

The Herald

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2, 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

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 24—The reply of the government to the insinuations and innuendo of Hon. Wm. Pugsley last week was placed in the hands of Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, and he performed his task this afternoon in masterly fashion. It was a complete refutation of Mr. Pugsley's semi-charges and laid bare the political methods adopted by the fifty gentlemen to score a point against his opponents. There were common untruths in the statements made by Pugsley and when he had made short work of these, Mr. Hazen was led to remark: "I charge Mr. Pugsley with impropriety in making a statement of the sort he did." Parliamentary usage does not allow any stronger terms. But, apart from the refutation of Mr. Pugsley's insinuating remarks, Mr. Hazen's address was an important contribution to parliamentary literature. It will be a historical document, placing as it did upon the records of the house the policies in certain regards of the Canadian government and the Imperial War Office, and detailing the result of those policies. Mr. Hazen's outline of the action of the war office with the transportation of munitions and various articles of war manufactured in Canada and the arrangements of the British government for the carriage across the Atlantic of the product and manufactures of the Dominion for the use of the British people and their allies in this time of war, was striking and important. The extent of these arrangements had not been known until Mr. Hazen made a comprehensive speech today, and it will occur to the Canadian people that bigger things than they had dreamed of have been happening. Something of the greatness of the British Empire upon the sea will come home to them. With these things Mr. Hazen has to do. He, of all men in Canada, has the greatest opportunity of observing imperial greatness upon the water, and that he realized the importance of it all was shown by the earnest way in which he told as much of the story as was politic to tell at the present time. That forty great ocean ships are constantly carrying munitions from Canada to the motherland, and that the gross weight of these munitions amounts to no less than 125,000 tons per month will be a revelation. The pension question was also dealt with by the minister of Naval Service and he completely silenced the critics by showing that they had been party to the arrangements made, yet he was broad enough and fair-minded enough to invite discussion upon the matter so that there might be brought to the attention of the members of the government any weakness or inadequacy in the system if such exists. Unquestionably Mr. Hazen's speech is the greatest that he has ever made in this parliament. Throughout it all there was the self respect of the gentleman, and courtesy and moderation towards his opponents. His remarks regarding Hon. Frank Oliver's speech of last week were dignified and appreciative. There is much, of course, yet for Mr. Hazen to say before this session is over. There is more information to be given and when he comes to dwell upon the navy and what it has done and what it is doing there will be further surprises for the people and even for the majority of the members of parliament. Mr. Hazen, as has been shown, is not

given to say much in public as to the work of the departments over which he exercises control, but his work has been none the less vigorous and important and has wielded a great influence during the progress of the present war. In opening he paid a fine tribute to the Duke of Connaught. He said: "I would like to say that I concur in words that have been uttered with regard to the Governor General of Canada. I feel that it has been a good thing for this country that during this time of stress and strain, the representative of His Majesty in Canada has been a good man and that his knowledge of military matters has been of very great value in making more effective than otherwise would have been made the aid which Canada has given to the Empire in the present crisis, during the past few years."
Ottawa, Jan. 25—F. B. Carvell, M. P., placed himself in a serious position tonight towards the close of a three and a half hour's condemnation of the government. He threatened the Government with the refusal of young Liberals of Canada to enlist for overseas service unless an investigation into the operations of the Shell Committee and the Imperial Munitions Committee was permitted.
One of his worst breaches of decency was a distorted statement regarding an interview which Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and himself. It related to the purchase of hay in the Province of New Brunswick for the Imperial government, it has been the policy of the Imperial government not to allow a business to become generally known for very obvious reasons and when Mr. Burrell heard that Mr. Carvell intended to bring this forward and blazon it abroad to the enemies of the Empire for the purpose of hampering the Canadian government, he went to the leader of the Opposition and Mr. Carvell and asked them in the interests of patriotism to desist. His request was unheeded and instead Mr. Carvell gave to the house today a distorted and unfair report of the interview. When The Standard tonight asked Mr. Burrell if he had anything to say with reference to Mr. Carvell's statements he said that he would probably reply on Thursday, and added regretfully that under the privilege of the House Mr. Carvell could have permitted himself to so distort what took place in the interview referred to, and also to make the sweeping and inaccurate statements in regard to the present hay purchases in New Brunswick. An amusing part of Mr. Carvell's speech was his defence of the contract let to the Canadian Foundry Company. His reasons for defending the one hundred per cent profits of this company was the fact that Honorable George P. Graham is one of the directors. Whenever a Conservative appeared he attacked, and when there was a Liberal defended. It was so apparently a campaign speech for election purposes that Mr. Burnham interrupted with "does the honorable gentleman intend to move a vote of censure. If not of what avail is all this abuse."
Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25—The Ottawa Free Press will say tomorrow with reference to Mr. Carvell's remarks about it: "All the stock of the Ottawa Free Press is owned by Messrs. Norman Smith and William Findlay, editor and manager respectively. It was purchased and paid for by them some years ago. A certain portion of the company's stock is held by Mr. Glynn Osler, barrister, formerly of Ottawa and now of Toronto, but only in the usual way as collateral for a loan. Mr. Osler and clients for whom he may be acting have not the slightest

voice in the editorial conduct or business management of the paper and only to a very limited extent (sufficient to protect their security) have they any control over the company's minutes. The financial obligation can be liquidated at any time convenient to Messrs. Smith and Findlay. The Free Press has been a consistent supporter of the Liberal party during the ten years it has been edited by Mr. Norman Smith, but at the beginning of the war announcement was made that until peace was declared the policy of the paper would be independent of both political parties. The Free Press was the first to advocate the formation of a coalition government. The views of the Free Press on the Bertram Shell Committee are the views of its editor and they were communicated to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last July when the criticism first appeared."
NORMAN SMITH.
Ottawa, Jan. 27—"I have never held very strictly to the doctrine that one should carry one's political animosities into private life, nor would I regard life as being tolerable if I had to do it. I want to say this further in regard to this matter with which we are dealing, that I would rather go out of public life forever, and go out now, and keep such regard as I have been fortunate enough to get from any of my friends as a public man than I would remain in public life at the price of descending to the depths to which Mr. Carvell has descended." So said Hon. Martin Burrell in the course of a speech today in the Commons when he laid bare a portion of the record of the member for Carleton. A few days ago Mr. Carvell made the statement in the House that Mr. Burrell had come to him and asked him "for God's sake" not to bring up the question of New Brunswick hay in the house. Mr. Burrell declared that Mr. Carvell gave a distorted version of the interview to the House and this incident as well as another to which reference will be made later caused the Minister of Agriculture to describe Mr. Carvell in the above terms. "It may be said," he continued, "that it is not a matter of very great interest but this is the sort of thing that touches the finer side of life, and makes life tolerable." Mr. Burrell did go to Mr. Carvell and pointed out to him that as this was a matter of Imperial business in this country during a time of war that it should not be referred to in parliament.
Ottawa, Jan. 28—Archibald McCoig, the Liberal member for East Kent, had the courage to get up in the commons today and express his regret that Liberals from other constituencies—meaning Mr. Carvell in particular—should assert that militia appointments in their ridings had been political in character. In Kent, he said, the appointments had been the result of merit and not of political influence. Today the debate on the address was quieter than it had been for a week. The house has been sobered by the outbreaks of Messrs. Pugsley and Carvell and falsity of the charges when they came to be analysed by the Ministers responsible. These members have been shown to be political opportunists hunting for political game without holding it, and ready to sacrifice the interests of their country and its allies for miserable party gain. Appeals to them as patriotic Canadians to let war office interests in Canada alone until the war is over were unheeded. Instead false statements were given the house and the country.
Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

Progress of The War

London, Jan. 25—Four thousand Turks, including fifty officers were captured by the Russians in the recent battle in the neighborhood of Erzerum, according to a despatch from Petrograd to Reuters. The Russians are also said to have captured scores of machine guns and enormous quantities of ammunition. The despatch says: "The rout of the Turks in the battle which resulted in them being driven into Erzerum appears from later accounts to have been even more decisive than shown in the first reports. Apart from the Ottoman losses in actual battle, the Russians captured during the pursuit fifty officers and 4,000 men. They also took scores of machine guns and enormous quantities of munitions. The influx of 120,000 Turks in Erzerum is considered to reduce the defensive power of the fortress. In the Prapat, a small region of Volhynia the Russian positions are stated to be only four versts (2 3/4 miles) from Pinsk, so successful have been the Russians in recent actions."
London, Jan. 26—That the authorities expect a speedy resumption of Zeppelin raids on London, and that the danger to which the populace will be exposed on such occasions is greater than ever, is indicated by the publication of a police warning tonight, which reads: "The increase in offensive protection against hostile aircraft recently provided in the Metropolitan district makes it more necessary that the public, on the occasion of air raids take cover, so as to be sheltered from falling fragments of shells."
Hand-to-hand fighting between the French and Germans near Neuville took place when the French tried to re-take trenches captured from them by the Germans. Berlin reports that all the attacks were repulsed. The French, however, have taken from the Germans mine craters they had occupied several days ago, and in mining operations in the Argonne Forest have destroyed German trenches. On the Austro-Italian front Italian positions near Slavica have been captured by the Austrians, who made prisoners of forty-five officers and 1,197 men, according to Vienna. The Turks claim that another attack by the British near Menlaric, east of Kut-el-Amara, was discontinued after the British had suffered "appalling losses."
Petrograd, via London, Jan. 27, 11.25 p.m.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters today: "On the western (Russia) front German aeroplanes continued to make frequent flights over the Riga and Dvinsk regions, where they dropped bombs. Southwest of Lake Narotche our scouting parties encountered the enemy successfully. They made a surprise bayonet attack on a German detachment and put it to flight, inflicting heavy losses and taking prisoners. "Southeast of Koiiki our scouts got through the enemy entanglement and destroyed it with grenades. "In Galicia, on the Middle Strip, the enemy continued his artillery fire. On the Dniester, in the region of Uscierko, near the bridgehead, we attacked the enemy with grenades. North of the Boyana, river the enemy, after exploding three mines in front of our lines, made several attempts to attack, but were repulsed by our fire. Caucasus front: In the region of Erzerum we stopped attempts by the Turks to assume the offensive, capturing prisoners. In the region of Melagzhert we successfully encountered Turkish detachments."
London, Jan. 28, 11.05 p.m.—"I think that for us the war is only beginning," said David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in an interview today with the London correspondent of the Militia Scoolo, "but absolutely confident of victory, because although we all have made mistakes in the past, England and her Allies are now taking council together and will be stronger because they are united. By next spring they shall have for the first time more munitions than

the enemy, and our superiority is unquestioned. Besides this, Germany's financial position is growing worse daily."
London, Jan. 28, 9.56 p.m.—The foreign office tonight issued an additional statement concerning the cargo found on the Swedish steamer Stockholm, which has been detained at Kirkwall and Liverpool since January 14, and part of the cargo of which has been ordered into the prize court. The statement says: "A search of the cargo of the Swedish steamer Stockholm has revealed the fact that it comprises a consignment of meat amounting to 142 tons which although originally entered on the ship's manifest had been subsequently put out, and for which there was no bill of lading among the ship's papers. Since the loading of the Stockholm at New York, which had been superintended by His Majesty's consul, who sealed the hatches and gave a certificate to that effect, alteration of the manifest cannot but give rise to the suspicion that some fraud was intended."
DIED.
OWEN—At Malpeque, Jan. 24th, 1916, Sophia, daughter of the late John Owen, aged 71 years.
MACDONALD—At Clyde River, Jan. 31st, Susan the beloved wife of Mr. Archibald MacDonald, in the 54th year of her age.
MACARTHUR—At Northam, Jan. 27, 1916, Alexander C. MacArthur aged 67 years.
McCABE—At Cove Head on Wednesday Jan. the 26th, Mr. John McCabe, who had reached the remarkable age of 102 years. He was born in Ireland, but came to this Island many years ago located first at Souris and then removing to Cove Head. He was a veteran of the Crimean war and of sturdy physique, practically a stranger to illness. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He kept himself abreast of the times by judicious reading, was a bright conversationalist, and remembered many of the stirring events of long ago. His narration of his experiences in the Crimean war were especially interesting. His wife, died eight years ago at the age of eighty. He leaves one daughter, Miss Sarah, also five sons; James, William John and Frank at Cove Head and Bernard in the Registry office, Charlottetown; sixteen grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.—R. I. P.
McLEAN—At North River, Jan. 28, 1916, Mary McLean, widow of the late James McLean, aged 86.
McMILLAN—In this city Jan. 30, Alexander McMillan aged 64 years. Funeral took place from the residence of his brother Hilary McMillan, Dorchester St. yesterday morning to St. Catharine's, thence to the Catholic cemetery. R. I. P.
McINTYRE—At Corraville Lot 54 on Tuesday Jan. 18th ult., Margaret McDonald, relict of the late John McIntyre, aged 94 years, leaving one son and four daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.
The seismograph in the government observatory, located twenty miles south west of Petrograd, registered an earth shock on Jan. 26th. The intensity of the oscillations was estimated at double those experienced in the great Messina earthquake. The center of the disturbance was fixed at a point fifteen miles distant.

The Market Prices

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

MOORE & McLEOD!



Overcoats Worth to \$14.50 \$8.99 Clearing at

The Man who wants a smart warm well made Overcoat for a very little price, should see this week end special. There's a limited quantity—a dozen in all. There are tweeds, mostly in fancy browns and greys. There are double breasted and single breasted models. There are sizes from 35 to 40 chest measure. The coats are all belted and each have the "convertible collar. The values run to \$14.50. BUY ONE FOR EIGHT NINETY-NINE. THESE OFFERED FOR CASH ONLY.

Here is a Mighty Interesting Sale of Womens' New Coats in Full Swing Here today.

THIS SALE OF COATS FOR WOMEN OFFERS YOU A CHANCE TO GET HOLD OF A HANDSOME WINTER COAT—right now before the real cold weather commences—at prices lower than the factory would charge you for the garments. There are three classes into which this great offer, in colored coats is divided. And here they are—

\$8.50 \$12.00 Fifteen Dollars for Coats that are Worth to \$22.00!

For Coats Worth up to \$12.50 For Coats Worth up to \$16 Curl Cloths and Tweeds in all styles, all The Coats in this section are nearly all good coloring, all sizes. This is simply a Tweeds. They are new this season. They wonderful bargain in handsome, low priced are all handsome, smart garments. They coats. This lot includes garments worth to are garments worth to \$16.00. TODAY and \$12.50. TODAY and TOMORROW \$8.50 TOMORROW.....\$12.00

\$15 These Coats are all new. They are made of handsome all wool cloths. Chinchillas, Zibelines and Tweeds. The styles are right, and the range of sizes will suit everybody. Get yourself a \$22.00 Coat for \$15.00. \$15

Business Men FOR 1916 Office Supplies Will Be Needed

We carry a big stock of everything for the office. Blank Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Files, Binding Cases, Bill Files, Letter Files, Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Account Pads, Letter & Note Pads, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Blotting Paper, Erasers, Note Paper, &c. &c.

One Million Envelopes In Stock, all sizes, all prices. Come to us for your office Needs. Lowest Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Local and Other Items

This is nomination day for civic elections.
French bluejackets have occupied the small town of Aphilu, on the coast of Asia Minor.
The London Daily Mail correspondent says he is informed that German uniforms have been stored in immense quantities in allowing labor M. P.'s to take office in the Coalition Government.
The Labor conference of Bristol England on Jan. 28th, by a great majority confirmed the action of the labor executive in parliament in allowing labor M. P.'s to take office in the Coalition Government.
The Allan liner Pomerania arrived at Queenstown on Jan. 27th, in tow. She has been disabled in a terrible gale on voyage from Glasgow to Canada and packed. All on board were reported safe.
Pasterization of all milk to be used as food or drink by cities and towns and the forbidding of the sale of unpasteurized milk provided for in a bill filed with the Massachusetts legislature by Representative Rowley of Brookline health department.
The storm that had raged over the Pacific Coast from Thursday Jan. 27th claimed not fewer than 60 lives and caused property damage of millions. The loss may prove even greater in the Otah Valley, lower California. A dam burst; 50 people lost their lives and others are missing.
Fifty English women, who have been employed in various occupations in Berlin have been ordered to leave the country not later than February 6th. The authorities say that this action is taken in reprisal for the expulsion of German women who have been employed in England.
The controversy between Great Britain and Sweden over the holding up of mails by Great Britain and retaliation by the stopping of British and Russian mail and the placing of an embargo on wood pulp by Sweden is still unsettled, but negotiations are under way for mutual concessions. Although nothing official has yet transpired, it is believed that licenses for the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden will be granted in exchange for permission to import coal from England.
Sudden death—On Saturday last Mr. W. A. Brennan, proprietor of the Sunnyside Journal, died very suddenly of heart failure. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time and on his way to his office called at a shop to make some purchases, while there in conversation with the proprietor heart action ceased and he dropped dead. He had been connected with the Journal for over forty years. He was in his 68th year and leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn.
A statement given on Jan. 25th by the British official press bureau says: Among the cargo found aboard the Swedish steamer Urania, from New York to Gotenburg and Copenhagen are good described on the bill of lading fifteen cases of hammers sent from the United States to a Danish forwarding agent. They were found on examination to consist of fifteen cases of copper brass and apparently aluminum filing and turnings. The consignee does not know for whom the alleged hammers are intended and the goods have been placed in the prize court."
The Defence of Egypt
Egypt has two frontiers, a eastern, which is much the most important, towards Turkey, and a western frontier facing toward Tripoli and the still independent tribes of the back country. On both sides there is desert, and the problem of Egyptian defence the same on both east and west—namely, the right treatment of the marches of the desert. It does not follow, however, that because the problem is the same its solution must be the same. Much depends on the resources