

The Herald

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Dr. Beland Speaks

Dr. H. S. Beland, M. P., recently returned, after three years imprisonment in Germany, addressed fifty thousand people at the Toronto Exhibition on Thursday last. On his arrival in Toronto on Thursday morning, and prior to his public address, he was interviewed, and, among other things, gave expression to the following war opinions:

"I believe it was unwise on the part of certain men in certain of the Allied countries to make public declarations tending to establish a will to exterminate Germany. I have no doubt that the German people are tired of the war. A feature of the war not realized here is that the German people are not militaristic as a people. A half million men rule the entire nation. Two things have kept the Germans convinced that they are fighting a defensive war, the offer of peace by the Kaiser in December, 1916, and the peace resolution of the Reichstag passed July 17th, 1917. During the interview, Dr. Beland said he intended to take his seat in the House of Commons again, and added smilingly, "but I don't know just yet on what side of the House I may sit."

Judging by the thoughts to which the Dr. gave expression, in the course of his address to the immense crowd at the exhibition, the war has made a strong and lasting impression on him. He first dwelt upon the early stages of Germany's ruthless invasion of Belgium and utter disregard for international law. The entry of the United States into the struggle he regarded as the decisive feature. The array of nations on the side of the Allies appeared to him not only invincible but irresistible. He laid down four vital forces as being necessary to win the war. They were the financial, the economic, the military and moral forces of every allied nation. "The economic force is more important than is generally realized," he said. "It is the one force which must remain after the war. It will be essential to rebuild what has been destroyed. The moral force is that which has joined all the allied countries by a common inspiration and common aim. The country which in Dr. Beland's mind exemplifies the greatest moral force is the United States, a country made up of heterogeneous elements, yet strong in a moral sense. "This moral force, I think, is not at its full strength, because of the dissent in the constituent elements of the country," declared Dr. Beland. "I regret to say that there is a dissonance based more on misunderstanding than on ill will, on the one side or the other. Tolerance I take to be the first public virtue. Tolerance consists in the willingness to sacrifice a share of one's opinion for the common good, and it is the duty of the governments and the governed that the four forces I speak of should be kept up to a full degree of efficiency. That is a great problem. The task of public men in this country is a very onerous one indeed. "The German people when they started the war," said Dr. Beland, "went into it as into a picnic. They thought it would be short and profitable. They would have victory and money and new territory. Now they have gradually commenced to realize that that is

an impossibility. It seems to me that we have reached a decisive turn in the war. Victory is now in sight within a reasonable period. For this victory Canada has contributed its share. I have been at liberty to learn of her heroic deeds even in Germany, where I heard special mention of the bravery of the Canadian troops."

Dr. Beland expressed the hope that the dissenting elements of Canada would cease attacking each other; that they would discuss public questions in a reasonable manner. "When the war is over I hope that Canada will emerge happier and stronger thereby, that it will be a country in which men of all parties will unite in moral, intellectual and economic development."

Germany's Lost Colonies

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has travelled all over the colonial possessions of Great Britain. He knows how they are governed and the conditions of the native races under British rule. It is only a few years ago that he took occasion while in London to express his strong approval of the British system of colonial government, and at the same time to urge the people of the British Isles to seek a better understanding of the life and problems of the British citizens in the outposts of the Empire. He has also been in German colonies and has first hand knowledge of the nature of German rule. It is with regard to the interests of the people affected, then, that, writing in the Kansas City Star, Colonel Roosevelt says:

"We must stand by Great Britain precisely as we stand by our other Allies—in the first place, by waging the war with all our strength, and in the next place by seeing that the peace is of a kind which justifies them for all the sacrifices they have made. One item in making peace ought to be insistence that Britain keep every colony she has conquered from Germany both in the South Seas and in Africa."

Colonel Roosevelt knows that the British and the German ideals in colonial government are in direct opposition, that under British rule the native populations are free, that British government is maintained for the benefit of the governed and that they will be permitted to govern themselves just as soon as they are able. And he knows that German colonial government is for the benefit of Germany, that the German system is one of exploitation of the governed, her principal interest in overseas possessions being a military one. Britain's Empire is large enough, and her interest in seeing that Germany does not get back the colonies which British troops have taken from her, apart from her concern for the welfare of natives of those colonies, is primarily in protecting her possessions from the menace that Germany would establish, if she could, in African and Asiatic strongholds. But on the point of the interest of the native populations alone, the Allies of Britain are not prepared to see the colonies go back to Germany. There is an idea in Germany that at a peace conference she will have a chance to bargain for the return of her lost possessions. It is an idea that might as well be abandoned. Whatever disposition is made of the colonies Britain has wrested from Germany, it will be decided on by the Allies themselves. The New York Times says in this connection: "Germany will not be consulted. The notion that Germany should sit at a table and bargain for her lost colonies with Belgium and Northern France and Poland is not to be entertained."—Ottawa Journal Press.

First-hand Information.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, M. P., Editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, is one of the Canadian editors who have just returned from overseas, where they had visited England, France and Belgium. The newspaper men during the last couple of months have had every possible opportunity of seeing and studying, at first hand, what is done by the Allied Statesmen, on whose shoulders rests the successful prosecution of the war. Regarding Mr. Richardson, it has to be said that he has been a lifelong, outspoken Liberal; but is now supporting the Union Government. His opinion in reference to Premier Borden's extended stay in England, is surely of more value than that of the disgruntled small-fry who from time to time, have been exhibiting in print their ignorance and bad temper. Mr. Richardson has, among other things, this to say: "I wish to say that while I hold no brief for the Dominion's Prime Minister, observation on the spot, combined with first-hand information, absolutely convinces me, as it has, I am persuaded, convinced every member of our press party, that his prolonged stay was in the vital interests of the great cause that Canada, in common with the Empire, has so earnestly at heart, viz, the prosecution of the war to a successful and a permanent conclusion. There are influential, if interested, English interests ever in awkward existence represented by Lansdowne and his associates, constantly advocating peace by negotiation which the best and overwhelming thought of all the Allies regards as fatal to the real cause and the issue. "With all their stolidity and stubbornness the British are an impressionable people and pay great heed to the views of their leading men, no matter what those views may be. Borden interpreted the situation clearly, he intuitively scented the danger, and as head of the Canadian government he remained at the post in the heart of the Empire and upon every occasion, public and private, exerted his great influence—and let me assure my Canadian fellow-countrymen that that influence is enormous—with the British war authorities, colonial and home, to buttress the view that there must and can be but one ending to the war. In that way Borden rendered magnificent and invaluable service not only to Canada, but to the Empire."

This is our greatest victory," the phrase occurs in a message which Lieut. General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps in France, has sent to Canada's Prime Minister in response to a telegram of congratulation. Sir Arthur Currie's message reads: "Your kind message of congratulations is greatly appreciated by myself and the forces under my command. To the splendid discipline and leadership, the indomitable courage and morale throughout the fighting force, and to the co-operation of all services under the marked efficiency of all the staff, to this our greatest victory is undoubtedly due. With such a combination I am confident that we shall be able in the future to accomplish even greater things towards the attainment of those principles for which we are fighting and the establishment of a firm and lasting peace."

Another world's record has been made at a Belfast ship-building yard, by the completion of a standard ship in five working days after the launching of the vessel. The boat took the ways on August 29 and the work of putting in the machinery was started the same day. Steam was gotten up on the 29th, trials were completed on the 27th and she was handed over to the owners next morning.

Progress of the War

With the British Forces in France, Aug. 27—(Evening)—A portion of the Hindenburg line northwest of Fontaine-Les-Croisilles, southeast of Arras, was captured today by the British troops and mopped up. The town of Maircourt and the ground to the east of it are in British hands. Trones Station and the wood and ground to the east was captured by the British and the town of Moulin De Fargy also was taken.

London, Aug. 27—The Anglo-French line from Picardy north now runs through Roys, Liancourt and Hallu to the east of Harleville, to Compiere, which is in German hands; Tomariourt and Fiers, both of which are in British hands. The British have not captured Guillemont, but have reached the outskirts of Vaux-Vracourt, which is still German. The line then runs to the western outskirts of Ecourt St. Mein, to Croisilles, which is German, and to Chery and Gavrelle, both of which are British.

London, Aug. 27—Canadian troops made notable advances south of the Scarpe river today, according to Field Marshal Haig's report, occupying Chery, Vis-en-Artois and the Bois Du Sart and taking many prisoners. Scottish battalions also made excellent progress. The statement reads: "This morning our troops operating astride the Scarpe, again attacked. Overcoming the resistance of the enemy in his old front line defenses held prior to his offensive of March 21, the Canadians penetrated deeply into the German positions between the Sennes and Scarpe rivers and captured Chery, Vis-en-Artois and Bois Du Sart, with many prisoners. "On the right of the Canadians, Scottish troops crossed the Sennes and Seized Fontaine-Les-Croisilles, establishing themselves on the slopes of the spur south of the village and taking several hundred prisoners."

The Germans continue in retreat everywhere between Arras and the Soissons sector under the violent attacks by the Allied troops. As yet there seems to be no slackening in the offensive that is steadily reclaiming numerous French towns and villages and territory that long has been in the hands of the enemy. Indeed, instead of halting his men for a breathing spell, Marshal Foch seems to be pushing them forward with greater impetus. And at present the retreating enemy shows no indications of turning and offering more of a battle than he recently has been giving with his machine gunners and infantry units that are acting as rear-guard to aid in covering the eastward retrograde movement. Already outflanking the old Hindenburg line on the north, Field Marshal Haig's forces gradually are cutting their way eastward both north and south of the Scarpe and putting down strong counter-offensive actions, although on several sectors they have had to cede ground temporarily.

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 28—(Reuter's Ltd.)—Hard fighting continued today. Canadian troops delivered another attack in the course of the morning on a fan-like front of about five miles evenly flanking the Arras-Cambrai road. This fighting is carrying them into the main artery of the Hindenburg line. With the Canadian Army in the Field, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 28—(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press correspondent)—The Canadian force is fighting on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe river, approximately from Gavrelle to Croisilles, but in this undertaking it is co-operating with the British division. The division has deservedly attained pre-eminence in the role of the British army north of the Scarpe river. Today it captured Gavrelle and advanced generally.

Paris, Aug. 28—In a swift advance today covering more than six miles at certain points, the French troops south of the Somme recaptured forty villages, the war office announced tonight. The left bank of the Somme has been reached between Cizancourt and Neule, as well as the west

bank of the Canal Du Nord between Neule and Noyon, over the greater part of its course. American troops in the region of Juvigny repulsed numerous German counter-attacks and broke up an enemy attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches. The statement says: "The enemy under our vigorous thrusts retreated precipitately on a front of about thirty kilometres. We have gained the heights on the left bank of the shore from Cizancourt to the region east of Neule."

London, Aug. 29—The most important point along the wide battlefield in the west is still east of Arras where the Scots and Canadians continue to make progress despite the fact that Ludendorff has thrown in some fresh troops. Along the Arras-Douai railway a fierce battle is being fought. The Australians are working eastward astride the Somme, keeping well in step with the French, who have moved northward following the shifting of some troops from the Somme to the Scarpe. Rawlinson's Fourth and Byng's Third and First Armies are now fighting along a thirty-mile front.

London, Aug. 29—The occupation by the British of Bapaume was officially announced tonight in Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters. Field Marshal Haig reports that along the whole front from Bapaume southwards the Germans have been forced to retreat with great loss in prisoners guns and material. The British have reached the west bank of the Somme, opposite Brie and Peronne.

Vladivostok, Aug. 26, Monday. (Reuter's)—The enemy in considerable numbers attacked desperately along the Ussuri front last Saturday. All the Allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upwards of 300 of the enemy were killed. The Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. They captured two armored trains and several field guns. According to a wounded Czech the Japanese, infuriated by finding mutilated comrades on the battlefield, charged and routed the enemy in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire. The Japanese report that the Allied troops are advancing steadily.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, Aug. 28—(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press correspondent)—Some little disappointment was felt in the Canadian Corps in respect to the early public reports of the second battle of Amiens, in which the corps took a leading part. As these specified British and French troops as being engaged, but failing to mention specifically the colonials, early reports of the battle filed in these despatches, a few hours after it opened, were held up nearly two days, and during that period the people of Canada must have been in ignorance that their army was carrying out triumphantly the most brilliant of its feats. One reason for this was military necessity, it being desirable that the enemy should be kept as long as possible in ignorance of the fact that it was the Canadian Corps who had pierced the centre before Amiens.

London, Aug. 30—"East and northeast of Bapaume our operations are proceeding satisfactorily, in spite of increased hostile resistance," says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight. "Hard fighting occurred on the greater part of this front, and a number of counter-attacks were made by the enemy." The statement continues: "Our troops entered Riencourt-Les-Bapaume and Bancourt, where they have been actively engaged with the enemy throughout the day. They captured Frontcourt and Vaux-Vracourt, taking a number of prisoners, and have reached the western outskirts of Beugny. At Ecourt-St. Mein the enemy is still maintaining an obstinate defence, closely pressed by our troops, which have taken a number of prisoners in this locality. The enemy defenses between Hendeourt and Haucourt have been captured, together with the larger village and several hundred prisoners. South of Bapaume our troops have maintained vigorous pressure upon the enemy and

have gained ground. We have made progress east and northeast of Clercy, and in this sector have taken 800 prisoners. In the Lys sector the enemy is continuing his withdrawal, closely followed by our troops. Bailleul is again in our possession."

There has been no abatement in the strength of the offensive the British, French and American troops are throwing against the German armies from Arras to the region of Soissons. And as yet there is no indication that it is the purpose of the seemingly demoralized enemy to turn about and face their aggressors or to offer more resistance for the present than through the activities of strong rearguards. Not alone have the Allied troops all over the battlefield from Arras to Soissons gained further important terrain, but to the north the British have advanced their line materially in the famous Lys sector—and apparently without much effort on the part of the foe to restrain them. Of greater significance than any of the other victories achieved in Friday's fighting is the gain of the French, with whom Americans are brigaded in this general sector, north of Soissons.

London, Sept. 1—Mont Kemmel the famous stronghold southwest of Ypres, which was the scene of terrific fighting during the German offensive in Flanders late in April, has been captured by the British, according to advices from the front. Mount St. Quentin, a mile and a half north of Peronne, has been taken by Field Marshal Haig's men. French troops made a small advance on the Ailette River and in that neighborhood occupying the southern outskirts of the wood, 500 yards southwest of Coye Le Chateau. In the Lys salient the British hold La Coutré and Lestrem and are west of Doulen at Noolboom. Field Marshal Haig's forces also have progressed a mile and a half east of Bailleul. British troops have taken Mont De Lile and Kemmel Hill. The British troops which captured Mont St. Quentin are now moving in the direction of Bassau.

London, Sept. 1—Twelve hundred German Mutineers have joined forces with an armed peasant body and attacked the German forces in the region of Dymers, according to a Russian wireless despatch received here today from Moscow.

Vladivostok, Sept. 1—By the Associated Press.—Entente allied forces and Czech Slovak troops have attacked the Bolshevik red guard on the Ussuri river front and have driven the enemy back for a distance of fifteen miles. Prisoners were taken and booty was captured by the Allied forces.

Amsterdam, August 31—A remarkable demonstration is reported to have taken place in Berlin. The report was spread that the military authorities had decided to raise military age limit. This began the trouble in the poorer quarters, particularly in the Moabit district, for in this district of Berlin, which might be called the Tower Hamlets or Bermondsey of London, there had circulated the report that the upper classes would be released from service. Reports of the decision were received with anger and dismay, the crowds, mostly women and old men, assembled in the streets and noisily discussed the matter under the eye of the police. However, the crowds melted away and the people returned to their homes or went to cafes. But at the latter place the pictures of the Kaiser, Crown Prince Hindenburg and Ludendorff were taken from the walls and thrown from the windows into the street. For some minutes there was a rain of pictures of Germany's military great ones poured from Berlin's private and public houses. Outdoor people gave vent to their feelings by trampling the pictures under foot, and some who lingered rather too long were arrested. (Continued on page 3.)

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August 7, 1918.