

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAYAT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.JAMES McISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR**Dr. Michael Clark**

Dr. Michael Clark is a Liberal member of the Federal House of Commons, and is one of the ablest and most eloquent men on the Opposition side; but he strongly opposes the course taken by Laurier and his followers on the extension resolution. He delivered a powerful speech in favor of the resolution and in opposition to Laurier. In the course of his address he thus expressed himself:

"We shall have to face an Election. Well, the responsibility will be fixed by the people of this country, and I do not doubt that when the issues are fully debated and the circumstances fully understood there will not be any doubt as to where to place the blame or how to judge the motives which have brought the Election about. I do not think so. For my part I would say that if the die is cast the sooner the debate comes to an end the better. Let us clear our minds of cant and our conduct of sham. Let us get to the Election. If this matter comes to a vote I vote for the extension of Parliament. I should be afraid to do otherwise. I should be afraid to take any steps which would lead me to fear that the 30,000 Canadian corpses in France and Belgium might possibly rise out of the grave in the shape of ghosts to point their gaunt fingers at me as having, at the end of the third year of the war, had any part in preventing a united people from doing their full share in bringing about a victory for freedom, justice and humanity."

Economy of Food

Mr. Beaudry, Dominion Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, cannot be accused of having political axes to grind, but the statements he makes, dealing with the cost of foods, are remarkably like the advice which Food Controller Hanna has been sending from one end of Canada to the other. Mr. Beaudry advises the people to eat perishable foods, and thus save for our men overseas the staple foods which form such a large part of their daily menu. The great military demand for staple foods, flour, bacon, beef, etc., has largely increased the price, but a corresponding demand in peace times would have had the same effect so long as the people at home also continued to consume the same articles. The Canadian people have not materially changed their mode of living because of the war. Menus in hotels, clubs and restaurants still provide as great a variety of delicacies as in the piping days of peace, and this despite the fact that their cost has been enhanced many times. People complain of the high prices, and yet they continue to purchase the same foods for their tables that they have been accustomed to, and have made no effort to economize. Something has been done toward the elimination of waste in certain lines of goods required for purposes of manufacturing or industry. Paper is being saved more carefully than ever before. Old metals of all sorts are finding a greater value, but if any effort has been made to save food it has not been sufficiently general to gain recognition. Thrift has been preached from practically every pulpit and platform in the country, yet the people continue their little extravagances much as they did when the necessity for saving was not so pronounced. It is

time the Canadian people gave some attention to these things. This war is not yet ended and may not end for many months. The cost of living is certain to increase as long as the war lasts. Canada has not yet felt the pinch of war to any extent, but it is wise to practice economy now in order that we may be able to endure the pinch when it comes—and the opinion of those who have given much thought and attention to this question is that it is certain to arrive some time. In advocating the elimination of waste and a greater consumption of perishable foods, Food Controller Hanna and Mr. Beaudry are speaking with wisdom. Their advice, however, will be absolutely useless if not followed.

Hoover's Advice

Hoover, of the U. S. A., has issued the following suggestions for the saving of food and fuel. While addressed to the people of the United States, they are equally applicable to Canada. Their adoption will help to win the war against Germany, and besides may have us from an enforced stringency later on:

Save the Wheat—One wheat meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

Save the Meat—Beef, mutton, or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions, and stew instead of steaks. Make made-dishes of all left overs. Do this and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

Save the Milk—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

Save the Fats—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Save the Sugar—Sugar is scarce. We use as much today three times as much per person as our allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable price, use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

Save the Fuel—Coal comes from a distance, and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

Use the Perishable Foods—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

Use Local Supplies—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

All of Mr. Hoover's suggestions are valuable and are absolutely in line with the advice the Canadian Food Controller, Mr. Hanna, is endeavoring to press upon the people of this country.

Vancouver Advertiser states that gold bullion deposited at the Dominion assay office in Vancouver from January 1 until the present amounted to \$1,669,149.37, as compared with \$965,158.54 during the corresponding period last year—a remarkable increase of \$703,991. It is

New German Chancellor

One thing is certain, and that is that Emperor William wanted to get rid of a man who trailed after him unpleasant recollections of the days preceding the war, said Jules Cambon, general secretary to the French ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Associated Press. "This was the man to whose name remains riveted the historical words, 'A scrap of paper,' that are unforgettable. The Emperor doubtless thought," added M. Cambon, "that by sacrificing Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg he would make easier the task of the peace negotiators; but whatever happens, Germany will make its War Chancellor a scapegoat for its own faults and its own crimes. 'Herr Michaelis' continued M. Cambon, "seems to be of the type of disciplined, brutal, Prussian functionary, a Liberal so long as he is not in power, but Conservative and reactionary as soon as he is charged with public functions. He will doubtless try, according to the method familiar to the Germans, to practice contradictory policies, supporting von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff and the military party energetically on the one hand, and trying on the other to flatter the Socialists and Pacifist elements in Germany and her allied countries. The National Liberty party seems to desire now to come to an understanding with the Conservatives and refuse to follow the Centre party in its more conciliatory policy."

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, July 16.—Sir Robert Borden rose at the opening of the House this afternoon to move the resolution which had been standing in his name for three months, petitioning the Imperial parliament to grant an extension of the present Canadian parliamentary term for another year. Mr. A. C. McLean, of Halifax sprang a surprise, on the House, however, by rising to suggest that consideration of this resolution be postponed for a few days at least. He said he did not pretend to speak for any other members on his side of the House, but it occurred to him personally that it would be only fair if consideration be postponed at least until the military service bill had passed through the Commons. "The ultimate disposition of this measure may effect me personally very much, in reaching a conclusion upon the resolution," he said.

Sir Robert Borden replied that he would have been glad if Mr. MacLean had communicated to him a little earlier his desire for a further postponement. Naturally he had supposed that any requests for its postponement would have reached him before the House met this afternoon. He had come here prepared to move his resolution, which had already been on the order paper for some months. However, with out making any promise as to further postponement the premier said he would let it stand until tomorrow, and would consider what Mr. MacLean had said with regard to a further postponement.

When the house met on Tuesday 17th, there were high hopes among the best men in both parties that a union government was to be achieved, that the brains and the best patriotism on both sides of the house would unite in a loyal, patriotic effort to carry on the war. It was in a house of such a promising mood that the Prime Minister rose after three o'clock to move his resolution favoring an extension of parliament's life. The Premier supported his resolution in a speech marked by good feeling, by conciliation and moderation. When he concluded everybody expected Sir Wilfrid Laurier to rise at the time, but they were disappointed. Instead of the leader of the opposition, there rose Hon. George P. Graham with an amendment which was nothing more or less than a resolution of want of confidence in the government. The government benches were staggered by such a development. Graham had been one of the

(Continued on page three.)



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thought regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thought in view of securing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk fabrics \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted effect, sateen lined, Black, Navy Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effect, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Navy Brown. Price \$15.00. Misses' shepherd check suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of Gaverdine, large convertible collar, box back, with all around belt, patch pockets, mercer lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black silk lined, plain flare skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Navy Brown, \$25.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripes silk, belted effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22

At \$22.00 Very attractive suit of soft Taffeta silk, satin lined, shirred back with all around tie belt, trimmed, cold stitching and buttons, large fancy collar, Navy, Copen and Black, extra good value. At \$22.00

A Remarkable Range of Blouses

The new ideas are always here first—If you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us.

Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripe, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripe, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of rose or blue, \$3.75.

White Silk Waists.....\$2.25
Georgette Crepe Waists, Maize, Flesh and White.....6.00
Crepe de Chene Waists, in flesh and white, lace trimmed.....6.00
The very latest American idea in yellow marquette, with large white collar.....3.50

When you Choose your New Hat Choose Millinery of Distinction

A woman is more careful about the hat she buys than any part of her attire. She wants a hat that is not only smart and conforms with the fashions of the season, but one also that is becoming and improves her looks. And since you buy a hat to give you most pleasure and satisfaction in wearing why not choose one that will make your friends ask you where you got it and say, "My, what a pretty hat you have on."

A becoming, pretty hat brings more pleasure in wearing than the question of service, for when you get a hat that you like, you take more care of it and wear it longer hereby increasing its service to you. We have aimed to provide just such hats. Their costs are no more than you would pay for a hat of ordinary type.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50

Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75

NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY

Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable te. costs. Some of them are:—
Brushed wool in green, rose, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00
Heavy wool sweater in green, gold, black, oopen, shawl collar white, with stripe, same color as body.....\$8.50
Sweaters shown in all sizes, \$6 to 44.
Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collar and scarf.....\$6.00
Silk and wool sweater in stripe and white, and green and white.....\$10.00

Get the New Things
When they ARE New

Moore & McLeod, Limited

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HICKEY'S TWIST

DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and
Notary Public.

OFFICE:

NEWSON BLOCK

Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

Money to Loan on Real

Estate.

Dec 13, 1916—yly.

Get your Printing done
at the Herald Office

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the
Postmaster General, will be received at
Ottawa, until Noon on Friday, the 3rd
August, 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
East Belton, P. E. Island,
from the 1st October 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 East Belton, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, June 23, 1917.
June 27, 1917—31

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Receipt Books

Note Books of Hand

Posters

Bill Heads