

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1917
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES McISAAC
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

The War Elections Act.

That war service shall be the basis of war franchise explains in a few words the principle of the measure introduced in the House of Commons on the 6th, which will govern the voting at the next Canadian election, and at any other Canadian election it may be necessary to hold during the period of war. Those who will not fight, or who will object to military service, shall not have a voice in the government of those who are now overseas, or who are willing to make sacrifices for the cause. Under ordinary circumstances if any government attempted to interfere with the franchise, the most precious gift of citizenship, such an attempt would be considered unwarranted. With the nation engaged in war and facing a situation the most critical in our history, there is not only a warrant for the Government's action, but, if the Government did not take such action it would be open to severe censure. Canada must ensure that those soldiers shall be supported to the limit of our resources of men and money. Therefore, Canada cannot afford to allow alien enemies or pacifists to control the government of the country while our men in khaki, the flower of our nation, are out of the country on the country's business, and, through circumstances, may be deprived of exercising their influence in the control of the country's affairs.

Under the measures presented on Thursday, conscientious objectors to military service will be disfranchised. This means that men eligible for service, who refuse to respond to the call for soldiers on the ground that they oppose the war, will not be permitted to have a voice in the selection of the country's government. This is eminently fair, for those who will not fight to preserve Canada have no right to enjoy the benefits of Canadian citizenship. Men of alien enemy origin, whose naturalization as Canadians does not date back fifteen years, will not be allowed to vote. This will disfranchise the Germans and Austrians who came to Canada within that period, even though, in that time, they may have taken out their naturalization papers. Men of Allied countries, the Americans, French, Russians, Italians, Serbians, and the others who have come to Canada and been naturalized even within the fifteen-year period will continue to hold the franchise rights that they have enjoyed. The importance of this provision in the act may not be apparent to all residents of the Maritime Provinces, who may not know that in some western constituencies the alien population is sufficiently heavy to control, and that were they permitted to vote they could, if they desired, send back to Ottawa representatives pledged to oppose every war effort of the country, pledged, in fact, to urge Canada's withdrawal from the war. The very fact that such a condition exists in some parts of Canada is sufficient reason why precautions should be taken against it.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—At the opening of the House today Sir Robert Borden tabled an order-in-Council appointing the deputy minister of justice, Oliver Mowatt Biggar of Edmonton; John H. Moss, of Toronto; Louis Loranger, of Montreal; Lieut. Col. H. A. C. Machin, of Kenora, Ont., to assist and advise in the administration and enforcement of the military service act. The council will be known as the Military Service Council, with the minister of justice as chairman. The house then went into supply on a total vote of \$97,150 for repairs to harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia. Mr. MacLean of Halifax, was of the view that all the items comprising the \$97,150 should be struck out. The work could not be done this year. Parliament must meet before March 31st next year, and there would then be sufficient time. To this view Mr. Davidson, of Annapolis strongly objected. A chance reflection on the length of opposition remarks brought the protest from Hon. Mr. Graham that during the discussion of a recent measure up to the introduction of the closure. Consecutive members had talked 69 pages of Hansard, while Liberals had only talked 50. Mr. Wright, of Muskoka, retorted that since the beginning of the session Liberals had talked double the number of pages of Hansard. "A certain number of members," he remarked, "amid laughter," "more particularly from the maritime provinces" occupy most of the time of this House. I think we should institute a parliament for the two provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and I don't think it would be necessary to have a Hansard for all. If every other member of the House took up as much time we should not get through as soon in ten years."

But the War Elections Act will also add many thousands to the Canadian voters. It is already provided that the soldiers at the front, or training to go there, shall vote, and that the franchise shall be given to every man in the Canadian uniform. But the measure now introduced will give the soldier an even larger voice in

the control of Canadian affairs than he could gain by his own vote alone. The franchise is given to certain female relatives of soldiers, the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the men in khaki will be permitted to participate in the next battle of the ballots. This can be easily justified. On broad grounds it will be at once admitted that the Canadian women who have made sacrifices in this war have won the right to equal representation with their brothers. As all women have made some sacrifice, general recognition of this principle would involve the extension of the Dominion franchise to all women who are not of enemy alien birth or enemy alien sympathy. But in the case of relatives of soldiers there is an additional and potent reason why they should be given the vote. While the Government has arranged, as far as legislation can ensure it, that the men at the front or training to go there, shall be given the opportunity to record their votes, yet it is not probable that all the votes will be polled. In such case female relatives of the soldiers can take their place at the ballot box. Also, the removal from Canada of more than 300,000 of her most patriotic young men means that a powerful influence for national good is out of the country. In war elections the influence of these soldiers will be wielded by their relatives and will not be lost. In fact the whole act is intended to provide that patriotic Canada shall be dominant at the ballot box. That is precisely what the welfare of Canada requires, for all the war measures passed by this Government, all the provisions made for safeguarding our future as an integral part of the Empire, will be of value only so long as a sympathetic administration is in power at Ottawa. To allow slackers, aliens and anti-war partisans to gain control of Canadian affairs would be fatal. The Government does not intend that such a thing shall be possible. From that viewpoint, from every patriotic point of view the War Elections Act is a most desirable measure. It will pass the House of Commons, it will pass the Senate and it will become law, and the next election will be conducted under its provisions.

FRANCHISE BILL INTRODUCED

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The all important franchise bill was introduced in the Commons today by Hon. Arthur Meighen, secretary of state, the first bill to be introduced by the distinguished young minister since his appointment to a portfolio. This duty fell to him in absence of the Prime Minister who is compelled to rest for some days after his arduous labors of the past few months. It is essentially a war time measure, and is officially known as the "war time election act." It takes care that enemies of the cause of the Allies will not be allowed to cast their votes against the interests of Canada or her defenders, so far as any legislation can accomplish this.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

This aroused Mr. D. D. McKenzie to declare that if Mr. Wright would look up his own record as a member of the opposition he would find that planting time would be over before he could count the lines in Hansard. "I cannot promise," he added, "any reform so long as such measures as he and his friends introduce are brought down." The vote was carried.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—A domestic war loan will be floated in November and will probably be for \$100,000,000 and at a rate which will not be nearly six per cent, although the definite amount and terms will not be known for some weeks. Sir Thomas White stated today that between now and November a national wide organization would be instituted to make the loan a success. "The demands upon the treasury at this time," he said, "discussing the federal requirements, are of a five fold nature; first to provide Canada's war expenditure here and secondly to establish credits out of which the imperial government may purchase not only munitions but essential food stuffs such as cheese, bacon, flour, grain and canned goods for the army in the field and the civilian population at home. The amount of foodstuffs which Great Britain can purchase in Canada depends upon the amount of money which the Canadian government can supply the imperial treasury for the purpose and this again depends upon the savings of the people of Canada and their willingness to place these savings at the disposal of the Government by subscribing to the war loan issues.

"It is perfectly clear that from this forward the continued prosperity of Canada during the war will depend upon the thrift of the people and the success of the government's war loan issue. Canada can get all the export business she can finance and no more. There is no doubt that in the mind of the Minister of Finance that the people of Canada can finance the necessary credits for these purposes. So far there has been raised by domestic loans \$350,000,000. The minimum balance in favor of Canada as against Great Britain necessitates further loans if our export trade is not to be diverted to the United States.

Some explanation of F. P. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than one lately Mr. Carvell has rallied against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a tirade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the Government was branching out into a great scheme of public ownership. He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

FRANCHISE BILL INTRODUCED

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The all important franchise bill was introduced in the Commons today by Hon. Arthur Meighen, secretary of state, the first bill to be introduced by the distinguished young minister since his appointment to a portfolio. This duty fell to him in absence of the Prime Minister who is compelled to rest for some days after his arduous labors of the past few months. It is essentially a war time measure, and is officially known as the "war time election act." It takes care that enemies of the cause of the Allies will not be allowed to cast their votes against the interests of Canada or her defenders, so far as any legislation can accomplish this.

There was a crowded house when Mr. Meighen rose to explain the provisions of the bill, and his every word was followed with the closest attention. In the most laud language—this was referred to in a complimentary way by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—he set forth the aims of the government. "War service should be the basis of war franchise," he laid down as the basic principle, and those exempt from war service should not be in a position

to exercise any measure of control over those who are bearing the burden of the war. Therefore conscientious objectors and those citizens of alien enemy origin who have only been naturalized during the last fifteen years will not have the privilege of voting in the war elections. Those also who, born in other countries, speak as their mother tongue an alien enemy language will also be disfranchised.

Women for the first time in federal elections will be given the right to vote, but the extension of the franchise to women will only be partial. Only the relatives of the soldiers overseas will be allowed to vote, their wives or widows, their mothers, daughters and sisters. This, judging from the applause proved to be one of the most popular provisions of the bill. An unlimited admission of women to the franchise, Mr. Meighen explained, would at the present time be unfair and unreasonable. It was early made evident that the government intends to allow no undue waste of time over the measure. Mr. Meighen wanted to go on with the second reading today, but this could only be done with the consent of the opposition. If, was refused and the secretary of state announced that the second reading would be proceeded with tomorrow. This also met with objections on the part of the opposition, but it is unlikely that the wishes of Hon. William Pugsley and other professional obstructors will be acceded to.

Those who will be allowed to vote at the next federal election are all civilian males over 21 except conscientious objectors to military service, those of alien enemy origin who have become naturalized within fifteen years, and those of alien enemy mother tongue, although born in other countries and naturalized less than fifteen years. All soldiers in the Canadian forces. All Canadian soldiers in the Imperial forces, wives, widows, mothers and sisters over 21 of soldiers in the overseas forces. All nurses and other women officially connected with the overseas forces.

"This bill, which I now present," he said, "effects an election in time of war or during mobilization, and goes out of existence entirely when such is over." The necessity of a war-time election arises solely from the fact that there is a war-time election and the purpose of the bill now introduced is solely to meet the extraordinary conditions encountered in the necessity of deciding at such a time by an election contest, so vital an issue as now confronts Canadian people. We find ourselves compelled to submit our country to the abridgment of the ballot at a time when the best part of our manhood is struggling in the throes of a death combat overseas. Upwards of 300,000 of our men are absent from our shores and of those 300,000 it is a moral certainty that a large percentage will not be physically able to exercise the franchise.

"We have passed a military vote bill which to the best of our power places the franchise within the reach of our fighting men, but no effort of this parliament can do the impossible and enable all or nearly all of those fighting men to vote. It may indeed transpire that a relatively large proportion are in effect though not by statute, disfranchised. An Election therefore, in war time and particularly at this stage of the war, is an injustice, and a great injustice to the overseas soldiers of Canada, and of all classes to whom a country should never be unjust, first is that country's defenders. But this is not all, the entire personal force and influence of this 300,000 men is stripped from them for the purpose of this contest. They are the foremost of our sons, the very bone

of those at home who should be at home, and those at home who should be overseas are in the full enjoyment not only of their ballot, but of the exertion of all their faculties in whatever direction they desire to exert them in the contest, but a penalty falls on those who have been true enough to fight our battles, in that they are deprived in part of the ballot

and wholly of their electoral influence. Nor can it be forgotten that some 90,000 have already fallen the struggle. Their voices are still, while the voices of those who remained behind can be heard and will be heard. Some thousands more are prisoners of war and are suffering hardships unspokeable for the sake of those at home."

"The considerations which I have referred to, will, I think, make it plain to the minds of all, that if a contest at the polls must come, parliament must address itself to the task of bringing about such electoral conditions as will repair as fully as parliament can repair the injustice that would under ordinary franchise fall upon our soldiers overseas. To do this is the primary purpose of the bill which is now introduced. The task has not been an easy one. "It is proposed that by a measure of women enfranchisement, added strength shall be given to the voices of the soldiers of Canada. Those of their nearest kin at home may be presumed to be most likely to re-echo the sentiments of their sons overseas and by this bill, the nearest female relatives of the men of our expeditionary forces who have left the shores of Canada, are given the right to vote

The wives or widows, the mothers, the daughters and the sisters of overseas soldiers are by this bill enfranchised. "It will be remembered that earlier in the session the prime minister intimated to parliament that in his judgment it would be proper to extend the franchise to the women of Canada, subject to such conditions and limitations as might be provided. Under the abnormal circumstances precipitated by the present war, the measure of women suffrage, which I have just outlined is deemed fitting and does indeed constitute, in my judgment, a reasonable general extension of the franchise to women. It will be obvious to all that having regard to the fact that as all of the female immigrants to this country from Europe, or from elsewhere, have become naturalized by marriage or by the naturalization of a parent and without entailing upon themselves any special oath or obligation, an unlimited admission of women to the franchise at this time would be unfair and unreasonable. A line of limitation must therefore be found. The principle reason for adopting the line laid down by this bill is that it is the only means of extending to the soldiers living dead or in chains, an adequate voice in the decision of a great electoral contest fraught with consequences peculiarly vital to themselves. War service should be the basis of war franchise. It has been our purpose to make this as far as possible, the central principle of the bill now introduced.

"It is true that war service does not consist wholly of the sacrifice of the husband or the brother for the purpose of the battlefield but such sacrifice is the greatest of all, and I believe the women of Canada generally, will consider it not unfair that such sacrifice should have special recognition. When the war is over a wider franchise may well be given the women of Canada and it is my earnest hope and belief that the step now taken may lead to such result.

"So far as legislation can affect the end the obligation toward service and the right to war franchise should go hand-in-hand. On the principle, which underlies this act, it is proposed that those who for reasons special to themselves, are unavailable for the highest of war service, should not while exempted from such war service be in the position to exercise a measure of control over those who bear the burden. We have in Canada, broadly speaking two classes, so exempt. The one class is now exempt by law and the other has been in effect exempt and is by this act made exempt by law. The first class referred to consists of those entitled under the Military Service Act to be relieved on conscientious ground from combatant service and the second class is constituted by that portion of our foreign population who have recently come to Canada and are of alien enemy birth or near extraction.

"As to the conscientious objectors, it is not considered right that those who refuse on conscientious grounds to fight our battles, should be deprived in part of the ballot

.. 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, 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 \$19.00, for.....\$13.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$42.75, for.....\$28.50
- 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, 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
- Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.00

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

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

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

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Friday, the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Souris, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the North by a vacant lot formerly in possession of Joseph or Ronald McAulay, now in possession of Alexander B. McDonald; on the South by Chapel Street; on the East by land formerly in possession of Ronald McDonald, and on the East by land owned by Alexander R. McDonald, Blacksmith, having a frontage on Chapel Street of thirty-nine feet, a depth of one hundred feet, and a width at the rear of thirty-one and one-half feet. ALSO all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Souris River, Lot or Township Number Forty-five, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the Northern side by the Park Roadway; on the Eastern side by land formerly owned by Henry Chiverie, now Fidelle or Harry Chiverie; on the South by Souris Creek, and on the Western side by land formerly owned by Simon Chiverie, now John Ryan, containing Thirty acres of land, a little more or less.

THE Prince Edward Island Exhibition AND HORSE RACES

At Charlottetown
 Sept. 25 to 28, 1917
 Open to All Canada.

Over \$10,000 in Exhibition Prizes.
 Live Stock entries, except poultry, close 14th Sept. 1917. All other entries close 18th September.
 Three days Horse Racing, \$3,000 in purses.
 Special attractions in front of the Grand Stand.