prolonged and fierce war, when, in the passion and rage of conflict, men forget the high purpose with which they entered it. This is a struggle for international right, international honor, international good faith—the channel along which peace and honor and good will must flow among men. The embankments laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism have been broken, and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power.'

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National Service Week

Every man in Canada will have a card to fill out soon. National Service Week is drawing very near and the fact that the first week of the New Year bears that title is something in which everyone in Canada has an interest. The men are interested because it is obligatory upon each of them, between the ages of 16 and 65 years, to fill out one of the cards which the Government is sending to them through the Post Office authorities. The women are interested because their co-operation is being invited, in seeing that their men-folks attend to this important duty. The children are interested because their school teachers have explained to them the meaning of National Service and the way in which father and the big brothers at home have to reply to the various questions.

To write in the answers and return the card promptly is a good New Year's resolution for every man throughout the Dominion and it has the advantage of being easy of fulfillment. It only means a few minutes' careful thought. The postman in the cities gets the hard work, for he has not only to deliver the cards; he is responsible also for their proper return. Prompt mailing of the answers will make the postman's work very much easier.

National Service means that we are to get into that frame of mind which will cause us to think of the needs of the country, to realize that the interests of the State have a greater claim on us than our self-interest. This applies to everyone, from the highest in the land to the lowest. The Prince of Wales' motto "I serve" may well be the motto of every citizen of the British Empire at this time.

There are many ways of serving the nation besides going to the front. The man on the farm and the mechanic in a workshop may be serving the nation as usefully as the man in the trenches. Every man should be doing the work which represents his most efficient service to his country.

The war is teaching us, or should be teaching us, great lessons. Terrible as are its effects, those who have faith in Canadian manhood hope and believe that the nation will emerge from this experience a stronger and a better people. If the meaning of National Service is thoroughly grasped and properly understood, if the Government's call for information is responded to in the right spirit, the coming year will be the banner year in Canada's history.

High Cost of Living

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—A new and important development in the fight against the high cost of living—The Departments of Labor and Justice have arranged for co-operation in the working out of the recently enacted regulations designed to reduce prices and at the instance of Hon. T. W. Crothers the minister of labor, W. F. O'Connor, K. C., of Halifax, has been appointed to investigate into certain conditions which are assumed to have much to do with the prevailing high prices of necessities of life. Mr. O'Connor until last spring was one of the foremost and busiest legal practitioners of Eastern Canada and is a skilled accountant and cross-examiner. Since spring he has been engaged in the justice department in connection with war legislation and other matters of great importance. He will immediately undertake to delve into the doings of the barons who control Canada's food supply and other necessities of life and he will proceed to any quarter within Canada where in the opinion of the minister of labor the circumstances justify. The powers exercisable by him will be of the most extensive, direct and informal character. Mr. O'Connor is a fearless and competent lawyer and it is assured that the work will be done well. In all probability the first investigation will be held in Ottawa. Owing to the persistency of Alderman Muir it is the first city in Canada that got down to effective work under the new regulations. The Ottawa examinations will probably be held at the city hall. There are things to investigate. That much is known.

DIED

MacGREGOR—December 6th, 1916, at the family residence, Vancouver, B. C., Roy, son of the late Henry MacGregor, Lot 48, aged 29 years.

BELL—At Belle River on Dec 20th, Mary Stewart, relict of the late, Malcolm Bell, aged 84 years.

CANTELLO—At Gledfanning, King's County, P. E. E. Island, on Wednesday, December 20, 1916, Mary McKinnon, relict of the late, Mr. John Cantello, aged 88 years.

SCOTT—In this city, on December 22, 1916, Mary Jane Scott, widow of the late Benj. Scott, aged 54 years.

RODD—In this city, December 22nd, John W. Rodd, in his 41st year.

The Market Prices

Butter . . . . . 0.40 to 0.42  
Eggs per doz. . . . . 0.42 to 0.46  
Fowls each. . . . . 80.0 to 1.00  
Chickens per pair. . . . . 0.85 to 1.25  
Flour (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00  
Beef (small) . . . . . 0.10 to 0.16  
Beef (quarter) . . . . . 0.08 to 0.11  
Mutton per lb. . . . . 0.11 to 0.00  
Pork . . . . . 0.12 to 0.15  
Potatoes . . . . . 0.60 to 0.65  
Hay per 100 lbs. . . . . 0.75 to 0.80  
Black Oats . . . . . 0.65 to 0.67  
Hides (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.19  
Calf Skins (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.25  
Sheep Pelts . . . . . 1.50 to 2.00  
Oatmeal (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00  
Turnips . . . . . 0.18 to 0.20  
Turkeys (per lb.) . . . . . 0.25 to 0.30  
Pegged Hay . . . . . 14.00 to 17.00  
Straw . . . . . 0.30 to 0.40  
Ducks per pair . . . . . 1.55 to 2.00  
Lamb Pelts . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office!  
Charlottetown P. E. Is. and  
Check Books  
Dodgers  
Note Books of Hand

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

assumed a dangerous aspect. The people, weary of the stress of the men in the field, with the material costs of war piling mountain high, and with no indication of any but a futile struggle, are openly rebellious, and that the Kaiser has for many days been watching for a reasonably favorable turn of events which would act as a pretext for a plausible pretext for peace. The Times says also that the German Government has been discouraged recently by the confirmation of reports that Britain was prepared for 1917 to put into the field three times as many guns and shells as Germany has been able to command, even in the flush days of 1914. "One nation may declare war, but it takes more than one to declare peace" is a slogan that is appearing in the press and is being quickly seized by the London public.

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Potatoes . . . . . 0.60 to 0.65  
Hay per 100 lbs. . . . . 0.75 to 0.80  
Black Oats . . . . . 0.65 to 0.67  
Hides (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.19  
Calf Skins (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.25  
Sheep Pelts . . . . . 1.50 to 2.00  
Oatmeal (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00  
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Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office!  
Charlottetown P. E. Is. and  
Check Books  
Dodgers  
Note Books of Hand

A National Call for Information!

NATIONAL SERVICE CANADA. 1. What is your full name? 2. Where do you live? Province, Name of city, town, village or Post Office, Street, Number. 3. How old are you? years. 4. In what country was your father born? 5. In what country was your mother born? 6. Were you born a British subject? 7. If not, are you naturalized? 8. What are you—married, single or a widower? 9. How many persons depend on you for support? 10. What are you doing for a living? 11. Whom do you work for? 12. Are you a trade or profession? 13. If so, what? 14. Are you working now? 15. If not, why? 16. Are you willing to change your present work for other necessary work at the same pay during the war? 17. Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live, and go to some other place in Canada to do such work? INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THIS CARD ARE ON THE OTHER SIDE. IF ASKED IN QUESTIONS, GIVE YOUR ANSWERS.

Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. It is Obligatory!

Xmas Gifts

All kinds of dainty White-wear suitable for Xmas Gifts, including Fancy Corsets, Camisoles, Gowns, Slips, etc., etc. Fancy Aprons, including Maids' Plain Aprons and Dainty Tea Aprons. Drop in and see our display of Dainty Blouses.

A nice gift for Mother would be a Feather Boa in Black and White, Brown and White, Grey, etc. PATON'S, LIMITED. Make the gift a Blouse length of Crepe de Chene, in Pink, Maize, Rose, Sky, Ivory, Brown, etc. PATON'S, LIMITED. Come in and see our display of Xmas Collars, we have them all sizes and shapes at all prices.

PATON'S, LIMITED. Colored Mufflers in Rose, Grey, Reseda Ivory and Khaki, etc. If you are puzzled as to what to give come in and see our line of Hand Bags and Purses in all the newest shapes. PATON'S, LIMITED. Just the thing—An Umbrella. We have exactly what you need. PATON'S, LIMITED. Gloves are always acceptable. Nicely boxed. PATON'S, LIMITED. Handkerchiefs in Crepe de Chene, colored borders, embroidered edges, etc. PATON'S, LIMITED.

Patons Limited

part, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest due thereon and secured thereby. For further particulars apply at the office of J. D. Stewart, Solicitor, Richmond Street, Charlottetown. Dated the 5th day of December, A.D. 1916. ALBERT P. PROWSE, WILLIAM H. PROWSE, Mortgagees. De 5th 1916-4.

Mortgage Sale

These will be sold in front of the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County on Friday the 5th day of January A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Gurnsey Cove on Lot or Township Number Sixty-four in King's County in the Province of Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the bank or shore of the Strait of Northumberland at the south-east angle of land in possession of Charles Davey; thence running north along the said Charles Davey's east boundary line a distance of about fifteen chains to the south boundary of the Gurnsey Cove Road; thence easterly along the same a distance sufficient to give a breadth of one chain and fifty links; thence south parallel with the said Charles Davey's east line to the said bank or shore; thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing eight and quarter acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain Indentures of Mortgage bearing date the 9th day of September A. D. 1890 and made between Joseph Number Sixty-four in King's County, Lieutenant of the one part, and the undersigned mortgagees of the other

CHRISTMAS FOOTWEAR

All those desirous of procuring for themselves or presenting to their friends appropriate and useful Christmas Footwear should

Come Into Our Store And examine our large and valuable stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers Suitable for men, women and children of all ages. Our prices cannot be beaten in this city. Examine our stock and prices.

MORRIS AND SMITH

Dec 13, 1916-31

Jewelry Gifts

Our Goods are of the Quality that appeals to the best taste. And at a price that suits the pockets of the masses. Our present stock is very comprehensive—our window tells the tale—but slip into the store and see our stock. Profit by our experience, we guarantee you will never regret it.

J. R. GILLIS, Ltd. JEWELER & OPTICIAN, Sunnyside, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 6, 1916-41.

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec. 13, 1916-4ly

A. J. McLean, K. C. & W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Is. and

Alphabet of Success.

It is said that Baron Rothschild had the following alphabetical list of maxims framed on his bank walls:
Attend carefully to details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.

The Rope

(Continued.)
" Just so," she said drily. " You have his promise. 'Tis something to have anyway."
She dropped further discussion and, talking rapidly of other things, led the way home.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.
No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, drowns the stomach and affects the appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Curse catarrh—its mucus and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.
more to start his life. Perhaps now, she could afford to let him be a priest. Then the phantom which oppressed her—the knowledge that some day the mother would have to surrender to the wife—would be laid. She would share him with God alone.

WHOOPING COUGH

The Infant's Most Dangerous Disease.
Whooping Cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period but may occur at any time of life.

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

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LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS
158 Queen Street.

It Is Not Too Early

TO SELECT OR ORDER

Jewelry or Watches

If you are planning to procure something very special, tasty and original, as even the large stores in the big cities cannot carry everything in stock. All kinds of combinations of precious stones can be used in making Pendants, Rings, Brooches, Initials on Watches and other articles.

E. W. TALLOR,

JEWELER.....OPTICIAN
142 Richmond Street.

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
Insist on Hickey's, the Soldier's choice.
HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO.

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT
Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled in the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually.

WAS WEAK and RUN DOWN

SUFFERED WITH "NERVES"
Many women become run down and worn out by their household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

Flying Machines

A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, now they are a common sight.
Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists.

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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."

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Receipt Book.

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