

The Herald

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Determined Pacifists.

On Saturday last Kaiser Wilii. an celebrated his 58th birthday and he did it by issuing to his soldiers an address praising them and proclaiming his love for peace. His only stipulation was that the enemies of Germany should keep off from her long enough to allow her to get a peace of her own preparation.

The Kaiser is a determined pacifist—in theory. In every address he issues he proclaims that the war was forced upon Germany and that his own activities and those of his soldiers have been confined to battle for peace.

Until the beginning of the war many people believed that the Kaiser was desirous of peace. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he of multitudinous errors, once painted the monarch of Germany as a being whose sole desire was to establish the peace of the world on a firm foundation. Sir Wilfrid did not require much evidence to establish what he wanted to believe.

But Sir Wilfrid was not alone. There was Viscount Morley, whose "Recollections" were recently published. The learned Viscount makes references to the German Emperor which are decidedly interesting at this time. The first refers to the year 1907 when the Kaiser visited England, and on that occasion Viscount Morley writes to Lord Minto, formerly Governor-General of Canada, but then in India, as follows:

"Nov. 22. The visit of the German Emperor has been a great event, and will much improve the chances of a little decent calm all over Europe. Even those who were most sceptical about any good coming of it, now admit that the result has been in every way advantageous. I saw much of him at Windsor, and was surprised at his gaiety, freedom, naturalness, geniality and good humor—evidently unaffected.

About the Emperor's personality. One impression—and in my eyes it is a golden impression—appears to have left in the mind of everybody, namely that he does really desire and intend to have peace. You may laugh at this in view of the fine brand-new naval programme which the Germans have launched at a moment supremely inconvenient to H. M.'s Government."

Evidently Lord Morley did not worry in the slightest about the fine brand-new naval programme of the Germans, seeing that the Kaiser looked so peaceful. The British had stopped building battleships to please the Germans, and the Germans had responded by doubling their rate of building. But Morley did not worry. The Kaiser was making a fine impression.

Since the outbreak of the war many evidences have come to light that the Kaiser's peaceful temper was the temper of a tiger which sometimes does not happen to be hungry or annoyed, but which is always ready to start something and generally looking for a chance. Particularly noteworthy as regards Lord Morley's satisfaction in 1907 is the fact revealed by Russian state papers recently published by the Bolsheviks that the

Kaiser had a couple of years before been busy trying to get the Czar to cut loose from France or England or both, and join Germany in plans which inevitably meant war in Europe. This was the exchange of ideas which has become famous as the "Willy and Niek" correspondence. The Kaiser was plotting spoiliations which meant war, and piling German money into battleships, but as long as he smiled and looked gay in London, he was alright to determined pacifists like Lord Morley.

Then, when war came, and Germany violated Belgium, Lord Morley left the British cabinet because he didn't approve of war. Determined pacifists are clearly of two supreme kinds. One kind, like the Kaiser, are magicians who love pacifism so much that they aim to cut the throats of everybody else who will not accept their will without fighting. The other kind, like Lord Morley, will neither fight nor countenance the idea that anybody else is likely to fight.

Death Of Mrs. McDonald

The sympathy of the entire community goes out to His Honor, Lieutenant Governor McDonald, in the sad affliction he endures in the demise of his beloved life-partner, Mrs. McDonald, whose death as recorded in our obituary column, took place on Friday last, 1st inst. was a most estimable lady, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was the last surviving daughter of the late John Small McDonald Esq. and sister of the late John Andrew McDonald Esq. formerly Postmaster of Charlottetown. Although lately somewhat indisposed, her death came quite unexpectedly. She had not been seriously ill more than three or four days. This is the third bereavement sustained by our esteemed Lieutenant Governor within the last six months or so. First, the death of his brother, then of his daughter, and now of his wife. Besides her husband she leaves three sons and three daughters to mourn. Her funeral took place from Government House Saturday afternoon and was largely attended. The cortege proceeded to the Cathedral, where the *Liberia* was sung and the absolution given, his Lordship, the Bishop, officiating, assisted by Rev. Fathers Hughes, and W. V. McDonald. After the services the funeral procession reformed and proceeded to the Railway Station, whence the remains were taken to Mourague by train. The interment took place at Montague Sunday afternoon, Rev. Father Croken officiating. R. I. P.

Progress of the War

Rome, Jan. 30—More than 2,000 prisoners have been taken by the Italians in their successful attacks upon the Austrian lines on the Asiago Plateau, the war office announced today. Six guns and 100 machine guns also have been captured. The Italian official statement today says: "The Austrians have been bombarding with extreme violence the positions captured by the Italians. The Italian fire has been powerfully centered on points behind the enemy lines."

"Extremely heavy losses were suffered by the Austrians, two of their divisions being almost completely wiped out. Col. Del Bosso was taken on Monday, and the Italian success was extended yesterday by the capture of Monte Val Bella. "Our gallant troops in the plateau zone of the army successfully crowned yesterday the action begun on the eastern Asiago Plateau on Sunday by wresting from the enemy his positions to the west of the Frenze Valley."

"Col. Del Bosso and Col. Decels, which are on the descent

towards the western edge of the valley, having been taken on Monday and since then held with valor, the enemy in the region of Sasso Rosso was hard pressed and his numerous counter attacks being repulsed with the bayonet, the success yesterday extended by the capture of Monte Di Vell Bella. "The enemy suffered very heavy losses, and two of his divisions were nearly completely destroyed."

"The war booty captured has not yet been completely specified but includes, so far more than one hundred officers and 2,500 men, six guns of various calibres, about 100 machine guns, very numerous trench mortars, several thousand rifles and a very large quantity of ammunition and war materials of all kinds. "The reaction of the hostile artillery on the positions taken was violent. Our fire was rapidly and powerfully concentrated on the most distant objectives. "The enemy aircraft attempted many reconnoitering and offensive actions, but were effectively met by our machines and anti-aircraft fire, which during two days accounted for seventeen enemy machines."

Transcending in interest even the victory of the Italians over the Austrians on the northern battlefield is that in the political and economic situation in Germany. Here apparently a large part of the country is in the throes of a great labor upheaval, due to dissatisfaction by the working classes over the failure of negotiations and over internal political conditions generally. Through out the country thousands upon thousands of the working classes both men and women—have struck and many of the great manufacturing and industries are affected. In Berlin, alone, nearly half a million persons are reported on strike, and hourly those who have quit work are receiving reinforcements. Likewise in Kiel, the great shipyard centre, at the Hamburg Iron Works and in the Rhenish Westphalian mine region workers have thrown down their tools and left their jobs. Leaders of the Socialists—both of the independent and the majority factions—evidently are in control of the movement and for their pains a number of the independents have been ordered imprisoned. Hugo Hasse, of the independents and Philipp Scheidemann, the majority Socialist leader in the Reichstag, are heading their respective followers. Advice received by way of Switzerland are to the effect that the Socialists have delivered an ultimatum to the government, demanding the conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations, participation by the workmen in peace discussions, amelioration of the food situation, the right of public asylum, the release of all political prisoners and the introduction of equal electoral suffrage by direct secret ballot.

The strikes in Germany apparently are growing in magnitude. In Berlin alone, according to press despatches reaching neutral countries from Germany, 700,000 men and women have ceased work while in Kiel, in towns along the Rhine, in the Westphalian coal regions and other districts in the empire, including Bavaria, the situation is serious. It is asserted that martial law has been declared in Hamburg and other centres, and that in Hamburg the military commander has ordered a cessation of the strike and given the added order that further demonstrations of this nature be avoided. Additional Socialist leaders in various German towns have been arrested because of their activities in fomenting strikes or by reason of their hostile attitude toward the policy of the militaristic elements with regard to peace and franchise reform.

Numerous industries necessary to the prosecution of the war have headquarters in towns where strikes are in progress and doubtless they are affected by them. Notable among these industries are the great shipbuilding yards at Kiel, the military aeroplane and balloon plants at Alldershof, the big arsenals and ammunition works at Spandau, and the great coal and iron mines and foundries in the Westphalian region. On the fighting fronts, the most important event has been another attack by the Germans on a small American post in which two Americans were killed and four wounded.

Another soldier is believed to have been captured by the enemy. This position on the French front daily has been searched out by shells from the Germans for several days past, but Wednesday morning, aided by a heavy fog and covered by a violent artillery barrage, the Germans decided to attack. It is believed that the German casualties were great or as great as those of the Americans whose canon and rifle fire was played unstintingly on the marauders.

Washington, Jan. 31—Quick retaliatory measures were forecasted here tonight as the answer of the United States and the allies to Spain's interference with the shipment of goods across her frontier into France. In fact certain Spanish ships now in American ports ready to sail are being held up pending a clearing of the situation, although the war trade board in a formal statement tonight, denied that vessels under the Spanish flag generally were being kept in port. The American government is particularly concerned in the situation because of large orders placed in Spain by General Pershing for supplies for the American army. It holds, too, the chief weapon to force a lifting of an embargo placed by Spain, since Spain draws heavily on the United States for foodstuffs.

Allied officials have been given no end of perplexity by Spain. Although not so situated geographically as to ship supplies into Germany, charges have been made that goods from Spanish Morocco have gone through the Swiss port of entry in France, into Switzerland and thence into Germany. Charges also have been made that the German spy system has used wireless equipment in Spain to communicate with the Central Powers. A considerable element in the Spanish government, it is well known, is German in its leanings, and officials in Washington express no hesitation in intimating that this element is in a large measure responsible for the present trouble. The official reason given for the blocking of General Pershing's orders is said to be that the Spanish railroad system has broken down that it is impossible to handle goods destined for France. Through their control of bunker coal the Allies are in a position to stop not only the shipment of goods to Spain from the allied countries, but from neutral as well, consequently they are in a position to bring powerful pressure to bear to insure fair treatment in the Spanish markets.

London, Jan. 31—Kiev, which for some time has been invested by the Bolshevik troops, who are engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd. The capture of the towns of Kertch, Theodosia and Yalta, in the Crimea, is claimed by the Bolsheviks. It is said that the Cossack General Dutov has been defeated and the capture of Orenburg is imminent. Special despatches from Petrograd concur in the belief that all the Cossacks will declare themselves on the side of the Bolsheviks. The reports give instances of growing adhesion and forecast the downfall of the government of General Kaledines.

The city of Kiev, or Kieff, has a population of 325,000. It is called the Mother city of Russia, and in the eleventh century was the capital. It is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Dnieper and is the seat of the governor-general of the provinces of Kiev, Podolsk and Volhynia, and has the leading university of Russia.

Petrograd, Wednesday, Jan. 30—The Moscow council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies has declared the German peace proposals unacceptable and has suggested that the council of national commissioners organize a Socialist army to fight against German imperialism. Representatives of forty-six regiments of Don Cossacks addressed the congress of Soviets, promising unlimited grain in exchange for munitions and implements and other

manufactured products. They said that the enemies of General Kaledines were now in control of the Don Basin and that a great coal supply was ready to be moved towards Petrograd. The Petrograd Soviet held a meeting to discuss the food supply, at which Madame Smith-Falkner, a member of the food control committee, said that preparations were being made to prevent the fight for food from becoming bestial. The food commissioner announced that all first and second class restaurants would be closed and general dining rooms opened, where the Bourgeoisie must share the food with the masses. He further announced the five thousand agents would make an organized search of all the shops in Petrograd on February fourth to locate hoarded supplies.

The Enemy's Trouble

News of internal troubles in Germany and Austria continues to come to hand. A few days ago it was reported that Austria was riven with discontent and ready to desert Germany and seek a separate peace. More recently came the word that Germany was in the grip of labor disturbances and that dissatisfied workmen had made striking representations to the government. The reports may or may not prove true, and if true, may have much or little significance. We can only hope that there is trouble in Germany and Austria and that it is sufficiently serious to indicate the collapse of Teutonic militarism.

If the people of Germany and Austria are commencing to take things into their own hands and are seeking to force their governments out of the war the reason for their action is that they realize, now more than ever that they are playing a losing game. There objection is not to war in the abstract or to the possibility of Germany fighting a victorious war. If they had felt that way about it they would have taken steps long ago to put a stop to the carnage and the devastation. It is the prospect of defeat rather than the hardships of war that causes the German and Austrian people to seek to stop it before it goes further. This is a comforting conclusion, but if it is employed only to comfort the people of Entente nations it has lost its value. We cannot pause in our effort and look on while domestic revolution runs its course in the enemy countries.

The proper thing to do is to increase the pressure against the enemy and follow up with renewed energy the operations that have brought the Teutonic coteries to such a pass. If by hammering away at them our armies have made the masses in the enemy countries hopeless and desperate, if the economic strangle-hold maintained by Britain's navy has brought want and suffering to the great majority of German families and thereby has provoked an uprising against the Berlin government and the Kaiser's war machine, more of the same exertion of power will increase this disaffection and ripen the situation for peace on the Entente terms.

The morale, determination and war measures of the Entente powers and of all their constituent peoples cannot be heightened by credible news of upheavals in the enemy countries. The more our adversaries become depressed, the more should every citizen in the British Empire throw himself into whatever national service he is counted on to take part in. Our fighting men ought to fight harder, our producers ought to work harder, our loyal people ought to practise thrift more assiduously, and everybody who is not at the front ought to do what he can to make the supply of our staple foodstuffs go as far as possible for the sustaining of our fighters.

Canadians who before had failed to catch the meaning and the seriousness of this war, ought now to awake and bestir themselves to help in what, let us hope, is the last rush, the winning rush, against the enemy. Whether the war power of Germany is or is not still far from being spent, now is the time for the whole national power of each of the Entente countries to be put forth to bring the fighting to a finish. Exchange.

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Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island
 Rules Relating to Private Bills

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, exclusive of adjournment.

37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38. A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee," to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill, together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people, shall be read a second time until a fee be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks' notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
 Clerk Legislative Assembly
 November 28, 1917—41

Notice to Debtors

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