

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1916

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

AT 81 QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

JAMES MCISAAC

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Sir Robert's Inspiring Appeal

The inspiring appeal of Sir Robert Borden, our honored Premier, to the Dominion for service in the hour of trial, is one of the most notable utterances Canadians have ever heard. He appeals to the manhood of this Country to contribute still more largely to the Empire armies, and to the women of Canada not to stay their hands in the noble efforts they have so successfully prosecuted since the commencement of the war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when invited to join in this great work of Empire-wide importance refused, ostensibly, because he was not pleased with the action of the Government in the matter of an appointment to a clerkship.

On every side the Premier's statesmanlike appeal has been received with warmest approval. Also, on every side, can be found nothing but the bitterest sort of condemnation for the action of Laurier, the partizan. Sir Robert Borden, in his public career, has done many things which prove his high patriotism and strong ardent devotion to the cause of Empire, but no action in his whole life will win for him more hearty endorsement or more certain commendation to remembrance as a great Imperial statesman than his clear-cut call to the men and women of Canada to rally to the service of the Empire, in this, the hour of need. The Allied troops have made much progress in the battle against Prussian militarism. Canadians have won signal honors as participants in the history-making events of the past two years, but the battle is not yet won; opportunities for laurel-winning and, more important than that, honor, faithful patriotic service, are awaiting Canadians who don the khaki.

To quote the Premier: "The climax of the war is rapidly approaching. The last hundred thousand men that Canada will place in the fighting line may be the deciding factor in a struggle the issue of which will determine the destiny of this Dominion, and of our Empire and of the whole world." Sir Robert does not mince words. He plainly tells us that if we Canadians are unprepared to support the splendid men who have already gone to fight our battles on land, on sea, or in the air, if we are not willing to reinforce that incomparable army to the last man and the last cent the humiliation of defeat may yet be our portion.

There is an imperative call to sacrifice, a call in which all parties and all divisions of thought should have joined. Sir Robert Borden has voiced it, if Canadians fail to respond the shame and the responsibility for what may come will rest upon them. And what a dreadful responsibility must be borne by the men or group of men who, forgetting honor, forgetting that the nation stands pledged to participate in this conflict until the desired victory comes, will willingly place party ahead of Empire, politics before patriotism, and who having the ability to help, fail to do so. It is not a question of politics except for those prejudice-blinded ones who through unworthy motives, make it so, and who have refused to do their part in the most

important work Canada has ever faced. Sir Robert Borden's appeal merits and demands the co-operation of all Canadians without division. With nothing less can the desired results be achieved, with nothing less will Canadians be satisfied.

This clarion call to duty, published in another column of this day's HERALD, should be carefully perused by all lovers of our country, our Empire and our flag. At no time have our liberties and civilization itself been so menaced as at present. It therefore behooves Canada's loyal and patriotic sons to rally to the flag in obedience to the Premier's call to duty.

Numerous proofs have been afforded the public of the approval of Sir Robert's appeal, irrespective of political considerations. The Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal Newspaper in English in Canada, ignores Sir Wilfrid's expressed reasons for refusal; but is emphatic in its approval of Sir Robert Borden, as the true interpreter of the real sentiments of the country. In this connection it has this to say: Sir Robert Borden as Prime Minister of the Dominion, interprets the sentiment of the country when he appeals to the people to co-operate with those on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for helping to bring the war to a quick and successful termination. The Premier speaks for all Canadians, irrespective of party, when he states the case for the Allies and shows that there was no escape from the conflict for Canada or the Empire, 'save in dishonor and ultimate disaster.' Canada has drawn the sword in a righteous cause, and that sword will not return to its scabbard until the foul monster that has drenched Europe with blood has paid the uttermost penalty. Canada has no reason to be ashamed of the part she has played in this war, but she can not, she must not rest satisfied. In the spontaneity of her response in men and gold in the fighting qualities of those who are carrying her standards to the remote battlefields of Europe, and in the splendid decision made in the day of Germany's challenge, our country has risen grandly to her great opportunity. Borden, speaking for all Canada has a claim on the attention of Canada's young men. He asks them to place themselves at the service of their country, to take their place in the trenches with the quarter million of Canadian troops now overseas. They may prove to be the deciding factor in the fierce struggle now raging. The honor is theirs to carry to the outer trenches in Europe a message of cheer to the nations battling for freedom; to show to Germany and to the world that Canada breeds men who live up to the highest traditions of the race and who count not the sacrifice when country and honor and freedom call to action. Canada is behind the Premier in his appeal to the fighting men of the nation. It is as true as that to-morrow's sun will rise and set that to every people, sooner or later, comes a time of testing, when destiny hangs on the nation's decision. For Canada that time has passed. Her young men will not fail her. Canada will endure to the end."

Mr. Blondin and Quebec

Hon. Pierre Blondin has done well in Quebec. Already recruiting in that Province shows a material increase, due to the patriotic efforts of such men as the Secretary of State. Mr. Blondin has been urging the French Canadians of Quebec to fight for the Allied cause. This has been his occupation while Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he who emerges to silly stage plays in connection with the Parliament Buildings, playing party politics as he has always done and will do. Quoting from

an Old Country newspaper a statement that the French-Canadians were not sympathetic with the cause of the Allies, Mr. Blondin said this:—"I do not know how such a false impression could have been gained unless it is through the writings of a certain Bourassa who has taken up an attitude in Canada which is inimical to the interests of France in that he advises no one of his fellow countrymen to give military aid. Rather his articles seem to show sympathy with the cause of the Germans if anything. And Bourassa's attitude is patterned after the life-long conduct of Laurier."

Bourassa and Laurier

In his letter to his cousin, Capt. Talbot Papineau, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, explaining his attitude on the war, Henri Bourassa justifies the position he has taken by maintaining that he stands today where Sir Wilfrid Laurier stood in the past. He writes:

"In 1896 your Liberal leaders and friends stumped the whole of the Province of Quebec with the cry: 'Why should we fight for England?' From 1902 to 1911 Sir Wilfrid Laurier was acclaimed by them as the indomitable champion of Canadian autonomy against British Imperialism. His resisting attitude at the Imperial Conference of 1902 and 1907 was paraded to the skies. His famous phrase in the 'vortex of European militarism' and his determination upon keeping Canada from it became the party's by-word—always in the Province of Quebec, of course. His Canadian navy scheme was presented as a step towards the independence of Canada."

Unfortunately, Bourassa was fortified by history when he wrote these words. Indeed since the days of Bourassa's grandfather, Papineau, who was the founder of the Liberal party in Quebec, French-Canadian Liberals have always preached what it is convenient to call Nationalist doctrine with reference to participation in the wars of the Empire. Read the past speeches of the Merciers, the Lauriers, the Lemieuxs, and you will see that Bourassa today is merely red-dressing in his own style the arguments of his former leaders. Who has not heard Sir Wilfrid Laurier's famous phrase: "It would be a crime and a suicide to drive Canada into the vortex of European militarism?" And later, in 1896, who was it denounced the purchase of rifles for the Canadian militia, if it was not Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his lieutenants and their Quebec press? Later still, who took the attitude that Canada could not send troops to aid the Motherland in South Africa? Who boasted of resisting in the Imperial Conference projects of organizing the military and naval forces of the Empire? Who fathered the precious doctrine of Colonial Neutrality?

Progress Of The War.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes has received the following report from the Canadian War records office: Canadian Corps Headquarters, Oct. 22, via London, Oct. 25.—The mystery of the Regina trench is solved. The resistance of the Germans at this point has been finally broken, and the British are now in possession of a line to which the enemy attached considerable tactical importance. Three times the Canadians had attacked this position. Each time they had successfully broken into the trenches and had inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, but each time strong hostile counter-attacks had driven them out again. The German defenses had indeed been so organized that almost an air of mystery and of sinister danger had come to be attached to the Regina trench. It was known to be strongly built, with many deep dugouts, and to be

protected by heavy wire entanglements, but the line ran, for the greater part, below the crest of the intervening ground, and could be reconnoitered only by night.

Paris, Oct. 25, via London.—Three successive counter-attacks by the Germans north of Verdun, in the region of Haudromont and Douaumont, were repulsed by the French today, says the bulletin issued by the war office tonight. The prisoners taken by the French now exceed 4,500. The text reads: "North of Verdun the enemy delivered three successive counter-attacks in the region of Haudromont and Douaumont. None succeeded, and our front was maintained intact. 'East of Fumin Wood and north of Chenois we continued to make progress during the day. The number of unwounded prisoners actually counted, exceed 4,500.'—On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance."

London, Oct. 26.—The communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads: "This morning, after a bombardment, the enemy delivered an attack against Staff redoubt. He was driven off with considerable losses, our artillery proving very effective. Forty-one prisoners remained in our hands. 'During the day' the enemy artillery was active against our front south of the Somme."

Paris, Oct. 27.—A German carrier pigeon was captured by the French at Fort. Douaumont during the fighting in the region of Verdun on Tuesday. It carried the following message: "The rolling fire of the enemy with guns of the heaviest calibre is such that sectors C and H are to a great extent levelled. The garrison, including that of Sector V, is disorganized completely. Some of it has been obliged to fall back on the 83rd and 98th regiments, which also had to retire. Sector V (Von Raun's) was subjected to such a fire that its observation post was put out of order. All sorties are being constantly in replacing them. 'The battalion demands its immediate relief this evening by fresh troops it can fight no longer.' (Sgd.) 'First Lieut. Steinbrecht.'"

Bucharest, Oct. 27, via London, 4.30 p. m.—Russo-Romanian troops are engaged in successful fighting along the Rumanian Transylvanian frontier, according to today's war office announcement. Austro-German attacks in the Tulghes and Biaz regions and in the Trotus Valley were repulsed, while in the Uzul Valley the Rumanian advance is continuing. "Heavy losses were sustained by the Teutonic troops which vainly attacked in the region of Dragoslave, adds the official statement, which also chronicles the continuation of the fighting in the Predal region and announced a withdrawal of the defensive forces towards the southern Transylvanian frontier in the Jiu Valley."

London, Oct. 28.—The following official communication was issued by the war office today: "The heavy rain continued during the day. Hostile artillery and trench mortars were active between La Bassée and Halluin and in the neighborhood of Beaumont and Hemet. We bombarded enemy trenches south of Arrmentieres. 'Yesterday enemy aeroplanes showed unusual activity. Aerial engagements took place between large numbers of machines on both sides. It is reported that five machines fell during a fight, two of which were ours. On another occasion one of our pilots, encountering a formation of ten hostile machines, attacked them single-handed and dispersed them far behind their own lines.'"

Petrograd, Oct. 29, via London.—The offensive which was opened by the Austro-German forces on the Russo-Romanian lines near the junction of the frontiers of Bukovina, Transylvania, Roumania, has been checked, the war office announces today. The hostile attacks, delivered in the region of Negri south of Dorna Watra, were re-

pulsed by the fire of the defenders. The official statement reads:

Bucharest, Oct. 29, via London.—Along the Rumanian-Transylvanian front the Rumanians and Russians are more than holding their own against the Austro-German armies at some points, according to today's war office announcement. Retirement of the Teutonic troops have been forced in one sector north of Campolung and the Jiu Valley, where two howitzer batteries were captured by the Rumanians. The text of the statement follows: "Northern and northwestern fronts: At Tulghes and Biaz they have been artillery bombardments. In the Trotus Valley, the Uzul Valley and on the Vrancea frontier nothing new has developed. In the Buzen Valley bad weather has prevented operations. At Talsie Butzi, Brotoaca and Predelus the situation is unchanged."

Paris, via London, Oct. 29.—The bulletin issued by the war office tonight says: "South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans, at three o'clock in the afternoon, attacked our positions north and south of La Maissonette, using liquid fire. Our barrage and machine gun fire broke the attacks and threw the enemy back into the original trenches. 'North of Verdun artillery continued lively in the Haudromont-Douaumont sector. There was no infantry action. 'On the remainder of the front the day was calm.'"

London, Oct. 29.—The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads: "We made a further advance this morning northeast of Lesbœufs and captured another trench. The enemy shelled heavily various parts of our front. 'South of the Ancre and elsewhere, beyond intermittent shelling and trench mortar activity, there is nothing to report. 'Yesterday despite a strong adverse wind, much useful reconnaissance work was done by our aeroplanes. One machine is missing.'"

London, Oct. 29.—"Prisoners taken in yesterday's operations northeast of Lesbœufs were two officers and 138 other ranks," says the British official statement of today on operations along the western front. "During the night there was nothing to report." The British official statement in France issued last night reads: "This morning we carried out successfully a local operation northeast of Lesbœufs, whereby we captured several important enemy trenches. Our artillery bombardment was very effective, and the enemy, when driven from his positions, was caught by our rifle fire. We took prisoner two officers and sixty-one other men. 'During the day the enemy shelled the neighborhood of Eaucourt L'Abbaye and Martinpuich. Our own artillery was active against the enemy front in the Guinchy, Hohenzollern and Gommecourt areas."

Tomorrow, Feast of all Souls, a Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem will be celebrated at 9 o'clock, by his Lordship the Bishop.

Roman intelligence says that Pope Benedict has decided to hold a secret consistory December 4 and a public consistory Dec. 7, at which he will create new Cardinals.

The British steamship Marina has been torpedoed, without warning off the coast of Ireland. It is believed a number of Americans were on board. Only 94 members of the crew of 104 were picked up and landed at Crookhaven Ireland.

This being the Feast of All Saints, in addition to the Mission Masses, a solemn high Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at 10 o'clock. Rev. Frank McQuaid was celebrant, Rev. Father Herrell deacon, Rev. Dr. Hughes subdeacon and Rev. Maurice McDonald Master of ceremonies.

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 50c. a box."



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Local and Other Items

Word comes from Moncton that Mr. T. B. Grady, Sumner side has been appointed Superintendent of the P. E. I. Railway in succession to Horace M. Ewen Esq.

His Holiness Pope Benedict has sent to Cardinal Gibbons contribution of \$2000 to head list of contributions in the United States for the assistance of the children of Belgium.

Mrs. Swift, wife of Lieut. Col. A. E. Swift, D. S. O., commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, France, was killed Monday by a team runaway horses.

German submarines have far destroyed about one-seventh of Norway's total merchant shipping, a greater percentage the Great Britain's loss. The Times declares it a wanton savage attack on ships of neutral power.

The Cheese Board held its last meeting for the season in the City Friday with a fair attendance of salesmen present. Cash message from Brockville read 21½ cts. offered for cheese; sales. New Glasgow 400; Kensington 300; Hazelbrook, 12 flats; New Perth, 36; Cornwall 60; Orwell, 180; flats Union, 12 flats. Mr. Spillet offered 21 cts. for selections of the board. No sales made.

The new St. Joseph's church at Kelly's Cross, was dedicated to divine worship on Sunday October 22. The solemn opening ceremony was performed by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary assisted by the pastor Rev. D. Curran and several other priests. High Mass was sung by Rev. Leo Herrell and an eloquent appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Owen Kiggins, a native of the parish. In the afternoon his Lordship administered Confirmation and preached an excellent sermon.

The women's mission in the Cathedral closed on Sunday afternoon last. It was largely attended, 3,500 confessions having been heard, and 10,000 communions were distributed. The men's mission opened Sunday evening at 7.30. The church was filled to capacity. Again Monday evening and last evening the congregation was larger. Every available portion of space in the church is occupied at the evening services. All services, from 5 o'clock in the morning are well attended. The sermons are most powerful and excellent from every part view.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Farnham P. Q. managed by Grey Nuns, and comprised two buildings, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th Oct. and a total nineteen lives were lost, so far known. These consist of children, eight women and men, the buildings having been used as a home for aged people and children. Eleven injured nuns are being cared for in convent of the Grey Nuns. There were 218 people in hospital at the time of the fire, 113 of these being children aged men and 37 aged women. The remainder being servants of the Grey Nuns. The original loss is estimated at \$135,000 and there is \$35,000 of insurance.

The Providence Journal lists the following London patch: "British Admiralty officials are delighted with the velours work that has been in British dockyards in the ing of new dreadnaught results, which have not this been made public, have accomplished in this direction twelve new battleships superdreadnaught type practically ready for sea. Of these, the four largest most powerful weapons of war, are 850 long, with over thirty knots, armed with twelve 18 inch No such armament as ever before been contemplated the history of naval architecture and it is considered that this type are capable of any sea fight in which they be engaged."