

The Herald

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The Report Reviewed.

To begin with, the findings of the Meredith-Duff Commission, as they affect the charges, may be summarized as follows:

- 1—The Dominion Government is held absolutely blameless. 2—The Minister of Militia and his department are held absolutely blameless. 3—There was no improper pressure exerted by Sir Sam Hughes or any other Government official. 4—The contention that American firms receiving contracts were mushroom companies is absolutely refuted. 5—Col. Carnegie's integrity is held to be unquestioned. 6—No blame is attached to the Shell Committee, except for one error of judgment for which overwork was held to be responsible. 7—J. Wesley Allison is condemned, but it is also stated that no member of the Government or of the Shell Committee had knowledge that he had secured profits from contracts.

Following are some of the comments of leading Canadian newspapers:

(Hamilton Herald) Apparently the report goes to show that the sensational charges brought by Mr. Kite in parliament were unfounded. Mr. Kite and Mr. Carvell labored hard to produce the impression that the work of the shell committee was honey-combed with corruption and that the minister of militia (and through him the government) was largely to blame for this state of affairs. Sir W.R. Meredith and Justice Duff have been unable to discover any taint of graft in the transactions of the committee.

(St. John Standard) The result is worth while and well merits whatever cost may attach to the investigation. It is worth a great deal to Canada to prove beyond a shadow of doubt the absolute honesty of every man in her Government and of every official connected with the important industry of munition production. Politically it is worth a great deal to the Conservative party to demonstrate the character of those shrunken minded and unpatriotic oppositionists who have sought to undermine public confidence in the Government at a time when the Government was faced by problems calculated to test the capability of any body of administrators. It is worth a great deal to the people of Canada that these slanderers should be brought out into the full light of publicity and openly tickled and classified, as the men who sought to make the name of Canada's stench in the nostrils of the world. Yes, the Meredith-Duff investigation was well worth the cost.

(Toronto News) Mr. Kite and Mr. Carvell have failed utterly in their partisan efforts to besmirch the Government. They seemed panic stricken when Sir Robert Borden replied to their false charges by the appointment of a non-political judicial Commission, and as the investigation proceeded it was clear why they were afraid. If Sir William Meredith was a Conservative before mounting the Bench, Mr. Justice Duff was an active Liberal. The high character and unwavering integrity of both Commissioners place their findings above the criticisms of an angry and disappointed Opposition

War Expenditure

"The war expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds \$20,000,000 a month, or about \$700,000 a day," reads an official report issued last Wednesday. "The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay and separation allowances of the troops. This item is running at the rate of about \$12,000,000 a month. This is, of course, much more than is paid to the troops at present in Canada, who number less than half the total of Canadian forces recruiting for the war, over 200,000 having gone overseas. The pay of the overseas forces assigned to their families and dependents here and their separation allowances, also paid here, constitute a very large portion of the monthly war expenditure. The sterling exchange situation has had much to do with the bringing about of payment in Canada of so large a portion of the pay of the overseas forces. As nearly as can be estimated Canada's present war expenditure in Canada and Britain including the maintenance of the troops actually at the front is at the rate of about \$30,000,000 a month or \$350,000,000 a year. This averages about \$1,000,000 a day, and is equivalent to about \$1,000 per annum per head as the total enlistment is about 350,000 men. Of these there are now in Canada about 140,000."

Another record breaking trade statement was issued at Ottawa on July 25th. It shows an increase of more than ninety per cent. in the grand total of Canadian trade for the three months of the fiscal year, ending June 30. The volume of trade on that date had reached the imposing figure of \$527,512,344, as against \$272,646,868 for the first quarter of 1915. The increase has been pretty evenly divided as between the two branches of trade, the imports having risen from \$38,017,187 to \$186,245,480 and the domestic exports from \$113,578,221 to \$245,381,035. The June trade contributed largely to the good showing for the financial quarter, the increase in the trade total being from \$127,402,516 in June 1915 to \$243,953,544 in June of this year. Domestic imports increased from \$35,324,739 to \$66,399,838. Although the largest proportion of increase is shown under free goods which jumped more than one hundred per cent, there is a substantial increase shown in the amount of duty collected for the month. The total customs receipts were \$12,105,268 as against \$7,409,238. The exports for the month show very heavy increases in manufactures, in agricultural and in mineral products. From the mines the exports rose from \$4,649,014 to \$7,755,875; agricultural products from \$14,269,748 to \$38,744,527 and manufactures from \$9,757,146 to \$32,252,447.

Premier Asquith on July 24th, asked the House of Commons for a vote of credit of \$450,000,000. This vote is the largest asked by the government since the beginning of the war. This will bring the total voted this year to \$1,050,000,000, and the total since the beginning of the war to \$2,832,000,000 (approximately) \$14,160,000,000. In moving the vote of credit the premier said the recent expenditure out of the vote of credit was approximately \$5,000,000 daily. The \$6,000,000 daily, referred to by Reginald McKenna, the chancellor of the exchequer, represented all the outgoing the premier said. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was \$558,000,000. Mr. Asquith said that the navy, army and munitions cost £379,000,000; the loans to Great Britain's allies £157,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, etc., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

press, which prayed fervently that Ministers might be involved. The Commissioners show that there was no foundation in fact for Mr. Kite's allegation that contracts were awarded to mushroom American companies. This designation was unfair to the very wealthy and powerful corporations concerned. The Commissioners reject as foundationless the view that Col. Carnegie allowed a high price for graze fuses in order to provide a margin for the Allison commissions. A high tribute is paid to the Colonel's knowledge, capacity and public spirit, and it is added that if he made errors they were the errors of a man who was laden with too heavy duties and responsibilities. When the history of these times comes to be written dispassionately it will be seen that the Borden Government and the Canadian people have achieved marvels in the Great War, despite the efforts of Oppositionists to hinder and undermine the Administration at every turn.

(Toronto Mail and Empire) That the report exonerates Sir Sam Hughes and the Shell Committee will cause no surprise to Mr. Kite, whose "bombshell" brought on the investigation, or to Mr. Carvell, Mr. Pugsley, Mr. McDonald, and the other members of the mosquito squadron that pursued the Minister of Militia, the Shell Committee and the Government. These politicians did not want real inquiry. When an impartial board of judicial investigators was appointed Sir Wilfrid Laurier angrily objected, and demanded an inquiry by a Parliamentary committee. In behalf of Mr. Kite it was denied by counsel that he had made any "charges." All that was desired was to raise and swell in the largest size a cloud of suspicion. The remarks of Laurier politicians and of Mr. Johnston since the close of the public inquiry were not those of men who looked for the so-called charges. The bitter attacks upon the Minister of Militia and his colleagues in the Government now recoil upon the assailants. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Carvell never looked smaller in the public eye than they do today.

(Ottawa Journal) "The Kite charges will stand to subsequent years as a startling illustration of the dirty partisan spirit too abundant in this country which never thinks decently about a political opponent, nor hesitates to think the worst of him; which never thinks ill of a squire or falsifier if he be a party ally or mouthpiece; which has less regard for the good name of one's country than for a chance to believe and propagate lies about political antagonists. Such was the spirit illustrated at the time of the Kite charges and afterwards by many Liberal partisan newspapers—and some newspapers professedly independent—and by many Liberal political leaders, ostensibly decent persons. And beyond doubt many persons, hot partisan and in other respects quite decent, but who are of a frame of mind to think that suspicion about others means virtue in one's self, were quite convinced that the Kite innuendoes, while they might be a little extreme, must surely be based on truth merely because somebody uttered them, and that they quite proved that Canada is a pretty rotten country. But all that has been proved is that J. Wesley Allison was absorbing a war profit out of an American contractor—at possibly some expense to the British cause, though the judges do not suggest this—that Messrs. Carvell and Kite are carrion birds and first-class liars, and that a whole lot of their party friends and newspapers are willing accomplices."

All kinds of Job Printing done at The Herald Office

Progress of the War.

New York, July 27.—A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, to the Journal says. "Carefully sifted information today shows that the Germans have on the eastern front about 900,000 men and the Austrians 800,000, of whom they are said already to have lost some 300,000. "The total of the Russian forces under the orders of General Kuropatkin and General Brusiloff equals 147 divisions of infantry and thirty-three divisions of cavalry, or 2,740,000 bayonets and 162,000 sabres, or a total of 2,902,000 men. General Brusiloff's army alone equals 1,175,000 men."

Paris, July 27.—The capture of the village of Pozieres from the Germans, puts the British in complete possession of this line in the Somme region. The fight for Pozieres lasted 11 days—from July 15 to July 25. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but 30 were destroyed or put out of action by the British artillery. A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours, and at the end of that time only four men were found alive. In a dugout, close by, a heap of bodies remained unburied. The last defenders of the village were the men of a Bavarian battalion, who were decimated as they crossed the 300 yards between the village and a cemetery, where they made their last but unsuccessful stand.

Petrograd, via London, July 27.—Russian troops covered a hundred miles in their advance of Erzincan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia, and gives Russia the benefit of the extremely fertile valley and opens an easy means of communication to Trebizond, for the western and southern Caucasus armies. It is estimated that the Turks had, between 25 and 30 divisions, approximately 350,000 men. Three months ago the Russians undertook a comprehensive campaign, intended to recapture Erzerum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. General Edenich, the Russian commander in the Caucasus, succeeded however, in holding the Turks in the Erzerum district while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district. In order to counter this flanking from the south, and a similar effort from the north, the Russians were obliged temporarily to abandon Mamakhatum, fifty miles west of Erzerum. The Russians now have captured Trebizond, Baidurt and Gumish, Khanah and re-occupied Mamakhatum.

London, July 28.—The last German stronghold has been captured by the British troops, according to the official statement, given out tonight by the war office. Hand-to-hand fighting continued, throughout the day in the vicinity of Pozieres, the statement adds. Following is the statement: "Continuing their success of yesterday our troops have captured the last enemy stronghold in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners. In the vicinity of Pozieres hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day. Elsewhere on the battle front there was considerable artillery activity on both sides. "Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed by one of our aerial patrols in the neighbourhood of Bapaume yesterday."

Petrograd, July 28, via London, July 29.—The Russians have occupied the important railroad junction of Brody, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, broken through the entire first line of the Teutonic allies west of Lutsk, and driven the Austro-German forces from the line of the rivers Slonevka and Boldurovka, Southern Volhynia, according to the official communication issued tonight by the war office. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Austro-Germans. Over 9,000 men were made prisoners and a large number of (Continued on page three.)



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

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 there are only about one of each pattern, so we are going to clear them at a saving to you. L. B. and D. B. models. Also a couple of Norfolk. The prices range from \$18.00 to \$25.00 \$15 All sizes from 36 to 42.

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

Boys' 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 get 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 think of 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 1.50 to \$2.50 for
Men's soft straw hats worth 50c to \$1.00 each for
Men's new straw boaters 1.00 to \$2.00
Men's soft straw hats worth 1.00 to \$1.50 each for
Men's Panama Hats worth 5.00 to \$8.00
Men's summer caps worth 50c to \$1.50 each for

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

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 1.00 a few sizes left at

MOORE & McLEOD! 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown



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" shoes 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.

ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

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

15 boys' tweed suits, plain and Norfolk style coats, blouses and pants in fancy grey, 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

Continued from page two guns were captured. The communication says: "West Lutsk (Volhynia) we took offensive and broke through whole first line of the enemy inflicting severe losses. Troops are not advancing, the enemy is pursuing the fighting enemy. Enemy fleeing Southern Volhynia. "In district we captured 46 guns including six mortars and machine guns, and fifty officers including two generals and commanders of regiments over 9,000 men. "In the valley of the rivers Slonevka Boldurovka, (Southern Volhynia) the enemy has been defeated along the whole line and is being pursued in the direction of Brody. Explosions were heard in Brody and fires were observed. Dense columns of goods there were seen moving from the communication adds. "At 8.30 Friday morning Brody was captured by our troops. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty captured is not yet known. "Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged."

London, July 30.—Parties Canadian Infantry last night successfully raided the German trenches in two places south of Ypres, it was officially announced today by General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief in France. A similar raid was carried out by the Royal Munster Fusiliers in the L salient. The German casualties in each case, the statement adds, were severe. The text of the British official communication follows: "Last night we heavily bombarded the enemy's trenches and reserve areas between Ancre and the Somme. During the bombardment a large ammunition depot near Courlet was exploded by our troops. "Parties of Canadian Infantry successfully raided the enemy trenches in two places south of Ypres, and the Royal Munster Fusiliers carried out a similar enterprise in the Loos salient. The enemy's casualties in each case were severe. "Near Hohenzollern road, the Germans attempted two raids. One of these failed to get further than our wire. The other succeeded in entering our front trench but the enemy was immediately driven out."

Petrograd, June 30, via London.—In the region of Kovel and Brody, in Volhynia, and also the region to the south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, the Russians continue to advance and are pushing back the Austro-Germans, says today's official statement. In the Caucasus the Turks took the offensive twice but were repulsed each time.

Paris, July 30, via London, July 31.—The French in the Somme region near Hardecourt have captured German trenches between Hardecourt and Hill 139 on a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres, according to the official communication issued this evening. Gains also were made by the French near the village of Maupas and Hill 139, which were held against powerful German counter-attacks. The communication says: "North of the Somme, the day was marked by a series of desperate actions. On the front between Hill 139, northeast of Hardecourt and the river, our troops, preparing to attack, captured this morning a whole system of enemy trenches, on a depth varying from 300 to 800 metres. "We reached the outskirts of the village of Maupas. "We hold wood north of Hem station, the quarry north of this wood and Monacu Farm, where fighting was particularly violent. "Everywhere our fire shattered the enemy's efforts, and inflicted heavy losses on him. We have retained the whole of the captured ground and taken over 200 prisoners. "On the right bank of the Meuse we repulsed German attack directed against our positions west of the Thionville front. There has been intense bombardment in the sectors of Fleury-Viaux-Chap. "On the rest of the front it was the usual cannonade. "Latest advices from the sector of conflict show that the Austro-Germans and Austrians are steadily pushing forward. The Germans and Austrians now, evidently, on the defence

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

NOTICE.

All persons having Accounts, Notes of hand, etc., unpaid at close of past year, are requested to settle same or make satisfactory arrangement without further notice. Dr. D. E. MORRIS, Dundas, May 3, 1916—41