

The Herald

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Canada's Marvelous Achievement

Since the outbreak of the war, twenty-six months ago certain Liberal newspapers have never ceased to vilify Lieut-General Sir Sam Hughes Canada's energetic and busy minister of militia. The following article from the Toronto News shows what Canada has accomplished and effectively disposes of these persistent vilifiers: It will be easier to appreciate the military effort put forth by Canada if the record of Great Britain in two previous wars be examined. At the time of the war with Revolutionary France, which began in 1793, the British Isles had a population of about 15,000,000. The Mother Country had months of warning, but six months after the declaration of war she had but 10,000 poorly-conditioned troops on the battle line in Flanders. At the outbreak of the Crimean war, the United Kingdom had a population of 27,000,000 and was exceeding prosperity. Here again, ample notice was given of the outbreak of the war. The expedition which Great Britain sent first to Turkey and then to the Crimea, with abundant leisure for preparation, consisted of 31 battalions of infantry and 10 regiments of cavalry, with 60 guns. The imperfect provision made for this force, and the difficulty experienced in keeping up its numerical strength, constituted a commonplace of British history. All told, less than 90,000 men proceeded overseas from Great Britain to Russia during the Crimean war.

The present war broke out suddenly, but Canada, with a population of 8,000,000 sent 33,000 men, gathered from the whole Dominion, across the ocean two months after hostilities began. This force was improvised and so presented some of the imperfections of haste and emergency, but it was far more scientifically organized, and it had far better medical, transport and supply services than the armies sent forth by a much more populous Britain in earlier wars. Let us recapitulate. Great Britain, in 1793, sent abroad about 10,000 men, badly found, in about six months. Great Britain in 1854, sent abroad about 30,000 men, on the whole well found, in two months. Even Wellington never had more than 40,000, or 45,000 British infantry, cavalry and artillery at his command, and that was after the Peninsula war had been several years under way. Always a peace-loving country, Great Britain never would keep a considerable standing army, and so it was that she always made a poor showing in the early stages of every military conflict into which she was drawn. She never armed on a large scale until the cause of human freedom was well nigh lost. Then she went in and saved it.

Over and over again in the last three centuries she had gone late to the rescue, and always in the end successfully, at great cost. In the present instance she had only her navy ready—a navy strong enough to hold the enemy in check until she prepared her land forces to join the embattled forces of the allies. As an eminent American observer has said, "never before in the history of the world has there been such speedy preparation as Britain's. The aviation, artillery, munitions

and commissary supplies of the British forces in France are miraculous, when it is considered how they started with nothing when hostilities began. Britain will reach the acme of her preparation for war next spring, when she will have five guns for every one she has in the field now."

Two years and a quarter after the declaration of war the Dominion has over 100,000 men in France, 140,000 in England and on the way there, and well on to another 100,000 in training here at home. Altogether we have enlisted 370,000, and sent 260,000 overseas. The Canadian troops are supported by splendid transport, artillery, commissariat and medical services. For a country with a small population, scattered over half a continent, the Dominion has done, and is doing, amazingly well, so well that the Canadian government and people may well be proud. But more still must be done before we can be satisfied. Sir Robert Borden's appeal cannot be evaded. As the prime minister says, the last 100,000 Canadians to come forward may complete the defeat of the enemy and restore the blessings of peace to an agonized world. Who would not be one of the glorious hundred thousand?

The Two Parties and an Election

Hon. A. E. Kemp's fine Toronto speech, in which he clearly revealed the Government's position in regard to a general election, has created a splendid impression throughout the country. The more independent and saner section of the Liberal press has been quick to concede that in taking the position that an election is undesirable while the Empire is in peril the Government has correctly interpreted the convictions of the country. Two years ago when the question of an election was broached a number of Conservative and Independent newspapers supported the idea. They did so because of apparent failure to adequately realize the colossal magnitude of the struggle in Europe. Last year, however, when the stupendous task confronting the Allies was more clearly revealed, both political parties were forced to the conclusion that a war election would be a national folly. The Government, accordingly, introduced a measure extending the life of Parliament, and the Opposition acquiesced. In the seven months that have since elapsed the gravity of the situation has not decreased. Concentrated might of two years of accumulated Allied strength has failed to decisively break the German lines. Everywhere the enemy has revealed unexpected reserves of power and vitality, and although victory for the Allies can never be in doubt, each day added to the length of the campaign exacts its toll in men and treasure. Confronted with such vast and solemn issues it would be courting national disaster if we permitted ourselves to be distracted for a single moment from the supreme duty of the hour. Therefore, in deciding to again request an extension of Parliament, the Government is merely interpreting the will of the Canadian people that no election be held while danger continues at the front.

If political considerations alone were permitted to guide the Government's course there is no doubt but that it would welcome an election. Never did a Canadian Government appeal to the people with a more splendid record of service so well and ably performed. And never did a Government anywhere find itself opposed by an Opposition so lacking in strength and national support. Broken into factions, divided in counsel, the present Opposition has neither the will nor the intelligence to

carry on a vigorous programme of war. Nobody even knows what Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy would be in the event of a Liberal victory. In asking his return to office the Opposition would be presenting a blank cheque for signature by the Canadian electorate. As a political force the Liberal party has utterly failed to learn from its adversity its mistakes and has simply degenerated into a negative alternative to the Conservatives. So far as one can glean from the views of its press and its leaders its programme seeks only the restoration of a regime of incoherent indiscriminate localistic administration. The degeneration has taken place because the Liberal party now consists chiefly of a motley collection of warring ingredients united only by a desire of the loaves and fishes of office and a blind intolerance of Sir Robert Borden. Toryism under Sir Robert Peel was once described as organized hypocrisy; Liberalism under Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be described as organized incompetence. In certain respects the miscellaneous character of the existing Liberal party is due merely to the natural tendency of people of all kinds who have grievances against the government to rally to the party in opposition; but the deeper divisions among the Liberals cannot be dismissed with any such explanations. They have their root in fundamental discords which would receive sharper expression in the event of Liberal success than in the event of its persistence as a party of opposition. The truth is more disagreeable than most Canadians appear to suspect. It is that the patriotic integrity of the Liberal party is being snapped and destroyed by the more sinister elements in it. Today the loyal wing of the party, the section whose sons are fighting in France and Flanders, have differences absolutely irreconcilable with that other section which, under the blighting influence of a narrow sectionalism, have been frequently and not unsuccessfully antagonistic to the nations aspirations in this war. The British influence in the Liberal party has either been grossly misrepresented, or ruthlessly overborne by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on more than one occasion in the last two years. It was grossly misrepresented when Sir Wilfrid surrendered to the Nationalists and struck a blow at Canadian harmony by supporting a bilingual resolution in Parliament. It was ruthlessly overborne when he lightly refused to join with the Prime Minister in a united appeal for recruits. And these are but two outstanding examples of an ominous record of chilling disregard for the best impulses of Canadian patriotism. The truth is that the Liberal party is standing at the crossroads between the path of British sectionalism and the path of anti-British sectionalism. The recent remarkable attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier must mean a preference for either one or the other, for it cannot mean both. And the moral integrity of the party is being compromised and destroyed because the leaders of the two warring factions are endeavoring to make it mean both.

Against this sorry record of disintegrating factionalism, intellectual impoverishment and moral and patriotic delinquency, the Borden Government presents four years of solid and vigorous achievement. It has been confronted with issues and problems greater than any that were ever faced by a Canadian administration. It has met and grappled with titanic issues and solved them by courageous, resourceful and patriotic action. And as in the colossal problems of war, so in its handling of domestic legislation, Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, despite the great handicap of war, have travelled far in four years along the path o

national development. They have made improvements in the financial and economic administrative mechanism, have fastened on the popular consciousness a new and more healthy meaning of government affairs, and done much to alleviate the grievances and win the confidence of the less favored group of Canadian citizens. In the light of this record of achievement the Conservative party, politics alone considered, would welcome a contest at the polls. But the war is the duty of the hour. The Government is prepared to sink all party considerations and await until a later date for vindication of its policies. So far as it is concerned the people of Canada will be spared the strife and the distraction of a battle at the polls.

What of the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Upon him the decision rests whether the country is to have its attention turned from the war to the bitter strife of an election. Two years ago Sir Wilfrid declared that much as the country desired him in office he was opposed to an election during the war; that he did not care to open the portals of office with that "bloody key." Eight months ago in Parliament he avowed that if Germany won, nothing else on God's earth mattered; and in a burst of passionate eloquence, opposing a war election, he said—"The issue is still pending, and so long as it is pending, so long as Belgium is not restored, so long as France has not recovered her lost territory, so long as the enemy has not been thrown back beyond the Rhine, for my part, and I speak again as I have spoken always—my supreme thought will be to give all assistance in my power to Britain in the struggle which she has undertaken against the common enemy of mankind."

The issue is still pending. Belgium has not been restored. France has not regained her lost territory. The Allies are still far from the Rhine. Is assistance to Britain still his supreme thought? Or will he attempt to open the portals of office with "that bloody key?" Canadian revenue in October shows another large increase. The total was \$18,158,128 as against total of \$14,440,338 a year ago. Seven months of the fiscal year produced \$121,747,808 compared with \$87,683,848 during the same period of 1915. War expenditures in seven months aggregated \$127,487,147 and is now running at the rate of \$33,000,000 per month. The total net debt on October 31 was \$695,778,616. A year ago it amounted to \$492,528,492.

The establishment of a Flying Corps in connection with the Canadian force has also been provided for. A factory for the construction of flying machines is being equipped by the Government in Toronto, and a school will be conducted for the training of Canadians in this important branch of modern warfare. The factory is being equipped and will be conducted under the supervision of the Imperial Munitions Board. As to the Imperial Munitions Board itself, little needs to be said. It took over the work of the old Shell Committee, a work which meant the creation of a new industry in Canada. Its operations are carried on under the direction of the British Ministry of Munitions, and its present organization is a model of administrative efficiency. From these things it will be seen how greatly the military effort of Canada has grown, and in how many important branches. The Government has, in every case, within its own sphere, provided the organization necessary for the greatest efficiency.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Sir George Perley

Sir George Perley's appointment to the position of Minister of the Canadian Forces Overseas, while it will mean additional work for Sir George, will be a distinct advantage to the Canadian forces already in England or on the firing line, and a good thing for Canada. Of course the Canadians in the field are under imperial command and control, yet the Canadian militia department has a great deal of business in connection with the soldiers on the move, in training camps in England and in hospitals, as well as in respect to their pay and equipment. Recently matters of hospital supply staff and equipment have been under investigation, and to refer all military matters back to the department at Ottawa means a loss of time which would be prevented by having on the ground an official qualified and with authority to deal with them. A Militia Council with a minister at its head could settle all such matters at once and with satisfaction. Sir George Perley is a thorough business man, more of the type of Sir Herbert Ames than of the political type. He has been in large private business all his life, and in public business only a few years. In the office of High Commissioner he has paid little attention to spectacular functions but has attended strictly to the interests of Canada, and of the Canadian people. The soldiers abroad have found him a sympathetic, pains-taking friend, with the faculty of getting the thing done that was needed. It may not be possible for any minister of any country to carry on the complicated business belonging to war, with its emergency work and its unexpected developments, and not have some business done negligently or stupidly by some of the officers who are called to military positions. But if Sir George Perley maintains his record he will reduce these mistakes and extravagances to a minimum. It is a business concerned with millions of dollars and hundred of thousands of men, and needs good organization.

The schooner W. Parnell O'Hara, in ballast from Point du Chene, while in the act of "coming about" in Malpegu harbor on Saturday afternoon last, was struck by a sudden gust of wind which filled the sails, and completely capsized. The hatch-covers being off the vessel instantly filled and went down. So sudden was the accident that the crew of three men had no time to launch the boat and all were lost. The victims are: Captain Charles Dunn, of Murray Harbor, who commanded the vessel; Mate Lannigan, whose address has not been ascertained, but is believed to have been a P. E. Islander of Grand River, Lot 14. The O'Hara was owned by Mr. B. J. McNeill of Tyne Valley, and was a vessel of seventy-nine tons. She was built in 1886 in Essex, Mass., and was purchased two years ago by Mr. McNeill for \$1,600. Though an old vessel she was in good repair and barring accidents looked as if she would be able to make trips for many more years. In addition to sails she was equipped with a gasoline engine. The schooner had just finished discharging a cargo of potatoes at Point du Chene and had returned in ballast to take another cargo of them to the same port. A strong northwest gale of wind was blowing at the time of the disaster, which occurred about a mile from the shore. Several people on the land witnessed the accident, but so suddenly did the vessel go down that there was no time to render any assistance. The seas continued to roll heavily all day Sunday and by seven o'clock that evening the wreck was driven down channel until it was forced against what is known as the Cork Reef, with the result that the vessel was battered to pieces.

WILSON RE-ELECTED.—The first news of the United States Presidential election indicating the success of Hughes, Republican candidate turned out later to be incorrect. A good deal of doubt regarding the actual result of the balloting continued for some days; but it seems now to be conceded that President Wilson has been re-elected.



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Local And Other Items

The latest war intelligence indicates that desperate fighting is going on east and west, and the enemy has received a battering. General MacKensie still in retreat, before the Russ and Rumanians.

The Hon. David McKinnon, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, died at his summer residence, Maple Wood, northwest Monday night at the age of seventy-seven years after illness of six days.

The Hearst newspapers, being excluded from Canada following the lead of British authorities. The action of the government is outlined in a memorandum issued by the postmaster general in which he announced that all Hearst papers have refused the privilege of circulation in Canada and prohibited circulation in any way.

General Sir Sam Hughes resigned the portfolio of Minister of Defense in response to a request of the Prime Minister to him on Friday. He has since resigned to Sir Robert Borden. His successor has yet been appointed. It is some time before the Minister of Militia is named. While the affairs will be looked after by F. B. McCurdy, Minister of State for Militia and Defence, the Premier is acting Minister.

On Sunday evening, in Dunstan's Cathedral, the devotion of the Holy Hour, with the Blessed Sacrament exposed, held instead of Vespers. Lordship, the Bishop, preacher of the occasion, explained the significance of devotion. It was in commemoration of our Lord's bitter agony in the garden of Gethsemane prior to His passion and death. His Lordship said the object of the Mission, recently closed, the promotion of greater love for our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist, and the devotion of the Hour was intended to keep fresh in our minds. It was intended, he said, to have devotion at least once a month. Continuing his discourse, Lordship dwelt on the observance of the second commandment pointed out how frequently in how many ways this commandment was violated. Phenomena and profanity are vicious and frequent transgressions against this commandment. The services concluded with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—His Grace, the Right Reverend the Duke of Devonshire, Canada's new Governor-General, has arrived and is now residing at Rideau Hall, the Vice-regal quarters, Ottawa. His Grace, accompanied by her two daughters, Lady and Lady Blanche, arrived Halifax at noon on Saturday and was formally installed Governor-General of Canada at the Council Chamber of the Scotia Provincial building, oath of office was administered by Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C. The Vice-Regal party was received by Hon. Mr. Blodgett, Secretary of State for Canada, a Kangaroo and other publications. After the formal installation ceremonies at the Duke and his entourage for Ottawa by special train. The Vice-Regal party arrived Monday morning at a reception and welcome were accorded by an assemblage of thousands of people. From Lady Borden, Mayor Porters of the Cabinet and wives and about two hundred representative invited guests up an official reception party.

W. H. O. Wilkinsford says:—"It affords me pleasure to say that I expect great relief from Muscular atrophy by using two Milburn's Rheumatic Pills 50c. a box.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable. Our trade during 1915 very satisfactory. We forth every effort to give our present year to give our the best possible service. Maddigan.