

The Herald

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Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.

In the Commons Chamber at Ottawa, on Monday, 28th May, just passed, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, one of the foremost Imperial Statesmen, delivered a memorable address to the assembled members of both Houses of Parliament. In addition to the members of the Senate and House of Commons, there was a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen in the galleries, who accorded a most enthusiastic reception to the brilliant Foreign Secretary, and warmly applauded his great speech. Mr. Balfour said: "It is with the profoundest emotion, he said, turning to the English tongue, that I enjoy this opportunity of meeting these two houses of parliament in joint session. Many of your most distinguished members are personal friends of my own. I have seen them and enjoyed their company in the home land, and now that I come here and have again an opportunity of renewing my friendship with them, it is not merely a personal pleasure to exchange ideas and come in contact with them as persons responsible for the government of this great community, but there is to me a special emotion in feeling that I come at one of the greatest crises in not merely the history of Great Britain but in the history of the world's civilization.

"I do not believe that anything more unexpected to the outside world has ever occurred than the enthusiastic self-sacrifice with which the great self-governing dominions of this Empire have thrown themselves into this contest. The calculations of the ordinary foreign politician, and especially a German politician, was that the British Empire was but a fair weather device, very imposing in sheer magnitude, in the sheer surface of the globe which it occupied, but quite unfitted to deal with the storm and stress of war, and destined, therefore, to crumble with the first attack, and, like the house built on the sand, to fall with a great ruin. I do not think that was so foolish a miscalculation or so obviously idiotic as some of those in which the German people have indulged. They who do not know the inner spirit of the British Empire could not conceive a great state less well fitted to deal with a world war.

"Take a map and you will see large tracts of the world colored red, of course. They are separated by vast oceans. They lie about the globe from one end to another, and the very fact that the sun never sets upon the British Empire may be a proof of its magnitude, but is no evidence of its strength. Moreover, remember what those foreign speculators about the British Empire must have thought before the war began. They said to themselves, 'this loosely compacted state resembles nothing that ever existed in history before, it is held together, by no coercive power, the government of the Motherland cannot raise a corporal's guard in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or wherever you will; it cannot raise a shilling of taxation in the dominions. It has no power except the power which a certain class of politicians never remember—the power of common affection, aims, ideas and ideals.' (loud applause).

"Even those of us who most thoroughly believe that the British Empire is not what it certainly is—a new experiment in the long history of world governments, even we who felt convinced that it was an experiment which was going to succeed—those who like myself took the sanguine view of the future—even we must have felt that so loosely was it knit, so vast were the areas that it covered, so difficult did it seem that this immense body could be animated by one soul, and that the electric thrill of a common necessity would go from end to end and from pole to pole, when such a dream was the outcome and such the accomplishment, we might well be pardoned for not having expected such achievement. (Applause.)

But when, without discussion, or what is commonly called propaganda, when war broke on the world, we might have well doubted whether this great empire, each unit of which had it in its power, if it so desired to hold aloof, would be ready to go into it as one machine, moving toward one common end as it did. It seems almost a miracle, and no greater miracle has ever occurred in the history of civilization than the story of the manner in which all those co-ordinated democracies, each conscious of its own separate life, and conscious of its common life with the empire, moved forward with a spirit of self-sacrifice in a task which they believed, not only was their own security but the safety of the Empire, the progress of civilization and liberty itself at stake. (Applause.)

It is interesting to compare the picture I have just endeavored imperfectly to draw of these British democracies working together under their own institutions, each according to its lights toward a common end, a common and unselfish end—to compare that with what is happening and has happened in the Central Powers of Europe. They also have many communities, independent or nominally independent, all under an alliance working together toward objects which they conceive to be in their own interest, but how different is the bond which unites them. How different the idea that they pursue. At this moment, if the stories which reach us from various sources have at least a germ of truth in them, you have Germany fighting for her own selfish interest encircled by a set of states whom she has brought under her control, who love her not, whose interests are really not identical with hers, but whom she keeps under her grasp and dare not, if they would, carry out their own policy in their own fashion. The greatest of these powers is Austria, and those of us who have access to information know that Austria is not working with Germany as we are working with France or as the different elements of the British Empire are working with each other. Germany has so arranged her material forces that Austria has not a will of her own and if she has is quite incapable of carrying it out.

"What is true of Austria is true with qualifications and differences of other Allies fighting on the side of Germany, it is true of Bulgaria and true of Turkey. And all of these are animated, not by a desire for legitimate self-defence, nor by a desire for freedom, not by a determination to carry on in common any great civilizing work, but one and all they are mere pawns in the German game, moved as the German Government and the German military party desire. They are not allowed to use their own resources for their own ends, they are not permitted to have ideals of their own and pursue them for themselves, but they are all dragged into this vortex of German ambition, all designed in the first place to supply the forces by which the war may be won, and if the war is won—and I presume there may still be some in Germany who think it may be won by the Central Powers—they will fall into their ordered places as satellites of that Central Prussian sun, as subordinate powers destined to minister to her greatness, her economic wealth and control over the nations, always under the direct subordination of the dominant power.

"That," continued Mr. Balfour, "is the idea and the ideal of the Central Powers, and it is because the world has begun to discover that that is their idea, because the world now knows that the war was deliberately arranged by the military party of Germany, that the provocation which was the nominal excuse for war was itself deliberately contrived that the moment was carefully chosen; it is because the world has discovered that, that wherever you find a free democracy, wherever you find the spirit of freedom, wherever you find the spirit of self-development on national lines there you will find friends of the Allies, and there you will find enemies of the Central Powers (applause)—and ever more clearly as the months go on it becomes evident that this has become a world war between the powers of democracy on the one side and the powers of autocracy on the other. And we could have taken only one side. We could only be on the side of democracy—and we are convinced that for human beings who have reached the stage of civilization and development that has been reached by the great western communities there is but one form of government, whatever name it may be called, and that is the government in which the ultimate control lies with the people of the country. (Applause.)

"We have staked our last dollar on democracy and if democracy fails us then we are bankrupt indeed. But I know that democracy will not fail us," he declared, amid a renewed burst of applause. "I do not pretend—I do not think anybody who has studied history for a moment deceives himself with the idea that democracy is an easy form of government. It has unsolved difficulties. It has always had them and always will, and I am not sure that for some races they never can be surmounted. But that they are difficulties the races that represent western civilization not only can overcome, but have largely overcome already, I think, is sure. Do not let us imagine that the task however successfully it may have been accomplished up to the present time is one that does not require our constant effort.

"After all when German militarists said that democracy was not capable of vigorous co-ordinated effort they made a serious blunder but one which may be excused. They realized how hard has been found the task of managing a great community of free men and directing all their energies and all their sacrifices at any moment to any great object. That could be done far more easily by a military autocracy, and I think, in appearance, but only in appearance, it could be done much more effectively. But when democracy really takes the task in hand, I hold the faith most firmly that it will beat all the autocracies in the world. We cannot have a democracy without parties because parties are after all but the organization of differences of opinion.

"The paradox is how this normal and healthy habit is to be got over in moments of important national crisis when the efforts of every section every party, must be subordinated to one purpose. I am addressing a body of responsible statesmen who know how our institutions are ordinarily (Continued on page three.)



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thought regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thought in view of securing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk fabrics \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted effect, sateen lined, Black, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effects, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, Price \$15.00. Misses shepard cheek suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of Gaverdine, large convertible collar, box back, with all around belt, patch pockets, mercer lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black silk lined, plain flare skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, \$25.00. Very smart New York gaiter, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripe silk, belted effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22 At \$22.00 Very attractive suit of soft Taffeta silk, satin lined, shirred back with all around tie left, trimmed, cold stitching and buttons, large fancy collar, Navy, Copen and Black, extra good value. \$22.00 At \$22.00

A Remarkable Range of Blouses The new ideas are always here first—if you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us. Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripe, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripe, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of rose or blue, \$3.75. White Silk Waists \$2.25. Georgette Crepe Waists, Maize, Flesh and White \$6.00. Crepe de Chene Waists, in flesh and white, lace trimmed \$6.00. The very latest American idea in yellow marquette, with large white collar \$3.50

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A woman is more careful about the hat she buys than any part of her attire. She wants a hat that is not only smart and conforms with the fashions of the season, but one also that is becoming and improves her looks. And since you buy a hat to give you most pleasure and satisfaction in wearing why not choose one that will make your friends ask you where you got it and say, "My, what a pretty hat you have on!" A becoming, pretty hat brings more pleasure in wearing than the question of service, for when you get a hat that you like, you take more care of it and wear it longer hereby increasing its service to you. We have aimed to provide just such hats. Their costs are no more than you would pay for a hat of ordinary type.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50 Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75 NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable sweater costs. Some of them are:— Brushed wool in green, rose, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00 Heavy wool sweater, in green, gold, black, open, shawl collar of white, with stripe, same color as body \$8.50 Sweaters shown in all sizes, 36 to 44. Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collar and scarf \$6.00 Silk and wool sweater in stripe and white, and green and white \$10.00

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Fresh Arrivals in DRESS SILKS

WHITE SILKS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER than they used to be—they have not suffered the immense advances that have been the rule in some lines. Perhaps that's one reason why silks are more popular than ever. New weaves today:— SHATUNGS, natural undyed, widths, 34 and 36 inches. Prices 65, 75, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.15. Extra heavy shatung suiting, smooth corded finish, for suits or separate coats, 36 in., 2.00. Fancy sport shatungs, large fancy colored, spot on natural ground, very new, 36 inch. Price 1.00 and 1.35. Black shatung, clear, bright, black, 34 inch, 1.25. WASHABLE HABUTAIS. This silk can be washed as easy as a piece of white cotton. In white 75c., 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.65, 36 inch. Black and navy, 36 inch, 1.25. Fancy striped wash silk, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60. Taffeta, Black, 36 inch, 1.75, 2.00, 2.35, 40 inch 2.90. Navy 1.75, 1.85, 1.90, 2.25. Old Rose, Green, Brown and Cream, 36 inches, 1.75. DUCHESS MOUSSELINE, a beautiful bright satin finished silk; very dressy, in dark navy, bright navy, Copenhagen, old rose, maize, ivory and black, 36 inch, 2.00. PALETTE DE CHENE, black dark navy, light navy, Copenhagen, old rose, bottle green, gray riseda, pink, sky, yellow, mauve, navy and brown, 36 inch, 1.50 per yard. FANCY SILKS, in shots and stripes, for suits, separate blouses or trimming, at 1.80, 2.00, 2.25. NARROW WIDTH SILKS, in nearly all plain colors, and quite a number of fancy, suitable for trimmings and millinery, 19 inch, 75c. to 1.50 per yard. GEORGETTE CREPE, in the following colors: black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, maize, mauve, pink, sky, cream, 40 inches wide, 1.60 yard. NINONS, in the same colors, 1.40 yd. CREPE DE CHENE, navy, black and Copenhagen, 40 inch, 1.50; rose yellow, mauve, cream, 1.80.

SPECIAL NOTICE Canadian Government Railways Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 23rd June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Miscouche, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Miscouche, Muddy Creek, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 9th, 1917. May 23, 1917—31