

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Impossibility of
Laurierism

The Canadian people are being
informed by Liberal politicians
and by the Liberal press, that
there is to be immediately a
general election, and that the
true hope of the future is the
Liberal party. With a delicacy
born of discretion they omit to
mention that the Liberal party
means Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Why
are they sensitive on the subject
of Laurier? It is because they
realize that the continuance of
the Laurier leadership is an affront
to all that is best in Liberalism.

In refusing to aid in that call,
he has given open encouragement
to a section of Canada which
has stood aloof in this war. Is
that what he intended? At a time
when all true Canadians are
engaged in war upon the country's
enemies, either in the army or in
work at home, this man comes
forward with warnings against
military preparedness and with
kind words for an enemy which
has violated every law of God or
man, an enemy who has made
war against the helpless and the
innocent, who has slaughtered
and pillaged and burned, who has
committed, deliberately, atrocities
more horrible than those practised
by North American Indians. And
this man seeks to be Prime
Minister of Canada, to secure that
office by a system of insidious
warfare against a Government
which is prosecuting the war
vigorously and well. And he calls
himself a British Liberal.

The thing is unthinkable. Canada
is far too earnestly engaged in
the war to permit a betrayal
of that kind. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
forgets the thousands of homes in
Canada which have become places
of mourning because of this war
for which he would not allow the
country to prepare. There are too
many desolate hearts, too many
empty chairs, too many wounded
hearts in Canada to let this thing
succeed. There are too many
graves out there in Picardy and
Flanders to make it possible.

Contrast the Prime Minister's
appeal to the manhood of Canada
with the refusal of Sir Wilfrid
Laurier to co-operate in making a
call to the nation from a joint
committee of Parliament. These
two documents show the men to
be as far apart in spirit as the
poles. On the one hand is the
head of the Government making
to the Canadian people a strong,
simple and straightforward appeal
for the mobilization, to the fullest
possible extent, of the manpower
of the nation. The appeal bespeaks

the deep sincerity of the man who
makes it, a man who, placed in a
position of the highest responsi-
bility, has spared no effort and
has stopped at no sacrifice of time,
energy or health, in the discharge
of those responsibilities. Sir
Robert Borden's personal example
has been in itself a call to his
fellow Canadians, a challenge to
their patriotism.

Sir Robert Borden is not asking
any man to do less than he
has done or is prepared to do
himself in placing all his energies
at the service of the state. Compare
the loftiness of purpose, the high
vision of the Prime Minister's
appeal, with the action of Sir
Wilfrid Laurier in refusing his
support to the proposal for a call
for a joint parliamentary committee.
The main thing about the
Laurier refusal is—that he refused.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was offered
an opportunity to do something
toward winning the war. He
declined to do it. Would any man,
sincere in his professions of
sympathy for the allied cause,
have refused that opportunity?
Would any consideration have
stood in the way? The cold truth
is that Laurier did not want and
does not intend to lend his aid in
any way toward winning the war
for the Allies. The head of a
political party, confronted with
the opportunity which was offered
to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, could have
refused with decency only upon a
clean-cut and definite division of
policy. According to the Laurier
professions there exists no such
division, so far as the prosecution
of the war is concerned.

But according to his actions
the division is there, not in the
open, never admitted in words,
but recognized nevertheless. It
skulks in the background, the
dominating influence in all Sir
Wilfrid's action since the war
began, just as it was for many
years before, the motive which
impelled him to resist any and
every effort put forth in the
direction of imperial unity. It
was Laurier the Separatist who
refused to support the call to national
service. The excuse which he put
forward is so trivial and so artificial
as to constitute a sufficient
evidence—even if there was no
other evidence—of the existence
of some real reason, a reason of
such a nature that it could not
with safety be proclaimed. This
man is the man who seeks to be
Prime Minister, who seeks control
of the destinies of Canada in a
moment of great national and
imperial crisis. The blood of those
gallant Canadians who have fallen
in battle cries out against a thing
so monstrous.

Afraid to Defend a
Policy

The Toronto Globe is in an angry
mood because Sir George Foster
dared to represent Canada at the
economic conference of the Allies
in Paris. It complains that Sir
George stands for a fiscal policy
which does not express the views
of the country? What fiscal
policy does the Globe stand for?
What is the fiscal policy of its
friends? The National Liberal
Advisory Council, after devoting
their best thought to the subject,
declared that the tax burden
should be laid upon the shoulders
best able to bear it. What a
remarkable discovery! Artemus
Ward once said that the policy of
the Democrats on the tariff was
"as definite as the outlines of a
black cat in a charcoal bin at
midnight." But even Artemus
Ward couldn't do justice to the
delightful Laurier touch in the
Liberal Party's latest on the tariff.
Of course the declaration of the
party that taxes should be chiefly
levied upon those best able to
bear them is helpful. But what it
actually means is that the chief
advisers of the Liberal Party
were afraid to advise their
followers on how Canada's revenue

is to be raised after the war, and
passed the matter up. It's a safe
bet, however, that the Liberals,
supported by the Globe, will try
to gain votes by opposing any
fiscal proposition that the Borden
Administration will put forward.

Sailors Without Ships

Canada is to do something to-
ward the upkeep of the fleet. Two
thousand Canadians are to be
recruited and trained for service
in the Imperial Navy. They will
be paid by Canada, at rates of
pay already prevailing in the
Canadian naval service. That is
to say, they will be Canadian
sailors, paid by Canada, but—
They will not fight on Canadian
ships. There are no Canadian ships
there. It will be something to
have Canadians fighting for the
Empire on ships of the Imperial
Navy in the North Sea; it would
have been much more had they
been going over to take their
places on ships built at the order
of the Dominion and paid for and
owned by the Canadian people.
Australian and New Zealand
delegates of the Parliamentary
party which recently visited
England, were justly proud of
what their home Dominions had
done in naval defence. When
they visited the Grand Fleet they
did not take with them bitter
thoughts of what might have
been and should have been. The
Canadian delegates must have
had such thoughts. They saw
before and around them the war's
essential factor, the really invin-
cible armada of England, and
there were no ships of Canada
there. The three great Dead-
noughts offered by the Borden
Government would have made a
proud and valuable addition to
the Grand Fleet. They would
have taken their place and played
their part just as the New Zealand
did in the momentous battle off
the Jutland coast. But they were
not there. The story will always
be an inexpressibly bitter one for
the Canadian people. The men
who at the bidding of Laurier,
defeated the naval aid bill in
Parliament did their best to make
the Jutland battle what at first
it was reported to be, a German
victory. And the newspapers that
today are ready to defend that
crime are no better than the men
by whom it was committed.

The Undisputed Leader

The Montreal Mail is an
independent newspaper. It has
criticized Government measures
and has approved positions taken
by the Liberal party. It has at
times even been quoted with
approval by the machine Grit
press as an independent critic of
the Borden administration. Con-
sequently the following, concern-
ing Sir Robert Borden, from a
recent issue of that paper may be
regarded as a fair and well-
merited tribute, to Canada's
foremost statesman:

"Sir Robert Borden's policy
with regard to the war has been
fixed and constant since the first
storm clouds gathered on the
European horizon. At the special
session of parliament, in London
on a notable occasion, at numerous
Canadian clubs throughout the
country, subsequently, and again
on a special occasion in New York
Canada's attitude was made plain
for all the world to see.

"Sir Robert Borden's utterances
on these occasions were of a
similar and fitting kind, revealing
a Nation's unflinching determina-
tion to carry the war through.
He made it plain that, no matter
whose efforts might slacken or
what representations might be
made to him, he would retain, as
prime minister, his original high
ideal of service in men and
money.

earnest. He has proved to be the
right man to give expression to
the National will. In this respect
Canada has been fortunate in
having a leader of his determina-
tion, courage and frame of mind
in the highest public office at a
momentous time.

Progress Of The War.

London, Nov. 1.—A wireless
message from Bucharest, this
afternoon declares that the ad-
vance of the Austro-German
forces on the southern Transyl-
vanian front has been arrested,
while in the Carpathians, along
the Moldavian frontier, the situ-
ation is excellent and the Teutons
will not get through. The Teu-
tonic losses in the Carpathians
fighting are said to have been
enormous, while the ground they
gained has been negligible, and
in eight days they have lost 3,000
men in prisoners, eight heavy
guns, six field guns, forty
machine guns and large quanti-
ties of material. The first peri-
od of bad weather that has pre-
vailed along the front in general
is now hampering operations.

Paris, Nov. 1.—North of the
Somme the French captured two
trenches northeast of Lesbœufs
and a strongly organized system
of trenches on the western out-
skirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood,
to the southeast of Sailly-Saillié,
says the bulletin issued by the
war office tonight. According to
late information the total num-
ber of prisoners taken on the
Verdun front since October 24
has reached 7,011. The materi-
al captured comprises 15
guns, 5 of which are of large
calibre; 51 trench mortars, 144
machine guns, 2 wireless plants,
and a great quantity of rifles,
bombs, shells and other material.

Athens, via London, Nov. 2.—
King Constantine issued orders
this morning to the Royalist
troops to prevent the advance of
the revolutionist forces at all
costs. One hundred and fifty
loyal troops had previously
evacuated Katerina before six
hundred insurgents armed with
machine guns, withdrawing to
Larissa to join reinforcements.
The evacuation of Katerina is
confirmed by the general staff.

London, Nov. 2.—Fine weather
has returned on the Italian front,
where the battle has been re-
sumed with very violent artillery
actions, says a wireless press
despatch from Rome. The bullet-
in issued tonight from the Brit-
ish headquarters in France
reads: "Today the enemy shell-
ed our front in the Hebuterne
and Arras regions. Our artill-
ery was active south of Arras,
and north of Ypres. A
number of enemy batteries were
bombed yesterday by our air-
craft. One hostile machine was
driven down damaged. One of
our machines is missing."

London, Nov. 2.—"On the
Doinan front the artillery on
both sides has been active," says
today's official report from the
Macedonian front. "James Station
was bombed yesterday by hostile
aircraft. No damage was done.
"On the Struma front our new
position at Barakli-Juma is being
consolidated. "On Tuesday
our artillery, in co-operation with
the navy, bombed the hostile
position at Neothori."

Bucharest, Nov. 2, via London
—Rumanian forces continue to
pursue the retiring Austro-Ger-
man troops to the west of the
Jiu Valley, in Transylvania, ac-
cording to the Rumanian official
report issued today. Teuton
attacks, the statement adds, were
repulsed after continued fighting
in the Prshova Valley and in the
region of Dragoslavale. East of
the River Alt a battle is still in
progress. The text of the state-
ment follows: "On the western

Moldavian frontier to Predael the
situation is unchanged. In the
Prshova Valley the fighting con-
tinued throughout the greater
part of the day. We repulsed
the enemy as the result of coun-
ter-attacks. "West of the Jiu
pursuit of the enemy continues.
We captured many limbers and a
great majority of war material.
"On the southern front the situ-
ation is unchanged."

Petrograd, Nov. 2, via London
—Interest in the Rumania situ-
ation continues to overshadow
minor episodes on the Russian
western front, particularly since,
according to military opinion
here, the approach of winter al-
ready has precluded the possi-
bility of further operations on a
large scale in this theatre. There
has been, however, a noticeably
growing tendency on the part of
the Germans to commence a more
or less serious offensive at var-
ious points in Galicia, the most
important of which is the one
undertaken south of Brzezany,
where the Russian positions
along the Narayuvka river have
offered excellent advantages for
a flanking attack upon Halicz
from the north, at the same time
constituting a direct menace to
Lemberg. The Germans aimed
thrusts all along the line from
Brzezany to Halicz, but, con-
centrating most heavily in the
region of Michishou Wood, began
a determined attack on the night
of October 29 which carried the
Russian positions. Russian crit-
ics, although manifestly sur-
prised at the Germans' ability to
launch an offensive of large
forces at this point, do not con-
sider the hostile advance over a
six mile front of more than local
importance, and state that its
only significance is in relation to
the Transylvanian operations,
being an obvious attempt to
create a diversion and prevent
further Russian co-operation on
the Transylvanian front, where
General Von Falkenhayn, after
being temporarily checked, is
making a new effort to advance.

Paris, Nov. 2, via London.—
The Serbians on the Macedonian
front are making good progress
in the Cerna river region, south-
west of Monastir, the war office
reports. The announcement
follows: "From the Struma to
the Vardar there is nothing to
report beyond a fairly lively
cannonade, especially in the
sector of Lake Doiran. "In the
region of the Cerna the Serbians
repulsed several Bulgarian coun-
ter attacks and made good pro-
gress, notwithstanding spirited
resistance on the part of the
enemy, who sustained appreciable
losses and left some prisoners in
the hands of our allies. "On our
left wing there was considerable
activity on the part of the artill-
ery on both sides."

Saloniki, Nov. 2, via London,
—the following announcement
was made today by Serbian army
headquarters: "We repulsed an
enemy attack in the region of
Budimiri village on Tuesday.
"On the right bank of the Cerna
the artillery was active. "We
advanced a little and took some
enemy trenches. "For some
days the village of Gardilovo (12
miles southeast of Monastir) has
been in the hands of the French."

Bulletin—Rome, via London,
Nov. 3.—In the zone from Gorizia
to the Adriatic Sea the Ital-
ians have captured additional
points of vantage from the Aus-
trians and taken 3,489 more
prisoners and guns, machine guns
and quantities of arms and am-
munition, according to the official
communication issued today. Lon-
don, Nov. 3.—A Rome despatch
to the Wireless Press says the
first day of the new Italian off-
ensive cost the Austrians the loss
of 15,000 men. One-third of
them were made prisoners, the
despatch says. (The Italian war
office yesterday reported that
4,731 prisoners had been taken.)
The twenty-first Austrian regim-
ent and several battalions are
said to have been annihilated.
The weather is favorable, and
the battle against the heights
east of Gorizia and on the Carso
continues fiercely. Austrian
counter-attacks are described in
the despatch as feeble.

Paris, via London, Nov. 3.—
The French forces in the region
of Verdun have made additional
Continued on page three)



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Auld L

We are indebted to Mr. D.
County, for the Gaelic version
sent to our readers. We pri-
Gaelic form of Burns' immorta-
the niceties of the Gaelic may
translator has done his work.

An Tim A Bh'ann.

- 1. An coir seann luch-eòlais dh'
a beachd
Sgu'n chumhla, orra bh' a
An coir seann luch-eòlais dh'
a beachd
S'na lathcan a bh' ann.
2. Air sgath an tim a bh' a
a ruil
Air sgath an tim a bh' a
Qu'n gath sinn fhathas
cupan-lath
Air sgath an tim a bh' a
3. Bha sinne comhla feadh na
bruch
A tional beinne annt
Ach agith air seachran ce
ar cas
Bho chin an tim a bh' ann.
4. Bu trathas ainnech sinne
allt
A iomair sinne an clann
Ach dhealach cuaintean f
suis sinn
Bho'n tim o chian a bh' ann.
5. Mo charaid earbuich gath
lamlh
Shine fhein do lamh a nall
Sgu'n gath sinn cupan caoi
cridheil lan
Air sgath an tim a bh' ann.
6. Gu cinneach's leat do bharr
fhein
Smo bharrail fhein tha leanas
S gu gath sinn cupan caoi
lneil lan
Air sgath an tim a bh' ann.

(Continued from page two)

gains near Fort Vaux, accordi-
to the official statement issued
night, which reads: "On the
right bank of the Meuse, after
the capture of Fort Vaux, the
infantry continued its advan-
to the outskirts of the village
Vaux and north of Vaux la
We gained a footing on the en-
dominating the village. The
enemy did not attempt a count-
attack."

Paris, Nov. 3.—The Fron-
statement says: "On the 1
bank of the Struma, Brit-
troops, following up their suc-
cesses, have taken by assault
village of Ista. On the remain-
der of the front there was inter-
mittent cannonading, with the
infantry action. "South of
Somme the artillery fighting is
fairly lively in the sectors
Libons and Chilly. A surpr-
attack was carried out by
against German trenches west
Dauchart. "Very heavy
positions were held in Fort Va
During the night our infantry
which had gone up quite close
the fort, occupied this very
portant work without any l
The belt of interior forts of V
dun is now established in
entirely and is held firmly
our troops."

Petrograd, Nov. 3, via Lond
Infantry fighting continues
Galicia and in Volhynia, w
slight successes in both reg-
for the Russians, according
the official statement issued
the war office today. The B
sians have recaptured part
their trenches on the west b
of the Stokhod, in Volhynia,
east of the village of Li
sedolna, in Galicia, the Rus-
have pushed back the Aus-
Germans in some places.
statement reads: "Transylva-
front: No news has been re-
ved. Dobrudja front: Th
have been no events of imp-
ance. "Western (Russian) f
On the River Stokhod in t
region of Vitonol and Ale
drovsk (5 miles north of Kis
fighting continues. Here
battalion of one of our regim
succeeded in pushing back
enemy who had occupied pe
our trenches on the western
of the Stokhod."

Paris, Nov. 4.—Castagnie
on the Carso, virtually is inv-
by the Italian army, sa
Havas' despatch from R
Rome, Nov. 4, via Lond
Continuing their new off-
against the Austro-Hung
forces in the Carso regio
Italians yesterday advan-
the direction of the Wi-
river for a distance of more