

(Continued from second page)

tious grounds to bear arms should be enabled in the midst of a war either to compel others to fight for them or to deny to those who do battle, the right to reinforcements. It is their belief that a nation should not defend itself by arms and if on that belief they refuse to fight for the existence of their country then they should not be in a position to exercise control over their country while it is in arms and while it has to fight to live.

"This, I believe, to be the views shared in the main by themselves. We find no fault with them for their beliefs. This is a free country and they have been welcomed to our shores, but they will, I am sure, deem it not unfair, that those who are liable to do battle and to make all the sacrifices of the war, should constitute the democracy which controls the destiny of the country in the time of war. As to the second class these born in enemy countries and who have in recent years naturalized, in Canada, and those who are born in European countries, are nevertheless of German, Austrian or Turkish blood, kin and language, who from the commencement of hostilities have been found undesirable to enlist for combatants. I am free to admit and indeed proud to say that in the main, having regard to peaceful pursuits within this country this portion of our population has, all things considered conducted itself satisfactorily.

"Many of them, however, have sons or brothers, their very nearest of kin, fighting against us on the soil of Europe. It would seem unnatural, even were it desirable to compel these men to do battle against their kin and against the country from which they can scarcely wholly as yet, be divorced in sympathy. Great Britain has recognized this principle since the outbreak of war and with very few exceptions has declined to admit to her arms men of alien enemy birth or near extraction. The Commonwealth of Australia in legislating for a general election held there some months ago, refused to admit to the franchise all of its citizens of alien enemy birth, no matter how long they have been in the country. By this bill only such as have been naturalized since 31st March 1902, are affected. All others are left untouched. In Australia an exception was made of Armenians and Assyrians and of those who had sons or brothers enlisted. In Canada we make the same exception and we except all those whose grandsons have joined the forces.

"Furthermore, the bill specifically states that wherever there is disfranchisement for this war election there goes with it exemption from combatant service. Under the Military Service Act no man will be forced to fight, who is not under this act allowed to vote. Beyond the two features I have mentioned, namely the addition of women and disqualification of a certain limited class of aliens, the provincial franchise and qualification for votes are adopted throughout every province. These are the main features of this act. The alterations of the franchise, of course, requires adjustments in the machinery of the preparation of lists. Hitherto provincial lists have been adopted in seven of the provinces and the Dominion has made its own lists in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. By this bill, provincial lists are still adopted, wherever they exist and so far as it is possible to adopt them. In the four western provinces where the provincial lists contain the names of all women, as well as men they cannot of course be adopted and provision is made for the preparation of the lists in these four provinces in like manner to the method obtaining for the past 12 years in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and in the Yukon. In those provinces, however, the unlimited right to swearing in voters on the day of polling was considered unjust to the opposition and this right is now restricted by making such votes subject afterwards to judicial review.

"Provision is also made for challenging a voter who has been placed on the list by the enumerator and making his ballot also subject to judicial review. This method is extended as well to the 250 yards forward of their front province of Prince Edward Island line. A few prisoners of the Se-

where there are no lists that can be adopted. In the other provinces the lists already prepared and now in the course of preparation provincially, will be used and only such enumeration will be made as is required to place the qualified women voters on the list and to erase such names as cannot vote under the clause respecting aliens. It has been the intention of the government that absolute fairness should characterize the making of the lists and all machinery for the making of the lists and it is believed that this bill so provides.

The Compulsion Bill

It is not to be expected that compulsory military service will be accepted with enthusiasm in any part of Canada. The measure was not designed for the sake of winning popularity for the Borden Government unless it be the popularity which springs from general acknowledgment of courage in grappling with a serious and disagreeable duty.

But compulsory military service will be accepted with a recognition of its stern necessity. Canada has gone too far in this war to turn back now, and if our share of the Empire undertaking is to be carried out to a successful ending more men must be obtained for the fighting forces at the front. These men cannot be secured by the voluntary system, which has outlived its usefulness; consequently other means must be employed.

The Prime Minister announces that the first class will be called up very soon, and that before December 1st the men of that class will be in khaki. These men, in many instances, will have to make great sacrifices from a worldly point of view, but they will reflect that it is the call of duty and must be obeyed.

The measure under which the men will be called is the best that could be worked out, and we believe that when its provisions are fully understood there will be little or no objection to it except from those whose sympathies are not with the Empire. The grounds on which exemption can be secured are wide enough to cover all cases where bona-fide causes for exemption exist. No essential industry will be disturbed. The farms and factories of the country will not be robbed of expert employees. Families that have already contributed largely to the ranks of our armies will not suffer the loss of their remaining breadwinners.

The measure is not as drastic or as harsh as the old Militia Act, and, best of all, leaves nothing to chance. Every man taken for military service will be a man whose place in the civilian life of Canada can be filled by another, a man who, in other words, will be of more value in khaki than in civilian clothes. Such a measure is sane and safe. It will meet the war needs of the time without paralysing Canada in the years to come, and it merits the support and co-operation of every patriotic Canadian.

Progress of the War

Berlin, Sept. 4, via London.—Several thousand Russians were taken prisoners by the Germans in their advance in the Riga region, army headquarters announced today. More than 150 guns were captured by the German forces in the Great Jugo river district. The city of Riga was on fire at many points when it was taken by the German forces.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Riga was evacuated by the civilian population and foreign consuls three weeks ago. This was the news contained in the official despatches surrounded with so much mystery at the time, and over which so much uneasiness was felt.

London, Sept. 4.—The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends the following: About midnight the Canadians again hit in on upon the outer shell at Lens. In brilliant moonlight a raiding party went over from our point opposite Cite Sainte Elizabeth. While the enemy was busy dealing with this incursion, another party moved out further to the south and along a front of about 800 yards, subject to judicial review. This method is extended as well to the 250 yards forward of their front province of Prince Edward Island line. A few prisoners of the Se-

and Prussian Guard Reserve Regiment were brought back. To the north of Lens there is now in some places less than 300 yards of open ground between the Canadian positions and the buildings of the city proper.

London, Sept. 5.—The Italian official communication received here today tells of the resumption of the battle on the Julian front and the capture of an Austrian position on the Bainsizza Plateau, south of Orogio. In addition eighty-six officers and 1,600 men were made prisoners. Details of the Italian attack on Monte San Gabriele on Monday sent by Austrian correspondents at the front, and transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam, states that the mountain on that day was continually exposed to a violent artillery fire, which at times assumed the intensity of drum-fire. At six o'clock Tuesday morning the Italian infantry began a furious attack, the mountain being enveloped in dense clouds of smoke and dust.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight, reads: This morning, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered against the Calvario Plateau two attacks which were repulsed. One officer remained in our hands. There were spirited reciprocal artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse. Belgian communication: On the night of Sept. 3-4 the German fired his shells in the region of Ramscapelle. There was quite lively artillery action at the same place during the day of September 4th. In the night of September 4-5 enemy airplanes dropped bombs near Adinkerke. Today our artillery carried out fires of destruction in retaliation for those effected by the enemy against our communications. Notwithstanding the activity of enemy airplanes our aviators have been able to accomplish their missions beyond our lines.

London, Sept. 6.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: On Wednesday there was again great activity in the air. The enemy on several occasions interrupted the work of our artillery machines and attacked our airplanes employed on long distance bombing raids. A few bombs were dropped behind our lines by hostile machines during the night, little damage was done. During the day our machines dropped eight bombs on railway sidings near Ghent, five on large sheds at Maubeuge, fifty-four on billets around Douai, 38 on airfields east of north-east of Cambrai, and 61 on various other targets.

By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Correspondent of the Canadian Press in France, Canadian Army Headquarters, Sept. 7.—After a day of hard fighting following the attack by our troops in Green Crassier area near Arras, the enemy counter-attacked this morning all along the front to the west of Lens. He succeeded, after several efforts, in driving us out of part of the positions, the coming of which was told of in yesterday's despatch, but in the region of Green Crassier the gains made by our men were not only held, but extended, and our new front constitutes a serious menace to the enemy positions along the northern side of the Souchez river. In the northern part of Avion also, where the line has been stationary for some time, new and important outposts have been established.

The enemy has shown fierce resentment at these forward moves and has shelled the entire front heavily, using larger shells than have hitherto been seen in this area. Against the clouds of gas released in this way our men's masks are a perfect protection. The lying story that the Canadians take no prisoners and that therefore Germans who meet them in battle may as well resist to the death because they will be killed after capture has cropped up again, this time in official enemy documents.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The last stand of the Austrians at Monte San Gabriele, according to late despatches received today at the Italian Embassy was on the north-east side of the mountain. The Cologne Gazette, says the Aus-

trians abandoned their strongest fortifications and that the complete loss of the mountain means the retreat of the whole Austrian army, on that front. General Cadorna, the despatches said celebrated his seventieth birthday by pressing the attack and consolidating the positions already won. Italian military critics, commenting on the situation, say the progress of their army was somewhat hindered by the necessity of constructing new roads up the mountainside and providing motor power. The positions taken are being heavily fortified. The despatches from Rome say that the war has cost Italy, including the month of July, \$3,500,000,000.

London, Sept. 9.—British troops holding the line east of Villaret and southeast of Haigcourt, attacked early this morning and succeeded in entering German trenches on a front of several hundred yards, taking a number of prisoners, according to the war office statement today. Enemy trenches also were successfully raided during the night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle, and east of Vermelles.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 10.—News of the sinking of the Italian warship Umberto First, by striking a mine while conveying merchant vessels through the Mediterranean Sea, was brought to an Atlantic port by a Norwegian steamship today. Fifty of the crew perished, according to the story told here. The Umberto First, was a converted merchantman.

Local And Other Items

Three were killed, twenty injured in explosion in Frankford arsenal near Philadelphia last Friday night. The cause is unknown.

A German submarine seriously damaged, has arrived at Cadiz, Spain, conveyed by a Spanish torpedo boat. The submarine will be interned.

The number under arrest in Montreal with an attempt to murder Lord Altholstan was increased by two last Friday night, a blacksmith, and a reporter named Goyer were arrested.

The double anniversary of the battle of the Marne and the birth of Lafayette was celebrated in New York Thursday, while similar exercises were held in many other cities in the country.

Loans of \$100,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were made by the Washington Government on the 5th, bringing the total advanced the Allies up to \$2,266,400,000.

The eighth arrest in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's residence at Cartierville was made in Montreal on Saturday night, when Charles Chagnon alias la Rose, aged 21, was taken in.

Thursday afternoon Harley Oulton, of Amherst, was killed by an automobile turning turtle near the Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B. He leaves a wife and six children. Fred. Games, also of Amherst, was injured.

The Franchise Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, under closure, about two o'clock yesterday morning by a vote of 46 to 34. The C.N.R. Bill passed its second reading in the Senate late Monday night by a vote of 43 to 37.

There was a sad funeral procession in London last week of the 98 naval victims of the Monday night air raid. The cortege was two miles long. The warrant officers wreath carried the inscription, "Rest in Peace, England Will Avenge."

Coming home on leave from France two of Ontario's soldiers met death in Tuesday's London air raid. They were Sergeant Lumley, of Elgin, and Private Bond, of Woodstock. They were sitting smoking in a hotel when hit.

An Associated Press despatch from Watertown, N. Y. says: "Canadians of draft age in the United States face the alternative of returning to the Dominion when summoned by the draft boards, or taking out papers for naturalization here."

President Wilson approved on the 5th estimates of the Navy Department for the expenditure of an additional \$350,000,000 for new destroyers to combat German submarines. The project was laid before Congress immediately by Secretary Daniels.

The sinking of the British steamer Kenmore, probably by a German submarine, was reported in cable advices received in Boston on the 5th by the Furness Withy Company, Ltd., the owners. The Kenmore was a vessel of 3,919 tons gross.

The British steamer Eburon, 1879 tons from an American port for Rotterdam with provisions for the Belgian relief commission stranded last Monday night off the Newfoundland coast and reports yesterday indicated she would be total wreck.

According to news received at Los Angeles, Calif., two hundred Mexican soldiers were drowned on the night of the 5th in the Gulf of California as a result of the sinking of a Mexican Government vessel. The report says that a small vessel caused the capsizing of the vessel, prevented a tug from sending assistance to the struggling men.

A six ton hoister for the centre span of the Quebec bridge slipped from the cantilever arms on the 4th, and is now at the bottom of the river, caught in the mass of wreckage from the two previous disasters. It is said this mishap will not delay the lifting of the centre span more than a month, as a new piece can be prepared in the foundry in that time. Two men were slightly bruised but barely escaped being knocked off the structure when the huge piece of metal slipped its chains and dived down into the river.

Canadian Government Railways

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

Provincial Exhibition - - Charlottetown September 25th to 28th, inclusive, 1917

Excursion Return Tickets, at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS Fare, will be issued from all Stations to Charlottetown by all regular trains on September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, good to return up to and on October 1st, 1917.

SPECIAL CHEAP FARES

Tickets at special reduced rates will be issued from all Stations to Charlottetown on September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, good to return on day of issue or following day by special or regular trains up to and including 27th, and by regular trains only on 28th and 29th September.

SPECIAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS AND FARES

STATIONS	LEAVE	FARE
Tignish	5.00 A. M.	\$2.00
O'Leary	6.12 "	1.55
Summerside	8.15 "	.95
Kensington	8.40 "	.90
Emerald	9.02 "	.70
Hunter River	9.35 "	.40
Charlottetown	Arrive	
Elmira	6.10 A. M.	\$1.30
Souris	7.20 "	1.20
St. Peters	8.30 "	.90
Mt. Stewart	9.20 "	.55
Bedford	9.37 "	.35
Charlottetown	Arrive	

Proportionate fares from all Stations.

Incoming A. M. and outgoing P. M. Trains will stop at Exhibition Grounds to leave off and take on passengers.

Returning from Charlottetown Trains on 25th, 26th and 27th will leave as follows: For Murray Harbor at 6 p. m.; for Souris and Elmira at 5.30 p. m. and 6.45 p. m.; for Cape Traverse, Summerside and Tignish at 4.00 p. m. and 6 p. m., and for Georgetown at 7.05 p. m.

See Posters at Stations for full information.

C. A. HAYES,

General Manager, Moncton.

H. H. MELANSON,

Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton.

W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1917—31

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Sept. 5, 1917.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	MALES
Dan. G. McCormack	Launcheon	York	1 (2 yrs. old)
Dan. G. McCormack	Launcheon	"	1 (4 mos. old)
Dan. A. McNeill	Village Green	"	1 (2 yrs. old)
J. Leslie Pools	Lower Montague	"	1 (5 mos. old)
Joseph Carmichael	Peake's Sta., R.R. 2	"	1 (1 year old)
Col. G. Crockett	York	"	1 (2 year old)
G. W. Wood	Hazelbrook	Berk	1 (4 yrs. old)
A. P. Ings	Pownal, Lot 49	"	1 (1 year old)
Jos. L. Cameron	Ellis River	"	1 (3 yrs. old)
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown, Shrop.	lamb, 10 rams and 7 ewes	
John Howlett	Annandale	"	7 rams
A.A. Farquharson	259 Queen St. Ch'town, for Island Stock Breeding Company.	Shrops—1 mature and 4 ram lambs	
		Cheviots—1 mature and 2 ram lambs	
		Leicesters—1 ram lamb	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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