

The Herald

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Provincial Exhibition

The Provincial Exhibition was opened at the Exhibition Building at noon yesterday with the usual ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by the President, F. R. Hertz, Esq., and by Sir Louis Davies, who took the place of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor absent in consequence of illness in his family, and by Premier Arsenault, Consul Pierce and Mayor Brown.

A Historic Parliament.

Sir Robert Borden saw, on Thursday last, the close of the first parliament of his Premiership, a parliament the most momentous in the history of Canada, called upon to deal with the greatest war in the experience of men, the lengthiest of all our parliaments, and remarkable for domestic legislation much in advance of its predecessors.

The government decided that if Canada was to play her part adequately in the battle of the nations there must be compulsory military service, for voluntary service had not done enough. So the military service act was passed after a bitter struggle. Sir Wilfrid Laurier led the opposition to the measure, but in doing so lost the support of the majority of the English speaking Liberals.

In connection with war legislation there was the war time election act, which after a spirited opposition during the last few days by the Liberal senators and members from Nova Scotia, only passed during the last moments before the Governor-General came to perform the obsequies upon the twelfth parliament. It is remarkable in that it disfranchises citizens of alien enemy origin who have become British subjects since 1902, and also that for the first time in the Dominion women are to be allowed to vote in federal elections.

Far exceeding all other domestic legislation in importance was the step taken to nationalize the Canadian Northern Railway thus committing the country to vast scheme of public ownership, which seems destined to be added to as the years go on. With Ontario's Hydro Electric policy and the Dominion's railways, as well as the telephones, etc. of other provinces, public business in Canada is now to a large extent associated with public ownership.

ership. The twelfth parliament began after the election of 1911, when Sir Robert Borden was returned to power with a majority of over forty. The first session was strictly domestic in the effect of its legislation. There was the aid to agriculture, which was of supreme importance in a country whose basic industry is agriculture, and the highways bill of Hon. Frank Cochrane, while he secured the passage of the bill through the Commons, the government was blocked by the Senate in its effort to assist in the building of good roads throughout the Dominion.

Then came the summer of 1914, the thrilling announcement of war with Germany. With Gen. Hughes at the head of the militia department Canada sprang to arms, and in six weeks the greatest force that ever found itself upon the ocean had embarked for Europe. Meanwhile there had been a war session that lasted only a few days. Everyone acclaimed the participation of Canada in the empire's battle. The session of 1915 was also a war session, and so were those of 1916 and 1917. The session of 1916 saw further aid to the railways already mentioned. The feature of the Senate during the parliament just closed was the turning of a Liberal majority of about fifty into a minority of five.

Canadian Shipbuilding.

According to the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries there were built and registered in Canada in 1915 vessels to the number of 246 with a net tonnage of 18,832. Of these vessels the majority were of small size, the average being about seventy tons, and they were used for fishing.

Production in Canada of vessels for the present year will reach a total at least eight times as large as that of two years ago, and the business is as yet in its infancy. The Montreal Gazette reviewing the situation, finds that most of the old plants are busy and that new ones are being established. At least three of these will be in St. John, while at other points in that province arrangements are being made for engaging in wooden shipbuilding. The Toronto Globe has published figures showing that in Canada at the present time seventy-four steel vessels are under construction, and some of them are of considerable size, to be used as cargo carriers.

On the Atlantic coast the tendency is in the direction of wooden vessels, but there is no doubt the more ambitious product of steel will come later. The Gazette thus refers to the development of the industry in the Maritime Provinces:

"Many of the yards that a generation ago were scenes of active industry have evidently been re-started, and instead of fishing craft of 70 or 100 tons, cargo ships of 300 up to 500 and 800 tons, and even 1,000 tons are being laid down. These are generally to be sailing craft of

schonner rig, which seems to be that most suitable for modern freighting conditions on this side of the Atlantic. Freight conditions and prospects suggest that there will be plenty of business for the new craft as soon as they are ready for service, so, in spite of the high cost of construction, it is fairly sure that the venture will be profitable."

Canada's Trade.

Trade figures for August and the first five months of the present fiscal year, made on the 19th by Hon. J. D. Reid, show that Canada's great trade expansion continues unabated. In the first fiscal year Canada's trade aggregated two billion dollars, but at the present rate the trade for the present fiscal year should be at least five hundred million more than last year's record. For the first five months of the previous fiscal year the total trade was \$768,635,214, while for the corresponding period this year it is \$1,128,274,119. The trade balance in Canada's favor for the first five months of the present fiscal year is \$180,000,000. The total imports for August amounted to \$91,931,000 as against \$72,331,014 for August last year. For the five months of the present fiscal year ending with August total imports were valued at \$474,031,859, and for the same period last year \$332,198,881. With this increase in import trade has come a corresponding increase in revenue for August of \$3,075,000, and for the five months of \$17,540,000. The export trade shows a corresponding increase of from \$96,832,161 in August last year to \$152,563,345 during the corresponding month this year. For five months the export trade totalled \$672,022,649, an increase of \$217,291,385 over the same period last year. Fisheries show an increase for the month of \$200,000 in exports, animals and their products \$3,000,000, agricultural products \$25,000,000, and manufactures \$27,000,000. There was a slight decrease in exports of minerals and \$2,000,000 decrease in products of the forest.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Owing to a temporary deadlock which occurred in the Senate in connection with the third reading of the war times elections act, it looked for a time tonight as though parliament would be unable to prorogue on Thursday or Friday. The trouble was due to the amendment moved by Senator Ross of Nova Scotia, providing that in the case of Nova Scotia lists for the coming election there should be made by enumerators as is to be done in the four western provinces, and that the appeal from the lists of the enumerators shall be to judges. The bill as passed by the House of Commons, provided that the basis of the Dominion lists should be the provincial lists to which the women voters should be added and the alien enemy voters subtracted. Liberal senators and other members objected to the proposed change in the bill. As a result of opposition to the amendment conferences were held during the afternoon and evening with the object of reaching a settlement, in order that third reading might be adopted and prorogation not delayed. Shortly after 10 o'clock it was announced that an arrangement which will probably be satisfactory to both sides of the Senate had been arrived at. It has been agreed that in the making up of the Nova Scotia lists the plan followed in Ontario, in cities will be adopted. The provincial lists will be used as the basis for the enumerators' work, subject to judicial review. This is satisfactory to the Conservatives who objected to revision of the lists in Nova Scotia by sheriffs, and it is likewise satisfactory to the opposition.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The war-time election Act was given a third reading in the Senate before midnight, following another conference between Conservatives

and Liberal Senators, which resulted in an amendment relative to the Nova Scotia election lists, which was adopted when the Senate again met. The new amendment provided that when the lists have been made up by enumerators, who will take the provincial as a basis they will be subject to revision by county court judges. Although this amendment was dropped in the Senate it was stated at a late hour by Liberal members of the Commons from Nova Scotia that it was not acceptable, that they had agreed to no compromise, and that they will be opposed to the House of Commons concurring in the Senate amendments. They asserted that they objected to any revision of the provincial lists by enumerators and said that a telegram had been received from Premier Murray of Nova Scotia objecting to such revision. Should the opposition in the Commons persist in their objection to the bill as it now stands prorogation may be delayed. When the Senate resumed after the evening conference, Sir James Longhead stated that an agreement had been reached. In view of the understanding declared to have been arrived at and on suggestion of Sir James, Senator Beique and Senator Ross withdrew their amendments.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Parliament has prorogued. Shortly before six o'clock when some final questions were being put as to the administration of the finance bill, the Black Rod summoned the members of the House to the Senate, and in a few moments the session was at an end. The speech from the throne was read by His Excellency the Governor General. Nova Scotia members in the House made a final complaint against the Senate amendments to the franchise bill. Mr. A. K. McLean termed the principle of the legislation "abominable," and Mr. Sinclair asserted that the Senate amendments were a piece of partisan injustice. In reply to this Hon. A. McKeighan claimed that the amendments had been prepared by Liberal members in the Senate and consented to by Conservatives. Just before prorogation R. B. Bennett informed the House that the department of national services had ceased to exist, and sketched the work accomplished in regard to registration.

Sir Robert Borden, replying to a question asked by Hon. Charles Murphy, said that so far as the cabinet had ascertained, no steps had been taken by the Australian government to bring back home the first fifty thousand Australians sent to take part in the war. Sir Robert said that the matter had been brought up in the Commonwealth parliament, but that no action had been taken. Mr. Murphy then asked if any such action had been taken in regard to Canada's first expeditionary force. "No," the Premier replied.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked if Deputy Speaker Rainville represented the attitude of the government in the letter to his constituents, read in the House yesterday, in which he stated that the sons of farmers would be exempted from military service. The Prime Minister repeated his statement yesterday that the Military Service Board had not yet presented its regulations to the government in council for approval. Mr. E. Proulx asked if it was the intention of the government to appoint a medical examiner for each county. Sir Edward Kemp replied that medical examiners would be named at certain points, and that they would cover the whole country. Sir Robert Borden referred to the sudden death of Lieut. Col. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. He spoke of his long service as a servant of the House, and described him as "a man of the old school," a man of much culture, and an interesting personality. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the death of Colonel Smith caused him both regret and surprise. He was a man, he said, of a high sense of duty and unflinching courtesy, who had endeared himself to all members of the House.

The Prime Minister then referred to the approaching retirement of Dr. T. B. Flint, the Clerk of the House of Commons. He said that Dr. Flint, who was for

merly a member of the House had performed his work with zeal and industry. He moved a resolution, seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, counting Dr. Flint as a honorary officer of the House and granting him the freedom of parliament, on all official occasions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier added a word of appreciation expressing his regret that Dr. Flint has been compelled to retire owing to the condition of his health. At this point Sir Robert Borden read a despatch pointing out that the amendments complained of had really been drafted by Liberal members, who had taken part in conferences held regarding these matters.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock p. m. on Thursday when His Excellency the Governor-General prorogued Parliament. The members of the House of Commons having reached the Senate, His Excellency delivered the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Important measures for the effective prosecution of the war have engaged your close attention during a long session and I am now happy to release you from further attendance. Since your labors began the high and worthy character of our cause has been confirmed by two significant events. Our allies, the Russian people, are engaged under trying circumstances in establishing institutions which shall fully conform to their ideals of liberty and order. In the midst of inevitable difficulties, which command our sympathy, they have affirmed their determination to remain faithful to the alliance.

The United States of America, refusing to tolerate the arrogance and menace of Prussian militarism with the Allies and are vigorously co-operating in the struggle for freedom and humanity. Already the Canadian people have given many expressions of the warm welcome with which they greet their great kinsmen in arms. The meeting of the imperial war cabinet and imperial conference in the early part of this year have very materially facilitated the thorough co-operation of the Dominion both in the prosecution of the war and in preparation for the future. They constitute also an important step in the development of constitutional relationships between the different parts of the great Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the increasing military strength of the allied nations the stubborn resistance of the enemy in all important theatres of the war demonstrates the need of throwing our utmost effort into the struggle and thus hastening the day of abiding peace. In the western theatre the Canadian army corps by its capture of the coveted Vimy Ridge and by its recent operations at Lens has sustained its distinguished record and contributed in important measure to the ascendancy which the Allies have gained in that theatre.

In order to secure the reinforcements essential for the support of our forces, further steps have become necessary and the authority you have granted for compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis will meet the urgent need for reinforcements. At the same time it will provide the means for conserving more effectively the essential agricultural and industrial activities of the Dominion. You have recognized your duty in providing the best possible safeguards for enabling those engaged in the defence of their country to have their voice in the decision of national questions which vitally affect them. For this purpose as well as to give due recognition to service and sacrifice in the affairs of the state, the necessary adjustments which you have made in the legislation relevant to these matters will doubtless prove effective. The legislation you have passed for the purpose of assisting returned soldiers to settle upon the land will not only aid materially in restoring these gallant men to their rightful status in the community but should greatly increase the agricultural production of the country.

The appointment of a food controller and of a fuel controller invested with important powers and

duties is founded upon the impressive need of the utmost economy and saving in order that our national strength may continue unimpaired. In order that our industries may be equipped to cope with the intricate problems of the future, provision has been wisely made for promoting scientific and industrial research. Important progress has been made in solving our difficult problems of railway transportation and the means have been provided whereby it may become the property of the people of Canada and be added to the national undertakings.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons: In the name of His Majesty, I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the needs of the public service and for the prosecution of the war.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Although the stress of the war becomes increasingly severe, the people of Canada, resolve in the supreme purpose of achieving true victory and abiding peace, have not faltered and I am confident that whatever further efforts are necessary will be unhesitatingly put forth in the stern determination that the vast sacrifices already made shall not be in vain.

Progress of the War

London, Sept. 18.—The official report from British headquarters in France reads: "North country troops raided German positions in Inverness Copse this morning and secured thirteen prisoners despite vigorous resistance. We have improved our positions slightly east of St. Julien. Early this morning a hostile raiding party attempted to approach our line south of Mericourt but was driven off with loss by machine gun fire. "The hostile artillery has shown activity during the day in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt, Vimy and Nieupoort. There was again great artillery activity on both

sides in the Ypres sector. "Despite the low clouds and a very strong wind, a considerable amount of artillery work was carried out by us yesterday with airplane observation. Three hostile machines were driven down out of control in the air fighting, but combats were few owing to the small number of German machines in the air. Three of our machines are missing."

Paris, Sept. 18.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the Aisne front we repulsed an enemy surprise attack against our trenches south of Ailles. There were quite spirited artillery actions in Champagne in the region of the mountains and in the sector of Anberive. On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery fighting was quite violent north of Hill 341. "On September 17 five German airplanes were brought down in the aerial engagements, or by the fire of our machine guns." The text of today's official statement reads: "In the course of the night we stopped two enemy attempts against our small posts, one to the southeast of St. Quentin, the other in the region of Bovettes. On our side we carried out successful surprise attacks near Etancourt and La Royere Farm. "South of the Miette, after a violent bombardment, enemy detachments reached our lines on the road to Neufchatel. A spirited engagement ensued in advance in the elements from which the enemy was completely ejected after having suffered appreciable losses. We took prisoners. "On the right bank of the Meuse there was marked artillery activity of both sides in the region of the Bois Des Fosses. On the rest of the front the night was calm."

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—The text of today's official statement reads: Western front: The situation in the Riga section is unchanged. In the region northeast of Friedriehstadt, our detachments, after an engagement, occupied a wood south of the village of Bidag.

Another concentrated effort by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, to break down the German defences east of Ypres is under way. A British drive along a front of eight miles between the Ypres-Comines and the Ypres-Staden railways was started at dawn Thursday morning. At nightfall the British commander reported the occupation of important positions, the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners and the infliction of heavy casualties on the Germans.

Heavy artillery preparations for days have been going on and extensive raids in anticipation of a tremendous infantry assault, and when the British left the trenches they were preceded by row upon row of barrage fire, reaching into the German lines to a greater depth than on any previous occasion. Concrete redoubts, hundreds of machine guns, barbed wire entanglements and marshy ground faced the British in their storming operations, but the heavy guns had cut down many of the barriers and the British went forward steadily, gaining all the objectives laid down in the plan of

We captured a machine gun. On the remainder of the front there were fusillades and scouting. Roumanian front: On the right bank of the River Zuitz, the Germans after artillery preparation yesterday, attacked and occupied a sector of the enemy's fortified positions in the region of Variniza. During Sunday evening after strong artillery fire with chemical shells, the enemy endeavored to attack the Roumanian positions in the Pautziu-Marasesti region, but were frustrated by rifle and artillery fire.

Rome, Sept. 18.—An official statement issued today by the Italian war office says: In the southeastern area of the Bainsizza further enemy encounters were promptly repulsed. In the Carso there were brisk artillery duels and a frequent harassing fire. Another concentrated effort by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, to break down the German defences east of Ypres is under way. A British drive along a front of eight miles between the Ypres-Comines and the Ypres-Staden railways was started at dawn Thursday morning. At nightfall the British commander reported the occupation of important positions, the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners and the infliction of heavy casualties on the Germans.

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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, open, lawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for \$11.00
10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$36.00, 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 \$19.50, for \$13.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for \$8.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for \$4.00
Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at \$3.00
4 Ladies' Silk Suits, open 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
Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for \$5.00

OND LOT LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED BLOUSES 50c Last Year's 50c each.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown August 8, 1917.