

The Herald

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Nomination Day

Monday, 19th inst., was Nomination Day throughout Canada for the pending Federal Election. In this Province eight candidates were nominated: four supporters of Union Government and four on the Opposition side.

At Georgetown the candidates for King's County were duly nominated. Mr. James McIsaac, the Unionist candidate, was nominated by the following, and many others: R. J. McDonald, St. Peter's Bay, John McLean, Souris, H. D. McEwen Morel, John D. McDonald, Fox River, W. H. Coffin, Cherry Hill, John V. Hecken, Murray Harbor, W. G. Lewis, St. Peter's Bay, Patrick McIntyre, Newport, Allan Shaw, Cardigan, D. C. Morson, Cardigan, Martin McKinnon, Montague, M. F. McDonald, Montague, A. P. Prowse, Murray Harbor, George Stewart, Murray Harbor, Donald N. Steele, Gasperaux, Daniel McNally, Gasperaux, Hugh McPhie, Georgetown, John W. McPurley, Georgetown, Michael Murphy, Panmure, Joseph R. McDonald, Panmure, etc. etc.

At 2 o'clock, a public meeting was held in the Court House, which was addressed by the candidates and by Senator McLean. The Unionist speakers received an ovation.

Mr. McIsaac pointed out that two years ago he had been nominated in that hall by a very large and representative convention of electors of King's County, as a candidate for the House of Commons, to support the government led by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden. The attitude of the Borden government, as then constituted, had assumed towards this province was such, in his estimation, as to merit the approbation and support of all reasonable citizens of Prince Edward Island. The Borden government had taken notice of this province in a way that no previous Federal government had done. They had increased our subsidy by \$100,000 a year, they had made generous grants to our Agricultural Department; they had improved our connection with the Mainland in the matter of winter navigation in the Straits and made us more directly a part of the Continent than we had ever been before. The complement of this great work, he said, was to be the broadening of the gauge of the P. E. I. Railway. This would now be an accomplished fact had it not been for the extraordinarily serious turn that the great world-war had taken. He emphatically declared that the conduct of the Borden government in connection with the war had his full approbation, and was such as should elicit the enthusiastic support of all loyal Canadians. He expressed approval of the Military Service Act, and all other war legislation inaugurated and passed through Parliament by the Borden Government. In order successfully to carry out Canada's part in the war, as provided for by the late Parliament, a Union government had been formed under the Leadership of Sir Robert Borden. Several of the best statesmen on both sides of politics had united for the purpose of carrying out the war policy outlined by Sir Robert Borden. He declared that in view of conditions at the front the war policy of the Union Government was the only reasonable and just one of dealing with this gigantic question. By means

of this policy our Canadian soldiers at the front could be relieved and thus would be saved from annihilation, which would be the inevitable result should the Laurier party by any possibility come into power. Should such a misfortune occur as Sir Wilfrid Laurier coming into power, then there would be an end to Canada's activities in the war, and the great reputation that Canada has gained by the prowess of her sons would be destroyed and our brave boys would be forced to continue in the trenches till division after division disappeared and they would be wiped out altogether. The Laurier party, should it ever come into power, would mean Canada's withdrawal from her activities in the war. No other conclusion would reasonably be drawn from the manifesto issued by Sir Wilfrid. "The eyes of the world," said Mr. McIsaac, "are upon Canada in this election, and none are more interested or more keenly in touch with the election campaign now going on than the Kaiser and his German satellites. The success of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be to them the most pleasing thing that could occur, because they would then know that they need have very little to fear from the Canadian soldiers any more. In this election party politics is, or should be, laid aside. As I have already said, the best minds in both parties are united for one purpose, and that is for bringing the war, in so far as Canada is concerned, to a successful termination. All our energies are to be bent towards the accomplishment of that one great end. When that is done, and when our soldiers shall have returned victorious from the field of battle, as we hope and trust and believe they shall, then, if thought proper, those who have united for the purposes of the war will be at liberty to assume their old party affiliations.

After an exhaustive review of the policy of the respective leaders, and after pointing out how unreasonable it would appear for us here in Prince Edward Island or any part of the Dominion of Canada to give our support to a policy that would be satisfactory to our greatest enemies, to those who are bending all their energies to destroy our Empire, Mr. McIsaac wound up his speech expressing the hope that the electors would in their wisdom on the 17th day of December poll their votes for him as a supporter of the "Win-the-War Union Government."

Ottawa accounts of nomination day all over Canada say that the coming general election will witness contests in all but about a score of the 235 seats of the Dominion. From present indications the Unionists will have seven acclamations, one in Nova Scotia, one in Ontario, one in Manitoba and four in Saskatchewan, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have nine men in the province of Quebec returned without a contest. All the government acclamations to date are Unionist Liberals. The Government in the various constituencies of the Dominion is opposed by a variety of candidates. There are Liberals, Conscriptivist Liberals, Laurier Liberals, Laurierites, Independent Liberals, Laborites, Independent Laborites, Liberal Laborites, Socialists, non-partisan and farmers' Laborites. In one seat, Durham, Hon. N. W. Rowell, the government candidate, is opposed by a Conservative, while in several seats there are two straight Unionists running.

Labor has upwards of thirty candidates in the field. The Non-Partisan League has three or four. In Quebec most of the candidates with the exception of labor are designated as Unionist or Liberal. In the Maritime Provinces the same is true. The name "Laurier Liberal" or "Laurierite" appears to have been generally adopted by opposition candidates in Ontario and Alberta elsewhere. F. F. Pardee, former chief Liberal whip, is opposed in West Lambton by a Laurier Liberal. The same is true of Hon. F. B. Carvell in Carleton, N. B. Every minister has candidates against them, Sir Robert Borden in King's N. S., and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Quebec East and Ottawa. It would not appear that many of the ministers are in strenuous danger. In some cases they had to be brought in from outside points.

A feature of the nominations is the fact that General Sir Sam Hughes is, opposed by George Isaac, a Liberal, in Victoria and Haliburton; W. F. MacLean, who has been continuously in parliament since 1892, failed to secure the convention endorsement in South York and is running as an independent. Col. John Currie, former M. P. for East Simcoe, is running as a straight Conservative, and is opposed by a Liberal Unionist. Hon. George P. Graham, E. M. MacDonald and several others are not running at all.

Canada today is confronted with the same issue that faces the rest of the civilized world. It is the simple question whether we shall submit to the autocracy of Germany or whether we shall continue to fight on and on until we have overthrown the power which now menaces us. To every nation and among all peoples does this issue present itself and the only reason it is more insistent in Canada than elsewhere is that we have in this country a political party whose demand is in effect that we shall withdraw from this war.

A World Issue.

The party to which we refer has its leadership in Quebec. Whether it is Sir Wilfrid or Mr. Bourassa does not for the moment matter. Outside of Quebec Bourassa has no influence, but in the province of his birth he is a mighty force. So keen is his influence he exerts that he has succeeded in bringing Sir Wilfrid Laurier to his way of thinking and the two men now have the same immediate proposal to make—the cancellation of the Military Service Act. Bourassa presents this cause in Quebec. Laurier carries it outside of that province and to every English-speaking province in the Dominion of Canada.

Outside of Quebec Bourassa's leadership is dangerous only when its teachings are carried by another leader, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown a willingness to be that leader. Under the pretence of wanting to help in the winning of the war Sir Wilfrid is spreading the gospel of Bourassa from one coast to the other, and in order to combat the influence of such teachings it is necessary that the people should unite to overthrow it. This is the explanation of the presence upon public platforms in every English-speaking province of men who have hitherto been political opponents but who have been drawn together by the sense of a common danger.—St. John Standard.

Stand Up And Be Counted

All over Canada the Union movement has affected provincial politics to a large extent. With but two exceptions the provincial premiers or leaders of oppositions, where they happen to be Liberals, have given their hearty support to the Union movement. The feeling in Canada in regard to union is so intense that public opinion will be judged by the stand

they take upon it. It is a singularly unfortunate feature of New Brunswick politics that the man who occupies the prominent position of Minister of Public Works in the provincial administration, instead of supporting the movement as so many of his colleagues are doing, took occasion at the nomination proceedings in Gloucester to make a violent attack upon the Union movement and those favoring it.

The immediate business of the Minister of Public Works is to create and maintain ways of communication throughout this province, but unless The Standard is much mistaken, the people will expect something more than this from him. The people have a right to expect that all public men will show themselves in support of Union Government. If they do not so show themselves it is not unreasonable to expect a general demand that they be replaced by others who are capable of rising to this, the greatest opportunity in the history of Canada.

On the question at issue before the bar of public opinion in this country there is no room for the neutral. Every man must stand up and be counted. The country demands it.—St. John Standard.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 20.—Shifting his offensive to the south, Field Marshal Haig has delivered a series of attacks, against the Germans in the region between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe in France—territory on which there has been little fighting since the Spring offensive, when notable gains eastward from Arras to Peronne were made. Details of the new offensive are not yet at hand, but the British official communication says that the stroke had satisfactory results and that a number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of material have been taken. The Berlin communication admits that ground has been gained on the roads leading from Bapaume and Peronne toward the important railway junction of Cambrai.

London, Nov. 20.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in Flanders tonight reads: "Soon after daybreak this morning we carried out a series of operations between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. These operations have been conducted with satisfactory results. A considerable quantity of material and a number of prisoners have been taken, but no estimate can yet be given."

Berlin, via London, Nov. 20.—The supplementary report from general headquarters says: "There was lively artillery activity at Postcopelle and Paschendale (Flanders). In the region between the roads leading from Bapaume and Peronne towards Cambrai the British attacked with strong forces and gained ground. Our counter measures are in full swing." London, Nov. 20.—Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire troops made a successful raid last night east of Fampoux, says the official statement today. "In the region of Wytchaete a raiding party of Germans was driven off by our fire."

Paris, Nov. 20.—General Marie Fayolle, commander of the French forces in Italy, left last night to take up his duties. General Fayolle has a reputation as a scientific soldier, earned largely while he was professor at the war school.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy Nov. 19.—(Monday, by the Associated Press)—The enemy is concentrating his attack on the north and very heavy fighting is in progress south of Quero, where large enemy masses are attacking the Italian positions on Monte Tenera and Monte Tymbs. Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 19.—(By the Associated Press)—Information is trickling across the Piave from the Italians in Eastern Venetia, now overrun by the enemy. According to these reports Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has visited Gorizia and Udine, and Ferdinand of Bulgaria has passed through Gradz and Palmanova. The garrison at Udine, the former Italian lead

quarters, is said made up of Turkish soldiers who are using the church of Santa Maria as one of their barracks. On the citadel of Udine the invaders have raised five flags, Austrian, German, Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek. The last flag represents a Greek division which went over to the Bulgarians at Kavala and Fortrupa and which some reports put among the enemy divisions operating on the Italian front. Early in September, 1916, the fourth Greek army corps, with headquarters at Kavala, surrendered to the Bulgarians. Its strength was reported to be 25,000 men, and these were later reported to Germany.

London, Nov. 11.—Seventeen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week according to a weekly statement issued by the Admiralty. Of these ten were vessels of 1,000 tons and over, and seven of less than 1,000 tons. In the week previous only one vessel of more than 1,000 tons and five smaller ones were sunk.

Rome, Nov. 21.—Italian marine losses from submarine attacks during the week ended November 18, were one large steamer sunk and another steamer damaged and afterwards towed into port.

London, Nov. 21.—A British patrol vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean Nov. 18, according to an Admiralty statement issued tonight. Four officers and five men of the crew were killed. Washington, Nov. 21.—Lieut. Commander Walter E. Reno, the commanding officer; his two junior officers, Lieut. Charles F. Wedderburn and Ensign Harry G. Skinner, Jr., and 18 enlisted men were lost in the sinking of the American torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey, in a collision in the war zone Monday.

Sanguinary battles are in progress in the Italian Theatre between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, where the armies of the Teutonic allies, greatly superior in numbers, are striving to break through the hill country to the Venetian Plains. Hand-to-hand encounters are of frequent occurrence, and in them the Italians seemingly are holding their own and inflicting severe losses on the invaders. "West of the upper reaches of the Piave, where the enemy is endeavoring to gain the valley leading into Venetia, the Berlin War Office claims the capture of Monte Fontana and Monte Fontana and Monte Spinnucia, but according to the Rome war-office except on the former position where a few advanced Italian lines were reached, the enemy everywhere has been repulsed. Along the Piave southward to the Adriatic no important engagements have taken place.

Rome, Nov. 22.—The text of the Italian statement follows: "Yesterday the enemy launched several attacks between the Brenta and the Piave rivers. He was sanguinarily repulsed with the bayonet at the barrier lines of St. Marino, where he left prisoners and machine guns in our hands, and at Monte Pertica where he fruitlessly renewed the attack three times. He was arrested completely by artillery fire at Monte Monfenera. A few outstanding elements of our outstanding lines at Monte Fontana Seche were reached. During the early hours of last night enemy masses on the Asiago Plateau attacked our positions at Casera and Malotta D'Avanti, but our troops offering heroic resistance and counter-attacking promptly drove them back to the positions whence they started."

Italian Army Headquarters, Wednesday, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press)—An officer, accompanied by a civilian observer, has just arrived here from the northern fighting front, where they have been watching the operations just to the west of the point where the enemy's mass attacks were reaching their maximum intensity today. The centre of this section is along the Brenta river, leading to the large city of Bassano and thence widening, fan shaped into the Venetian Plains. The observers were so close to the fighting line that their army automobile narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

The fighting ground gave evidence of the intensity of the struggle during the last few days. The

positions and trenches lately occupied by the Austrians were strewn with bodies which lay half covered with snow, as it was impossible to bury the slain because of the rapid shifting of both lines. The most desperate fighting was around Monte Melleto where the Italians held one side of the entrance and the Austro-Germans the other. The enemy's object was to advance through the two valleys of Frenzela and Valstagna which open directly into Bassano and the plains. The statement of this design is not based on conjecture but is disclosed to its full details in the Austrian plan of attack taken from the bodies of Austrian officers left on the field. These plans give precise directions of the hour and minute at which the advance along these two valleys to Bassano shall be carried out, as though the enemy believed no doubt existed of his successful advance.

London, Nov. 22.—The British are carrying forward successfully their manœuvre which apparently

has as its objective the encirclement and capture of the important railroad junction of Cambrai in Northern France. For three days the forces of General Byng have been strictly keeping to their task of smashing the German positions in this region, and now, having driven the enemy from all his fortified strongholds, are battling with him in the open with the monstrous tanks and the dashing cavalry everywhere opening the way for onslaughts by the infantry. Already the British line describes an arc from the west to the southwest of Cambrai with the lower point resting near Fontaine Notre Dame, two and three-quarter miles southwest of the much sought for town.

Although the stroke of General Byng was delivered over a front of thirty-two miles, from the Scarpe river to St. Quentin, it was in the centre and in the direction of Cambrai that it reached its greatest strength. Here the wedge has been driven more than six and a half miles, and in the

driving of it the numerous towns and villages have fallen into the hands of the British, many of them having been deserted by the surprised Germans, who fled in apparent disorder, leaving equipment and stores behind them. The operations of the cavalry are described as most brilliant, the horsemen making gallant charges into villages and even against machine gun positions, the entire gun areas of which were shot or sabred. At last reports they were engaged in surrounding the Bonrlon Wood, directly west of Cambrai itself, and clearing out the enemy from the district near Fontaine Notre Dame.

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