

The Herald

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Who Will Lead The Liberals?

Whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will resign the leadership of the Liberal party, or with opposition to conscription as his chief policy, will lead it in the coming election, is not yet definitely decided.

Two men are mentioned as possible successors, Hon. George P. Graham and F. B. Carvell. Hon. Mr. Graham supported conscription, but did it in a half-hearted spineless way, devoting most of his address on that occasion to petty criticism of the Government.

As to the rumor that Mr. Carvell may succeed to the Liberal leadership, that if it should develop, would put Liberalism in a worse way than even its most bitter enemies could desire.

There are many reasons aside from politics why Sir Wilfrid Laurier should want to resign. He is an old man, his health is not as robust as it was formerly, and a campaign, especially in winter, does not appeal to him.

In a straight party fight Conservatives could see for nothing better than to see Mr. Carvell as Liberal leader. It is very doubtful

Fighting for the Coast

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Canada and the Empire

First, Last and Always

The entrance to the Dominion Government of Mr. Hugh Guthrie, the stalwart Liberal representative of South Wellington, is another important step toward that Union administration which, for many months, has been the heart-felt desire of Sir Robert Borden and the better element in both political parties.

To have satisfactory union at Ottawa there must be, and we believe, there will be, union in the country. The great mass of the Canadian people, independent of previous political affiliations, must recognize that the changes now taking place in the capital represent a determination to secure the complete co-operation of the electorate in the great work of winning this war.

To make such a management fully effective it must have the support and sympathy of the Canadian people. Liberals who have entered the Government, and those yet to come in, have not done so, or will not do so, without personal sacrifice.

What Mr. Guthrie has done other Canadians should be willing to do. As the member for South Wellington says: "I have not turned my political coat, I have taken it off; and I shall keep it off until after this war."

Unless they do this we shall have a partisan, bitter, mud-throwing election campaign, which is the last thing Canada wants and the last to which Canadians should be forced to resort.

The issue has been forced by partisan politicians who think more of party success than of national welfare. They should be met by a united army of Canadian voters, Liberals and Conservatives alike, animated by but one purpose, responding to but one slogan, and that slogan "Canada and the Empire, First, Last and Always."

Fighting for the Coast

No more desperate fighting has been witnessed in any period of the war than that which has been going on for several days on the Flanders coast territory. The British have made it clear to their enemies that they intend to wrest the coast from them if possible.

There are two apparent objectives in this British offensive. The first and immediate purpose is to break up the German U-boat campaign. The submarine base on the Belgian coast increases enormously the effectiveness of enemy piracy.

Ultimately the British will gain their ends. They have the artillery with which to force their way through, and are not lacking in men. The purpose may not be accomplished this year, but of a certainty it will be achieved in the next fighting season.

Closure Generally Approved

That the Government acted wisely and in the interests of the country in applying closure during the session just closed is now assured by the general commendation of that course from all parts of Canada.

There is general agreement that in all public matters there should be freedom of speech, but the usefulness of the system by which such discussion has been permitted to continue long after every essential fact has been brought out and thoroughly debated must be apparent to all who peruse Hansard and find there page after page of wordy, valueless rubbish and reiteration.

It has been said in Ottawa, and not without cause, that Maritime Liberal members are the most verbose men in the House of Commons. The unnecessary talking of the Pugsleys, Macdonalds, Kyles, Carvels and Mackenzies of the country has cost Canada thousands and of dollars in the last six years and has been of little or no real value.

Not only has closure reduced the unnecessary discussion in the House but it has materially improved the quality of the contributions to the debates. With but twenty minutes at their disposal, the time allowed to a speaker under the closure regulation, members have shown a tendency to condense their utterances into essentials, the facts have been discussed but valueless verbosity has been eliminated.

Great Britain is to deal with Germany as Germany has dealt with Britain. Airmen from Britain are to bomb German towns in reprisal for air raids on London and other English cities. This

decision, it is reported, has been reached by the British Government, and while it is to be regretted that the necessity for such a course has arisen, yet none who recall the barbaric frightfulness that has characterized Germany's conduct of affairs will be so bold as to say that Britain is not amply justified in the step she has decided to take.

Shortly after the war opened the Germans introduced the terrible poison gas and followed it by liquid fire. Both of these perfections of cruelty were effective until the Allies also resorted to their use and demonstrated to the superiority of the Germans at that game.

In legitimate air fighting Britain and France have already shown themselves to be masters of the Hun, but no commensurate return has been secured for the damage done by German air raids over British cities and towns. London has been bombed repeatedly, and many lives have been lost, while the property damage has mounted to millions of pounds.

So far Britain has attempted no reprisal, in which respect she has been behind France. The latter nation, early in the game, determined to pay the Germans in their own coin, and did it so effectively that air raids on Paris and other French cities are now seldom recorded.

There is no doubt that an active campaign of reprisal will put a stop to the air raids on London. That Britain has at last decided to adopt such a campaign indicates that Germany will soon experience the terrors of war from a new angle.

London, October 2.—That extreme nervousness over approaching events pervades the German front in Flanders is indicated by the infantry attacks, the forces of Crown Prince Rappent of Bavaria daily are throwing against Field Marshal Haig's army on the Ypres salient. These attacks are being centered on the apex of Haig's salient in the line which is pointing dangerously toward the Ostend-Lille Railway.

London, Oct. 6.—Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters in France tonight says: "Our artillery was active all day on the whole battlefield. The enemy's artillery fire was directed mainly against our new positions on the ridge from Broedeinde southward but no counter-attacks developed. An additional 380 prisoners were taken by us in the last 24 hours. In the rest of the British front there was nothing of importance to report."

London, October 3.—An attack by the Germans this morning between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood, following a vigorous artillery fire, was repulsed either by barrage or British infantry, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. All the British positions remained intact. The text of the statement reads: "Shortly before dawn the enemy heavily bombarded our positions between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood; afterwards his infantry attempted to advance. Our artillery opened fire vigorously, and on the greater part of the front the assault broke down before reaching our lines."

The anticipated renewal of Field Marshal Haig's big offensive in Flanders has begun, and all the objectives of the first day have been won and held. Like the preceding attacks the latest one was timed to the minute; the British forces at the given signal

at daylight swarmed from their trenches over ground that had been harrowed by myriads of shells from the great array of artillery, and all along the front of more than eight miles from south of Tower Hamlets to the north of Langemarck they made notable new gains of terrain, inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans while themselves suffering slight losses and took many prisoners, large numbers of whom gladly surrendered in order to reach a haven of safety from the machine-guns.

With the Britishers secure in all the positions they won Thursday along the more than eight-mile front of the Ypres sector in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig's men were busily at work Friday consolidating newly won positions and preparing for another back into the German lines when the time becomes propitious. Nothing but the dropping of shells from German guns served to interrupt the breathing spell the Britishers were taking except here and there small counter-attacks, which lacked the usual strength the Germans employ in endeavoring to regain lost ground.

Comparative quiet prevails on all the other battlefronts. The artillery duels between the French and the Germans on the Verdun sector and in Champagne continue and at several points in the latter sector General Petain's forces again have repulsed attacks delivered by troops of the German crown prince. Apparently the Teutonic allies in Roumania, after several weeks of virtual inactivity again are preparing to attempt to force back the Russo-Roumanian line. The Russians have been forced to sustain an offensive near Radautz, while near the Buzur river region, attacks by Bulgarian troops have been defeated.

Admission is made in the latest Vienna official communication that the Italians were successful in winning trenches from the Austrians on the western slope of Monte San Gabriele, in the Gellia sector, but it is asserted that heavy losses were sustained by them. In Russia a coalition cabinet has been formed, with M. Koresnsky as premier, notwithstanding the demand of the democratic congress that no government should be constituted without the sanction of the congress. Meanwhile further trouble has broken out in Turkestan, where a revolutionary movement was started early in the week, but later was suppressed. The Russian government has now declared that a state of war exists in this region.

London, Oct. 6.—Today's war office announcement reads: "The enemy's artillery has showed increased activity on the battle front, but no action has been attempted by his infantry. An attempted raid on our trenches south of Holobeke was driven off by our rifle and machine gun fire. The Welsh troops successfully raided the enemy line northeast of Goutzevaucourt bombing dugouts and inflicting casualties upon the garrison."

A FINAL CLEARANCE OF.. Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made



August ushers 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, copen, lawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, army, brown, green and black. Worth to \$35.00, for.....\$20.00
8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....\$6.75
9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....\$11.00
Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....\$4.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....\$8.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.00, for.....\$13.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....\$8.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....\$4.00
Old lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....\$3.00
4 Ladies' Silk Suits, copen and black worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
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
OLD LOT LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED BLOUSES Last Year's 50c each.....50c

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 2nd November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 1, from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, to 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, September 24, 1917. Sept. 29, 1917-3.



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S. S. Aranmore RESUMES TRIPS.

Commencing Monday, September 3rd, Steamer Aranmore will resume tri-weekly trips, leaving Charlottetown at 7.00 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week, and leaving Pictou Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at same hour. District Passenger Agent's Office Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept. 5, 1917.

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For you to call in and see our assortment of Wrist and Other Watches (For Ladies and Gents) From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay

Diamond Rings \$15 up.

It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and nickled plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs. Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

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