

Sir Wilfrid's Ottawa Effort

(Continued from page 2.)
nations. Only a small percentage of them were enlistments for fighting units. In this district, as in other districts throughout the country, the men were not answering the call for reinforcements for the front. Only the non-combatant units could secure more than a handful of men for their ranks. Are the people of Ottawa as glib as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or his own comfort would believe.

In the course of his speech in the Russell Theatre last night Sir Wilfrid Laurier vehemently denied that he is in alliance with or controlled by Bourassa. He said: "You hear it in the Journal Press; you hear it in the Globe; and you hear it on the platform; Laurier has formed an alliance with Bourassa. These know or ought to know that the man does not live who dominates Laurier. It can never be said that Laurier was dominated by Bourassa."

Sir Wilfrid is a past master in the art of concealing facts in the dimness of a rhetorical twilight. But, if there is not a Laurier Bourassa alliance, why is it that Laurier candidates in the province of Quebec are taking this pledge at the hands of Mr. Armand Lavergne, Bourassa's first lieutenant?

I, the undersigned candidate for the federal deputation, by these presents, agree, if I am elected, to exact the immediate suspension of the Military Service Act of 1917, and of all its effects until the Canadian electors have been consulted by a plebiscite and, should the majority of people condemn conscription in this referendum, I agree to acquiesce that it (the Military Act) be considered as void and without effect from its very origin, and that in consequence the conscripts be liberated from service and discharged. I also agree to vote against any Government that would refuse to adopt the above mentioned policy."

The foregoing pledge was taken by Mr. Mr. Lucien Cannon, the man who asked the infamous question in Dorchester: "Are we going to ruin ourselves for England?" and Mr. Lucien Cannon has been officially endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was taken by Mr. J. C. Ethier, the man who wanted to have Canada quit the war, and Mr. Ethier has Sir Wilfrid's sanction and blessing. And it was taken by a score of other French Liberals who are nothing more or less than anti-British Nationalists in disguise. But there is other evidence than this of a Bourassa-Laurier alliance, and our star witness we propose to call Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself.

On November 7, Mr. Henry Bourassa, in a double column, double headed editorial leader in Le Devoir announced to all and sundry his support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Did Sir Wilfrid, knowing Mr. Bourassa's sentiments in regard to the war, repudiate that support? Not at all. Instead he went to Montreal—where Mr. Bourassa makes his home—and in an interview with the press he said this: "I am much surprised, but it is so much the better."

And when asked if he had a message for the Nationalists, Sir Wilfrid replied: "TELL THEM I WILL DO MY DUTY."

Tell them I will do my duty. Do the people of Canada realize the sinister significance of these words? Tell the Nationalists he would do his duty. His duty to whom? To our troops in the trenches of Flanders, or to Nationalists in polling booths of Quebec? Apparently to the latter, for Mr. Armand Lavergne, speaking a few days later, said this:

"As one who was and is still a Nationalist, I ask you to rally to the support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the only man who can save us in this crisis."

To sum up: Mr. Bourassa declares adhesion to Laurier; Laurier avows that he is glad, and promises to do his duty; and Lavergne admonishes Nationalists that they must keep their sides to the contract.

Is there not a Bourassa-Laurier alliance.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford, says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 25c. a box."

Local and Other Items

Produce dealers at the market Tuesday were paying 20c for pork, 75c for blue potatoes, 70c for red potatoes, 85c for oats and 15c for turnips. There was a fair offering.

Mr. T. B. Grady, Superintendent of the P. E. I. Railway system, Mr. Peter McQuaid, Mechanical Superintendent, and Mr. James Monaghan, of the Mechanical Department, left for Moncton on business in connection with the Island system.

Everett E. Aney, acting president of the American Realty Co., of New York, is under arrest at Portland, Me., charged with misappropriating \$120,000. The alleged embezzlement involves the purchase money for wild lands in Eastern Maine and part of a cheque for \$200,000 in a Bangor bank.

As a result of Sunday's storm the country roads Monday were banked as high as five feet in some places where the heavy drifts were. Wires are down all along the roads and a great number of trees. Some trees that have withstood the most violent storms for the past eight years fell victims to Sunday's snow and wind.

P. E. Island's contribution to the Victory War Loan is \$2,313,450. This amount will be contributed by 4946 subscribers. It is \$1,313,450 more than the Islands quota. The Local manager, Mr. C. H. B. Longworth and the Committee associated with him deserve great credit for the activity they have displayed. They are to be congratulated, together with all those who have subscribed upon the result of their efforts.

Miss Florine McCarey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McCarey, has opened up a news and variety store at the corner of Great George and Sydney Streets, opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Miss McCarey has stocked the store with a splendid assortment of stationery, books, magazines, and varieties. This is a bright and well situated store, and Miss McCarey is a courteous, capable and popular young lady. Her friends in this city wish her the success that her enterprise so well deserves.

On Sunday the province was treated to a snowstorm accompanied by a gale of wind which did considerable damage to the telephone, telegraph and electric power system. The storm began early Sunday morning and by the afternoon had developed into a veritable blizzard. The snow that fell was of the soft slushy variety very fine sticking where it fell until the accumulation broke down the telephone, telegraph and electric wires, and even in some cases the poles and cross-arms. As a result throughout the city the electric light was off after eight o'clock Sunday night, leaving the city in darkness, a condition which continued throughout the night, as it was found unsafe to turn on the power owing to the unknagled mess of wires and the danger of electrocution to any citizens who might come in contact with them. The storm was the most damaging to wires and trees that has occurred in the last twenty years.

The regular monthly meeting of the City School Board was held Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Those present were Mr. H. Smith, Dr. Jenkins, Mr. J. P. Gordon, Dr. McMillan, Mr. B. Rogers and Mr. C. H. B. Longworth, the Principals of Prince Street, West Kent and Queen Square Schools. The monthly report from the different schools were submitted and explained by the Principals. In order to stimulate interest in various departments of the schools it was, on the recommendation of the Principals, agreed that the names of the pupils making first and second marks in each grade be published monthly. The schools will close for the Christmas holidays on Friday the 21st instant and open on Wednesday the 2nd of January next. The following will be the order of closing: Rochford Square School, 9:15 to 10:30. Dr. McMillan, Chairman; West Kent 10:45 to 12 noon, Dr. Jenkins, Chairman; Prince Street 1:30 to 2:30. Mr. H. Smith, Chairman; Queen Square, 2:30 to 3:30. Mr. C. H. B. Longworth, Chairman.

Progress of the War

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, Nov. 26.—(Seven p. m., by the Associated Press).—Five determined attacks by Austro-German forces on the left wing of the Italian fourth army near Monte Pertica, between the Brenta and the Piave, were delivered today. The enemy rush was broken by the defensive troops with heavy losses to the attackers. Not only the left but the right wing and the centre of the army holding the sector was subjected to attack, the enemy effort now attaining its full force here. On the right and the centre the struggle raged from Monte Montefera westward, with the Italians holding their lines at all points.

The fluctuations of the great battle have now developed to a stage where the resisting power of the Italian army has been demonstrated to be sufficient to retard if not to prevent any sudden rush through the passes leading to the Venetian Plains. This was regarded as a serious menace six days ago, but as each day has shown the Italian lines holding solid against repeated attacks and their defenders ready even to take the aggressive against the heavy odds, the feeling of gravity that then prevailed is changing to one of restored confidence and unwavering determination, coupled with a spirit of buoyancy which pervades all ranks of the enemy and civilian life.

There is also the feeling that friendly Allied support is near at a handy moment, and that the mingled ranks of gray, blue and khaki will combine to form the barrier that Italy has sustained alone until now. Many British officers were at headquarters today and the streets showed almost as much khaki as gray. The Prince of Wales renewed his earlier visit, going about the streets and mingling with the officers at public restaurants in the most democratic fashion. It is reported from the Friuli region occupied by the enemy that the civil population has been required to turn over all copper articles, grease and oils in its possession within five days. Emperor Charles is said to have made another visit to the invaded region, going to the coast cities of Grado and Montefiore.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The all-important inter-allied conference has begun its session in Paris. Fifteen nations were represented at the first meeting and much is expected from the discussions and decisions of this conference in the way of co-operation in carrying on the war against the Central Powers and the pooling of the great resources of the Allies. Important meetings of the supreme war council, composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, will be held shortly at which the military operations on the entire western front will come under consideration. There has been little change on the various war fronts according to the meagre information coming out of the capitals of the belligerent countries in the last twenty-four hours. But the British are pushing hard along their front in the Cambrai sector. The town of Cambrai is now directly under the fire of the British cannon. The battling of the infantry for the possession of Fontaine Notre Dame and between Moeuvres and Bourlon has ceased temporarily, but at times the artillery fire is of great intensity in these regions. Near Poelcapelle and between Beaulieu and Gheluvelt and in the Arras sector the big guns of both groups of belligerents are maintaining a heavy bombardment.

After violent preparation the Germans in great strength undertook a raid north of Ormillet in the Champagne, but were beaten back by the French troops, who inflicted heavy losses on them. Two other German attacks, one near Betancourt on the left bank of the Meuse and the other west of Les Damplois on the right bank also were repulsed, while a French raid on the German lines in the Argonne, west of the Aire, was carried out successfully and resulted in the taking of some German prisoners.

Along the entire Italian front the batteries of the contending

armies are maintaining a violent bombardment, but no infantry actions are reported in this theatre of war world. The German war office reports that Italian attacks against the Austro-German mountain positions on the west bank of the Brenta and on Monte Fonta failed. News from Petrograd is meagre and no exact details of conditions in Russia are available.

Count Von Hartling, the Imperial German Chancellor, has informed the Reichstag that Germany is ready to enter into peace negotiations with Russia as soon as representatives fully accredited by the government of that country arrive in Berlin. The chancellor asserted that Germany would respect the right of Poland, Lithuania and Courland to self government. All but two of the crew of a German torpedo boat destroyed or were lost when the warship struck a mine off the coast of Holland and sank. The destroyer was a part of the Zeebrugge flotilla.

London, Nov. 30.—Strong forces of Germans attacked the British on a wide front in the Cambrai sector this morning but were repulsed after heavy fighting in which the attackers sustained great losses, according to the official statement issued tonight. To the southward, in the region of Connelieu, the enemy entered British positions at several points and penetrated their line for some distance but later were driven back. The text of the communication follows: At eight o'clock this morning, after a violent bombardment the enemy attacked with strong forces on a wide front south of Cambrai, between Vendhuile and Casvecoeur - Bourlescourt. Shortly afterward heavy attacks also developed against our positions west of Cambrai in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres.

From Masières to Moeuvres all the enemy attacks have been repulsed after many hours of heavy fighting during which great loss was inflicted on the attacking German infantry by our artillery and machine gun fire. Louth of Masières village from the neighborhood of Bonavisto Villers Guislain, the enemy succeeded in entering our positions at different points and penetrated as far as Lavaquerie and Gouzeaucourt. Our counter-attacks have already regained Lavaquerie and the ridge to the east of that village. At other points the enemy's advance has been checked. The fighting is continuing.

Comparative quiet prevails along the other battle fronts except for heavy bombardments on various sectors. Even on the Italian front the fierce engagements by infantry, in which the men often came to hand-to-hand encounters, have turned into duels with the big guns in the hilly region north of the Venetian Plain and along the middle and lower Piave river. Following Germany's announced willingness to treat with the Russian Bolsheviks for an armistice having as its purpose ultimate peace, comes the statement that Austria-Hungary is likewise disposed. Already the government of the dual monarchy has sent a reply accepting proposal for negotiation. Unofficial reports say that the Russo-German plenipotentiaries will meet at noon Sunday on the northern Russian battle front and thence proceed by train to the German headquarters at Brest Litovsk to discuss the Bolshaviki project.

The letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, one of Great Britain's leading statesmen, for a re-statement of the war aims of the Entente Allies and favoring an attempt to secure peace before "the prolongation of the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world" is still the theme for bitter discussion in England. Lord Robert Cecil, the blockade minister, and Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, both have stated that the views of the Marquis were not those of any of the members of the British cabinet. At a meeting of the Unionist party Mr. Bonar Law repudiated the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, describing it as a "disaster," while the meeting in a resolution condemned the utterances of the Marquis. Units of United States National Guardsmen from all the states in that country have arrived in France.

Paris Conference

Paris, Nov. 28.—Delegates from other countries to the great inter-allied conference, which include representatives from all the members of the coalition, great and small, are welcoming the presence here for the conference of the American delegates as making available fresh minds and fresh points of view in this consideration of old questions. When the mission arrived it was understood that only its chairman, Col. E. M. House, General Tasker H. Bliss, the chief of staff, and Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, would attend the full sessions of the conference, but it may be that all the members of the mission will take part.

Mathieu Sevastopoulou, who has been councillor of the Russian Embassy here throughout the successive changes in the Embassy since the revolution and who occupied that post previously under the old regime, will sit in the conference. M. Maklakoff, the new ambassador, has not yet presented his credentials to President Poincaré. Col. House had a long conference this morning with Premier Clemenceau and another later with David Lloyd George, the British prime minister. The British mission, all told, inclusive of clerks and other attaches numbers 143 persons. Great Britain is represented as follows:—David Lloyd George, premier; Arthur James Balfour, secretary for foreign affairs; Sir Francis Bertie, ambassador to France; Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty; General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, chief of the naval staff; Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the commission on Imperial defence.

The Market Prices

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, and Ducks.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 11th January 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Order Rural Mail Route No. 4 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st April, next.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, December 5th, 1917.

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SPECIAL

Commencing Wednesday, November 28th, and until further notice, the Train for Murray Harbor will go back to the old times and leave Charlottetown at 8 p. m., as advertised in newspapers shown in folders. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1917. November 28, 1917—61.

Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, exclusive of adjournment.

No Private Bill shall be brought into the House but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the petitioners for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the aid parties.

A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee," to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and on proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill, together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are authors of such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading, if deemed necessary by the Committee.

No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people, shall be read a second time until all fees paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House, and no Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks' notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly, November 28, 1917—41.

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT. In the matter of the Estate of James Lanigan, late of Souris West, in King's County, in the said Province, Master Mariner, deceased, Intestate, to the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or licitate person within the said County.

WHEREAS Margaret Alice Lanigan, of Souris West aforesaid Administratrix of the Estate and effects which were of the said James Lanigan, deceased, lated by her petition now on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may be cited to appear and show cause, if any they can, why the contents of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the Fourteenth day of December next (A. D. 1917) at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the contents of the said Estate should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court (L.S.) this Sixth day of November, A. D. 1917.

(Sgd.) AENEAS MACDONALD, Surrogate.

Nov. 14, 1917—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 28th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week. Order Rural Mail Route No. 2 from New Wiltshire, P. E. Island.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, November 21, 1917—31.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I. WE BUY Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes And other farm produce at highest cash prices. WE SELL Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods Flour, Feed & Wire Fencing At lowest possible prices. "Let us trade together." Sept. 5, 1917.

Feed! Feed! Just Received into Warehouse 1000 bags Bran, best quality 300 bags Middlings 400 bags Cracked Corn 250 bags Cornmeal 600 bags Oilcake Meal (old process). Several cats Good Hay 500 bushels Feed Oats Cracked Grain, &c., &c. Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd. Queen Street Warehouse 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 HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 lbs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN. Advertise in The Herald