

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 25

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 8th, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.15	10.20	
5.00	1.15	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.20	9.03	
5.45	2.06	9.02	" Emerald Jct. "	9.59	8.45	6.15	8.00
6.22	2.49	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.23	5.30	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.50	
			Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.05		
8.10	12.15		" Port Hill "	7.48	3.31		
9.08	1.57		" O'Leary "	7.03	2.07		
9.57	3.32		" Alberton "	6.19	12.55		
10.38	4.40		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.00		
11.15	5.40						
			Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.				
8.55	8.55	6.30	Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.35	7.0	7.00	
9.30	9.50	7.25		8.0			
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	5.50		
P. M.	A. M.		" Mt. Stewart "	8.35	4.10		
3.00	6.50		" Morrell "	8.07	3.24		
4.10	8.40		" St. Peter's "	7.44	2.50		
4.36	9.17		Ar. Souris Dep.	6.40	1.25		
4.57	9.47						
6.00	11.15		Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.30			
7.10							
			Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.35	3.50		
4.15	A. M.		" Cardigan "	7.40	2.39		
5.04	10.00		" Montague "	7.16	2.10		
5.25	10.30		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.40	1.30		
6.00	11.10						
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.10	9.45		
			" Vernon River "	8.27	8.31		
			Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	6.30	7.00		

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings" will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Wednesday, June 22, 1916, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this Department and on application to the cartage of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an approved check or a check payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fails to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the check will be returned.

By order,

R. G. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 7, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

June 14, 1916-21.



### Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 14th July, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Royal Mail Route No. 1, from Kiroos, 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 Kiroos, Caledonia, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

J. F. WHEAR,

Post Office Inspector's Office, June 7th, 1916.-S1.



### 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 Royal 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.

J. F. WHEAR,

Post Office Inspector's Office, June 7th, 1916.-S1.



### Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over the age of 21 years, who has been a resident of any 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 intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live in nine miles of his homestead or claim 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 to 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 purchased 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. O'RY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior

# 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

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

### KEEP THE BOWELS REGULAR AND AVOID CONSTIPATION.

When the bowels are not kept regular they become clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, causing constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, piles, and all kinds of liver troubles.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the bowels so that you may have a free and easy motion every day. One pill every night for thirty days will cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mr. John J. Smith, Elginburg, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled for a great while with constipation, and tried many different remedies which did me no good. I happened to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have found them most beneficial."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or five vials for \$1.00; for sale at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Prof. Physics—Now, young man, what is a vacuum?  
Young Man—My head, er—er—well, it's in my head, professor, but I can't seem to think of it just now.

### A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

"Well," said the doctor, "you're cured at last. How do you feel?"  
"I feel," said the patient, looking at his wallet sadly, "I feel as if I could start life all over again."

"Pap is gittin' kinder discouraged," remarked Hiram Wayback.

"How so?" asked the neighbor.

"Wa-a-h," he's poked his right eye into ten thousand medical receipts into a book durin' the last forty years, an' he ain't had a sick day yet."

### BEWARE OF WORMS

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

A mother sent this somewhat satirical note to the teacher of her small son:

"Pardon me for calling your attention to the fact that you have pulled Johnnie's right ear until it is getting longer than the other. Please pull his left ear for a while, and oblige his mother."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Diarrhoea, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

A woman in Illinois reared a family, kept house, and in rush times helped her husband shoe horses. The strain of this existence told upon her at last and died, aged ninety-five.

Work is the inevitable condition of human life, and the true source of human welfare.

### MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Had Weak Back and Kidneys. COULD HARDLY MOVE IN BED.

When the back becomes weak and starts to ache and pain it is a sure sign that the kidneys are not performing their functions properly.

On the first sign of backache Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken and serious kidney troubles prevented.

Mr. Francis Melness, Woodbine, N.S., writes: "I deem it my duty to let you know the wonderful results I have received from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For a long time I had been suffering from weak back and kidneys. I used to suffer the most at night, and some times could hardly move in bed with the pain. I could do no hard labor on account of my back. A friend advised me to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial, and I am glad I did for the pain in my kidneys is gone; my back is strong, and I can perform any hard labor and get my good night's sleep. I only used three boxes of the pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

### The passing of Politeness

These are mournful days for the Polite Arts. One by one they are passing away—the art of conversation, the art of paying calls, the art of letter writing.

The art of conversation is so dead that it is no longer even a subject for conversation. No one even remembers of what it died. Did it languish and fade away into an eternal pause as such a dignified gentleman of the old school as the art of conversation would be expected to do—or was it murdered?

The mystery surrounding the death of the art of conversation has never been properly cleared up. Some think it died of heart failure induced by the killing modern pace. Others say it starved to death. Others again, that it was done to death by the chewing gum trust. For my part, I believe the art of conversation talked itself to death.

It died of obesity—it grew and grew and grew until when all the world talked there was nobody left to listen. Then it burst.

No such mystery hangs about the death of the art of paying calls. Here it was a case of plain every-day murder—and what is more, the murderer still lives. Millions of electric volts are pumped into him every day, but he still lives—the more electricity we give him the livelier he grows. He is the telephone, and the telephone is the murderer of the art of calling.

Poor old art of calling! We shake our heads and murmur perfunctory regrets—"good old chap," and all that sort of thing, but really in our hearts, let me whisper it very low—we don't really miss him very much; to tell the truth, we are rather, that is to say, quite glad he is dead.

If anyone of us had the courage of his conviction he would have killed him long ago. To speak plainly, the art of calling was a pestiferous tyrant—and he only got what he deserved.

### A Deliberate Purpose in Life.

Any dead fish can float down stream, but it takes a live fish to swim up stream. Your purpose, your firm determination to succeed in whatever you undertake, will help to carry you up stream, no matter how strong the current or what obstacles may oppose you.

If you have no purpose, if your determination is weak, wavering like a dead fish, you will float down stream with multitudes of other human derelicts who haven't enough vim or will power to force their way up to success.

It does not matter how much ability you have; if you lack that power of resolution, which knows no surrender, which fixes on its goal and never turns back, you will not likely achieve anything that is worth while anything that is distinctive.

In this day of sharp, close competition, it is only those who fling the weight of their whole lives into their vocation who usually succeed in any marked individual way. A half-hearted or indifferent purpose produces only half-hearted results.

Some people have not the moral courage, the persistence, the force of character, to get the things out of the way which stand between them and their ambition. They allow themselves to be pushed this way and that way into things for which they have no fitness or taste. They haven't strengthened their backbones; they will power sufficiently to enable them to fight their way to their goal. In fact they have no goal, no definite purpose in view, and they get nowhere.

Without a definite aim it is impossible to make any headway; to get anywhere. "Nobody ever drifted into heaven." Purpose alone enters there. Nobody, as a rule, drifts into anything desirable. Everything worth while in this world is attained by an intelligent effort, by a direct pur-

pose. "Straight is the gate and narrow is the way," does not only apply to heaven. You must know what your goal is, and you must make straight for it. A person without a worthy aim doesn't really live; he merely exists. When there is nothing to look forward to, to struggle for, life has lost its savor. A worthy aim gives dignity to the humblest everyday task.

Therefore we should have the resolute determination that no matter how long we may be delayed from its accomplishment, or how far we may be swerved aside by mistakes or iron circumstances, we shall never give up striving for what we have deliberately aimed at as our purpose in life, until our efforts shall be crowned with success.

Church in France and Spain of much supernatural power and splendor and contaminated the hearts and minds of a great percentage of the people to such an extent as to doubt and deny the Divinity of Christ and to vilify His Holy Name.

The holy name of Jesus Christ was constantly on the tongue of cursers and blasphemers. It was used in emphasis of a story and repeatedly forced into every foolish and filthy conversation. The angry person cursed by the name of Jesus Christ. The villain told his knavish crimes by abusing the holy name. On the streets and in the halls, in castles and farms, wherever people would gather, our Saviour's holy name was profaned. Where Christ's name was abused, the devil's name was used.

Seeing the havoc that was done to the holy name by evil tongues, St. Dominic preached on the Divinity of Jesus Christ, on the dignity of His holy name and thus convinced the people of their terrible sin of abusing the name of Jesus Christ. He fought and conquered the Albigensian heresy.

In 1274 Pope Gregory X, who presided at the Second Council of Lyons, in a special letter to the Sons of St. Dominic, urged the faithful to bow their heads whenever the holy name of Jesus was mentioned.

Upon receipt of said letter, the Dominican General, Blessed John of Verelli, obliged the entire Order to comply conscientiously and without delay with the urgent request of the Holy Father. So it was done: the devotion to the Holy Name began to flourish throughout the country.

As a specific society it was organized by Bishop Diaz at Lisbon, January 1, 1428. The feast of the Circumcision, the day on which Jesus received His name, was made the principal feast of the Holy Name Society. The Infant Jesus was its Patron. Pope Pius IV, in 1564 approved and promoted the Society of the Holy Name of Jesus.

PURPOSE OF THE HOLY NAME SOCIETY

The purpose of the Society of the Holy Name of Jesus is plainly expressed in the obligations approved by Pope Pius IV. They are:

1. To labor individually for the glory of God's Name, and to make it known to those who are ignorant of it.

2. Never to pronounce disrespectfully the Name of Jesus.

3. To avoid blasphemy, perjury, profane and indecent language.

4. To induce their neighbors to refrain from all insults against God and His Saints, and from profane and unbecoming language.

5. To remonstrate with those who blaspheme or use profane language in their presence. This must be governed by zeal, prudence and common sense.

6. Never to work or err on business unnecessarily on Sunday.

7. To do all they can to induce their dependents to sanctify the Sunday.

8. To attend regularly the meetings and devotional exercises of the Society.

9. To receive Holy communion in a body on the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus and on the regular Communion Sunday of the Society.

10. To have a Requiem Mass said annually for the deceased members some time after the Feast of the Holy Name and if possible, to attend it.

11. To assemble at an hour convenient to the Society every second Sunday of the month for devotional exercises and for the transaction of business.

Given at Rome, from the Offices of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, 31 March, 1916.

+ G. CARD. DE LAI, Ep. Sabinen.

L. S. Secretarius, + THOS. BOGGIANI, Arch. Edessen, Adressor.

### Origin of the Holy Name Society.

At the dawn of the thirteenth century blatant heresy and culpable indifference ravaged the

Church in France and Spain of much supernatural power and splendor and contaminated the hearts and minds of a great percentage of the people to such an extent as to doubt and deny the Divinity of Christ and to vilify His Holy Name.

The holy name of Jesus Christ was constantly on the tongue of cursers and blasphemers. It was used in emphasis of a story and repeatedly forced into every foolish and filthy conversation. The angry person cursed by the name of Jesus Christ. The villain told his knavish crimes by abusing the holy name. On the streets and in the halls, in castles and farms, wherever people would gather, our Saviour's holy name was profaned. Where Christ's name was abused, the devil's name was used.

Seeing the havoc that was done to the holy name by evil tongues, St. Dominic preached on the Divinity of Jesus Christ, on the dignity of His holy name and thus convinced the people of their terrible sin of abusing the name of Jesus Christ. He fought and conquered the Albigensian heresy.

In 1274 Pope Gregory X, who presided at the Second Council of Lyons, in a special letter to the Sons of St. Dominic, urged the faithful to bow their heads whenever the holy name of Jesus was mentioned.

Upon receipt of said letter, the Dominican General, Blessed John of Verelli, obliged the entire Order to comply conscientiously and without delay with the urgent request of the Holy Father. So it was done: the devotion to the Holy Name began to flourish throughout the country.

As a specific society it was organized by Bishop Diaz at Lisbon, January 1, 1428. The feast of the Circumcision, the day on which Jesus received His name, was made the principal feast of the Holy Name Society. The Infant Jesus was its Patron. Pope Pius IV, in 1564 approved and promoted the Society of the Holy Name of Jesus.

PURPOSE OF THE HOLY NAME SOCIETY

The purpose of the Society of the Holy Name of Jesus is plainly expressed in the obligations approved by Pope Pius IV. They are:

1. To labor individually for the glory of God's Name, and to make it known to those who are ignorant of it.

2. Never to pronounce disrespectfully the Name of Jesus.

3. To avoid blasphemy, perjury, profane and indecent language.

4. To induce their neighbors to refrain from all insults against God and His Saints, and from profane and unbecoming language.

5. To remonstrate with those who blaspheme or use profane language in their presence. This must be governed by zeal, prudence and common sense.

6. Never to work or err on business unnecessarily on Sunday.

7. To do all they can to induce their dependents to sanctify the Sunday.

8. To attend regularly the meetings and devotional exercises of the Society.

9. To receive Holy communion in a body on the Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus and on the regular Communion Sunday of the Society.

10. To have a Requiem Mass said annually for the deceased members some time after the Feast of the Holy Name and if possible, to attend it.

11. To assemble at an hour convenient to the Society every second Sunday of the month for devotional exercises and for the transaction of business.

Given at Rome, from the Offices of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, 31 March, 1916.

+ G. CARD. DE LAI, Ep. Sabinen.

L. S. Secretarius, + THOS. BOGGIANI, Arch. Edessen, Adressor.

### Origin of the Holy Name Society.

At the dawn of the thirteenth century blatant heresy and culpable indifference ravaged the

Church in France and Spain of much supernatural power and splendor and contaminated the hearts and minds of a great percentage of the people to such an extent as to doubt and deny the Divinity of Christ and to vilify His Holy Name.

The holy name of Jesus Christ was constantly on the tongue of cursers and blasphemers. It was used in emphasis of a story and repeatedly forced into every foolish and filthy conversation. The angry person cursed by the name of Jesus Christ. The villain told his knavish crimes by abusing the holy name. On the streets and in the halls, in castles and farms, wherever people would gather, our Saviour's holy name was profaned. Where Christ's name was abused, the devil's name was used.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Ottawa Journal And Mr. Carvell.

Liberal newspapers in the Maritime Provinces have made much of the alleged libel suit of Mr. F. B. Carvell against the Ottawa Journal and other papers in Canada and have claimed that the Journal retracted, and admitted that its story was untrue. The Halifax Chronicle and the Fredericton Mail have given more than a little space to the matter. Possibly they may not be unwilling to publish the statement from the Journal of recent issue in which the editor of that newspaper says: "The attention of the Journal has just been called to an article which appeared in the Halifax Chronicle of May 19th, and repeated, we understand, in some other liberal newspapers of the Maritime Provinces, including the Fredericton Mail, as follows:—

"The Ottawa Journal which started the absurd yarn that Mr. Carvell was supplying important information to pro-German lawyers in New York has been compelled on threat of libel suit to retract and apologize for its cowardly insinuations.

"This statement of the Halifax Chronicle and the Fredericton Mail is a lie. The Journal retracted nothing on threat of a libel suit. Its 'yarn' about Mr. Carvell supplying important information to pro-German lawyers in New York was not absurd, but true. The Journal has received no notice of a libel suit, except through the columns of other newspapers, and when the Journal noticed that it invited Mr. Carvell to come on. He has not been heard from. We invite the Halifax Chronicle and the Fredericton Mail to tell the truth and shame the devil."

Kitchener and the Empire.

An American writer takes the view that while the tragic death of Earl Kitchener robbed the British Empire of a great organizer and the outstanding military figure, yet his loss is not irreparable. "Kitchener means no more to Britain than Lincoln did to America, and yet, with Lincoln gone, the American nation began to develop and progress," is the way the writer referred to, puts the case and who will say that his summing up is not correct?

Kitchener is dead, but another will be selected to do his work and will do it just as well if not by the same method. That the hero of Khartoum and the organizer of Britain's greatest fighting force should be mourned all over the world is eminently fitting, but in the period of mourning the people of the Empire should not lose sight of the fact that the tragic fate of the War Minister will not benefit the enemy one jot in the final settlement.

Britain is in this war to win and can win. To ensure that victory is the paramount duty of every man in the Empire. The fate of Earl Kitchener has aroused the grief of the nation, but it should also inspire the young men of the nation with the determination to avenge him. And he can be best avenged by making certain the success of the cause to which he consecrated himself and for which he went to his death but it remains in the power of the British people to erect for him a memorial of military achievement that will compel the admiration and respect of nations yet unborn.

Before The Commission.

The Ottawa Journal remarks as follows regarding Mr. Carvell's position before the Royal Commission:—

Liberal charges in Parliament which resulted in the creation of a Royal Commission to investigate fuse contracts came under three heads, as follows:— That the Shell Committee "under superior influence", let contracts to American mushroom companies who "never had made a fuse and never intended making a fuse," as a blind to enable friends of J. Wesley Allison, friend of General Hughes, to divide a million dollar commission, the million being advanced by the Shell Committee.

That this transaction was entered into with the knowledge and consent of General Hughes, who was "primarily responsible for the whole nefarious business."

That the Shell Committee discriminated against Canadian industry by improperly letting contracts with American firms.

After a wide open investigation by two eminent judges, assisted by four lawyers for the Opposition, the leader of whom was paid a heavy fee by the Government, the following remarks of the Commissioners and admissions of the Liberal counsel are very illuminating:—

"There is no evidence to show that General Hughes brought pressure of any kind against the Shell Committee."—Sir William Meredith.

"I have no desire to impute any personal dishonesty either to General Bertram or Col. Carnegie."—F. S. Markey, associate counsel with Mr. Carvell for Mr. Kite.

"I admit that in his speech in Parliament Mr. Kite misconstrued the facts of the agreement (the agreement entered into between the Shell Committee and the Americans).

"I think I ought to say that with regard to corruption or personal dishonesty, it is not proven."—Mr. Justice Duff.

"I have already stated, and I repeat, that charges of dishonesty against General Hughes have been absolutely disproven."—Mr. Justice Duff.

"General Bertram (chairman of the Shell Committee), is a good Canadian."—Mr. F. B. Carvell.

"There is nothing against General Hughes personally."—Mr. E. F. B. Johnston.

From all of which we got

the impression that the business of the Shell Committee was to provide munitions for the Imperial Government as expeditiously as possible. But Mr. Carvell, who before his hay-making record was exposed by Mr. Burrell used to nurse his wrath over the devilry of our "trusts and combines," tells us that Sir Wilfrid was wrong, that the chief object in appointing the Shell Committee was to give all business to our Canadian manufacturers, and as this was not done he and Mr. Kite were quite justified in black-guarding the government of their country. Significantly enough Canadian business does not seem to have much use for its new champion. Speaking at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Hamilton last week, President J. H. Sherard said this:—

"Canada's debt to Sir Sam Hughes will only be known when Canada's part in the war is written. But it is a great satisfaction and relief to Canadians generally, that the unfortunate investigation which has interrupted his very urgent duties, has cast no shadows upon his integrity."

Somebody in the Liberal party should whisper into Mr. Carvell's ear that he should return to his home ground in New Brunswick and stick to making hay.

Reports are persistently circulated at Petrograd, though of course, they would not receive official confirmation, even if correct, that during the recent Jutland naval battle a British squadron of the latest dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, made its way through the channel between Denmark and Sweden and reached a certain Russian port, where the warships are now at anchor. The passage of the narrow waters was conducted in the face of attacks by a German destroyer flotilla. The Germans are fully aware of the fact that British warships in overhauling strength and mounting guns without an equal in the whole German navy are now commanding the naval situation in the Baltic and tightening the stranglehold blockade on the German empire's throat.

Canada's pride in the splendid work of her troops who, last Tuesday morning re-took 1,500 yards of trenches from the Germans was expressed by Sir Robert Borden in the following message to General Byng commander of the Canadian army corps in France: Pray accept the convey to Canadian forces under your command our warmest congratulations upon the gallantry and resourcefulness displayed in recent successful attack. General Byng replied: "All ranks Canadian corps join me in appreciation of congratulations conveyed by your cable."

A Paris despatch to the New York Journal says: Figures compiled from reports received by the French war office stated the Germans, since the beginning of the movement against Verdun have had thirty-nine divisions, or approximately 780,000 men, either completely or partially "demolished." These are the losses for the five months since the Verdun battles have been raging.

Significance is attached to a sentence embodied in the semi-official French communication received in London today, inasmuch as it seems to draw the attention of the public to what is considered the serious failure of Germany's recent strategy. "It seems, since the Vaux affair," the sentence reads, "that the Germans fronting Verdun are maintaining an attitude of expectation in view of the menace of events which they see is becoming increasingly imminent. This statement is generally interpreted, in the light of public expectation, that the time is rapidly approaching for an important Entente allied offensive,

The Democratic National Convention of the United States,

for nominating a Presidential candidate, was held in the City of St. Louis last week. On Thursday 15th, the convention had reached the nominating stage. Wilson and Marshall the present President and Vice-President of the United States, were unanimously chosen. Both of the great parties now have their candidates in the field for the November election, and so have the Progressives. Should Roosevelt decline to run as a Progressive candidate and join forces with Hughes, the Republicans stand a good chance to win. But should the three candidates run Wilson will likely get a second term.

Ottawa advises intimate, that Canada's available tonnage for export trade has considerably improved in the last couple of months. The substantial reduction in ocean freight rates since the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence this spring is considered a corroboration of the improvement regarding available tonnage. The reduction in freight rates on the lakes has been slightly greater than that in the ocean rates.

Progress of the War.

Men from Dominion in Zealand and successful assault" southeast of Zillebek, recaptured British position, driving back the enemy along a front of more than fifteen hundred yards. Heavy losses inflicted on Germans when Canadians charged—made prisoners of three officers and over a hundred men—British carry out successful raids near Ypres—Australians figure in brilliant dash.

London June 14—Canadian troops in what the British official statement describes as "a gallant and successful assault" southeast of Zillebek, recaptured a former British position over a front of more than 1,500 yards. Notwithstanding a severe shelling, the Canadians retained the ground gained, which is being consolidated. The text of the statement reads: "At 1.30 in the morning the Canadian troops made a gallant and successful assault southeast of Zillebek. Their objective was our old position in that neighborhood, all of which was captured on the front attacked, extending from the southern portion of Sanctuary Wood to a point about 1,000 yards north of Hill 60, total front of over 1,500 yards. In the course of the assault, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and three officers and 123 men were taken prisoner. "Our troops were subjected to a severe shelling for several hours after gaining the position, but were well supported by our artillery, and retain the ground gained, which is being consolidated. Heavy bombardments by the enemy have continued during the day to which our artillery replied effectively. "Attempts of the hostile forces to counter-attack were frustrated by our artillery fire. "Last night our troops carried out successful raids northeast of Ypres and south of the Bois Grenier. At the latter place a party of Australian troops entered the enemy's trenches, causing him a known loss of twelve killed, and probably others, and capturing six prisoners. Two trench mortars were destroyed. The raiding party returned safely, the only casualty being one officer and one man, both slightly wounded. "On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report. "The enemy put 300 shells into Maricourt during the day. Our artillery bombarded hostile positions about La Boiselle. "There was less shelling than usual around Souchez and the Loos salient."

British Headquarters in France June 14, via London.—The operations in the vicinity of Ypres have passed into a new and, for the British, a most satisfactory stage. The Canadians yesterday retook the greater part of the ground lost on June 2, including the Armagh Wood and observatory ridge, and the British front line has returned to its original position. The German losses were large, and the latest

reports show about 150 prisoners, including four officers, in British hands. The attack began at two a. m., the ground was quickly gained, and by noon the situation was comparatively quiet. The Germans, apparently, did not anticipate so speedy and determined a counter-attack, and abundance of evidence was found of the destructive efforts of the British artillery fire, which had quite prevented them from properly consolidating the position during the occupation of the disputed ground. Whether the British shall choose to hold the old line now almost destroyed, cannot be said, but it seems assured that the option now rests with them. At any rate, the operation was a most gallant and successful incident, in which the Canadians amply repaid any debt they owed the Germans. The outcome has caused great rejoicing in the ranks of the Canadians. "It was after two weeks of the most unseasonable cold, rainy weather known to the oldest inhabitants of this region making the low ground around the Ypres salient a morass, that the Canadians charged in the midst of a downpour at 1.30 o'clock in the morning, and recovered observatory ridge and Mount Sorrel, important high ground which was still held by the Germans after the first stage of the battle at Ypres on June 2-3. So heavy and continuous had been the British artillery fire on the Germans vainly trying to fortify Mount Sorrel during their ten days, that they have been unable to remove the munitions and food stores left there. "We were delighted with the way the guns supported us," said the Canadians. "They gave the Germans a taste of their own Verdun tactics. We are getting 'Lloyd George's munitions now, all right." A German officer who was taken prisoner paid tribute to the increased power of the British artillery.

London, June 15—The Canadians are still holding on to the positions they recaptured from the Germans Tuesday, near Zillebek, east of Ypres, although they have been heavily shelled by the Germans, according to an official communication, issued at midnight. Since the Canadians won back their lost ground there have been no further infantry engagements in this region. "Last night (Tuesday) and today (Wednesday)," says the official communication, there have been no infantry actions. The positions regained yesterday east of Ypres have been heavily shelled. During the day more prisoners were taken, chiefly wounded men, who were found during the clearing of the ground. The total number taken is three officers and 158 men of other ranks. Our line from opposite Maricourt to the northeast of Carnoy and south of Neuville-St. Vaast has been heavily shelled. We carried out a bombardment of the enemy's trenches on various points of their line between St. Eloi and Mesines. "Last night the enemy blew up three miles in the region of Neuville-St. Vaast without damage. Today we blew up two camouflages near Pricourt, destroying hostile galleries."

Petrograd, June 14—In their advance upon Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, the Russians have occupied the village of Sniatyn, 20 miles northwest of the city, the war office announced today. In addition to their previous captures the Russians have taken 20 officers, 8,000 men, six guns and ten machine guns. Russia's most successful operation of the war is being pressed vigorously along the whole front in Volhynia and in Bukovina. Having cut the railway communications of Czernowitz from the north, the Russians have carried the fighting for possession of that city into its very outskirts. Its fall is momentarily expected. At the same time the extreme right flank of Gen. Brusiloff's forces is swinging out toward Kovel, another important railway junction, controlling communication to Lemberg from the north. Southward of Kovel they have pushed a wedge westward to Torchin, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski. This piercing of the Austrian line places the right flank of Prince Leopold's army in a precarious situation. At many intermediate points between the northern and southern points of

(Continued on page 3.)



"How Doth the Busy Little Silk Worm."

WHEN YOU DROP CASUALLY INTO A STORE LIKE THIS and ask to see silks, you hardly realize that 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 taffeta gives perhaps better than any other silk, and with also good, sturdy durability in every yard.

PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA 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 satis factory 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 \$1.35.

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 selvage, 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 on 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, resda, 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 90c. 30 inch.....

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, 46 inch 85c.

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 stripes..... 1.25 White with fancy stripe..... 1.75

Shantung 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.

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

D. C. McLeod & C. - W. Z. Bentley. NOTICE. All persons having Accounts, Notes of hand, etc., unpaid at close of past year, are requested to settle same or make satisfactory arrangement without further notice. Dr. D. E. MORRIS, Dundas, May 3, 1916-41

Continued from page two)

contact the Austrians are reported to be retreating so fast that they are out of touch with the Russians. It is rumored that the Austrians are evacuating Lemberg.

Copenhagen, via London, June 14—Describing the Battle of the Dagens Nyheder says that the Russian squadron won an important victory. The Russians had six destroyers and several submarines, and were going at such speed that the Germans were taken completely by surprise and only fired one shot, then making for port in the utmost haste. "It is believed," says the paper, "that twelve merchantmen were sunk, while German-armed trawler, which arrived at Nykoping, had 11 men aboard from a German destroyer that had been sent to the bottom. The German auxiliary cruiser, which was also sunk, and it is supposed that her crew were drowned."

Dagens Nyheder names following ten German steamers as having been lost in the attack of the Russian squadron: Nord, Umeby, Arda, Mecklenburg, Iselle, Italia, Deterro, W. Konigs, Schultze and Algeba.

Nykoping, Sweden, via London, June 14—Thirteen German merchantmen, which were sailing from the north, conveyed by a Russian cruiser and torpedo boats and armed trawlers, were attacked early in the morning at a point near Helsingborg, by a squadron of Russian destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines near the Swedish Baltic coast. The German auxiliary was dispersed, and the merchantmen fled toward the coast. It is reported that some of the vessels were sunk.

Bulletin—Petrograd, via London, June 16—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, according to despatches to the semi-official Petrograd news agency from Bukovina by way of Bucharest.

The twelfth day of the Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarian and German front in Volhynia to Bukovina shows nowhere any signs slackening. All along the front fresh gains for the Russian troops and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners and of gun machine guns and war supplies claimed by the Russian. The aggregate of prisoners now exceeds 150,000. While the official advices from Petrograd give a report that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, the latest official communication from Austrian headquarters from the troops of the Emperor Franz Joseph are making a stand north and east of the city, and both points have repulsed Russian attacks. In the drive westward from the region of Lemberg the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves on positions for a stand against the Russians. No reports gains for either side in Galicia the region of Tarnopol, have come through. Here, apparently there is still a deadlock between the Russians and Austrians. German forces. On the German end of the northern front Russia the Russians near Barovitch attacked and carried off many trenches, but were repulsed to give them up under strong pressure by the German Infantry attacks by the Germans have occurred along the Dniester and in the lake region east of Dvinsk, but all of these were repulsed, according to Petrograd.

The forward drive of the Russian armies in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina continues apparently undiminished since from the Pripiet Marshes toward Czernowitz the force General Brusiloff—according to reports from Petrograd, throwing back counter-attacks and are advancing steadily against the Austrian army. In thirteen days the Russians have made prisoner almost 100,000 and have captured immense stores of war booty, says Russian war office. Battles east of Lutsk, between the and Tarovka, and northward Buczacz, have brought fu

Continued from page two) contact the Austrians are reported to be retreating so hastily that they are out of touch with the Russians. It is rumored that the Austrians are evacuating Lemberg.

Copenhagen, via London, June 14.—Describing the Baltic fight the Dagens Nyheder says that the Russian squadron won an important victory. The Russians had six destroyers and several submarines, and were going at such speed that the Germans were taken completely by surprise and only fired one shot, then making for port in the utmost haste. "It is believed," says the paper, "that twelve merchantmen were sunk, while a German armed trawler, which arrived at Nykoping, had 150 men aboard from a German destroyer that had been sent to the bottom. The German auxiliary cruiser was the König Von Sachsen, which was also sunk, and it is supposed that all of her crew were drowned." The Dagens Nyheder names the following ten German steamers as having been lost in the attack of the Russian squadron: Norma, Umesty, Arda, Mecklenburg, Issele, Italia, Deterro, Weser, Konial, Schultze and Algebra.

Nykoping, Sweden, via London, June 14.—Thirteen German merchantmen, which were coming from the north, conveyed by a Swedish cruiser and some torpedo boats and armed trawlers, were attacked early this morning at a point near Nykoping by a squadron of Russian destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines near the Swedish Baltic coast. The German convoy was dispersed, and the merchantmen fled toward the coast. It is reported that some of the vessels were sunk.

Bulletin—Petrograd, via London, June 16.—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, according to despatches to the semi-official Petrograd news agency from Bukowina by way of Bucharest.

The twelfth day of the great Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarian and Germans, from Volhynia to Bukowina, show nowhere any signs of slackening. All along the front fresh gains for the Russian troops and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners and of guns, machine guns and war supplies are claimed by the Russians. The aggregate of prisoners now exceeds 150,000. While semi-official advices from Petrograd give a report that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, the latest official communication from Austrian headquarters says that the troops of the Emperor Francis Joseph are making a stand north and east of the city, and at both points have repulsed Russian attacks. In the drive westward from the region of Lutsk the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves in new positions for a stand against the Russians. No reports of gains for either side in Galicia, in the region of Ternopol, have come through. Here, apparently there is still a deadlock between the Russians and Austrian and German forces. On the German end of the northern front in Russia the Russians near Baronovichi attacked and carried German trenches, but later were forced to give them up under strong pressure by the Germans. Infantry attacks by the Germans have occurred along the Dvina river and in the lake region south of Dvinsk, but all of these were repulsed, according to Petrograd.

The forward drive of the Russian armies in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina continues with apparently undiminished success. From the Pripiet Marshes southward to Czernowitz the forces of General Brusilov, according to reports from Petrograd, are throwing back counter attacks and are advancing steadily against the Austrian armies. In thirteen days the Russians have made prisoner almost 170,000, and have captured immense stores of war booty, says the Russian war office. Battles south-east of Lutsk, between Kozin and Ternovka, and northwest of Buczacz, have brought further

successes to the Russian arms. In an action of the Pluchevka river, south of Lutsk, more than 5,000 men were captured, after the attacking Russians had forced the river. The fighting continues northwest of Buczacz, where the Germans are co-operating with the Austro-Hungarians but the Russians report the capture here, thus far, of 6,000 men from the Teutonic Allies. Attempts of the Austrians and Germans to take the offensive on many sectors of the long front were repulsed, according to Petrograd. The Russian war office also chronicles the repulse of attacks in the region of Skul southeast of Kovel, one of the objectives of the present Russian drive. Berlin reports the capture of 400 Russians during the attack on a German position north of Przewloka.

Petrograd, June 18 via London.—The capture by the Russians of Czernowitz, capital of the Austro-Hungarian Crown Land of Bukowina, was officially announced today by the Russian war office. Petrograd, June 17, via London.—Russian troops have occupied the town of Radzilow, on the railroad sixty miles north-east of Lemberg, according to the official statement issued today by the Russian army headquarters. London, June 18.—The Russians after bitter fighting, have captured Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, according to a letter despatched from Petrograd today.

Petrograd, June 17, via London.—The official statement from general headquarters issued today reads: "The Emperor has received this morning the following from the Emperor of Japan: 'With great pleasure I have received the agreeable news of the glorious victory gained by your valiant army in Galicia. I hasten to express to your imperial majesty my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the high military feat of your army.' (Sgd.) 'YOSHIHITO.'

Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian Crown Land of Bukowina, is in the hands of the Russians, and the Austrians, who had held it, are in retreat toward the Carpathian mountains. Hard fighting took place in the capture of the Czernowitz bridgehead, and in the passage of the river Pruth, but when finally the Russians gained the right bank of the river the Austrians evacuated the capital, leaving 1,000 prisoners and some guns in the hands of the Russians.

Paris, June 18.—Several attacks by the Germans on the new French positions in the Dead Man Hill region northwest of Verdun were repulsed, the French maintaining their recent gains. The war office announced this afternoon. The Germans suffered heavy losses, as they did also in futile attacks on French trenches in the Thiaumont sector to the east of the Meuse.

Latest war news indicates that the Russians are sweeping the Austrian forces before them towards the Carpathians. Advices from the battle front in France are as favorable as at any time.

New War Contest

A new form of sport at the front in the shape of an exciting tree felling competition "somewhere in the woods," is described by Mr. Percival Phillips, the special correspondent of the Daily Express with the British armies in the field. It began, he says, with a friendly argument in a forest about the best method of cutting down a tree. The French woodsman admitted that the Maori was nimble and expert, but for his part he preferred the heavier axe and the less wasteful policy of shearing the trunk off close to the ground, thereby gaining at least three additional feet of good timber. The Maori carried his opinion of French woodmanship back to the trenches, and the Anzacs took it up. Australian bushmen and New Zealanders found that they differed on certain points of procedure. Then the Canadians heard of it, and stalwart log cutters from the Yukon had a word to say about the methods of the Northwest. Thus a competition was inevitable. Who shall agree when

experts differ? Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Maoris and Frenchmen agreed to pit their axes against each other in a contest of skill. The meeting place was chosen, the trees marked, programmes printed and an arena laid out with seats for all who cared to come. No less distinguished a warrior than General Birdwood agreed to take charge of the proceedings. As he indicated, the army needed wood, and this was a pleasant and instructive way of getting it.

The tournament began at ten o'clock in the morning in the heart of a fine old forest. There were five competitors; one of tree felling by groups, an exhibition of felling by the French cutters regularly employed in the forest; a log chopping contest; a competition of ex-manipulation and one of crosscut sawing. It was a tournament of experts, watched by experts. I do not suppose there has ever been a more critical audience than the picturesque assemblage of sun-baked Anzacs, swartly Maoris, broad-shouldered Canadians and the sturdy old French wood cutters who were the hosts of the forest and did the honors with befitting courtesy and kindness. Even more instructive than the tree cutting itself was the spirit of good fellowship which prevailed among these craftsmen gathered together from the ends of the earth. The French inhabitants of the British army zone get on particularly well with the Canadians and Anzacs. They like the breezy demonstrativeness of the men from the Dominion—and the feeling of cordiality was greatly intensified by this meeting in the forest. Queenslanders who knew no French exchanged wholly intelligible comments with gray bearded "Bucherons" of the Pas-de-Calais; to see a Maori and an ancient woodcutter interpreting each other's signs was to realize the slight importance of being a linguist. Perfect understanding was established between the men of the forest as they sat under the beeches and watched one tree after another totter and fall with a crash.

The partisans of each group of competitors gave them every encouragement. There were three groups of Canadians, two of Australians, one of New Zealanders, one of local French woodmen—each group having its own trees marked by a distinguished colored band. Unfortunately the competing teams could not embrace representatives of all the best talent, for some of the units of the Anzacs and Canadians are engaged in other duties in the front trenches. Had all the Dominion troops been available certain experts busy for the moment with hand grenades and sniping operations would have wielded an axe instead. Service axes were used by all the competitors save the French foresters, who preferred a domestic pattern of considerably heavier weight. Some of the Dominion entrants declared frankly that they could have made a much better showing with a heavier axe. Nevertheless, their records were very creditable. New Zealand won the tree felling contest—each group to cut down three trees, the time being taken for each separate tree in each group—The trio being brought to the ground in twenty-two minutes forty seconds. As soon as one axeman felled his tree he joined his neighbors on the next, so that all three were chopping furiously at the remaining tall elm.

Australia came second, bringing down three trees in thirty-one minutes eight seconds, while Canada was third at forty-five minutes, twenty-two seconds. It must be remembered that the Canadian team had to be changed at the last moment owing to the original competitors being called away on their duties. The Australians proved themselves the fastest log choppers and their neighbors from New Zealand were close behind. Canada won the honors at crosscut sawing and again New Zealand was second. Three little French boys were the competitors in the exhibition of tree felling by native woodsmen. They were given comparatively small trees, which they cut down with tremendous vigor, amid sympathetic cheers from the men of the Dominion, and there were more cordial cheers from Anzacs and Canadians when Bertha and Desiré Albert were

called forward to receive the first and second prizes from General Birdwood. The best axeman proved to be a Maori and a French-Canadian gained second place. General Birdwood made a little speech, pointing out the advantages of sportsmanship, and the tournament ended in informal discussions between the champions and their adherents, which proved conclusively that each method of cutting a tree was without doubt the best.

Canadian Soldiers In Action

Ottawa, June 18.—The following eye-witness report reached the minister of militia from Canadian headquarters at the front: "About midday on June 6th the enemy opened a violent bombardment on the left sector of our defence. In the afternoon four mines were exploded directly under our front line system at Hoge. The companies of our Twenty-eighth Northwestern Battalion holding this section, suffered severely, and the remnants of the garrison were unable to hold the Germans in check when they launched an attack immediately after the explosion. The enemy occupied our front line but all his attempts to advance beyond this point were defeated by machine gun and rifle fire directed upon him from our support trenches and strong points. Simultaneously with this attack the Germans attempted to seize trenches further to the south, but were everywhere repulsed with loss. At one point of the front, a snuff-pot of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our advanced trenches, but was quickly ejected, leaving behind one badly wounded man. During a bombardment of our lines a large German mortar shell weighing over sixty pounds pitched on the parapet fell into a trench held by our Fifth Western Cavalry Battalion. A lance corporal, Roy A. Edmonds, of this unit, dashed forward and picked up the bomb and pushed it back over the parapet. A second or two later the missile exploded. By his prompt and gallant action, Edmonds undoubtedly saved the lives of several comrades.

Following the attack on Hoge, artillery duels occurred daily. On June 12th all our batteries combined in a bombardment of the positions captured from us on June 2nd. The fire was continued until dusk, and was resumed at midnight with increased intensity. At one o'clock in the morning of June 13th, an attack was delivered by our infantry. On our left, the Western Ontario battalion bombarded its way up to our original line, although encountering considerable opposition, while two of our Scottish battalions and a Toronto battalion bombed its way up to our original line, although encountering considerable opposition, while two of our Scottish battalions and a Toronto battalion, in a magnificent advance, rushed rapidly forward until they had recaptured the whole of the high ground known as Mount Sorrel and Observatory Ridge. About 150 wounded Germans, including three officers, were taken prisoners. Assisted by our supporting battalions, our troops entrenched themselves on the approximate line of our original front trenches, which had been almost obliterated by the German bombardment of June 2nd. The length of the front recaptured was over 1,500 yards. Several attempts at counter-attacks by the German infantry were frustrated by our artillery fire.

The Hampshires Fate

London, June 15.—Details of some of the incidents on board the British cruiser Hampshire just before she sank off the Orkneys last week causing the death of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, are given in an official statement issued tonight based on statements by the dozen survivors of the cruiser who were washed ashore on a raft. From the report of the twelve survivors of the Hampshire, says the statement, "the following conclusions were reached: As the men were going to their stations before abandoning the ship, Lord Kitchener, accompanied by a naval officer, was seen to be making his way for Lord Kitchener's cabin when he and a wife and one child,

ascended to the quarter deck. Subsequently four military officers were seen there, walking aft on the port side. The captain also called Lord Kitchener to enter the boat. It is unknown if Lord Kitchener entered it, or what happened to any boat. The Hampshire was proceeding along the west coast of the Orkneys. A heavy gale was blowing and seas were breaking over the ship, which necessitated her being partially bitted down. Between 7.30 and 7.45 p. m. the vessel struck a mine and began at once to settle by the bows, heeling over to starboard before she finally went down, about fifteen minutes after. Orders were given by the captain for all hands to go to their established stations before abandoning the ship. Some of the hatches were opened, and the ship's company went quickly to their stations. Efforts were made, without success, to lower some of the boats. One of them was broken in half and its occupants were thrown into the water. Large numbers of the crew used life-saving belts and waist coats, which proved effective in keeping them afloat. Three rafts were safely launched, and with about 50 to 70 men on each got clear. It was daylight up to about eleven. Though rafts, with these large numbers of men, got away in one case out of over 70 men on board, only six survived. The survivors all report that the men gradually dropped off, and had aboard the rafts from exhaustion and exposure to cold. Some of the crew must have perished in trying to land on the rocky coast after such a long exposure. Some died after land-

Local And Other Items.

Any one requiring the best fencing wires at best prices, should read the advertisement of Rogers Hardware Co. in this issue of the Herald. A heavy earth shock was reported at 3.25 o'clock Friday morning at Forli, a town of central Italy, having a population of 50,000 and at Rimini, a town with the same number of persons 28 miles further east. There were no casualties. The Canadian manufacturers Association in session at Hamilton Ont. recommend that the government liberally encourage, by subsidies or otherwise the establishment of a shipbuilding industry in Canada on a permanent and profitable basis, and a special committee press for action and work out details. Workmen in a factory at Ford Ont. last Friday night found 120 sticks of dynamite in 12 packages hidden in the back of the building, on the second floor, enough to blow the town off the map. The building was formerly a munitions plant, but recently was taken over for another industry. The dynamite must have been placed there recently.

According to the political writers in the London morning papers of the 19th the appointment of David Lloyd George, Minister of State for War to succeed the late Lord Kitchener has now been definitely decided upon. The Morning Post's political correspondence says: It has been decided that Mr. Lloyd George is to succeed Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War. There remains to be settled the relations of the new minister to the munitions department. It is stated that the two offices will not be combined in which case it will be necessary to appoint another minister of munitions.

Local and Other Items.

The Maritime Liberal Government in Nova Scotia, was sustained in the general Provincial elections yesterday. The first meeting for the season of the Prince Edward Island chess board takes place in this city next Friday. Despatches of the 17th from Berlin quote the Lokal Anzeiger as announcing that Germans 17 years old, have been called to the colors. A British armoured automobile detachment, under a naval commandant, reached Moscow on June 17th and started two days later for the Russian front. A London cable of the 19th says: The American steamer Seacombe of Philadelphia from Archangel to London with timber struck a mine on Sunday and went ashore on Scrobby Sands. Four persons were drowned at Cornell N.Y. last Friday night and property damaged to a considerable extent as a result of floods along the Canistero River near there caused by the recent heavy rains.

Stephen McLean a native of Clear Spring, 29 years of age, died at the Victoria general hospital, Halifax, on Monday, night as a result of an injury received in an automobile accident in the vicinity of Halifax. His remains reached here last evening on the Car Ferry and went forward by the eastern train this morning. Miss Rena M. McLean, daughter of Hon. Senator and Mrs. McLean, Souris, engaged as an army nurse with the forces in England and France, arrived here on the Car Ferry Monday night to spend a brief furlough with her parents. Miss McLean's name appeared recently in the King's Honor list, among Canadians entitled to the King's medal for services rendered. She is entitled to the letters R. R. C. Royal Red Cross.

A sad drowning accident occurred at the Marine Wharf here about 10.45 Monday night. Mr. John Haslam a resident of this city went on board the Car Ferry Steamer, and fell over the stern from the lower deck and was drowned before assistance reached him. The noise of his fall into the water brought persons who were not far away; but he sank before they could effect a rescue. Grappling for the body was immediately commenced, but the body was not recovered till 12.35. Deceased was about 28 years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

Local And Other Items. The prosecutor in the court-martial trials in Dublin on the 16th, revealed that three German officers and twenty blue jackets were captured at Cork, when they tried to land from a German gunrunner which accompanied the submarine on which Sir Roger Casement came to Ireland. The men, the prosecutor said, had been interned. A despatch from London on the 19th, the day following the capture of Sir Roger Casement, said that 22 Germans, picked men from the navy, had been captured in connection with the filibustering expedition to Ireland. The arrest took place at Tralee, which is 59 miles west northwest of Cork.

Recent London advices say: Lieut. Col. Johnston, of Charlottetown, has been detailed for duty with the Canadian Medical stores department in France, Major Guest, of St. Thomas, Ont., succeeds him as commandant of the convalescent hospital at Buxton, which has been opened and is in use to nearly its full capacity of three hundred patients, the majority of whom are suffering from rheumatism and like ailments. The accommodation in the Canadian section of the hospital at Epson has been increased by a thousand, making total facilities for 2,500 patients. It is intended that Epson shall shortly be devoted entirely to treatment of Canadian patients which will give them 8,800 beds. Major Irving of Toronto is the commandant.

The Market Prices.

Butter . . . . .0.32 to 0.34 Eggs, per doz. . . . .0.22 to 0.24 Fowls each. . . . .0.50 to 0.80 Chickens per pair. . . . .0.85 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt.) . . . . .0.00 to 0.00 Beef (small) . . . . .0.10 to 0.14 Beef (quarter) . . . . .0.08 to 0.00 Mutton per lb. . . . .0.08 to 0.09 Pork . . . . .0.12 to 0.14 Potatoes (bush) . . . . .0.80 to 0.90 Hay, per 100 lbs. . . . .0.75 to 0.80 Black Oats . . . . .0.52 to 0.53 Sheep Pelts . . . . .0.00 to 0.16 Calf Skins . . . . .0.14 to 0.00 Sheep Pelts . . . . .0.75 to 0.80 Oatmeal (per cwt.) . . . . .0.90 to 0.00 Turnips . . . . .0.12 to 0.15 Turkeys (per lb.) . . . . .14.00 to 17.00 Straw . . . . .0.30 to 0.35 Ducks per pair . . . . .1.55 to 1.60 Lamb Pelts . . . . .0.75 to 0.80

Local And Other Items.

Any one requiring the best fencing wires at best prices, should read the advertisement of Rogers Hardware Co. in this issue of the Herald. A heavy earth shock was reported at 3.25 o'clock Friday morning at Forli, a town of central Italy, having a population of 50,000 and at Rimini, a town with the same number of persons 28 miles further east. There were no casualties. The Canadian manufacturers Association in session at Hamilton Ont. recommend that the government liberally encourage, by subsidies or otherwise the establishment of a shipbuilding industry in Canada on a permanent and profitable basis, and a special committee press for action and work out details. Workmen in a factory at Ford Ont. last Friday night found 120 sticks of dynamite in 12 packages hidden in the back of the building, on the second floor, enough to blow the town off the map. The building was formerly a munitions plant, but recently was taken over for another industry. The dynamite must have been placed there recently.

Local and Other Items.

The Maritime Liberal Government in Nova Scotia, was sustained in the general Provincial elections yesterday. The first meeting for the season of the Prince Edward Island chess board takes place in this city next Friday. Despatches of the 17th from Berlin quote the Lokal Anzeiger as announcing that Germans 17 years old, have been called to the colors. A British armoured automobile detachment, under a naval commandant, reached Moscow on June 17th and started two days later for the Russian front. A London cable of the 19th says: The American steamer Seacombe of Philadelphia from Archangel to London with timber struck a mine on Sunday and went ashore on Scrobby Sands. Four persons were drowned at Cornell N.Y. last Friday night and property damaged to a considerable extent as a result of floods along the Canistero River near there caused by the recent heavy rains.

The Market Prices.

Butter . . . . .0.32 to 0.34 Eggs, per doz. . . . .0.22 to 0.24 Fowls each. . . . .0.50 to 0.80 Chickens per pair. . . . .0.85 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt.) . . . . .0.00 to 0.00 Beef (small) . . . . .0.10 to 0.14 Beef (quarter) . . . . .0.08 to 0.00 Mutton per lb. . . . .0.08 to 0.09 Pork . . . . .0.12 to 0.14 Potatoes (bush) . . . . .0.80 to 0.90 Hay, per 100 lbs. . . . .0.75 to 0.80 Black Oats . . . . .0.52 to 0.53 Sheep Pelts . . . . .0.00 to 0.16 Calf Skins . . . . .0.14 to 0.00 Sheep Pelts . . . . .0.75 to 0.80 Oatmeal (per cwt.) . . . . .0.90 to 0.00 Turnips . . . . .0.12 to 0.15 Turkeys (per lb.) . . . . .14.00 to 17.00 Straw . . . . .0.30 to 0.35 Ducks per pair . . . . .1.55 to 1.60 Lamb Pelts . . . . .0.75 to 0.80

BEST QUALITY GALVANIZED FENCING WIRES 300 Tons in Stock Number 9 Galvanized Coiled Spring Wire . . . . .4c. per lb. 2 Strand Galvanized Twist Wire . . . . .3c. per lb. Steel Block Wire Stretchers . . . . .89c. each. These prices cannot be beaten in Canada. THE ROGERS HARDWARE CO., Ltd. Wholesale and Retail. June 21, 1916-11

Stylish Shoes for Stout Women Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends. By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with. No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. To Size 2 1/2 to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50. ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

DIED. WARREN—At New Glasgow, June 17th, William J. Warren aged 43 years. SHAW—At Roxbury, Mass., on June 17, 1916, Edward P. Shaw, South Bend Ind., formerly of Brackley Point, this Province, leaving to mourn his wife, formerly Miss Jessie Gillespie, Charlottetown and one young son. GOVERNMENT GRANT Towards Rural Telephone Extensions. ACT NOW: CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown. Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-3m

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN.

LIME! JOB WORK! Executed with neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island Check Books Dodgers Note Books of Hand Letter Heads Receipt Books Posters Tickets A. J. McLean, K. C. 4444 Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. We have on hand quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916-1f

orm." and ask to table and benefit and today you have ing-out" of finish that durability PETAS. not stiff, navy, sax, one yard 1.90 36 INCH waist, will perfectly, \$2.10, 36 a beau- ant finish, sily for us. \$1.35 1.90 2.50 4.00 9 inch AS BEEN in the finest iff, that in coming in. \$1.35 red and 99c. new price. 1.15 other GREPES. these—we ve, P. K. 1.60 ON. blue Floral 1.80 ANCIES. colorings, 85c. MEUSE. es wide, is 2.10 lks. \$1.65 1.25 1.25 per yard. 25c 50c 85c OD I ICE. ving Accounts, etc., unpaid at are requested make satisfac- without further MORRIS, Dundas,

