

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
 COMPANY, LIMITED"
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

At The Federal Capita

As already stated in this correspondence, the Parliamentary Session was prorogued on May 23, or rather after midnight, and consequently in the early hours of May 24. As the 24th was Empire Day and consequently a public holiday, under any circumstance there would be very little doing around the Parliament Building; but on this occasion, in consequence of prorogation, it was most remarkable how quickly all parliamentary activities ceased. There was a remarkable hegira of members in all directions. The Commons Chamber, the peoples forum, which but a few hours previously was all animation and activity, was now completely vacated. On Thursday evening the peoples representatives faced each other across the floor of the House and participated in a war of words. They engaged one another with intellectual rapier, and more than once the contest became extremely warm. Now all is changed: the forum is deserted and silence reigns supreme. So completely did parliamentary activity cease and so complete was the departure of members from the capital by Friday morning, that even the parliamentary restaurant had ceased its functions; and the few representatives of the people who lingered behind, in order to complete the odds and ends of their preparations for departure, wending their accustomed way across the lawn, found the entrance to the restaurant closed and were obliged to turn in some other direction for their morning meal.

During the last two days of the parliamentary session, the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, was not in the House. Sir George Foster led in his absence. No doubt the Prime Minister was making his preparations for his visit to London. Just what day he started we do not know as, in these times of war, information of this kind is properly kept secret until after the event. Now we know, and are happy to know, that he and his colleagues of the Government, namely Hon. Mr. Meighen, Hon. Mr. Calder and Hon. Mr. Rowell, have reached London in safety. They go there to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference, where they are joined by the representatives of the other overseas Dominions, and unitedly confer and deliberate with the Imperial authorities, relative to the best means of carrying on in the most efficient manner possible, the important business of the war. All will admit that this is the subject, above all others, which requires and deserves the best consideration that can be given by the leading minds from every section of the Empire. Other matters too, pertaining to the Empire and over seas dominions, will of course receive consideration; but above all other matters, war considerations are paramount. The people of Canada may rest assured that their interests will be properly safeguarded and masterfully presented and discussed by Sir Robert Borden, assisted by his colleagues of the cabinet.

A visit to Canada's great central experimental farm is always interesting and at this time of year when vegetation in this region is well advanced, a day, or

more, may be very pleasantly and profitably spent at this immense agricultural center. On the 24th seeding was well advanced, practically finished, and the clover of the extensive fields, was quite high and waving in the wind. Acres of orchards with fruit trees covered with blossoms constituted a most beautiful scene. The live stock of itself is worth a visit. At least one hundred cows of excellent appearance and of the best breeds would certainly arouse the greatest interest in those engaged in dairying pursuits, or cattle raising in any line. More than 20 horses, large, rolling in fat and splendidly groomed is an aggregation that one does not very often see at one establishment. In addition to the ordinary crops of hay, cereals, etc., and the extensive orchards there are also acres of strawberries and other small fruits of various kinds. Flower beds and other exhibits of floriculture are exhibited on every hand. Numerous well graded walks and auto tracks meander through the vast estate. Groves of trees, streams of water and all things that contribute towards attractive scenery are abundant. Not far from the Experimental Farm is Britannia, a watering place, much frequented by the people of Ottawa in the heated season. Boating, swimming and such other attraction as are usually found in places of this kind, abound. The water here is fresh and, to those who come from the sounding sea, does not appeal as does a sniff of the salt brine. These places, the Experimental Farm and Britannia, are reached by electric cars from the city.

The Bombing of Hospitals

"What means this bombing of hospitals, this murder of nurses and medical men, and their patients? It means the senseless rage of those who are maddened at the obstacle which England has thrown in the way of Germany, as it ever has thrown obstacles in the way of Europe and the world.

"The conduct of our enemy at this time recalls what was said of another personage: 'His wrath is great because he knoweth that his time is short.'

"So speaks Sir R. Finlay, the Lord Chancellor of England. But he does not really need to seek any explanation of the bombing of hospitals. The conduct of the Germans has been consistent from the beginning. It has been equally bad all along. The Germans may be more maddened now than they used to be, but none the less it was before they were so maddened that they sank the Lusitania, and shot Miss Cavell, and poisoned wells, and butchered Belgian civilians. It's the nature of the beast.

"Article 27 of the Hague Regulations, signed by Germany in 1907, and in force when the present war began, reads as follows:—

"In... bombardments, all necessary steps should be taken to spare, as far as possible, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not used at the same time for military purposes."

Germany has been bombing hospitals systematically by her aviators recently, far behind the fighting lines. French, British and American hospitals all have suffered. Three hundred casualties have been caused in British hospitals alone, in France, so Mr. Bonar Law told the Imperial Home last week. In the vile work, the Germans have been violating their own solemn pre-war pledges, as usual.

A pro-German might suggest that the German principle that everything is right for Germany which may help Germany to win the war justifies the bombing of hospitals, inasmuch as it

may kill wounded soldiers who otherwise might get better; and that doctors and nurses and helpers must take their chances. No doubt. And to a German or a pro-German it would matter nothing that that sort of argument has no limit. Bombardment of unfortified towns distant from the fighting lines would of course come under the same heading, for all towns contain men who may become soldiers. Poisoning of wells would come under the same excuse: persons who are or may become soldiers may drink from the poisoned water. Slaughter of women comes in the same category; they might replace men in various kinds of work, and thus provide soldiers. Spreading of disease among the enemy by disseminating dangerous germs in any possible way would be justified, for the disease might reach soldiers. Destruction of ships with all on board, like the Lusitania, would be perfectly justifiable, because such ships may carry soldiers, and should therefore be destroyed and if circumstances do not admit of their being destroyed without loss of innocent life, why the destruction of the innocent life is just as proper as the killing or maiming of doctors and nurses in hospitals.

All the German practice has been consistent, and quite consistent with German logic.—Ottawa Journal Press.

How About The Harvest?

(By The Canada Food Board)

The shortage of flour and wheat products is so serious between now and next harvest that every effort must be made by this continent to tide it over. Farmers by producing wheat are helping to win the war. By saving flour they and everybody else in the country may also help towards the same end. In this connection it is of interest to note that in the west it is estimated that the three Prairie Provinces this spring have won an increase of about 2,600,000 acres of which 2,000,000 acres are of wheat. This is the report of Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Labor for the Canada Food Board, with offices in Winnipeg. It is based upon estimates received from a large number of points throughout the three Provinces as well as upon the personal observation of Mr. McGregor himself. If the average crop from this increased acreage amounts to only ten bushels of wheat per acre, which is a very low estimate indeed, the average being more like twenty bushels, it would mean 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average consumption of wheat in the wheat consuming countries the world over runs about five bushels per capita per year, so that the increased crop which Canada expects to produce this summer would feed 4,000,000 people for twelve months. At a most conservative calculation, that is to say it would feed the bulk of the British army. The probabilities are that this increase will be double that amount and it is to be hoped such indeed will be the case, as there is need of every bushel.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, who made a tour of Eastern Canada, in the production campaign on behalf of the Food Board and the Minister of Agriculture, estimates an increased acreage of cultivated crops for the five Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, of 2,000,000 acres. Compared with former years, there will be quite an increase in wheat acreage in these Provinces but what this amounts to it is impossible to say, as the fall wheat did not winter very well in many districts where an attempt was made to grow it. Some of these areas, however, have been replaced by spring wheat.

Progress of the War

London, June 5.—Yesterday's news from the front is the most satisfactory since the 27th ult. Reports have been growing brighter in the last two days, but yesterday gave the first indication that the enemy is being definitely checked. The entry of Foch's reserves is undoubtedly having its effect. The capture of Mount Choisy is most important for it is one of the main bastions defending the road to Paris by way of Compeigne, while the repulse of the enemy attempts to enter the forest of Retz in front of Villers Cotteret is no less significant for it is now evident that the enemy's plan was to capture the forest, the heights of Villers Cotteret and Compeigne, and then enclose Paris inside an enormous salient by way of the valleys of the Oise, Ourcq and Marne. German troops this morning attempted to raid the British lines southeast of Morlancoeur, in the region of Amiens, the War Office announced today. Although the enemy was supported by heavy artillery fire he was repulsed and left prisoners in the hands of the British.

Paris, June 5.—The War Office reports:—"Local attacks continued last evening and during the night on the northern outskirts of Carlepont Wood. Two German attacks were arrested by the fire of French machine guns, other efforts were in the region of Antreches, east of Domniers, and near Corey also were broken up. North of Corey an infantry action supported by tanks, enabled the French to rectify their line on the outskirts of the forest. "South of the Ourcq the Germans made violent attacks against Chezy and southeast of this locality French troops broke all their assaults inflicting serious losses on the adversary. "The artillery fighting continues to be very spirited north of the Aisne and in the region of Rheims."

Washington, June 5.—Sinking of the British steamship Harpathian one hundred miles off the Virginia Capes at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by a German submarine was announced tonight at the Navy Department. The entire crew was rescued by the steamer Palmer, which arrived late today in Chesapeake Bay. The submarine fired a torpedo. One member of the British crew was injured. The Harpathian was a freighter of 2800 net tons. An Atlantic Port, June 6.—What he now believes was a German submarine supply ship masquerading as a neutral trader was sighted off the Virginia Capes May 25, by Captain Ray, of the American schooner Joel Cook, which reached here today. "At the time I attached no significance to the incident, but on reaching this port and learning of German submarine activities down the coast, I communicated what I had observed to naval authorities," said Captain Ray today.

London, June 6.—The news from the Marne today supports the hopes of the past two days that the front has been stabilized and that the roads to Paris are securely blocked for the present. The Crown Prince has slackened his efforts and there are no signs of a repetition of the hammer and tongs tactics which cost the enemy so heavily at Verdun. Local attacks continue along the Noyon-Chateau Thierry front, but they are only minor engagements. Ludendorff has won practically no territory in the last three days, while the Allies have succeeded in recovering some positions of tactical value.

The hardest efforts of the enemy have been south of the Ourcq River. The announcement of violent hostile artillery activity in the triangle south of Noyon and in the Rheims region indicates that the enemy may be preparing fresh blows on the hinges of the great barrier which is blocking the way to Paris. No development in the last ten days has had a greater effect in improving the morale than the part which the Americans played in stopping the Crown Prince's army. Measured by European standard the American force engaged does not bulki

large. But Europe knows now that America is in the war militarily as well as economically and financially. The clean cut success at Cantigny was a happy augury and the smart work of the Americans at Bois De Veully and south of the Marne at two distinct points created the impression that the American expeditionary force is of considerable size. These three shows were relatively minor affairs, but it is difficult to over-estimate their influence on civilian morale.

The French and British instructors are proud of their American pupils, but what is more important is that the French and British people see in these engagements the beginning of the end, and a realization of their hopes formed after hearing of the promised help America would give. The statement of the supreme war council was calculated to impress everyone with the gravity of the situation, but when the people hear of the exploits of American troops they see a greater significance in this paragraph: To the prompt and cordial cooperation of the President of the United States the arrangements which were set on foot more than two months ago for the transportation and brigading of American troops will make it impossible for the enemy to gain the victory by wearing out the Allied reserve before he has exhausted his own."

London, June 7.—The situation this evening shows an almost complete stabilization of the enemy's advance line between the Aisne and the Marne. The enemy having brought into date about fifty divisions hasn't for two days showed any fresh troops. The American infantry, brigaded with French infantry at one point, has gone forward where the enemy advance was most threatened, half way between Chezy and Torny. The accuracy of the American gunnery is especially to be noted. The total pushing back of the enemy at this point was about two-thirds of a mile. The interest of the action lies not in its extent, which was slight, but in the increasing presence of American troops and the enemy suffering for the first time since May 27 from counter pushing on the south side of this salient. The enemy has made no further attempts against Rheims, but rather, less than half way between that town and the Marne he made an attack on Bligny and captured the village, which was later retaken by British counter-attacks. A much more violent effort failed with over half the enemy lost. In general the fronts for the moment are as fully established on the eastern side of the salient as on the western. We must remember, however, that this is the twelfth day since the attack on the front between Soissons began. It is too early for the enemy to have repaired all his communication behind his advance and to have brought up the full weight of his artillery.

Paris, June 7.—The French and American troops operating against the Germans northwest of Chateau Thierry during Friday's fighting made additional gains of ground and captured the villages of Veully La Peterie and Bourcesches, according to the French communication issued this evening. The text of the statement reads: Between the Ourcq and the Marne we continued with success our operations of detail. "The French and American troops have enlarged their gains north of Vinly up to Lisieres, east of Chezey and took Veully La Peterie and Bourcesches, and also in a general way have notably bettered their positions on the front of Corey-Bourcesches. Between the Marne and Rheims our activity was pursued at Bligny and gave us that entire village. The number of prisoners taken during the day exceeds 200. The activity of both artillery is fairly active on the north Ourcq and in the region west of Rheims. During the day of the sixth our aviators put out of commission thirteen German airplanes and set on fire four captive balloons. Our bombing machines made numerous expeditions over the regions of Roye, St. Quentin, Soissons and other places. Twenty-seven tons of explosives were dropped and numerous fires broke out in the places bombarded."

Paris, June 7.—The French and American troops operating against the Germans northwest of Chateau Thierry during Friday's fighting made additional gains of ground and captured the villages of Veully La Peterie and Bourcesches, according to the French communication issued this evening. The text of the statement reads: Between the Ourcq and the Marne we continued with success our operations of detail. "The French and American troops have enlarged their gains north of Vinly up to Lisieres, east of Chezey and took Veully La Peterie and Bourcesches, and also in a general way have notably bettered their positions on the front of Corey-Bourcesches. Between the Marne and Rheims our activity was pursued at Bligny and gave us that entire village. The number of prisoners taken during the day exceeds 200. The activity of both artillery is fairly active on the north Ourcq and in the region west of Rheims. During the day of the sixth our aviators put out of commission thirteen German airplanes and set on fire four captive balloons. Our bombing machines made numerous expeditions over the regions of Roye, St. Quentin, Soissons and other places. Twenty-seven tons of explosives were dropped and numerous fires broke out in the places bombarded."

Envelope chemise in fine assortment

Envelope chemise of fine cotton, has a deep yoke of all-over embroidered, edged with lace and drawn with colored wash ribbon making a very pretty Empire effect. Sizes 36 to 44. Price.....\$1.35

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown



You'll Save Twenty-five per cent. by Buying WHITEWEAR NOW

GREAT JUNE DISPLAY OF DAINY NEW WHITEWEAR NOW OFFERS you the opportunity of refilling your wardrobe at a saving. The orders for these lovely garments were placed with the makers many months ago—every discount that spot cash could secure—is here for you. And the same makers now tell us that they would only duplicate the garments at advances of 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

—IF YOU WILL NEED WHITEWEAR WITHIN A YEAR.
 —BUY IT NOW—AND LAY IT AWAY. 'T'WILL PAY YOU.

Dainty Gowns

Ladies Gowns made of strong white cotton, Kimona sleeves, finished round neck with tuchon lace, slip-over style. Sizes 38-60. Price.....65c.

Here is another gown of white cotton has a deep yoke in front composed of embroidery and lace insertion, finished with a lace edging to match and drawn with a colored silk ribbon. Sizes 38-60. Price.....85c.

Gown of fine Cotton slip-over kimona style embroidered round neck and sleeve with a neat scallop has a very pretty front worked in eyelid and solid embroidery sizes 38-60.....1.50

Another Gown with a "V" shaped yoke of Swiss embroidery, drawn with ribbon. A short set-in sleeve of embroidery to all match yoke. These garments are all strongly made and neatly finished sizes 38-60 Price.....1.75

Another Gown of fine nainsook, has a deep yoke of Swiss embroidery, very pretty design forming an empire effect, this gown is sleeveless giving a new pretty and cool effect to the garment. Sizes 38-60 Price.....2.25

Other prices and styles 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 2.95, 3.00.

Corset Covers

Corset Cover made of strong white cotton, edged round neck and sleeves with tuchon lace and insertion. Sizes 34 to 42 Price.....29c.

Another line of corset covers made of strong white cotton, has a fur inch yoke back and front of tuchon lace, finished at the waist with a peplum. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42. Price.....45c.

Still another corset cover of much finer cotton, very strongly made and neatly finished, the yoke in front is composed of a muilin embroidery and lace of a very pretty design and drawn with satin ribbon. Price.....75c.

Here is something different of fine nainsook, the yoke in front has four embroidered medallions jilted with three rows of lace insertion, edged round neck and arms with lace to match and drawn with a silk ribbon. 34 to 42. Price 1.15. Other prices \$1.25 \$1.35 \$1.50.

Envelope Chemise in Fine Assortment

Envelope chemise of fine cotton, has a deep yoke of all-over embroidered, edged with lace and drawn with colored wash ribbon making a very pretty Empire effect. Sizes 36 to 44. Price.....\$1.35

Smart Skirts

Underskirt made of strong, white cotton, has a tucked flounce edge with embroidery, sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40. Price.....85c

Another skirt of fine cotton, has deep flounce, finished with linen insertion edged with embroidery, Lengths 36, 38, 40. Price.....1.25

Still another skirt of finer material, has a nine inch muslin embroidered flounce of a solid work design, Length 36, 38, 40. Price.....1.60

Here is another skirt of fine madapolan, has a deep muslin eyelet embroidered flounce, edged with a scallop of solid work design, has a dust frill edged with pretty val lace. Price.....2.35

Flesh colored wash silk underskirt, has 2 flounces of fine shadow-lace Price \$ 6.25

White wash silk under-skirt, has a very wide tucked flounce. Price..... 6.25

Brasiers. Ladies white Brasiers, embroidery trimmed, fastened in front and back sizes 33 to 44. Price 55, 60, 75, 90, 1.00 1.25, 1.50.

Drawers

Ladies white cotton drawers of strong white cotton, has a three inch frill edged with lace, sizes 23, 25, 27. Price.....39c

Here is another garment of fine cotton finished with a flounce of embroidery, very strongly and neatly made, both styles sizes, 25, 27. Price.....68c

Another line of drawers made of strong white cotton, has fine pin tucks and finished with an eyelet embroidered flounce. Both styles. Sizes 23, 25, 27. Price.....95c

Still another range of fine nainsook finished with a three inch swiss embroidered frill of scalloped work design, making a very dainty garment. Sizes 23, 25, 27. Price 1.25

Other prices 1.35, 1.50, 1.85 and 2.25.

Ladies & Childrens Summerwear in Many Styles

Ladies Vests, short and no sleeves. Prices 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, up to 1.00

Silk Vests, short and no sleeves. Prices 2.25, 2.50, 3.50.

Ladies knee-length drawers, both styles 36, 38, 40, xos. Prices 45c, 55c, 60c, 75c, 80c and 95c.

Ladies Knitted combinations, short and no sleeve. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and xos, Prices 50c, 55c, 75c, 80c, 95c to 1.50.

June 13, 1918—21

Childrens vests, short and no sleeves. Prices 20c, 25c, up to 40c according to size.

Childrens drawers cotton and knitted, Price 38c, 40c, 50c, according to size.

Children's white cotton undershirts. Sizes 2 to 4. Price 58c, 6 to 12 years 68c. Length 30, 34, 34. Price 85c.

Childrens white cotton gowns, short sleeves, slip over style, lace trimmed. Sizes 2 to 10. Price 60c, 12 to 19 years. Price 75c.

(Continued on page 3)