

The Herald

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Japan In The War.

For months the place of Japan
in the war which has been shak-
ing Europe to its very founda-
tions, has been a subject of not a
little comment. Every one knows
that that nation is the firm and
fast ally of our Empire, and that
the early stages of hostilities she
rendered to the cause of our
selves and our allies the most
valuable assistance. By a most
vigorous and brilliant campaign
she succeeded upon November
7th, 1914, in the capture of the
center of German influence in the
Far East, and it was also largely
due to her valuable assistance
that the waters of the Pacific
were swept clear of the enemy's
ships and those colonial posses-
sions of the Empire freed from the
constant nightmare of the practi-
cal Hun. Thereafter so far as
the average man on the street
was aware the activities of the
Eastern ally practically rested
and time and again the ques-
tion was mooted in various circles
among the less well informed as
to why Japan was no longer ap-
parently taking a more impres-
sive part in the work that still
remained to be done before the
world could be freed from the
nefarious designs and brutal
assaults of the Central Powers.
In the last issue of the Outlook
New York, there is an illuminat-
ing article dealing with this sub-
ject by one of the most eminent
and cosmopolitan of the publicists
of Japan, Dr. Iyenaga. This
man who is a director of the
"East and West News Bureau,"
an organization of Japanese
citizens for promoting a better
understanding between America
and Japan, is also associated with
the University of Chicago as a
professorial lecturer. He points
out that until a peace is agreed
upon by the Entente Powers
Japan is in the war and will be
the terms of her alliance remain
in the war as an active an if
need be a more and more active
participant. "What is not gener-
ally known," Dr. Iyenaga goes on
to state, "is the fact since the
reduction of Kiaochow, and the
capture of the German naval
bases in the South Seas, the
Japanese navy has been keeping a
vigilant watch over the wide
expanse of waters from the Red
Sea to the Yellow Sea, and a
large portion of the Pacific, in-
volving in the operations an enor-
mous extent of cruises made
by the fleets and a corresponding
heavy expenditure. Further-
more Japan has subscribed to the
loans of her allies to the full ex-
tent of her financial capacity,
and supplied them with much
needed munitions and other war
materials. And especially to
Russia has Japan assured an un-
interrupted flow of ammunition,
guns and rifles, foodstuffs and
clothing."
As to the matter of despatch-
ing a large fighting force to the
western front, Dr. Iyenaga points
out the difficulties involved in
such a course. To transport a
million men—and he insists that
a less number than this would
prove ineffective—from Japan
to the western front in Europe
would require an ocean tonnage
of at least four millions, and
where is that tonnage at the pres-
ent time to be secured without
utterly dislocating all shipping
in the Far East? Of course the
Trans-Siberian Railway is there,
but at best it would give but a
sorry account of itself if called

upon to answer for the require-
ments of so vast a transportation
problem. Moreover the cost of
sending such an expeditionary
force from the Far East would
entail something like \$2,000,000,
000 per year upon Japan, and
this is a sum that she can scarce-
ly afford owing to her indebted-
ness contracted during the Russo-
Japanese war.
The writer also points out that
up to the present no definite re-
quest has been made of Japan to
enter the European arena. It
having generally been considered
that her natural sphere of influ-
ence and operations is in the
East. No one can persuade Dr.
Iyenaga's pronouncement with-
out feeling that Japan is with
us heart and soul in this war
and that we can confidently
count upon her every assistance
in securing the desired ending.
Japan stands ready if need be to
sacrifice her all that the cause
for which we are fighting may
triumph.

Food Will Win The War.

The United States has adopted
a cancellation stamp for letters
bearing the words "Food Will
Win the War" and the American
people are urged by their govern-
ment to eat less in order that
they by a reasonable degree of
abstention may release more food
for the Allies over in Europe.
No one in Canada has as yet felt
the pinch of hunger, for here and
there some undoubtedly there
are who have not been dining
any too sumptuously. During
the early stages of the war con-
siderable criticism was heard of
the food controller and it was
charged frequently if not offici-
ally that he did not control. Then
prices have kept on soaring and
while most people seemed to get
about the same articles of diet as
formerly they certainly paid
more to the man in the trade.
Against all the complaints and
grumbling of the consumers
was urged the high cost of
living and for this rejoinder
there certainly was much to be
said. Every one also knows or
might know if he would take the
trouble to look into the matter
for himself that the amount of
good wholesome food wasted
annually in Canada was enor-
mous and those practical men
who catered to the public taste
while themselves frequently dis-
gusted with the conditions that
induced this state of things, yet
felt powerless by themselves to
alter these conditions. Probably
nothing less drastic than a great
world war and all that such a
war involved would ever have
sufficed to effect that reformation
in the habits of appetite and the
table which had made this whole
continent to be talked about
abroad as a land preeminently
given over to wastefulness.
As the war drags itself along
and the weeks merge into months
and possibly into years there is
no doubt but that the Govern-
ment will learn by experience in
what manner it can more effi-
ciently control the supply and
distribution as well as the prices
of the nation's food. But we will
look in vain for the perfect con-
dition to arrive as the result of
action by those in authority.
They can and will do their part,
but let every citizen of Canada
understand and realize that he
himself also has grave responsi-
bility in this very matter.

National Mobilization.

Report from Ottawa, has it
that ere long the Canadian peo-
ple may expect to find the Govern-
ment taking further positive
steps for the mobilization of all
the forces of the nation for the
prosecution of the war to a suc-
cessful issue. This indeed, was
the reason why the electors of
the Dominion with such an over-
whelming majority sent the
present members of the Union
Government to Parliament.
War is a business that can

only be successfully managed by
the application of careful, exact
and all inclusive business methods.
Individual preference must give
way to national need. Some
men must fight whether they
just like the life of a soldier or
not. From the time that the
race began to aggregate itself
into tribes and clans and com-
munities it has been the law
that the defence of the women
and of the children must fall
upon the men. This is the law
of nature. In other days in
Canada when great herds of
buffalo roamed the western
plains hunters tell us that the
cows and the calves were always
found grazing in the center of
the herd while the outer circle
was made up of the bulls. Such
was the universal instinct of the
herd. The bull with his thicker
neck and stronger set of horns
was endowed by nature to defend
his cow and her calf and the
brute was never found false to
this appointment of nature. So
it must be with us today. The
male must fight for the female.
The men must fight for the
women and children. But hav-
ing agreed to this necessity it is
also to be expected that those
who are not fitted for the battle-
field whether man or woman
must each and all contribute
their part towards the desired
consummation. Men, women
and material resources all must
be under order to the Govern-
ment and answer to its mandate
promptly when called. And as
day by day and month by month
our people understand more fully
the needs of the time, their re-
sponse will become still more
accelerated and far from criticiz-
ing vigorous government action
towards the desired goal they
would be more ready to criticize
any seeming lack of vigor in the
premises.

Sacrifice Or Disaster

The Food Controller has issued
a statement to the effect that
Canada is the only nation with a
surplus of wheat practically
accessible to the Allies and in the
same statement he says that the
Canadian surplus is equal to
but one-fifth of the actual needs
of the Allies until the 1918 har-
vest can be gathered.
There is an irresistible moral in
this statement: Canada's normal
surplus must be translated by
her into an extra normal one,
waste and extravagance must be
ruthlessly suppressed and even
ordinary consumption must be
very considerably decreased.
Action in this matter cannot be
long delayed. We are confront-
ed with the fact that the world
is actually facing the danger of
famine and that our own war
effort may be endangered by a
scarcity of food. In such a crisis
there must be a steady determin-
ed policy of defeat and disaster
are not to be invited. Canadians
must regard the question as a
choice between sacrifice and
possible disaster and govern
themselves accordingly. We
must save food wherever possible
and thus help the great demands
of our sons and brothers in arms.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES

DIPHTHERIA.
The snow lies on the

Progress of the War

London, Jan. 9th.—Bad weather
continues to prevail on most of
the major battlefronts, but never-
theless the heavy artillery duels
are proceeding and at several
points infantry attacks of small
proportions have been carried out.
The Germans in one of these man-
oeuvres, which apparently was
more of the nature of a raid than
an attack by large forces, entered
British advanced posts north of
the Ypres-Staden Railway but
later were forced out by a counter-
attack. On the famous St.
Mihiel salient, southwest of Ver-
dun, which has described a sharp
wedge in the battle line since the
early days of the war, French
troops have raided German posi-
tions on a mile front, destroyed
the positions and returned to their
own line with 178 prisoners and
some machine guns. The Ger-
man war office admits the French
success in invading the German
positions, but says the French
were ejected from them in a counter-
attack.

On the Italian front heavy
snow is falling and aside from in-
tensive artillery duels from the
Asiago Plateau to the Piave river
and small patrol encounters there
has been no fighting worthy of
mention. Both the British and
French newspapers enthusiastically
endorse President Wilson's
statement of war aims. Likewise
it has met with the entire approval
of the representatives of labor
in Great Britain. In a manifesto
the Laborites say that in the pres-
ent statement the labor party can
find no portion upon which the
allied democracies are likely
to disagree and that if it reached
the peoples of the Central Powers
it will reinvigorate the popular
movement toward peace in those
countries and give their demands
for peace a weight and authority
that cannot be denied.

The British hospital ship Row
with wounded aboard, was sunk
by a submarine in the British
Channel last Friday night. The
wounded were saved but there
were three casualties among the
crew. The attack was made at
eleven o'clock at night. Although
the ship was carrying all the
lights and markings of a ship of
mercy, the torpedo passed through
the Red Cross painted on the side
of the steamer. Germany has
extended her submarine zone to
include the waters around the
Cape Verde Islands, Madeira and
but one-fifth of the actual needs
of the Allies until the 1918 har-
vest can be gathered.

According to an Amsterdam de-
spatch, which probably emanated
in Berlin, the Brest-Litovsk peace
conference is again in session
with Leon Trotsky, the Bolshe-
viki foreign minister, and the
German and Austro-Hungarian
foreign minister and the Turkish
grand vizier in attendance. In
addition to their endeavor to
straighten out differences with
the Bolsheviki, the Teutonic allied
representatives are declared to
be negotiating with the Ukrainians
in an endeavor to earn their good
will.

The American army, which is
to be sent into battle to make the
world safe for democracy, is rap-
idly being formed. In the nine
months since the United States
declared that a state of war ex-
isted with Germany, the army
has risen from 212,034 officers
and men to 1,539,596 officers and
men. This statement has been
made by Secretary of War Baker,
who declared that no army in
the history of the world had ever
been raised, equipped or trained
so quickly. The secretary added,
that a "substantial" force of Am-
ericans "already was" in France
and fit for active service and that
full equipment is on hand for
every man who will be sent to
Europe 1918. On the fighting
front, the infantry is inactive, ex-
cept for small raiding operations
but the artillery duels continue
intense on various sectors. In
northern Italy snow has fallen to
a depth of from three to five feet,
bringing the operations to a halt.
The movement of supplies to the
enemy armies in the hills is being
greatly impeded and the indica-
tions at present are that fighting
of great intensity will be impos-
sible as the snow lies on the

ground. The official report from
Field Marshal Haig's headquar-
ters in France says: "Early this
morning we successfully raided
at three different points the en-
emy's trenches southeast of Ypres
inflicting many casualties and
capturing a few prisoners and
machine guns. The hostile ar-
tillery was active during the day
south of Bullecourt, west of Lens
and east of Ypres."
Unofficial despatches dealing
with the deliberation between the
Bolsheviki and the Teutonic allies
at Brest Litovsk indicate that for
the present peace is not being
discussed, but that the proposition
to the Bolsheviki to change the
scene of the negotiations to Stock-
holm is the paramount issue. Tro-
tzky, the Bolsheviki foreign min-
ister, is said to have threatened
the delegates of the Central Pow-
ers that if they do not accede to
his request for a transfer of the
pious parlers to Sweden, the voice
of their people and the strong
arm of the Russian democracy
will be felt by them. The Ger-
man delegates in Petrograd have
requested Sweden to act as go-
between with the Allies.

A despatch emanating from
Switzerland asserts that Bulgaria
and Russia have signed a separate
peace compact, but that the
Russians have rejected separate
peace terms on the proposals of-
fered by Turkey. Meanwhile
fighting continues in central and
southwestern Russia between the
Bolsheviki forces and the Cos-
sacks of General Kaledines and
General Dutoff. The latest ac-
counts of these operations indi-
cate that the Bolsheviki for the
time being have the upper hand,
both Kaledines and Dutoff having
been compelled to flee after de-
feats in battle. Germany has an-
nounced her intention to send six
hundred French prisoners into
Russia and four hundred French
women into the Duchy of Brun-
swick as a reprisal for the alleged
retention of inhabitants of Als-
ace-Lorraine by the French.

London, Jan. 11.—A despatch
to the Central news from Amster-
dam says that Admiral Von Trip-
titz former German minister of
marine, and the foremost advo-
cate of Germany's submarine war-
fare declared that while the Ger-
mans must keep the Flanders
coast, the annexation of Belgium
to Germany was not necessary
and that a solution of this prob-
lem could be found. Regarding
the political situation, Admiral
Von Tripitz is reported as having
said that all sorts of things might
be possible, but that he did not
think they would go so far as an
agreement on an armistice by
which the operations of subma-
rines could be paralyzed. He would
not make a statement dealing
with the reported resignation of
General Von Ludendorff, the Ger-
man first quartermaster general,
but he said he refused to believe,
that things would be allowed to
go so far as to make it impossible
for Von Ludendorff and Field
Marshal Von Hindenburg to gain
a definite victory for Germany.

Germany is depending on her
U-boats to defeat the American
menace and bring about peace,
declares the Berlin Tagblatt, a
copy of which has been received
here. "The entire entente hopes,"
says this newspaper "are not
based on the expected help from
the United States. Whether the
Americans will be able to provide
a fighting army in number suffi-
cient to bring about a decision,
whether they will be able to fur-
nish sufficient ships for the trans-
port of the army and whether
they will then be able to provide
the necessary supplies of food and
war materials are questions upon
which opinion is divided. But
there is no doubt that the efforts
the Americans are making must
be taken seriously. The hope
of an early peace depends almost
entirely on the efficacy of our
submarine weapon."

Reviewing the first year of Ger-
many's ruthless submarine cam-
paign which ends February 1,
the Tagblatt asserts that the
Central Powers have succeeded
in completely upsetting the eco-
nomic life of the Entente and
adds that the submarine campaign
which has now become the prin-
cipal factor in naval warfare, is
being expanded and developed
still further. Summarizing the
results of the under-water cam-
paign (Continued on page 8.)

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next parcel.
Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Legislative Assembly
Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills

- 36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, exclusive of adjournment.
37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.
38. A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session (consisting of five members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee," to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.
39. 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 suitors for such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.
40. 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 be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.
41. 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.—1f
Noticeto Debtors
All old Accounts, of which payment has already been demanded by newspaper advertisement, will now be collected without further notice.
D. E. MORRIS, M.
Dundas, Dec. 26, 1917.—
A. A. McLean, K. C. 1898 & 1904
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Barristers, At
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