

The Herald

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The Railway Situation.

The announcement of Sir Thomas White in the House of Commons the effect that the Government purposes to purchase the remainder of the stock in the Canadian Northern Railway, thus becoming the owners of that road, directs attention again to one of the serious problems facing this country, a problem which has practically been forgotten by the public while all thought was turned to our war duties. The Canadian Northern Railway is much better calculated to become a commercial proposition than the extravagantly built National Transcontinental, which, because of the prodigality or worse of the Laurier administration, proved so expensive that the G. T. P., for whom it was intended, refused to take it over, and, finally, to save it from utter disuse, the Government was forced to include it in the Canadian Railway system. Now, with the purchase of the Canadian Northern, the Government is placed in the position of having two lines of road which cover much of the same territory, and in some places actually compete against each other. At the same time the G. T. P., the western end of the system of which the Transcontinental was to be the eastern link, is in such serious need of public assistance that if it is to be kept out of the hands of a receiver it will be necessary for the Government to again contribute to its support, a condition that is certain to result some day in Government ownership of that line. The condition thus created will be a complicated one, in the solution of which it may be necessary to completely revise the relations of the Canadian Government and the Canadian railways. East of Winnipeg the Government will be owning and operating the Intercolonial, the National Transcontinental, and a considerable portion of the Canadian Northern. West of Winnipeg the G. T. P. and the remainder of the Canadian Northern will be under Government ownership and operation, with the Canadian Pacific an active competitor from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is no doubt that in time Canada will grow up to her railways, but it certainly looks now as if considerable revision will be necessary if any of the properties forced on the Government's hands by the prodigality and poor business management of the Laurier administration can be made profitable. The Canadian Northern, it is said, has shown a surplus of receipts over operating expenses, but the road has been handicapped by reason of insufficient finances with which to keep it up to the standard necessary to meet competition and handle its business. As a Government owned proposition this difficulty will be overcome.

A Pertinent Question

Does my right Honourable Friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) contend that he will derive enormous strength for the conduct of this war from people who chase a British soldier from Fletcher's Field in Montreal, into a tram car and then break the windows of the car? I venture to think that a General Election carried on by my right Honourable Friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) along the lines that he has taken will not only divide Canada, but will paralyze Canada; it will put Canada out of the war and mark her as a degenerate and inferior por-

tion of the British Empire."—Extracts from the great speech delivered in the House of Commons by Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, during the debate on Sir Robert Borden's motion for an extension of the parliamentary term.

Huns in Ignorance

How completely in ignorance of actual war conditions the German government keeps the German people, civilians and soldiers, is indicated by the recent report of Mr. Stewart Lyon, Canadian correspondent at the front, that the German soldiers sacrifice themselves hopelessly in death rather than be taken prisoners by the British because they have been told that the British kill all their prisoners. When such falsehoods circulated by the German authorities are believed, it is little wonder that the Imperial Chancellor has the audacity to state to his people that Germany will come out of the war a conqueror. The Germans have had no opportunity, since the commencement of the war, to secure any true conception of the course of events. It may not be till the war is over that the German people will have a proper realization of the nature of the struggle and knowledge of the disgrace into which the junkers have dragged their nation. A war nurse now in Canada states that German prisoners in England would rather remain there than return to Germany, their treatment has been so good. When the war is over those prisoners and Germans in other parts of the world will acquaint their countrymen at home with the real facts.

Britain's Money

The tremendous resources of Britain and the weight she has thrown into the struggle against Prussian military autocracy is again strikingly emphasized by the figures supplied to the Imperial House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law on Britain's financial advances to her allies. In addition to financing her own part in the war, she has advanced to her allies and to the dominions a total of over \$5,000,000,000. Her expenditures on the war, including these advances, average nearly \$35,000,000 daily. One must pause to speculate upon what the situation would have been for the Allies had Britain's huge resources not been available in the struggle. It was charged early in the war by a few misinformed people that Britain was not doing all she might in the war, that she was not bearing her proper share of the burden. This charge will never be repeated. It will never appear in the history of the Laurier administration can be made profitable. The Canadian Northern, it is said, has shown a surplus of receipts over operating expenses, but the road has been handicapped by reason of insufficient finances with which to keep it up to the standard necessary to meet competition and handle its business. As a Government owned proposition this difficulty will be overcome.

No Peace Yet

The last peace resolution submitted to the British House of Commons was rejected by an enormous majority. The people of Great Britain realize that the present is no time for the consideration of overtures of that nature. Peace now on either side could mean nothing but submission. Great Britain is not ready to submit so there can be no peace until the Huns bow to the inevitable and accept terms from the victorious Allies. It should not be forgotten that Germany is not now in a position to make overtures for peace, unless indeed that movement comes from the militarists who, despite many defeats and setbacks are still in the saddle in the Kaiser's empire. Such a peace as the militarists

would offer would involve a complete submission to German ideas of conduct and rules of government. The German Socialists and Democrats are in the same position. They all want a peace in which the German idea would be uppermost. The militarists want a world governed by German kultur, the Socialists a world governed by German ideas of political economy. They desire different things but they are all agreed that the rule and dictation of these things must be German. The German view is that the German rule, regulative, intellectual and economic is the only rule which ministers or can minister to the happiness of the human race. Therefore all who will not submit are enemies of the human race, and as such, to be destroyed. It is impossible to make peace with such people, and it does not matter a button whether they are militarists, intellectual Democrats or Socialists. The great hope for civilization in the political situation in Germany is that the Germans in their zeal for human happiness, may begin to slaughter each other.

The Military Service Bill passed its second reading in the Senate on Friday night. An amendment, that the act be not enforced until after a general election, was defeated by a majority of nine, and the motion for the second reading was carried by a majority of twenty-nine.

Third Anniversary Celebration

Saturday, the third anniversary of our entrance into the war, was duly observed at Charlottetown, in common with all other important cities in Canada. In the morning religious services were held in different churches of the city. In St. Dunstan's Cathedral a solemn High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock, by Rev. Leo Herrell with Rev. Dr. Hughes as Deacon, Rev. Father McQuaid, Sub Deacon and Rev. Maurice McDonald, Master of Cereemonies. His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary was the preacher of the occasion. In the course of an admirable address his Lordship pointed out that the ceremony was a commemoration of the third anniversary of the war. Three years ago our country was at peace, our sons at present on the battlefield were pursuing the peaceful occupations of establishing happy homes. A critical observer might well be pardoned were he to imagine that our country was unfitted for military undertakings, but events have proved this to be false. Today thousands of our friends and relatives are battling in Flanders for our institutions, our government and our liberty. Already many of these brave men have made the supreme sacrifice, even from our own parishes, some fifteen have been killed in action, many have died on military service, many have been wounded and we may be well satisfied as a congregation with the part that these men have taken in this fateful struggle. For those who have fallen all we can do now, said His Lordship, is pray for the repose of their souls. They have given all they had in this mortal life for our welfare and the least we can do in return is to beg Almighty God to send them eternal peace and to let his perpetual light shine upon them. Those who still remain on the battle front stand in need of grace and assistance. Let us during this Holy Sacrifice beg God to strengthen their arms and assist them in their endeavours to perform faithfully and well their grim duty. Let us pray also that God may send a sure and speedy victory to our Empire. Every morning from this Cathedral altar prayers are offered for these men and we ask the members of our congregation to join with us every day to beg God to grant us a victorious and lasting peace. A civic celebration was held at Victoria Park which was very largely attended. At this celebration there were present ten returned soldiers, who had reached the Island from Pictou, that morning. His Worship Mayor Brown presided, and opened the proceedings by an appropriate address. Excellent addresses were delivered by his Honor the Lieu-

tenant Governor, Premier Arsenault, Sir Lewis Davies, Mr. James Paton, M. L. A. and Major Fullerton, the band rendered several suitable selections and several excellent vocal numbers were rendered. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That on the third anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies." The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Selective Conscription Law

Following is a summary of the principle provisions of Canada's Selective Conscription Law, as passed by Parliament: PERSONS LIABLE TO SERVE—Any person who has been ordinarily resident in Canada since August 4th 1914, and who is 20 years of age and under 45 years of age will be liable to be called out for service. The limit is placed at 100,000 men.

CLASSES TO BE CALLED

- Persons who are liable to serve will not all be called out at the one time. They will be called out according to the following order: 1. Men who are unmarried and widowers who have no child, 20 years of age and under 35. 2. Men who are married and widowers who have a child or children, 20 years of age and under 35. 3. Men who are unmarried and widowers who have no child 35 years of age and under 42. 4. Men who are married and widowers who have a child or children, 35 years of age and under 42. 5. Men who are married and widowers who have a child or children, 42 years of age and under 45.

PERSONS EXEMPTED

- The following persons are not liable to compulsory service under the act: 1. Men who receive a certificate of exemption under the Act. 2. Members of regular or reserve forces. 3. Members of military forces raised in other countries. 4. Men of the Royal Navy, Naval Service of Canada and of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. 5. Men who have served in the Canadian Army since August 1914, and who have been honorably discharged. 6. Clergy, members of any organized order of an exclusively religious character and ministers of all religious denominations in Canada at the date of the passing of the Act. 7. Certain persons who are now exempt from Military Service, such as Quakers and Mennonites.

DUTY WHEN CALLED OUT FOR SERVICE

Men will be called out by proclamation. They must report to the military authorities on the day fixed in the proclamation.

The practical effect of this is that every man who is included in the class or classes called out, becomes at once a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He must report on the day fixed, but until he is placed on active service, he is deemed to be on leave of absence without pay while his appeal is pending.

PERSONS CALLED OUT MAY CLAIM EXEMPTION

The proclamation will fix the date when men called out must report. At any time before that date any person may apply to tribunals which are to be constituted for the purpose, claiming a certificate of exemption from service.

The grounds on which a certificate of exemption from service may be claimed are as follows:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged, such as farming. (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications, such as munition work. (c) That it is expedient in the

national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained, such as the medical service.

(d) That serious hardships would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.

(e) Ill health or infirmity.

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the 6th day of July, 1917 of any organized religious denominations existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.

TRIBUNALS

There will be local tribunals to hear applications for exemption. Each local tribunal will consist of two members. A Board of Selection to be named by the Senate and House of Commons will appoint one member of each local tribunal. It is the understanding that the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition will decide on the personnel of the Board of Selection and parliament will confirm their choice.

The other member of each local tribunal will be appointed by the County Court or District Judge. The Act gives these Judges power to appoint themselves to be members of the local tribunals.

APPEAL TRIBUNALS

Any person who feels aggrieved by the decision of a local tribunal will have the right of appeal. The appeal tribunals will be appointed in each province by the Chief Justice of the highest Court and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada will be the final Appeal Judge. He will be known as the Central Appeal Judge; and is to be given power to appoint one or more Judges of the Superior Courts to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION

The Act provides that every person who establishes his right to exemption shall receive a certificate of exemption.

A certificate may be absolute or conditional. If it is conditional the holder must report to the Military Authority at the expiration of the condition.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Act imposes penalties for disobedience to the law and also summary punishment of persons who resist or impede the operation of the law or incite other persons to resist the law.

It also provides that when the Central Appeal Judge approves, any newspaper or other printed publication which incites persons to resist, may be summarily suppressed.

The Act goes into operation as soon as assented to by the Governor General.

This law does not prevent any person from voluntarily enlisting.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, July 31—Sir James Longhead, in the senate today, moved the second reading of the military service bill. After sketching the circumstances leading up to the decision to bring force conscription, Sir James said there was nothing more trifling than voluntarism. It put a premium upon cowardice, and resulted in the bold and worthy men of the land risking their lives for the reluctant and unworthy. In Canada no clique and no section of the country could logically refuse to serve in the defence of the Dominion, no matter how recalcitrant the spirit of a clique or portion of the country might be.

To take a referendum upon the question at the present time would be doing violence to the principle of defence. To say that on the question of military service the government, through a referendum, should ask the verdict of the cowards, slackers, aliens and rebellious persons, who had not responded to the call of duty, would constitute a farce in the greatest tragedy that the world had ever seen. It was futile to talk, as some portions of the country did, of defending Canada in Canada. Canada had to be defended in Europe, where Britain and civilization were being defended. In Canada there (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 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 \$19.00, 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

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

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

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

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10gth took along 20,000 lbs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

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 R. McDonald; on the West by Chapel Street; on the South 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 in Souris, King's County, 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 Chivrier, now Fidales, or Harry Chivrier; on the South by Souris Creek, and on the Western side by land formerly owned by Simon Chivrier, now John Ryan, containing Thirty acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1910, and made between Cecil Townsend, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Lottie J. Townsend, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, and because of default having been made in the principal and interest secured thereby. For further particulars apply to A.F. McQuaid, Solicitor, Souris. Dated this Second day of August, A. D. 1917. CALEB C. CARLTON, Mortgagee

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. 1 from Howlan, P. E. Island, from the 1st January, 1918, 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 Howlan, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, August 1st, 1917. August 8, 1917—S.

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, from 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. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, August 1st, 1917. August 8, 1917—S.

A. J. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island

W. J. P. McMillan, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.