

**The Herald**

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 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

**Selective Conscription**

In this issue we give our readers as full an account of the Conscription debate, in the House of Commons as our space will permit. The division on the motion for second reading of the bill may come now at any time; indeed it may be reached before this day's Herald comes into the hands of our subscribers.

A feature of last week's debate was the number of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ablest Parliamentary supporters who broke away from their Leader, spoke strongly in favor of Sir Robert Borden's Conscription Bill, and announced their intention to vote for it and against Laurier's amendment, favoring a Referendum. To submit the question to a referendum would be nothing more than to delay the whole business; it is tantamount to asking whether or not you are willing to do what you are expected to do. But more Canadian Soldiers are wanted with as little delay as possible.

In considering this question of Conscription, we should bear in mind that its adoption by Sir Robert Borden and his Government is not from choice, but from necessity. Up to the present war the voluntary system was the glory of the British Army. Even in this war, for a long time after its inception, recruiting was voluntary, and Kitchener's great army of five million soldiers was raised in this way. But the conflict still rages with unabated fury; the war proves itself more terrible, more sanguinary, and incomparably more gigantic and titanic than anything the world has ever known.

So tremendous has the struggle become that the preservation of our great Empire trembles in the balance, and all constitutional liberty, and civilization itself are threatened. Face to face with such onerous and ominous conditions as these, surely it behoves all lovers of freedom and constitutional liberty to rise to the occasion and do their utmost for the preservation of our country; to beat back the aggressor, to defeat the powerful sanguinary enemy. To accomplish this, men are wanted; but the voluntary system has failed to supply them in sufficient numbers.

The voluntary system having broken down, the necessities of the case demanded that conscription should be inaugurated. Great Britain, some time ago, found it necessary to enact a selective conscription law; the overseas Dominions favor similar legislation, and our last great Ally, the United States, enacted a system of conscription immediately upon her entrance into the war. Great Britain and her allies thus have one form or another of conscription. In the face of these facts can any good reason be advanced why Canada should not have selective conscription?

Sir Robert Borden in the course of last winter, proceeded to Great Britain, and for weeks and months studied, in intimate conjunction with the leaders of the Imperial Government and the greatest statesmen in the Empire, every possible phase of this awful war. He proceeded to the battlefields of France and Flanders, to the very trenches, and saw what was going on there. He saw, and conversed with, our Canadian soldiers at the front, with the wounded in the hospitals, and with our boys wherever employed in our cause. He tells us that everywhere our Canadian soldiers asked, besought and prayed for

help, for reinforcements sufficient to supply the wastage constantly going on.

When Sir Robert Borden returned home he possessed greater and more accurate knowledge of the war than anyone else in Canada. In virtue of this ample knowledge of the real war conditions, and with a full responsibility of his position as Premier of Canada, he comes down to Parliament and proposes his selective conscription bill.

The Canadian troops who have gone over seas entered on their voyage with the God-speed of all classes and conditions of Canadians at home. They felt assured that they would receive from those left behind all the assistance they might need. They are now asking for assistance. Shall we answer their call?

The terms of the selective conscription bill seem to be such as will not work unnecessary hardship. Only those who can reasonably be spared will be asked to go. So far as this Province is concerned, not a great many will probably be requisitioned. The sons of Prince Edward Island have done well in volunteering, and the number now to be appointed will not likely be large.

**Hon. Premier Arsenault**

As noted elsewhere in this issue Hon. A. E. Arsenault is now Premier and Attorney-General of this Province, in succession to Hon. J. A. Mathieson, elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Province.

It was generally thought Hon. Mr. Arsenault would be the new Premier. Hon. Premier Arsenault is a son of the late Senator Arsenault of Egmont Bay, who had been a member of our Legislature for twenty-eight years. He was born at Egmont Bay in 1870, so that he is now forty-seven years of age. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College and St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B. He studied the law in the office of McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie here, and with Hon. Chas. Russell, London, and was admitted to the bar of this Province. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Summerside for several years, in partnership with the present Judge McQuarrie, and is now the head of that law firm.

He was first elected to the Legislature for the third district of Prince County in 1908, which he has continued to represent ever since. He became a member of the Mathieson Government, without portfolio, on its formation in 1911. He is a clever lawyer, a good speaker and keen debater, and has a strong grasp of politics. We bespeak for him a successful Premiership, and extend to him our most cordial congratulations.

The Supreme Court for Queen's County opened here yesterday forenoon, with the full Bench of Judges. After the opening of the Court, Clerk of the Crown Morson read the Commission calling Hon. John Alexander Mathieson to the Chief Justiceship. Judge Fitzgerald then administered to him the oaths of office. His Lordship then delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. In opening he referred to the long and distinguished career on the Bench of his predecessor, Sir William Wilfrid Sullivan, during which time he admirably sustained the very best traditions of the British Bench. Mr. G. S. Inman, President of the Law Society, read a congratulatory address to the Lordship from the Law Society. The address was beautifully engrossed and expressed the pleasure and congratulations of the members of the Bar on his Lordship's promotion. His Lordship replied most felicitously. The Court then took recess.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, former Provincial Secretary of Ontario, has been appointed Food Controller for Canada, by the Dominion Government.

**Dominion Parliament**

**Conscription Debate in the Commons**

Ottawa, June 18.—On rising to move the second reading of the military service act Sir Robert Borden was received with loud government cheers. "As I gave on moving the first reading of this bill," said the Prime Minister, "a full explanation of the measure it will not be necessary for me to detain the House at any great length. It is upon the motion which I am now presenting to the House that the bill is to be discussed according to the usage of parliament. In that respect I emphasize what I said when I presented the bill, that no new principle is evoked by the measure now presented. It is based upon precisely the same principle as that embodied in the Bill introduced in 1868 by Sir George Etienne Cartier and confirmed when the militia act was re-enacted in 1904.

"The chief change between this measure and the militia act is this, that under the militia act the selection of men for service in case of emergency is effected by the instrumentality of the ballot, or blind chance, we did not think under the circumstances confronting the country at the present time such a move could be tolerated for a moment. For that reason we brought before the House a measure embodying the principle of compulsory service which was first established in 1868 and which has remained in force ever since. But we have changed the method from blind chance to intelligent selection based upon a consideration of the needs of the country at the present time. We have endeavored to frame the bill in such a manner that the tribunals that will make that selection shall be beyond suspicion, and if in that regard or any other respect any suggestions can be made from either side of this House which would seem to surround this Bill with better safeguards and at the same time not detract from its efficiency we shall be only too glad to consider them."

Proceeding Sir Robert quoted figures recently prepared by Mr. Robert Coates as to the number of men available for military service. According to those figures there were in Canada 760,453 unmarried men between 20 and 45 and 823,096 married men, making a total of 1,583,549. Between the ages of 20 and 24 there were 316,610 single men and 66,247 married men; between 25 and 29 there were 205,125 single men and 165,369 married men; between 30 and 34 there were 112,011 single men and 198,328 married men, giving a total of men married and single between 20 and 34 of 1,066,690. There were in Canada 638,746 single men between 20 and 34 and married men of the same ages 429,944. Of course, said Sir Robert, many of these men would not be fit for military service. Of those who had hitherto volunteered for active service 25 per cent had been rejected on first examination and about 10 per cent had been subsequently rejected.

"Then there are other considerations to be taken into account," continued the Prime Minister, "in connection with the exceptions in the act and the principle on which exemptions are provided for, which I have already explained. I will therefore only say once more that I present this bill, which has been prepared with great care, with an earnest desire to do justice to all parties. I commend it to the House for consideration in the importance which it has been prepared, and I very earnestly hope the opinion of the House with regard to it will be expressed with the least possible delay, in order that whatever support this country can give the gallant men who are supporting the cause of this country and of liberty and humanity at the front today shall be given with the least possible delay." (Loud government cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed the Prime Minister, and concluded his speech by moving, in amendment to the Bill, that a referendum

(Continued on page three.)



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**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, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor-collared, half belted effects, trimmed black braid and buttons, sateen lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, Price \$15.00. Misses shephard cheek 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 Niger Brown, \$23.00. 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. **\$22.00** 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 stripes, 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, 5.00. The very latest American idea in yellow marquisette, 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 sweaters. Some of them are:— Brushed wool in green, rose, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00. Heavy wool sweater, in green, gold, black, open, 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.

**SPECIAL NOTICE Canadian Government Railways**

Commencing tomorrow Thursday 10th inst., a special passenger train will leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a. m. daily Sunday excepted for Tignish and return. The train will connect with Steamers at Summerside morning and evening, and will leave Summerside for Tignish 9.45 a. m. and returning leave Tignish at 3.00 p. m. This service will remain in force until Summer Time table comes into force on the 21st instants. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 9th, 1917.

**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**



**Fresh Arrivals in DRESS SILKS**

WHITE SILKS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER than they used to be—they have not suffered the immense advances that have been the rule in some lines. Perhaps, that's one reason why silks are more popular than ever.

New weaves today:— SHATUNGS, natural undyed, widths, 34 and 36 inches. Prices 65, 75, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.15.

Extra heavy shantung, smooth corded finish, for suits or separate coats, 36 in., 2.00.

Fancy sport shatungs, large fancy colored, spot on natural ground, very new, 36 inch. Price 1.00 and 1.35.

Black shantung, clear, bright, black, 34 inch, 1.25.

WASHABLE HABUTAIS. This silk can be washed as easily as a piece of white cotton.

In white 75c., 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.65, 36 inch.

Black and navy, 36 inch, 1.25.

Fancy striped wash silk, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60.

Taffetas, Black, 36 inch, 1.75, 2.00, 2.35, 40 inch 2.90.

Navy 1.75, 1.80, 1.90, 2.25.

Old Rose, Green, Brown and Cream, 36 inches, 1.75.

DUCHESSE MOUSSELINE, a beautiful bright satin finished silk, very dressy, in dark navy, bright navy, Copenhagen, old rose, maize, ivory and black, 36 inch, 2.00.

PALETTE DE CHENE, black dark navy, light navy, Copenhagen, old rose, bottle green, gray riseda, pink, sky, yellow, mauve, navy and brown, 36 inch, 1.50 per yard.

FANCY SILKS, in shots and stripes, for suits, separate blouses or trimming, at 1.80, 2.00, 2.25.

NARROW WIDTH SILKS, in nearly all plain colors, and quite a number of fancy, suitable for trimmings and millinery, 19 inch, 75c. to 1.50 per yard.

GEORGETTE CREPE, in the following colors: black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, maize, mauve, pink, sky, cream, 40 inches wide, 1.60 yard.

NINONS, in the same colors, 1.40 yd. CREPE DE CHENE, navy, black and Copenhagen, 40 inch, 1.50; roca yellow, mauve, cream, 1.80.

**Mail Contract.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 30th August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail route No. 3 from Bonshaw, 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 Bonshaw, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector of P. E. Island, Charlottetown, June 15, 1917, June 20, 1917—31.