

The Herald

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JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Secn Contempt And Blazing Indignation.

The more we hear of the Liberal convention in Winnipeg the more does it seem to resemble the George P. Graham convention in Toronto.

In each case a beautiful set of unanimous resolutions was given to the public and in each case it has transpired that the delegates were far more divided than the public had been given to understand.

The Winnipeg convention has been repudiated by the Liberal press of Winnipeg just as the Graham convention had to be repudiated by the Liberal press of Toronto.

The Manitoba Free Press, which is the most influential opposition newspaper west of Toronto, openly condemns the Winnipeg convention for calling upon the West to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his opposition to conscription.

The Liberals of Western Canada who have given their blood and treasure to this great cause, whose homes are desolate by the sacrifices of the war, are to do this in order that ambitious gentlemen in Edmonton and Vancouver may recover or secure certain jobs that are attractive to them.

The Winnipeg Tribune, independent Liberal, is equally vitriolic in its editorial review of the convention. It emphasizes the enormous and unprecedented difficulties which the Borden Government has had to overcome in presence of the war.

The Great War Veterans Association has already denounced the conclusion of the Winnipeg convention as an insult to the Canadians on the firing line to their friends and relatives at home, and to all decent-minded Canadians everywhere.

The Toronto News correspondent says the convention was composed of hand-picked machine delegates, many of them representative of the alien, anti-British sections of the community.

Under the leadership of furious partisans and incurable idolaters like Hon. Frank Oliver and Hon. C. W. Cross, this packed gathering passed eulogies on Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It also evaded the paramount issue of conscription for the support of the 150,000 Western Canadians overseas.

The Winnipeg convention has clarified the atmosphere. It has accentuated the division between what Dr. Michael Clark has called the winners and the losers. The winners are lined up behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the winners behind Sir Robert Borden.

Patriotic citizens are with the Prime Minister and all the loyal people with the opposition leader. This is true of Western as of Eastern Canada. And we

believe that the patriots are the more numerous.

The vitally important problem facing Canada today is that of adequately reinforcing the country's defenders at the front in the shortest possible time. To this object home-keeping Canadians must devote all their energies.

The Revenue of Canada

The revenue of Canada for 1913-14 was \$163,000,000. During the following year it dropped to \$132,000,000. The revenue for the year of which four months have passed is estimated at \$275,000,000, and for 1918-1914 it can be forecasted at \$300,000,000.

Since the war started the revenue of Canada has been more than doubled. At its present rate, the income of the country has increased from the low point by \$140,000,000 a year.

It will be generally admitted that somebody is contributing this revenue to the Dominion of Canada. Such a sum of money cannot be manufactured out of nothing. There is no book-keeping which could give an appearance of \$140,000,000 when it is not there in reality.

Remember it is revenue not capital, and then try to realize what it means. It is five per cent upon two thousand eight hundred millions of Canadian capital. Of course this is capital, productive capital of all kinds reduced to figures in the sense of being exchanged for money.

On the other hand many things which can be and are reduced to figures and exchanged for money are not productive capital at all. Many people who talk about the conscription of wealth err here. It is impossible to conscript fixed capital.

Very well, this sum of money, \$140,000,000, is taken from the annual income of the people of Canada. Therefore it is fair and true to say that it means the conscription of \$2,800,000,000 worth of wealth, because it is all the return upon that amount at the going rate of five per cent. It is taken out of the private pocket of the people and put into the pocket of the people as a whole for war purposes.

How much further the process of the conscription of wealth is to go is a matter of debate. The justice of the incidence of taxation is a matter of debate also.

But that the only way in which the conscription of wealth can be carried out is by the taxing of production is not a matter of debate. Annual revenue must come out of annually produced wealth. The statistics of our revenue show that Canada is doing fairly well in the line of wealth conscription, and the ease with which the taxation is being borne seems to show that its incidence is fairly just.

The Need of Union
J. W. Dufoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, the foremost Liberal newspaper of Western Canada, wires his paper from Ottawa favoring a general election, and pointing out the danger of it unless there is a solidification of the forces in both parties favorable to a sustained effort to win the war.

The great winds of reality will blow away the mists and fogs, and the issue of the campaign will rise before us as clear and distinct as the Rocky Mountains. Influences far stronger than these contemptible feelings of jealousy and partisanship which sway men's minds in this hour of indecision will come into play.

On the 16th inst., Sir Robert Borden made the following statement in the House of Commons: "My attention has been drawn to the statement that the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec is about to put candidates in the field on its own behalf against Liberal and Conservative candidates, and I am told the suggestion is being made that there is some collusion between the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec and my government, or the friends of my government, in regard to this campaign of the Nationalist party."

"Those who favor the latter course will undoubtedly come together during the campaign, whatever their difference upon other questions. They will all be in the same boat, shirkers, slackers, cranks, anarchists, pro-Germans, together with those who, on constitutional grounds, which appear to them reasonable oppose participation by Canada in what they regard as a European war."

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On the occasion of the unveiling of the honor roll, in the Catholic church at Brandon, Manitoba, Most Reverend Archbishop Sinnott of Winnipeg, well known as a priest of this diocese, delivered an eloquent patriotic address, from which we clip the following excerpt: "I have been told," said His Grace, "that there is a small reservation of Indians somewhere in Ontario, where every man of military age and fitness took up arms when the country called. I know not what credence may be attached to that report, but were it true, it was indeed a glory which might be the envy of every community in the land."

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in presence of the divine victim who dwells thereon, we join with you in prayers that God may heed their sacrifice and grant them eternal rest. Their blood has watered the soil of France and they are buried in nameless graves, far from those they loved, but the sweet aroma of their heroic deeds is still with us and will endure as long as time will last.

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Progress of the War

London, August 14.—The British troops in Flanders today improved their positions on the right bank of the River Steenbeke northeast of Ypres, and captured some prisoners. The official statement from British headquarters in France tonight tells of the repulse of several strong raids by the Germans between Ypres and Arras. German aviators have been very active and the British succeeded in bringing down eleven of them, four out of control. Two British air machines were lost in the air fighting.

London, Aug. 15.—(Via Reuters Ottawa Agency)—Retired respondent at British army headquarters on the western front telegraphs today:—"The Canadians attacked at 430 this morning Hill 70, dominating the rise of ground north of Lens. The position is a very strong one, being literally honeycombed with trenches, redoubts and isolated posts, and is wired to an extraordinary degree. For days our guns had been maintaining a steady and deliberate fire against these defenses. I betray no secret when I say that the Germans know perfectly well that an attack was coming hereabouts, their only uncertainty being precisely when and where. They had brought up many new guns since they made up their minds that they must meet an attack, and yesterday I was informed the cellars of ruined houses were full of troops. It therefore seems pretty certain that there will be bitter and prolonged fighting in this district, assuming that the Hun are loyal to their traditional policy of promptly counter-attacking."

Bulletin—London, Aug. 15.—With only slight losses Canadian troops fighting south and east of Loos have captured German positions on a front of two miles, including Hill 70, a formidable defense work, according to the British communication issued tonight. Five German counter-attacks were repulsed. "This morning Canadian troops stormed German positions south and east of Loos on a front of two miles. The formidable defenses on Hill 60, which resisted our attacks in the battle of Loos in September 1915, and had since been improved and strengthened by every method and device known to our gnomes, were carried by assault. "After storming the enemy's first line trenches system on the whole front attacked, our troops advanced as far as the western defenses of Cite St. Augustin, penetrating the German positions to a depth of about a mile."

Besides the elaborate series of trench lines and strong points forming the defenses of Hill 70, the villages of Cite St. Elizabeth, Cite St. Emelie and Cite St. Laurent, as well as the Bess Wood and the western half of the Hugo Wood are now in our possession. All our objectives were captured. Our casualties were slight. "During the day five hostile counter-attacks were repulsed by our infantry, or broken up by our artillery. One of these was carried out by troops of the division Prussian Guards. The enemy's losses, both from our attack and his unsuccessful counter-attacks were heavy. "The number of prisoners captured has not yet been ascertained, but 232, including fifteen officers, reached the collecting station this afternoon."

London, Aug. 16.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons today that the troops of Field Marshal Haig had captured Langemarck. The premier said that Field Marshal Haig had telegraphed that 1,200 prisoners had been taken and that five guns had been captured by noon today. The premier said: "Germany now is barely able to hold her own, not even that. The British advanced, in addition to capturing Langemarck." The premier said the British gained ground at many points. Severe fighting is continuing with the result undetermined. The French (Continued on page three.)

.. 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 WOULD cost you in a few months time.

Some of the special values. Read them over, then hurry—few of each kind—sometimes only one or two of each sort.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, open, tawn, 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 \$12.75, for.....8.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....4.00
Old 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
Old 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.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale Mortgage Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 14th September, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3, from Souris East, P. E. Island, to the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Souris East, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Advertisement for W. J. P. McMillan, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, located at 105 Kent Street, Charlottetown. Also includes advertisement for McLeod & Bentley, Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.