

The Herald

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Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, March 7.—Let them stand in their places and make their charge in understandable terms and they shall have their investigation," said the Prime Minister, this evening, at the close of a powerful speech in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion that an investigation should be held into the work of the committee.

The Premier's attitude was powerful and unanswerable, and no direct answer was attempted by Mr. Carvell who was given the task of following him. Sir Robert pointed out that there had been no complaint by the British government, and therefore he could not see why there should be an enquiry into expenditures which were not made by Canada.

Sir Robert also recalled that during the Crimean war there was an effort to hold an enquiry but it was bitterly opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and the result was that the attempt was a failure. The Premier took strong ground when he pointed out that the prices of the munitions in Canada, even at the beginning of the war were on the average rather lower than in any other country, and therefore if they were to enquire into prices they must also investigate the prices paid by the British government in the United States and Great Britain.

inquiry as full and as searching as possible. But—and the Premier was emphatic upon this point—without the approval of the British government they did not propose to make an inquiry. Sir Robert was not long in turning defence into attack. "I do not pretend," he began, "that the Shell Committee did not make mistakes, for being men they were fallible. And then he went on to declare that to undertake a business of this kind, new to every man on the board, and to make the success of it they had done should have commanded the commendation and not the condemnation of the opposition. He was scathing when he remarked that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had asked to be given the opportunity to "probe and remedy" but he did not touch upon that Imperial Munitions Board, the development of the Shell Committee.

Sir Wilfrid made no case for an investigation. He indulged in a number of generalities, but he avoided any direct statements. There was nothing more direct than the contracts had been handed out to middlemen. If that were so then, said the Premier there must have been favoritism in the handing out of contracts. To this and to the statement that there was a patronage list for the manufacture of munitions he gave an emphatic denial. In support of this he declared that he had received complaints from political friends throughout the country that the friends of the Liberal members were getting the contracts. Conservative members of parliament had gone to the shell committee and had been able to get contracts for their political friends.

On the other hand Liberal members had gone and their friends had got contracts. There was some objection taken to this by members of the opposition and calls of "it is so" from members on the government side, but Sir Robert confounded the Liberals by stating definitely and with emphasis that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had gone to the shell committee himself with a constituent of his and had got a large order for him. There was an awkward pause for a moment when Sir Robert asked London pointedly to say whether or not this was the case. Sir Wilfrid, caught with the goods, blushed like a school girl, and shuffled in his seat before rising to answer the challenge made to him, but he had to admit it. He said that he had gone to see General Bertram with a constituent of his from Drummond-Arthabaska, but he had only introduced him. It was true that his friend got an order, but said Sir Wilfrid "He was quite able to perform his contract." The Conservatives laughed loud and long over this exposure of the action of the leader of the opposition in using his influence and prestige to secure an order for munitions for one of his voters. This was the very thing he had been condemning in extravagant terms so long as Conservative members of parliament did it and it was not known that he himself had been doing the same thing.

Sir Robert pointed out that the leader of the opposition had met with more success than had Conservative members of parliament. The Premier then touched upon an alleged interview which appeared in Liberal newspapers throughout the country. The interview purported to be with D. A. Thomas and was to the effect that Lloyd George's representative had stated that there was too much politics in Canada, and that political influence was being used in the securing of contracts. This interview was a fabrication and the Premier read a letter from Mr Thomas in which he stated: "I never made such a statement as that attributed to me."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude regarding the bringing down of papers was scored by Sir Robert. In brief the leader of the opposition took the ground that it was highly proper for the British government to refuse to bring down certain papers at the present juncture, but it was highly improper for the Canadian government to refuse to do the same thing. The climax of the Prime Minister's speech was reached when he declared that last year the work of the shell committee was interfered with by the members of the opposition. It was in the best interests of the country that the committee should have remained unhampered in their work of getting munitions for the troops who were fighting the battle of empire, but the fact was that the country's interests had suffered last year because the staff were employed attending to the business of getting munitions. "The business of the country was stopped for practically six weeks," declared the Premier warmly, "and I do not propose to stop the business of the Imperial Munitions Board."

The Premier has never appeared to better advantage in dealing with the leader of the opposition. He completely covered the case, and his supporters are jubilant. Sir Wilfrid and his followers have been caught with the goods. They have been interfering with the work of making munitions, and they have gone, from the leader down to the shell committee and used their influence as members of parliament to get contracts for their friends.

Progress of the War.

Paris, March 6.—The French continue to be absorbed in the situation around Verdun. The anxiety and doubts of the first days of the fighting have been replaced by quiet, joyful confidence in the strength of Gen. Petain's preparedness either for defense or a quick offense. The conviction regarding Verdun is that although the Germans may persist in their offensive, their power of attack has been weakened, as it is considered that it will be difficult for them to get the same dash out of the troops who have lost fights against the French in future attacks. The Germans, therefore, have put a great number of infantry men successively into the action, and now appear to be replacing their divisions. The weather continues unfavorable. The rain and snow keep the earth soft where it has not already turned into marshes. Automobiles near the front look like moving blocks of mud. The roads back of the French line, considering the weather and the use to which they are being put, are good. Twenty thousand automobiles daily pass over one thoroughfare behind the line, moving in opposite directions in two almost continuous lines.

Paris, March 6.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight: "In Champagne the Germans delivered an attack, accompanied by jets of liquid flame, on our positions between Mont Tetu and Maisons De Champagne, he succeeded in penetrating a small advanced section. "In the Argonne we exploded in the region of Courtes Chaussees, a mine which destroyed a German post and caused a vast crater, the southern edge of which we organized. "Between Haute Chavanche and Hill 285, after having exploded two mines, the enemy, by reason of the explosions, was able to gain a foothold at several points in our first line. An engagement ensued, in the course of which we drove our adversaries out of our trenches, and we occupied one side of the crater. Our artillery has been very active in the whole of this sector. "West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which lasted the whole morning on the front between Bethancourt and the

Meuse, the Germans launched a strong attack against Forges, situated on our advanced line. In the course of a very lively struggle they succeeded in taking possession of the village. Several attempts to debouch on Cote De L'Oie were checked by our counter-attacks, which drove the enemy back into Forges. "East of the Meuse there has been an intermitted artillery action. "In the West an intense bombardment has occurred in the region of Fresnes, but was not followed by any infantry attack. "West of Point-A-Mousson our artillery caused heavy damage to the German organizations in the Bois Du Jury." The Belgian communication reads: "There has been the usual artillery action on the Belgian front. Our batteries south of Dixmude silenced German bomb-throwers."

London, March 8 (7.13 p.m.)—A German fleet, consisting of at least fifty big warships, followed by a large gray-painted armed trawler fleet, two big Zeppelins, and numerous submarines, was sighted Monday afternoon in the North Sea off Terschelling island, North Holland, according to the report of a steam trawler which has arrived at Ymuiden, says Reuters Amsterdam correspondent. The fleet was proceeding westward. The correspondent adds that Monday morning five large cruisers of unknown nationality passed Ymuiden at full speed.

London, March 9.—The German fleet returned to its base this morning, says Reuters' Ymuiden correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday. "A Dutch trawler searched by one of the warships," the correspondent adds, "reports that many of the vessels had a peculiar appearance. Those carrying several funnels had a sternmost funnel painted yellow or covered with yellow cloth, while the other funnels were grey."

Paris, March 8.—The French, by a strong counter-attack, succeeded today in driving the Germans from the greater part of the Corbeaux wood, which they occupied yesterday, and according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight the Germans now hold only the eastern extremity of this wood. The Germans, however, have recaptured the Hardaumont redoubt. Douaumont, to the north of Verdun, is again being heavily bombarded.

Paris, March 9.—Further progress for the French in the Corbeaux wood is reported in the official statement issued by the war office tonight, as well as a German repulse along the front of the Douaumont, to Vaux. Fighting between the French and the Germans northwest and north of Verdun has in nowise slackened. Particularly violent have been the attacks of the Germans to the north of Verdun, around Douaumont, the village of Vanx and Fort Vaux, but, according to Paris, they went for naught. The Germans were thrown in solid formation against trenches of the bordering the foot of the slopes of the ridge dominating Fort Vaux, which the latest German official reports said the Germans had captured, but the French brought their curtain of fire into play and drove back the attacking forces with "enormous losses."

Berlin, March 9, by wireless to Sayville.—The German government considers itself from this time at war with the Portuguese government, is the conclusion of a declaration made today by the German minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese minister, the Overseas News Agency announces.

Portugal is the thirteenth nation to enter the war. Her regular army consists of 30,000 men, with 230,000 reserves. She is credited with a total available strength of about 870,000 men. Her navy is comparatively negligible, consisting practically of five second-class cruisers and some gun-boats and smaller craft. London, March 10.—Petrograd reports that Russia is preparing to use the recently captured harbor of Riga as a naval base for the advance on Trebizond, from (Continued on page three)

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The Man who wants a smart warm well made Overcoat for a very little price, should see this week end special. There's a limited quantity—a dozen in all. There are tweeds, mostly in fancy browns and greys. There are double breasted and single breasted models. There are sizes from 35 to 40 chest measure. The coats are half belted and each have the "convertible collar. The values run to \$14.50.

Here is a Mighty Interesting Sale of Womens' New Coats in Full Swing Here today.

THIS SALE OF COATS FOR WOMEN OFFERS YOU A CHANCE TO GET HOLD OF A HANDSOME WINTER COAT—right now before the real cold weather commences—at prices lower than the factory would charge you for the garments. There are three classes into which this great offer in colored coats is divided. And here they are—

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Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public auction in front of the Court House in Charlottetown on Thursday the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1916 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon at that time, place and parcel of land situate and being in Township number thirty-six in Queens County aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say—Commencing on the northern side of the (Waldman Pond Road and on the east side of Garland Road from thence running due north according to the Magnetic Meridian of the year 1784 a distance of thirty-three and one half chains (7 to the centre or middle of that part or portion of the said Webster's firewood track) from thence east six chains and sixty six (6.66) links to a tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of the late M. Brady now in possession of James Smith, thence south thirty-three chains and thirty-three links to the said Gleason Road and from thence west to the place of commencement at containing by estimation two acres of land a little more or less being the same described in a certain deed of conveyance from M. K. and Robert Webster of Forges, A. D. 1851 to the said M. Brady of the County of Queens, dated the second day of June, 1850. A. D. to all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Township number thirty-six aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say—Commencing at the north side of the Tarentum Road at the southwest angle of a farm now or formerly owned by John Garland and thence running north fifty chains and thence west ten chains and thence east along said Tarentum Road ten chains to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land a little more or less being the eastern moiety of one hundred acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Michael Cumiskey by Deed dated the fourth day of April, A. D. 1881 and by the said Michael Cumiskey conveyed to James H. Cumiskey by deed dated the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1882.

The above sale is made under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st November, A. D. 1898 made between Thomas H. Cumiskey of one Settlement, Lot 35 in Queen's County, Farmer, and Sarah Ann Cumiskey, his wife, of the first part and William McMillan of Charlottetown, Insurance Agent, as trustee of the estate of the late William McGill, deceased, testate, of the other part, and which said Indenture of Mortgage is now vested in the undersigned, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest secured by the said mortgage. For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown, dated February 10th, 1916.

WILLIAM E. BENTLEY, SAMUEL N. ROBERTSON

Trustees under the last will and Testament of the late William McGill Feb. 10th-51

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 14th April, 1916, 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st July 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Cherry Valley and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 1st, 1916, March 8th, 1916-31.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th April 1916, 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 Pownal, P. E. Island, from the first of July 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 Pownal Lake Verdes and at the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Pownal Lake Verdes, P. E. I., March 1st 1916, March 8th 1916-31. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

(Continued from page two) which it is only 35 miles distant. The Russians now enjoy commandery in the Black Sea are keeping a ceaseless watch the Bosphorus.

Paris, March 11.—There is violent fighting for the possession of the Fort at Vaux. According to the announcement of the French War Office this afternoon the Germans have made progress along the slopes leading to the position, but they have not reached the barbed-wire entanglements in front of the Fort. Thursday the Huns suffered their heaviest loss. Whole brigades were practically wiped out. German casualties at Verdun now reckoned at 200,000.

London, March 13.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent yesterday was Germany's bleakest Sunday of the war, because of the fearful losses at Verdun. For every man the French killed, the Germans lost, it is estimated 5 are missing from the Kaiser's army. Paris, March 13.—Kaiser is quoted as having said on February 20th, that he was ready to sacrifice 200,000 men but would get Verdun. He already lost fully that number. Military critics believe the separate fighting will continue some days.

DIED. HENNESSY.—At Stanhope Road, on March 4th, Cornelius Hennessy, in the 70th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

STEWART.—On March 4th, the home of Mr William McLellan, Caldonia West, Neil Stewart of Mount Vernon aged 64 years

PATTERSON.—In this city, March 7, 1916, Jane Patterson, aged 62 years.

HUGHES.—In this city, March 10th, Henry Hughson, aged 70 years. Deceased had been assistant assayer weights and measures for twenty-five years. He was a life long resident of this city and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances and was widely known and esteemed as a model citizen and excellent employer. His funeral on Sunday afternoon last was very largely attended. At the Cathedral the cortege proceeded to the cemetery on Peter's Road where interment took place. R.I.P.

McEACHERN.—In this city, Friday, March 10th, Alphonse McEachern, aged 55 years.

McDONALD.—At Glengarry, Lot 7, on March 5th, Mr Alexander McDonald, aged 60, leaving a husband, three sons and two daughters to mourn also two step-daughters.

McLAREN.—At Cable Head, March 1st, Abraham McLaren, aged 83 years.

MOONEY.—At Anson, on Sunday 12th March, Andrew Mooney, aged sixty-one. R.I.P.

Tenders For Cordwood SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on SATURDAY, March 19, 1916, from any person or persons willing to contract for the delivery of 200 cords of mixed hard and soft wood, in 4 ft. lengths and less than 3 inches in diameter at their small ends. All wood over 6 inches in diameter to split. Tenders shall state separate price per cord for hard wood and for soft wood.

Wood to be delivered on farm of the late Sanctus Cameron, on the east side of Millway at Lot 14.

The names of two respondents willing to become bonded for the faithful performance of the Contract must accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or tender. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Cordwood."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works Department of Public Works Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 8, 1916. March 15, 1916