

The Herald

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Foul Journalism

(Ottawa Journal, Sept. 21.)
When in September, 1915, newspaper publishers of Canada conferred with the Secretary of State with a view of reaching an agreement in regard to the censorship of news, it was decided that the press censorship would not be applied to limit discussion of political issues. Despite partisan and military criticism which has often been grossly unfair, and in the opinion of many, frequently harmful to united, vigorous prosecution of the war, the Government has unwaveringly stood by its pledge to the press. The Journal was and still is of the opinion that, everything considered, this was the wiser course, and it would have been the first to oppose anything which tended to limit political discussion, argument or criticism. But one is prone to feel dubious when under siege of political criticism foul blows are struck which are bound to strike at recruiting. For instance, there is appearing in some Liberal papers an article entitled, "Graft and Bungling in the Militia Department." It was first published in the Victoria Daily Times, of Sept. 6, and has since appeared in various daily and weekly newspapers throughout the Dominion. That the public should appreciate the sinister character of this article, and for the benefit possibly of the chief press censor, the Journal takes the risk of reproducing the following extracts taken almost at random:
"The Borden Government never intended the five hundred thousand limit to be taken seriously anyway. It was what you might call a bluff."
"The truth of the matter is that as far as the Borden Government is concerned the greatest war in history has been a great bun feed for the friends of the Conservative party."
"Is it any wonder that men ask why should we go abroad to do the fighting and leave those fellows at home to do the looting?"
"All of which is to say the rich are making the gains of this war, while the poor have to take what they can get."
"The contrast between the ease and dispatch with which the munition manufacturer carries away his swag and the lingering red tape which keeps widowed mothers out of their pensions is notorious."
"Who was interested to keep this 'graft' going? That is what our soldiers at home and at the front are asking. No answer can be given which does not put a crimp in recruiting."
"The Borden Government through its allies Brossard and Lavergne, does its best to stop recruiting in Quebec."
"As for their registration scheme, it comes too late. It is only a ruse anyway. Its net effect will be to give a horde of party leaders soft jobs."
"With the creature who penned these malevolent lies the Journal has no particular concern. Such a mentality is above, or rather beneath being appealed to by any argument of patriotism or decency. But it comes to be a question whether the chief press censor should not regard such statements as flagrant violation of that section of the censorship regulations which prohibits the publication of anything 'likely to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war.' At a time when the country is striving to fill up the ranks of the army

and to consecrate in every possible way the fullest measure of effort toward winning the war, the Journal is of the opinion that wide circulation of such off-scourings of a dirty mind is little less than a crime against the country's patriotism and a mockery of the liberty of the press. In any other portion of the Empire they would invite sharp punishment. In Germany they would land their author before a firing squad.
If this article were confined to a few obscure weeklies it would not be so bad. But the Journal is reliably informed that it is syndicated matter, sent broadcast over the country by what is known as the "Central Information Bureau of the Liberal Party," with offices here in Ottawa. That such lying stuff should be officially disseminated by the Liberal party machine is suggestive of the calibre and temper of some of the party leaders. But the people of Canada, whether Liberal or Conservative, want to see their country do its utmost to win the war, and we hope they are in no mood just now to enjoy seeing recruiting interfered with by journalistic mercenaries under party pay.
Tribute to Sir Robert Borden
E. W. Thomson, the well known journalist and Canadian correspondent of the Boston Transcript, and a staunch Liberal in politics, whose writings are copied with approval by the Liberal newspapers, has written a particular interesting letter to Henri Bourassa which was published in Le Devoir. In his letter Mr. Thomson pays a striking tribute to the foresight and genius of Sir Robert Borden in committing Canada unreservedly to participation in the war when the break came so suddenly in August, 1914. Mr. Thomson, after declaring it to be the paramount duty of French-Canadians to enlist in this war "for the future of mankind," quite frankly states that it would be nothing less than treachery not to support Sir Robert Borden at the next general election. Two paragraphs from Mr. Thomson's letter, particularly worthy of reproduction, follow:
" 'What is' staked on the issue of this war is precisely the 'future of mankind. If we do not utterly beat down the Hohenzollerns our children's children must be slaves to the 'dynasty; or else slaves to a 'militarist caste maintained to permit enslavement by the Hohenzollerns. The one path to a long or permanent peace, and to quiet industrial existence is 'the way of our allied guns and 'men to Berlin.'
" 'In as much as Sir Robert Borden boldly put Canada on that way, and has steadily 'pursued that course, he appears to me to have been guided by a well-informed sense and by such inspiration as may properly be termed genius. None but a great man would have dared 'what he dared in August, 1914—venturing to interpret the 'real mind of the Canadian people in such a time of confused opinion and quaking dismay. I humbly confess that he then knew, as by instinct what men like myself, who at first 'objected to Canada's being committed to the war without a mandate from the electors, 'would be thinking when the time should have disclosed the 'power, preparedness, and deviltry of Prussia. To do other than support him in the general election which seems to be impending would, it seems to me, be 'treacherous to the cause to which Canada stands engaged. To defeat him would be to testify that Canada had flunked and 'wished to crawl out. That would be a heavy loss to the Allied cause; a large encouragement to Berlin.'
Patriotic Liberals all over

Canada should pay particular attention to Mr. Thomson's conception of their duty at the next election. He says "to defeat him (Sir Robert Borden) would be to testify that Canada had flunked and wished to crawl out." No better summing up of the case can be found.
The Parliament Building Lie
Only on the theory that by telling a lie often enough it can be made to stick, can we understand the Liberal press's persistent statement that the Honourable Robert Rogers has contrived to waste \$2,000,000 in the reconstruction of the burned parliament buildings. The facts of the case are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood. The architects, who, by the way, are men of continent wide reputation, examined the old walls and recommended that they be taken down. Their recommendation was made to Parliament, and Parliament, as well as the Joint Parliamentary Committee, composed of both Liberals and Conservatives, agreed to it. In the natural course of things the contractors had the walls taken down. Subsequently a certain section of the Liberals thought they discerned a chance to make partisan capital and, on the basis of a counterfeit plea for economy, charged a waste of \$2,000,000 in the removal of the old walls, the blame of course, being placed upon the Minister of Public Works. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Rogers is no more responsible for what has been done, either in the terms of the contract, or in the removal of the old walls, than any other of the joint committee, including, of course, the Liberal members, Pugsley, Lemieux and Watson.
No do we think that the people of Canada are in a mood to accept advice in such a matter from political and journalistic critics who seem to think that parliament buildings can be erected on the basis of a country post office.
The Canadian people have had some sorry experiences with some of those who are loudest in their criticism of the Government in this Parliament building contract. They have not quite forgotten the Laurier Tower, the blunder of the Victoria Memorial Museum nor the crime of the Quebec bridge.
The critics who were largely responsible for that trinity of miscalculations will hardly be acceptable to the people of Canada as a final court to decide what should or should not be done in the task of rearing a parliamentary edifice that will symbolize the spirit and aspirations of the nation.
British Parliament.
London, Oct. 10.—The British parliament assembled today for the autumn session. There are few matters of importance to come before parliament with the exception of questions pertaining to the war. Financial aspects of the war were referred to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna. In response to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna said the decision to issue six per cent. exchequer bonds had been taken because the moment did not appear to be the most favorable to put out a long dated loan. He could not give a pledge as to the issuance of such a loan, he said but intended to recommend such a flotation at the first favorable opportunity. Irish Nationalists, at a meeting today, decided to make an effort to have the Irish question discussed in the House of Commons as early as possible. John Redmond was requested to give notice of the following motion and ask facilities for its discussion: That the system of government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting in Europe, and is of a nature mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the pre-

sent state of feeling in that country. The British government has decided to appoint a royal commission, with Lord Crawford as chairman, to take steps necessary to ensure adequate and regular supplies of wheat and flour. Announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons today by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade. Mr. Runciman said that it had become clear that the supplying of wheat for Great Britain could not be left to private enterprises. In anticipation of this action the government has made a large purchase of wheat from Australia.
London, Oct. 11.—This is no time for faltering counsel of wavering purpose, said Premier Asquith in addressing the House of Commons today. This war cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious and dishonoring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace. No one desires to prolong, for a single moment longer than is necessary, the tragic spectacle of bloodshed and destruction, but we owe it to those who have given their lives that their supreme sacrifices shall not have been unavailing. The ends of the Allies are well known. They are not selfish, they are not vindictive, but they require adequate reparation for the past, and adequate security for the future. The house cheered the premier loudly as he had made these remarks, in concluding his address after moving a vote of credit for £300,000,000. When Premier Asquith moved a vote of credit of £300,000,000, he brought up the total for the current financial year to £1,350,000,000.
Parliament, said the premier, had been asked to vote for war purposes an amount equivalent to the aggregate expenditure for twenty years before the war, although that period included the South African war. When he moved the last vote of credit in July he estimated the average rate of expenditure at approximately £5,000,000 a day. That forecast had proved to be almost exactly correct. At the commencement of the present week, the premier continued, there was still in hand £100,500,000, which would carry on until October 27. He gave the aggregate expenditure in 113 days of the financial year as: Army, navy and munitions \$379,000,000; loans to allies and dominions \$167,000,000; food, supplies, railways, etc. £33,000,000. The daily average of expenditures has risen slightly, he said, and was £5,070,000 for the last seventy-seven days of the financial year. Expenditures for the army had fallen off slightly, while those for munitions had increased somewhat. Loans to Great Britain's allies and dominions were exceeding the budget estimate, at the present rate. They would not be safe in assuming that expenditures in the future would be less than £5,000,000 daily. Reverting to the possibility of loans to allies and dominions exceeding the budget estimate of £450,000,000, Mr. Asquith said no part of war expenditure was more important than this. Great Britain had no selfish end in connection with the war, and although the expenditure was growing beyond the estimate he did not regret it. Surveying the progress of the war since the last vote of credit, the premier said hot weather had hampered operations in the second army theatre, but that in Mesopotamia substantial progress had been made with rail and river communications, and the health of the troops has improved substantially.
Canadians at Courcellette
Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 10.—(Special cable story of the French-Canadians at Courcellette)—When the first great attack was launched at 6.20 a.m. of Sept. 15 the Fifth Canadian infantry Brigade was in divisional second reserve. One French-Canadian battalion was located in trenches, where for the greater part of the day they were only interested spectators. Over their heads the shells from the heavy batteries hurried screaming through the air. All about them field guns and light howitzers were firing furiously, with a deafening, brazen crash of sound. As the morning passed reports came to them of the successful

assaults by the French and Sixth Brigades, but they had little expectation of being themselves called upon to take any part in the battle. Each battalion in conjunction with the battalion on its left, was at six o'clock that evening to advance to the assault and capture of the fortified village of Courcellette.
Here, indeed, was a military problem and a task to test the most highly trained and disciplined troops. In the short space of two hours and a half battalion orders had to be issued and explained to all the officers and N. C. O's who would participate. Careful preparations had to be made, and the battalion would have to reach the point of departure for the assault over very rough ground, more than two miles away. Yet this was done. All went like clockwork. The training of months and months, the detailed and patient labor of anticipation, had prepared for this very contingency. The battalion finally set in motion and moving against time began its march forward. Two companies, in single file, abreast about thirty-four yards apart, led the way. About 150 yards behind came another company, also in single file, and at similar distances the fourth and last company in the same formation. In this manner they mounted the ridge which conceals Martinpuich from view. From the trenches on this ridge the morning attack had been launched. Here they entered the zone of hostile artillery fire. The ground, although dry, was a perfect confusion of shell holes and shattered trenches. At this point the two leading companies swung upon the right in extending order, one man in every three yards. In this way they covered a line of about 900 yards, the right flank guided by the light tramway running into the houses on the western corner of Martinpuich, and their left directed towards the ruins of the sugar factory, which presently came in view. The manoeuvre could not have been more perfectly executed on the peaceful plains of Salisbury, or the sandy plains of Valcartier, and yet all about them there was a continuous and deafening roar of high explosives and sharpnel, and men fell killed or wounded. The other companies, as they, in turn reached the crest of the ridge, followed suit and extended into open order, the battalion thus moving forward in the three successful waves of over a mile. The battalion continued in this fashion under a heavy and continuous shell fire. Men were struck down, killed or blown up and buried. Three times the officer commanding himself, was partly buried by the earth from shells exploding near him, and a major twice narrowly escaped, both being knocked down and bruised and shocked by nearby explosions.
None the less the line moved steadily forward. At times they doubled through the artillery barrage. Thus they passed over the ground so gallantly won that very morning. Here and there were bodies of men of Canadian battalions and bodies of their German foe. At last the "candy" trench was reached, manned by men of the Fourth Brigade, and the sugar factory was passed on the left. There the right of the line was thrown forward until it rested on the gun pit road, and the direction altered to a left incline, thus advancing directly from the route against the southern edge of Courcellette. Stage by stage in front of the infantry our artillery barrage was laid down with remarkable precision, but the battalion no longer studied the time. They swept ahead without a pause, almost within their own shell fire. Just at the edge of the village they were held up for a few moments until the barrage lifted. Then with shouts and wild cries they poured into Courcellette in an irresistible flood. On the right heavy machine gun fire met it, and a few men fell before the guns could be silenced. Here and there hand to hand struggles took place. Snipers had to be dislodged, and deep dugouts full of cowering Germans were bombed. The greater part of the three hundred Germans which formed the garrison of Courcellette had, however little stomach for fight. The French-Canadians speak of them with disgust as "les cacacs." In the streets they knelt down imploring mercy.

There's a Really Wonderful Array on Newest Linen Ready in the Daylight Linen Dep't Here

We specially invite all visitors to Charlottetown, and to Prince Edward Island, to inspect the lovely things that are shown in such splendid assortment in the "daylight linen store." We have just been fortunate in getting an enormous shipment of new things that we thought would be out of the market till after the war. We're so pleased over these that we want you to see them—needn't buy unless you feel like it—see them anyway.

Shamrock Linens--Sold Here Exclusively

- Hemstitched Bed Spreads \$3.25
72 x 72 inch Table Cloths \$2.00
Shamrock Pillow Cases
Lunch Napkins 65c. to 75c.
Shamrock Napkins.
Everyday Linen Napkins \$2.00
22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inch Linen Napkins \$2.25

Just received a shipment of hemstitched and embroidered bed spreads in pretty designs. These cannot be replaced at any price, size 90 x 100, while they last at \$3.25 and \$3.75 each.
Damask table cloths made from a good strong, fine even thread, free from dressing, a splendid cloth for everyday wear in pretty floral and scroll designs, full size 72 x 72 inches at \$2.00 each.
72 x 90 inch Table Cloths \$2.50
Damask table cloths, made from a good strong fine even thread, the same as above, 72 x 90 inches, in most beautiful designs at \$2.50 each.
Shamrock Linen Table Damask
All pure linen damask for cloths in many designs and qualities, made from the famous Shamrock linen. These are all guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction—width from 66 to 72 inches and range in prices 85c., \$1.00, 1.10, 1.35, 1.50 up as high as \$2.75 per yard.
Damask Border Towels
Damask border hemstitched, all pure linen towels in many pretty designs. All good durable towels, range in price from 75c. each to \$1.00 each.
Guest Towels 60c. Initialled
Initial guest towels in all initials, made from good all pure linen huck, hemstitched at both ends with a pretty damask border at 60c. each.

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School Boots FOR Boys and Girls See Boston Boys Boston Girl ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street

LIME! We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916 -1f

Local and Other Items

The new church at Kel Cross was opened on Tuesday last. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary officiated.
The new church at Montserrat was opened on Sunday afternoon last.
Hon. Walter Scott has resigned the premiership of Saskatchewan on account of ill health.
The two weeks mission to open in the Cathedral on Sunday next will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers.
The Stanley is making da round trips between here and Pictou carrying mails and passengers. The Car Ferry is carrying freight between these two ports.
Norway's losses at sea since the war opened are 171 vessels, 235,000 tons valued at eight million dollars. Of crews 1,500 sailors have lost their lives.
The most violent rainstorm fifty years has paralyzed the roads and damaged the crops on a large part of Scotland.
Wm. C. Sibermann, of New York, has been sentenced in Paris to five years in prison and 500 francs on charge of trading with the enemy.
A Berlin cable says that on the 5th German war loan, the number of small subscribers fell by \$4000.

The Headquarters mess room and kitchen at Camp Borden were destroyed by fire last Monday night.
The increase in the price of printing paper has become so serious that publishers are getting together to devise measures to meet the situation. Many have already increased the subscription rates and some have been forced to suspend publication. We may be obliged to increase our subscription price.
A cyclone swept over St. Thomas Monday night of last week as following morning with disastrous results. Almost every building in the city was damaged and some were destroyed. There are many homeless persons, and it is probable some form of public measure of relief will be necessary. The damage thus far reported runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. So far as was known there was no loss of life.
The barn attached to the Parochial farm at Lot 7 was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, Oct. 7th. The loss consisting at this season of the year a serious one for Father Stephen McDonald, who lost all his hay, grain, carriages, sleighs, harness etc. The lumber is mostly on the spot already for a new and commodious structure to replace the one destroyed.
At the last regular meeting of the Cheese Board the attendees was small. Only two hundred boxes offered the first half of October make. Mr. A. J. Hill offered 20c. but the salesmen refused to sell at this price. Brockville is posted as going 21c. No sales were made. New Glasgow boarded 15c. cheese. Cornwall 50 Union 15c. The only cheese sent were Mr. George Brown New Glasgow, Mr. McNamara Cornwall, Mr. Andrew McDonald, Vernon, Mr. Layton, Cape, Hazelbrook.
The Market Prices.
Butter . . . . . 0.35 to 0.40
Eggs, per doz. . . . . 0.32 to 0.35
Fowls each . . . . . 0.50 to 0.60
Chickens per pair . . . . . 0.85 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.05
Beef (small) . . . . . 0.10 to 0.15
Beef (quarter) . . . . . 0.08 to 0.12
Mutton per lb. . . . . 0.08 to 0.10
Pork . . . . . 0.12 to 0.15
Potatoes (new) . . . . . 0.40 to 0.45
Hay, per 100 lbs. . . . . 0.60 to 0.70
Black Oats new . . . . . 0.45 to 0.50
Hides (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.05
Calf Skins . . . . . 0.22 to 0.25
Sheep Pelts . . . . . 0.75 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.05
Turnips . . . . . 0.20 to 0.25
Turkeys (per lb.) . . . . . 0.20 to 0.25
Praised Hay . . . . . 14.00 to 15.00
Straw . . . . . 0.40 to 0.45
Ducks per pair . . . . . 1.55 to 1.60
Lamb Pelts . . . . . 0.40 to 0.45