

The Herald

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The Bye-Election.

In the bye-election for the Legislature, held in the second district of King's County on Wednesday last, 7th inst., Dr. R. J. McDonald the Government candidate, won by a majority of five votes. Although this majority is not large, the winning of the seat is a distinct triumph for the Arsenault Government when it is considered that the late Mr. McInnis, won in the general election, two years ago, with sixty of a majority. To wipe out that sixty and then win by five is an excellent result. The extent of the reversal will be more fully appreciated when it is considered that the election was on the property vote. We congratulate, Dr. McDonald, the second district and Premier Arsenault on the satisfactory result of this election.

Following is the vote polled on the 7th, as compared with that of the general election:

Table with columns: Name, 1915, 1917. Rows include St. Andrews, Peakes, Lot 39, Marie, Hd. St. Peters S. 37, Hd. St. Peters N. 40, Monticello, Sinnott Road, Lib. maj. 1915, Con. maj. 1917.

Serious War News

The news from Russia and Italy is undoubtedly serious. Of the two, Russia appears to be in the worse plight, in control of an element favorable to Germany and which is certain to make an immediate demand for a separate peace. There is not one reassuring phase of the situation in Russia, for the Kerensky government has been overthrown, several of its ministers arrested, and the young premier himself is reported to be fleeing for his life.

Those who today control Russia make no secret of their desire for peace. To just what that desire may lead it is, at this time, impossible to say, but it is evident that an effective fighting force Russia is no longer to be considered. It is not likely that she will become an ally of Germany, but the prospect cannot be brighter than to see her at least a benevolent and kindly disposed neutral. The Russians, or at least the element now in control, are tired of war and want to end it, and there has not yet appeared from their own race a prophet with sufficient courage or influence to deter them from their suicidal course.

It is idle to attempt to deny that the enemy will reap an immense advantage from the Russian situation. German and Austrian armies engaged against the Russians can be diverted to other centres, while an army of prisoners, estimated at 2,000,000 men, is likely to be released. These prisoners, most of whom were taken in the earlier months of the war when the Russian steam roller was advancing with what was thought to be crushing speed, are probably better soldiers than the majority of the men in the German armies today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's objection to the franchise of recently arrived immigrants from enemy countries, is based on the fact that he desired German and Austrian aid in the election.

An Inviting Loan

The terms of the new Canadian war loan of \$150,000,000, the campaign for the flotation of which opened on Monday, are certainly inviting. To aid the war loan is an act of patriotism, and on that ground alone the response to the country's call should be very general. In this sense the patriot can serve his country without sacrifice, and, on the contrary, can make a good business investment through the medium of the loan.

The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, and are to be issued in part. They will be in denominations as low as \$50. Some of them will mature in five years, some in ten and some in twenty. The interest return on the money invested in the five-year bonds will be not far short of six per cent., being exactly 5.81 per cent.

Holdings of former domestic war loan issues will be accepted in part payment for allotments of the new bonds in cases where such arrangements is desired. Payment can be made in instalments extending over five months.

The terms and privileges of the loan being what they are, there ought to be a great enrolment of Canadian subscribers. Everybody has a chance. The man or woman or boy or girl who has \$50 or can get together \$50 by the end of March can join the list of lenders of war funds to the Government.

The more our people can lend the Government the more will they satisfy their own patriotic feelings. And this is a way of serving their country without making any sacrifice. They will receive a high rate of interest for their money and will have a security that is unequalled.

It ought to be the ambition of every Canadian to be esteemed a good citizen. The Canadian men and women who still themselves a little in order that they may help to fill the national war chest at such a time as this are certainly to be accounted good citizens. Good citizenship reacts favorably upon a man's well-being. We are convinced that participation in these domestic war loans will plant the now wandering feet of many thousands upon the sure path of thrift.

The citizens who help to finance our defence in this war will get from that national service a discipline that will make in many cases for their prosperity. As long as this country was being inundated by borrowings from abroad it was a prodigal country. Now that war's necessities are making the nation provide its own money for all its needs, ordinary and extraordinary, our people are being schooled in ways of thrift. The habit of saving, begun at the country's call for money, will, let us hope, become a habit of general.

The Germans in Brazil

The Germans in Brazil who contemplated an armed uprising must have been reckoning without their host. They form an insignificant part of the population as numbers go. Brazilian immigration figures for the last hundred years show the entry of 1,360,000 Italians, 976,386 Portuguese, and 468,583 Spaniards. Nor are the German leaders in the financial field in the big South American Republic. The British have invested in Brazilian securities \$1,133,595,000, and the French \$300,000,000. Belgians have invested about half the latter amount, and Germany is much behind. The German investments are largely confined to loans made by the Dresden Bank and certain capital expenditure in the southern states of Brazil. An insurrection by German residents could have only ended in failure and the business of the German commercial houses would have been destroyed. If German plotting in Brazil's only danger she is pretty safe.

Progress of the War

Berlin, via London, Nov. 7.—Austro-German troops advancing in Northern Italy have reached the line of the Livenza river; army headquarters announced in an supplementary statement tonight. The text reads: "On the Venetian plain the Livenza line has been reached. During the pursuit several thousand prisoners were taken."

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—On the effectiveness with which a reconcentration can be carried out on the newly chosen Italian front depends the issue in the military movement now in progress. This reconcentration is developing with reasonable promptness considering the magnitude of the re-organization necessary after the recent retreat and the enemy's pressure, now extending along fifteen miles of the Tagliamento. Military circles it is felt that something more is needed than assurances from Italy's allies, as time presses for making actual reinforcements of men and intensions on the threatened lines.

It is considered that this is an emergency which should stir the allies to real action in sending important help, as the enemy masses are so overwhelming that small additions to the defensive forces will not turn the tide at the decisive moment. The reports indicate that the Central Powers have staked everything on trying to crush Italy while she alone is bearing the entire campaign with the allied Teutonic forces. The feelings therefore is that it is no less in the interest of the allies than of Italy that adequate reinforcements should second the effort to stop the imminent onslaught and be in a position to follow what must inevitably develop as the result of the present operations.

Rome, November 7.—Commenting on Italy's needs in the present critical situation, the Popolo Romano urges efficient help from the United States. If help is to come from that source now is the time, says the newspaper. Italy, it says, is resisting and will resist, but she must have assistance and that within certain limits in order to be effective, as without grain and coal abundantly supplied she cannot win. The newspaper declares that Italy's bread question has never been understood abroad. Her population, it points out, lives largely upon bread and she needs 17,000,000 quintals of wheat to supply this demand. It also urges that 100,000 tons of shipping in addition to the present supply is not enough. "It is time that the allies quit making such mistakes as at the Dardanelles and in the Balkans," it adds, "and finally understand the importance of Italy's front."

London, Nov. 8.—The War Office communication issued tonight says: "A successful raid, in which we captured twenty-one prisoners and a machine gun, was carried out at noon today by East Yorkshire troops north of Fresnoy. The hostile garrison was caught by machine gun fire while endeavoring to escape from our artillery barrages, and many casualties were inflicted. In the course of the raid the enemy's support troops attempted an advance but were engaged with a direct machine gun fire and also suffered heavily. "On the battlefield the enemy's artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Passchendaele."

Rome, Nov. 8.—Withdrawal of the Italian line was continued yesterday, the war office announced today. The larger units retired un molested. Italian troops fought numerous rear guard action in the course of which they succeeded in holding up Austro-German advance temporarily. Italian airplanes continued bombarding hostile forces along the Tagliamento and brought down five enemy airplanes.

Petrograd, Nov. 9.—"We plan to offer an immediate armistice of three months during which elected representatives from all nations and not the diplomats, are to settle the questions of peace," said Nikolai Lenin, the Maximalist leader, in a speech before the workmen's and soldiers' congress today.

"We offer these terms," M. Lenin added, "but we are willing to consider any proposals for peace no matter from which side. We offer a just peace, but will not accept unjust terms."

Petrograd, Nov. 9.—The bullet-spattered Winter Palace, the only ocular sign of the remarkable transference of power that has taken place in Petrograd, drew tens of thousands of the curious among the populace to the vicinity of the structure today. No where else in the whole city, except perhaps at the Smolny Institute, where the new government has established its headquarters and which was the scene of unusual activity for this reason, and because the soldiers' and workmen's congress had assembled there, had the new revolution left its mark.

Even the Winter Palace carried no marks of last night's battle, which a coat of paint and new window panes would not hide from casual observation. A close inspection of the river front facade was prevented by the soldier guards posted on the Palace Quay, at the extremities of the big structure, but from the nearby palace bridge it could be plainly seen that the heavy guns of the cruiser which bombarded the palace, shaking the town during several hours of the night, unaccountably had done virtually no damage. On the land side, however, facing the circles from which arise the gigantic pillar of victory and which is flanked by the arc on which front the foreign-office staff buildings—there is plentiful evidence of the work done by the machine guns and rifles during the struggle. The red walls are specked with white discs marking the hits. Scarcely a window-pane is without its clean-cut holes. On Nevsky Prospect, where yesterday there were machine guns and armored cars and infantry behind wooden barricades, today were to be seen only the usual throngs of the populace, and there was no excitement among them. Where armored cars had sped by on the way to the Winter Palace to the attack flocks of pigeons fed in the street with no whistling bullets to disturb them.

The revolutionary element under Nikolai Lenin continues to hold the Russian capital, but with the attitude of the Russian soldiers on the various fronts regarding its assumption of power still unknown. The Italian armies continue their retreat across the Venetian Plains toward the Piave River, where it is expected a stand may soon be made, aided by strong reinforcements from the British and French armies and under a newly formed military command, which is to work in conjunction with a permanent inter-allied conference of military officers. General Cadorna has been removed from supreme command of the Italian armies and given a post on the inter-allied conference, the other members of which will be the noted French general, Foch and General Wilson, sub-chief of the British general staff. General Diaz has been placed in chief command of the Italians.

London, Nov. 9.—The official announcement on the operations in Palestine follows: "General Allenby reports that on his right the enemy is retiring on Hebron and that our troops hampered his retreat, capturing prisoners and a transport. Our mounted troops, advancing through Jemaneh and Huj, thirteen and nine miles respectively east of Gaza, reached the south bank of the Wadi Hebron eleven miles north of the old Turkish positions, establishing contact with our forces advancing from Gaza. These later captured the northern bank of the Wadi Hebron and Herbieh, reaching the railway and turning the position prepared by the enemy on the river."

The Turkish coastal railroad at Beit Hanun has also been captured and the enemy is being pursued in the direction of the Wadi Hebron. "The whole Turkish army is in retreat towards the north. More than forty guns have been captured. The royal navy, assisted by the French navy, have actively co-operated throughout the operation by bombing enemy communications near the coast and affording other valuable assistance. Our airplanes are bombing retreating Turks."

King's County Dominion Election

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Electors of King's County.

Greeting: Two years ago I was unanimously chosen by a large and representative convention of King's County Electors a candidate for that County for the House of Commons, to support the Government led by Sir Robert Borden.

The Borden Government, as then constituted, has had my unwavering and hearty approval. I consider the attitude of that Government toward is our Province deserving of the warmest support of all reasonable and patriotic citizens. The increase in our annual subsidy; the financial assistance granted our Agricultural Department; the great improvements in the winter navigation of the Straths and in our connection with the Mainland, all secured through the Borden Government, merit our hearty and grateful appreciation.

The Military Service Act, and all other measures enacted by the Borden Government for the relief of the improvement, in any way, of the condition of our soldiers at the front have my unqualified endorsement.

To carry to a successful issue Canada's part in the war as provided for in the enactments of the late Parliament, a Union Government has been formed. To this Union Government I pledge my unqualified support, and appeal to you as a Win the War Union Government candidate.

On the foregoing declaration of principle I most respectfully solicit, Ladies and Gentlemen of King's County, your support at the forthcoming Dominion Election, and I beg to assure that if you do me the honor of electing me to the Federal Parliament, I shall exert all my energies and devote my humble abilities to the advancement of your best interests.

As the time between now and polling day is not very long, and as weather conditions may not be the most favorable, I may not be able to see all the electors, however much I might wish. I therefore ask you to be so kind as to take the wish for the deed, and to kindly remember me when you go to mark your ballots. With best wishes and kindest regards I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES McISAAC.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 14th, 1917.

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT.

In the matter of the Estate of James Lanigan, late of Souris West, in King's County, in the said Province, Master Mariner, deceased, Intestate. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or literate person within the said County.

GREETING:—

WHEREAS Margaret Alice Lanigan, of Souris West aforesaid, Administratrix of the Estate and effects which were of the said James Lanigan, deceased, hath by her petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may be cited to appear and show cause, if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the Fourteenth day of December next (A. D. 1917) at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court (L.S.) this Sixth day of November, A. D. 1917.

(Sgd.) ENEAS A. MacDONALD, Surrogate, Nov. 14, 1917—31

A FINAL CLEARANCE OF.. Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses

Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made

August values in our final clearance sale of Summer-Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil!

There are many garments here that would pay us well to hold—for they cannot be duplicated so far as value goes. But the policy of the department is always—everything fresh at the beginning of each new season.

And so that means that you can buy here today the very coat, the very suit or dress that you have been wanting, at less than the goods cost you today—HALE WHAT THE GOODS ALONE WOULD cost you in a few months time.

Here are some of the special values. Read them over, then hurry—for there are but few of each kind—sometimes only one or two of each sort.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, open, lawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
4 Ladies' Silk Suits, open an black worth \$22.00, for.....\$13.00
22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple, green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....\$19.00
12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....\$8.50
10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....\$8.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....\$10.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....\$3.50
Old lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.00

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown August 8, 1917.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 21st December, 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. 3 from Mt. Stewart, 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 Mount Stewart, Charlottetown, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Charlottetown, November 8, 1917. Nov. 14, 1917—31

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWBORN BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate Dec 13, 1916-7/17. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 16th November, 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. 5 from Montserrat, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next. 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 Montserrat, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Charlottetown, October 6, 1917. Oct. 17, 1917—31