

The Herald

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For The Liberty of All.

The New York Herald reproduces the statement of Gen. Joffre, that the Allies are fighting not merely for the "interests of our respective countries, but also for the liberties of the world," and says that this is "a truth that will not be ignored." The Herald further declares that "it is a sad fact that we are intimately connected with the outcome of the war, and that our whole future may be involved, cannot be escaped. The German people themselves realize it and more than anybody else do the Americans of German descent absorb the idea. But the German people cannot help themselves as yet, and it becomes clearer day after day that freedom of the world as this world is to insure it must begin with the freedom of the German people."

We have here the explanation of American interest, limited though it is its expression, in the outcome of the fearful struggle, is to deny the obvious. The Allies owe nothing to America for whatever of sympathetic concern she may have shown them. All the indebtedness is upon the side of the nation that stands idly by while the brave men of other nations and other peoples do their fighting. The New York Herald says "here in America we shut our eyes to it." It remarks further that though Mr Wilson said that with the war and its issues America was not concerned he has had his

paper points out, "had no spontaneous applause at his notification meeting until he uttered the word 'Lusitania.'" The Herald concludes with the question: "What American who believes in free institutions can doubt the wisdom of the utterance of Gen. Joffre?"

Canada's Progress.

The New York World remarks that since the birth of the Dominion in 1867, the number of big things she has accomplished make a long list. A few of them may be briefly enumerated. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, with the greatest single lock in the world; an irrigation dam, 7,000 feet long at Bassano, Alberta; the largest railway tunnel in America at the Rogers Pass, now nearing completion; the largest single-span bridge in the world, now building at Quebec; the new \$80,000,000 Welland Canal; the great harbor works at St John and Halifax; a railway mileage of 3,76 miles per head, ranking in total mileage after the United States, Brazil, Germany and India; an area equal to thirty United Kingdoms, eighteen Germany's or eighteen times the size of France.

Immigration After The War.

Persons who are inclined to criticize the Canadian Department of Immigration for not bringing a larger number of settlers to this country during the past two years may, perhaps, find some comfort in studying what has happened to our southern neighbors in the same connection. During the first year of the war the number of immigrants reaching the United States was 326,000, while the number who departed was 206,000 leaving a net gain of 120,000

the second year the arrivals were 368,748 and the departures 240,807, leaving the net gain 125,941. Had there been no war, the annual increment to the United States population by immigration would have been over a million.

There is a general impression that a rush of immigrants to this continent will occur as soon as peace comes again. The burdens to be carried by European communities will be such as to induce people to seek lands of larger opportunity and lighter taxation. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the tendency will be accentuated by the marked reluctance to break up the great estates which are now in comparatively few hands. The returned soldier will not care to become a laborer when he can come to Canada and get a farm of his own.

But the tide of immigration is going to be divided into two distinct streams. Men from Germany, Austria and Bulgaria will not come here. They will not be particularly welcome if they did. They will prefer the United States, while the British and their Allies will have a natural inclination to seek the British dominions. The result will inevitably be an accentuation of the growing difference of sentiment and outlook already noticeable between Canada and the big American republic. The Teutonic element in the United States will become more pronounced, with a consequent decrease of sympathy between that country and this.

Commenting on some indignant remarks of "Billy" Sunday the Ottawa Journal says: "There is more in Sunday's indignation than is apparent at first blush. Probably the meanest type among mankind is the cad who, protected by distance, the privileges of parliament, or some other barrier between his own carcass and his victim, is loud in his denunciation of other people as grafters and thieves. We've experienced too many of this order in Canada of late. If some of the cheap libelers of their fellow-Canadians in politics, for instance, had to answer for their innuendoes and lies with a well deserved thrashing, we would probably hear less of the loose tongue and evil fist that disgrace our public life."

Canada's Trade Expands

The last official statement of Canadian trade shows that in the financial quarter ending June 30, the aggregate trade of the Dominion nearly doubled, the increase being in excess of 93 per cent. The figures show a general expansion, with the volume of imports and exports rising steadily. Customs figures for the month of June show another substantial increase, indicating a further addition in the column of dutiable goods. It all spells prosperity. How many Canadians are there who realize that an important factor in quickening and strengthening our trade is the much maligned munitions industry?

The munitions industry was established in Canada thru the action of Sir Sam Hughes. Had it not been for his confidence in the capacity of Canadian manufacturers and his determination to utilize that capacity for the benefit of Canada, there would have been no munitions industry in Canada. The five hundred millions of dollars which have come to Canada in shell orders would have gone elsewhere, and many thousands of Canadian workmen would have been compelled to look elsewhere for their means of living. The munitions industry is the largest in the Dominion. That industry has imported and exported enormous quantities, not only directly in raw materials and sending out the finished product, but indirect-

ly in increasing the purchasing power of Canada by half a billion dollars, or that proportion of it which has not been spent in the purchase of the raw materials already mentioned. What has that not meant to Canada? It means to most intelligent Canadians that an industrial and commercial factor of tremendous importance has been supplied by the minister of militia and that largely by reason of it the country is prospering exceedingly. To liberals of the Laurier-Carvell-Kyte school it spells nothing but profiteering, plundering, industrial debauchery; it proves nothing to them except that the government is corrupt and that the manufacturers of Canada are vampires.

Allison, Kyte and Carvell
 (St. John Standard.)

The Borden Government has craved from the roll of honorary crosses the name of J. Wesley Allison and the partisan opposition papers are finding opportunity to jubilantly declare that it furnishes complete vindication of the Kyte-Carvell charges. Such a contention is absurd. It was not to fasten guilt on J. Wesley Allison or any other contractor that the charges were made. Those behind the allegations hoped to convict of malfeasance of graft General Sir Sam Hughes or members of the Government, but despite the fact that the doors were opened wide and every opportunity given for the production of all evidence bearing on the charges, not one fact was brought out to prove that they had reasonable foundation.

Kyte and Carvell charged that fuse contracts had been let to fake companies in the United States at exorbitant prices so that friends of General Hughes might benefit financially; that the said companies had never made a fuse and "never intended making a fuse," and that General Hughes was "primarily responsible for the whole nefarious transaction. To what extent were these charges proven? The evidence showed them to be a collection of vicious falsehoods based upon stolen documents and in minds warped by years of practice at the unclean game of defending the rotten acts of a former administration.

As for Allison, the reason for his condemnation was perfectly plain, says the Ottawa Journal. The commission report condemned him, not because, as Carvell insinuated, he had dishonestly come into possession of money from fuse contracts and divided the spoils with his friends, including the Minister of Militia, but simply because he did not inform Sir Sam and the Shell Committee that he would be financially benefited by the fuse contract let to the committee to the American promoters whom Allison had interested in the matter.

The commissioners' report did not blame Allison for taking his share in the commission which the contractors divided among themselves. What they blamed him for, and what the Government now condemns him for, was pretense of disinterestedness. So far as taking the commission in itself was concerned he was in the same position as Youkum and the others, and Judges Duff and Meredith make it plain in their report that there was nothing wrong about it—that "it is a common practice among promoters" to arrange commissions on contracts in advance. As a matter of fact—and this is the kernel of the whole question—the price of the fuses was not affected in the slightest degree by any commissions that were paid to Allison or anyone else.

King George At The Front.

With the British Army in France, via London, August 15—King George has been at the front for a week. He left today for England, and his departure was the first information that the majority of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution the visit was kept a secret, and there was no display or big reviews, as on the occasion of his visit last fall. The King simply went about seeing all sections of the army at

work and the fields they had won; the flutter of a bit of bunting bearing the royal coat of arms as a motor car sped along the road in clouds of dust, and motor truck drivers and passing battalions started and looked around, exclaiming, "The king." The Prince of Wales was with the king all of the time. The monarch was dressed in khaki, with the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders, and the prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. Neither wore any decorations, and but for their features, which were immediately recognized everywhere, they might have been taken for two of a party of officers making a round of inspection.

IN FIRST LINE TRENCHES.

At one point on the line the king met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the fourth army, which delivered the main attack, and Major-General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Fricourt the King went into the first line British trenches from which the British made their charge. "Now I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old No Man's Land, and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and trenches which the British wrested from the Germans. Standing on the edge of a big shell crater the king looked with a sailor's telescope he was carrying across the foreground of desolation toward Pozieres, the Bazentins, Longueval and Delville Wood. He watched the curls of black smoke which signified that the Germans were busy, while nearby him a battery of British guns was sending screaming shells.

"You seemed to miss that," he said to Gen. Rawlinson, indicating a siver of wall still standing in Mametz. "But there is nothing that is not down in La Boiselle, as you will see, Your Majesty," said Gen. Rawlinson, warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet, and when the king came back up the trench, snuffing, he said: "It smells pretty strong." Remarkings on the depth and spaciousness of the dugouts, with their beds, tables and chairs, he said to some soldiers of a reserve battalion stationed at that point: "Evidently the Germans expected to make a long stay, but you gave them a surprise and they are not so comfortable now."

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

A dramatic moment occurred as the king was walking across a field swept by a British charge. He came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross bearing the inscription: "Unknown British Soldier." Both the king and the prince halted and saluted the cross. "It was sporting of the king to come here," said one of the soldiers, "and if Fritz only knew it wouldn't be begin a straf with his guns. As it is, whistling Percy might let loose any minute." Whistling Percy is the name for a noisy shell from the German guns.

Under date of August 19th the following intelligence comes from Sherbrooke Quebec. A peculiar accident, which resulted in the death of two children at La Patrie, occurred there. The facts are as follows:—Thursday afternoon a Mrs. Verret, of that place, sent her young boy to a nearby grocery store for a bottle of soothing syrup. On his way back home he met one of his playmates. The two lads decided to investigate the contents of the bottle. The wrapper was torn off and the boys' partook of the contents of the bottle, drinking about three-quarters of it. No ill effects immediately following the taking of the nostrum, the boys hid their misdeed by stating that the cork had blown off while they were shaking the bottle, and part of the contents lost. Some three hours later, sleep overtook the two children while they were at play, and they laid themselves down alongside the fence to rest. There they were found by Mr. Verret, who, after trying vainly to awaken them, called in a doctor. Although all possible means were tried the children remained in a comatose condition and died during the evening.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.



You Can Buy Today Handsome Summer Suits Worth \$10 to \$17 for

Men's two and three piece summer suits in fancy brown and greys D. B. and S. B. models, a dandy suit for these warm days. Coats are only half lined, trousers are made with cuff and belt loops. Sizes 33 to 40 chest. Regular 15 to 17 special **\$10**

See this line of Suits worth to \$25, selling here today \$15

Men's two and worsted suits to clear at less than cost prices. They are fancy browns, medium light greys and fancy pin stripe effects. They are all new suits, but the are only about one of each pattern, so we are going to clear them at a saving to you. L. B. and D. H. models. Also a couple of Norfolk. The prices range from \$3.00 to \$25.00 **\$15**
 All sizes from 36 to 42.

Great Room Making Sale of Boys' Suits Worth to \$10 for \$5

Boy's fancy tweed and worsted. If you need a suit for that boy now is the time to get one as the prices are advancing every day. We have here a pile of suits bought at the old prices and they would be good buying at the price they are marked, but to cut down our stock and make room we are going to clear them at this low price. Regular \$2.50 to \$10.00 Special \$5.00. All sizes.

Get a Straw Hat today less than Wholesale Price

RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HOT WEATHER, when you find that your straw hats every day—comes this clearance sale—a chance right to your hand. The hats are good. The styles are smart—the prices are wonderfully attractive.

Men's new straw boaters worth to \$2.50 for	1.50	Men's soft straw hats worth to \$1.00 each for	50c
Men's new straw boaters worth to \$2.00	1.00	Men's soft straw hats worth to \$1.50 each for	1.00
Men's Panama Hats worth to \$3.00	5.00	Men's summer caps worth to \$1.50 each for	50c

Boys' Straw Hats at Big Discounts

All our boys' straw hats—that means probably the most complete—the best assorted stock of the kind in the city moves out this week to make room. Bring in the boys and let us fit them.

Boys' new hats worth to 40c for	25c	Boys' new straw hats worth to 80c each	50c
Boys' new straw hats worth to 1.25 for	85c	Boys' new straw hats worth to \$1.65 for	1.00

25c. Hats and Caps Worth to 2.00 for 25c. 25c.

A big table, filled with caps, hats, soft felt hats, hard felt hats, many shapes, all styles and colors, worth to \$2.00 each, clearing at 25c.

Clearing Out All Aertex Underwear—Reg. 1.75 for \$1.00

Aertex Underwear clearing at \$1.00 per garment. This is a splendid underwear for hot weather, as it is porous and allows the air to circulate about the body. This line is regularly sold at \$1.75, but we have only a few sizes left at **1.00**

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FOR THE **DOMINION WAR LOAN**
 TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
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\$3.50 Today For Smart Boys' Suits worth to \$9

15 boys' tweed suits, plain and Norfolk style coats, blouses and pants in fancy greys, browns and greens. They are all good suits and made to give hard wear—to fit boys from 6 to 14 years. Regular \$5.00 to \$9.00. Special **\$3.50**

\$3.50



69c For Women's New Hats worth to \$5.75

A table full of colored hats—all new shapes this season. There are small ones, medium ones and big ones. They've over stayed their date. They are worth to \$5.75, and they go at

69c

Sale of Coats
 Sale of Suits
 Sale of Middies
 Sale of Dresses



Stylish Shoes for Stout Women

Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends. By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

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 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Local and Other

What cutting started last week on University Park, Sask., and will al throughout the district.

In an earthquake which dozens of cities and central Italy on Friday, damage was at Rimini four persons are dead injured.

Newfoundland sealers reported to have done work on the grounds. Dr. B. the steamer Florizelle, he said, gathered in \$150,000 worth of pelts.

Police Justice M. T. Johnston, of Euston, M arrested recently by a policeman for running a mobile beyond the speed. The Justice promptly fit self \$1 and costs.

The annual Scottish Gaelic under the auspices of the Club, held on the of the Exhibition Assoc Charlottetown, on Monday week, was very successful, a large attendance, excellent order and the program well carried out. All highly pleased with the proceedings.

A northeast storm accompanied by heavy rain and low tides which swept over the northern Alberta on the 18th of that night. The temperature averaged 43 degrees which is a rise of three degrees since noon. Reports from points west say that considerable snow has fallen. Flurries were reported from points in the district.

With the British armies of Somme, Aug. 19—the third of the heaviest rain storms season joined those of the cry and flashes of light from the heavens vied with flashes from the mouths of guns in a lurid battle picture the darkness of the early morning as a finale to today's Anglo-French attack on Pozieres in the Somme.

After a three-hour battle foot shark was caught off away Point, New York, the day by two men and a woman motor boat. The men Henry Sampson and G. Adams, both employed on M. dry dock, Bay Ridge, woman was Mrs. Sampson. monster was finally towed More's dry dock, hauled up measured. He was 10 feet inches long and weighed pounds.

A deplorable accident occurred Tuesday evening of last week. Whilst the Stanley loading coal at the pier, her penner, namely, Barclay of land, N. S., got his foot caught in the wire harness as the str was being hauled up to pier. His foot was completely severed just above the ankle. accident was witnessed by a number on the wharf, Barclay bore the terrible like a hero. He was taken the hospital at Pictou.

The Cheese Board met in City Friday with a large attendance, including many visitors. The cable message read: cheese sold on Brockville at 10 5-16. Wilson combined of 1000 sold at 18 3-8, cooled at 10 1-2. The bidding spirited. Mr Spillet bid for a selection of the board secured part of the cheese of at this figure. Cheese were: New Glasgow 275, sington, 500, H. Brook Flats, New Perth 75, Car 95, East River 45, Orwell Flats, Milton 200 Flats.

Sealing in the ice field Newfoundland has been profitable this year, says Reverdy V. W. Estill, of Iville, Ky., who has returned New York from a five week trip to the sealing ground. Estill said the steamer zelle, on which he sailed, got about \$150,000 worth pelts, and oil. The Flor was the hospital ship of the ten sealers, and was used to carry a medical officer. Sealers formerly depended the service of a drug clerk male nurse, to care for cases blindness, cuts, ice burn-beri-beri.