

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 26, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 51 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES McISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Sir Robert Borden has seldom appeared to better advantage than he did tonight when he spoke on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. His words rang with their wonted vigor when he told of the cause of the Allies and why they were battling side by side. Cheers were loud and prolonged and enthusiasm reigned when he spoke of what he had seen and heard on his visit to Europe last summer, how confidence reigned, how Great Britain and the Allies had step by step conquered their inefficiency and unpreparedness, how they now had the measure of their enemies and how they now knew, as Sir Robert put it—"We can win if we make the necessary effort. Remarkable achievement that Canadian forces had crossed the Atlantic at the rate of more than two thousand a week.

Talking of enlistment he admitted that at first the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were a little slower than the other provinces but now he said the recruiting there was all that could be desired. Quebec had been responsive to the appeal of men and he left this part of his subject with a glowing tribute to the valor of the French-Canadian soldiers on the battle field. The premier disposed of the bogey of conscription in a few pithy words. There will be no conscription. It has not been thought of.

There is a question of thinking of conscription as the prime minister remarked. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not very critical. He chided the government a little, which as Opposition leader would seem to be dereliction of his duty if he neglected. He talked of the large estimates of last session, thought there were too many public works going on, uttered a few words of criticism of the commandering of wheat some time ago, suggested that the British Government had not asked the Canadian government to do so, expressed the conviction that the action of the government has caused a dislocation of the business and wound up with a happy peroration which showed that he was in no mood to enter into any serious criticism of the policy pursued by the government. In reply to him the Premier said that they had laid down the policy at the beginning of the war that no new works should be undertaken unless they were of an urgent and necessary character. That policy had been carried out. The government had even considered the stoppage of works under contract, but the financial strength of the country had made this unnecessary. However if it ever became necessary the government would not hesitate to do so. With regard to the commandering of wheat Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Sir Wilfrid had reiterated that he had no charge to make. "Therefore it would have been in better taste if he had made no charge at all." The government had taken the best advice possible upon the question and absolutely baseless rumors had been spread through a section of the press.

The premier thrilled the house with his eloquence as he described the reasons why the Canadian people had reason to feel confidence in the outcome of the war. "If one looks below the surface," he said, "there is not the slightest ground as to why the Empire should be discouraged. The important thing was, he

emphasized, that "we have held the enemy in the west and given the Allies time for preparation. That preparation is now being effectively made, and our equipment now vastly exceeds that of the enemy's. The Premier didn't dwell long upon the navy, but it was seen by the response to his words that the members of the Canadian Parliament are fully alive to the tremendous effect the British navy has had upon the course of the war, and how much the Empire depends upon her fighting ships.

He turned to the situation in Russia for a moment. He affirmed from his knowledge of events that the great aim of Germans in invading Russia had completely failed, and the story of lack of equipment amongst the Russian soldiers affected his hearers deeply. Russian soldiers had gone to battle against the invading hosts of Germany without guns in their hands, and when the armed men in front fell with their faces to the foe their guns were passed back to the unarmed others behind them. Thus it was many months ago, but is now changed. Russia is becoming well equipped, her soldiers are going into battle with arms in their hands and the Premier allowed himself to convey strong hopes to his hearers that the new Russian offensive would not fail. Sir Robert spoke of the mammoth task that had been set the British Empire. "We have raised an army twenty times greater than this Empire ever intended to send into the field," he said, and referring to what Canada had done, he added: "What we have accomplished seems to be a wonderful thing." He didn't claim this was to the credit of the government but to the people of the Dominion.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Hon. William Pugsley, in characteristic fashion, tonight reduced the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne from the high plane which has characterized it since its opening yesterday to the level of ward-healing charges and innuendo and used the protection afforded by the privileges of parliament to make statements which he has not dared and will not dare to make outside the House.

When Mr. Hazen and Mr. Rogers challenged him to name one case where this had been done he replied: "The minister of militia went to Prescott the other night and took a half a dozen Conservative members with him in khaki. They all got up and told the audience that Sir Sam Hughes was the greatest soldier since Napoleon." "There is nothing political in that," said Mr. Rogers. Of course there would be nothing political in that even if it was true, but Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hazen had cornered Mr. Pugsley and this was the only thing he could think of to back up his charge. The only truth in it is that half a dozen Conservative members did go with Sir Sam in khaki; he could not take any Liberal members in khaki with him because there are none in the House.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Hon. T. Chace Casgrain, postmaster-general, resuming the debate on the address, said that in announcing the increase in the limit of enlistment for overseas service to 500,000 men, the prime minister had correctly gauged the feeling of the people. He quoted Mr. Marcell of Bonaventure, and several Liberal newspapers in approval of the government's course. He alluded to Dr. Michael Clark's reference to the rate at which Canadian soldiers were sent to the front. Pointing out the difficulties of transporting large bodies of troops, he asserted that the government sent them forward as rapidly as possible. When the men

reached England, however, they passed under the control of the British authorities. He paid a tribute to the French-Canadian officers with the Canadian forces at the front, saying that some of the best French-Canadian families were represented in the ranks of the overseas divisions. Up to Dec. 1, last, 9,000 men bearing French names had enlisted for active service. Mr. Casgrain congratulated Dr. Clark of Red Deer, upon the fact that two of his sons were members of the overseas forces. He added that five men, bearing his own name and of his own blood, were now wearing the King's uniform. He said that since the beginning of the war the Catholic hierarchy and clergy had been faithful to the flag, and to the institutions which had given them so much liberty.

The political and religious leaders of Quebec were unanimous in their belief that the province must put every ounce of effort into the struggle for liberty said the postmaster-general. Was it possible that they were all wrong and that the real sentiment of the province was represented in the utterances of a small minority? He did not think so, and asked that Quebec be judged by the Lemieux, the Marcis, the Lauriers and the Patenaudes, Blondins and Beaubiens, rather than by the vapors of a small group of misguided gentlemen. Quebec must redouble its efforts like every other province of the Dominion, must be prepared for sacrifice and the contribution of its means to the last dollar if necessary. Mr. Casgrain concluded by quoting the words of Lloyd George in which he urged the putting aside of all rivalry and asked, "Let us be one people, one in action, one in resolution, so as to win the most sacred cause ever entrusted to a great nation."

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The political sensation of the day here is a stirring editorial attack upon Hon. William Pugsley, by the Free Press, the official Liberal organ in Ottawa, for his speech in the Commons last evening during which he made a bitter attack upon the shell committee and issued general charges of graft and misdeemeanor. The Free Press says: The Dominion Shell Committee, appointed by General Sam Hughes within six weeks of the outbreak of the war under the chairmanship of General Alex. Bertram, practical mechanic, manufacturer and soldier, established in Canada an entirely new industry that has brought and distributed throughout the Dominion, hundreds of millions of dollars. Six weeks after the opening of the war, and six months before Britain compelled by her necessities decided to do the same thing, Canada proceeded to organize its privately-owned industrial resources for the manufacture of the shells that General Sam Hughes confidently predicted would be demanded in appalling quantities. It was a tremendous task, one for which there was no precedent, one which meant generally and largely a groping in the dark, it was a task for practical men, for captains of industry particularly connected with the metal trades, for those familiar with the manufacturing of the country and their equipment, for tactful and essentially honest leaders.

"In Messrs. Bertram, and his associates General Sam Hughes found men of extraordinary suitability. These were practical-mechanists and inventors, had captured huge industries, had wide knowledge of Canadian manufacturing conditions, and had the confidence and respect of all who knew them. These men accepted what from the first seemed a thankless if not impossible task,

they served continuously night and day without a cent of remuneration, they achieved against tremendous obstacles, a wonderful thing, the organization, on a gigantic scale of an industry entirely new to Canada, that has kept thousands of Canadians in employment, and that has driven away the distress that threatened our cities and towns. That is the record which Hon. William Pugsley, from his place in the House of Commons declares "will bring shame to the people of Canada," and which, he asserts, has "produced scandals" which were reeking from the Atlantic to the Pacific." His condemnation will be printed in a hundred Canadian newspapers today, and in the brief telegrams and cables people in the United States and Britain will be told of the horror that has come to the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, so far as we can see, provides no evidence other than rumors that have been circulated by disappointed manufacturers or distorted statements and half truths that have appeared in certain newspapers. But supposing all his assertions are true, are they of a nature to make Canadians forget the real and wonderful achievements of the shell committee and bring shame instead of pride to the Canadian people. Firms with which the commissioners were connected were given orders at the outset because they were included among the few willing to try the experiment of making shells; Sir Alex. Bertram has denied that he has but a nominal connection with Bertram & Sons. Comparatively high prices had to be fixed in order to tempt Canadian manufacturers into the new industry and at that total, we are assured, was \$15,000,000 less than the amount allowed by the war Office, often times date of delivery offer a lower offer in price. Many Liberal firms have handled contracts from the commission. It was such a heinous offence for a member of parliament or for a candidate for parliament to bring the war facilities of certain firms to the attention of the shell committee. Many scores of firms who at first refused to have anything to do with the experiment flocked to Ottawa when they discovered that others had tried it and had succeeded well.

How trivial is all this compared with the essential fact that the shell committee established in Canada an industry that has brought hundreds of millions of dollars to the Dominion, besides materially helping in the prosecution of the war. The assertion that there are in the country men, politicians possibly, mean enough to sponge on manufacturers who have received orders from the shell committee and bold enough to pretend that only upon payments to them could future orders be obtained, is quite believable, after some of the revelations in connection with the horse purchases, but that men of the stamp of General Bertram, who, despite the rumors which Mr. Pugsley now gives voice to, was created as a Sir Knight by His King a few weeks ago, would be a party to such contemptible tricks is unthinkable. Owing to the extraordinary growth of the munitions business in Canada which started with so small an order that the difficulties of its inception were added to, the work of the original shell committee may not have been conducted with the complete system that the great task demanded, but the fact remains that results have shown that the Bertram committee was one of the most efficient that has ever been appointed by a government of this country.

The Free Press regrets to find itself in opposition to so clever and distinguished a member of the Liberal party as Hon. William Pugsley, but we cannot help thinking that he has been led astray by the atmosphere of the

chamber which has been the scene of so many gallant party fights in which he has been a leading antagonist. From the speeches of the men on both sides who have preceded him, from the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Clark, and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, we had been led to expect that the element of petty partisanship was to be eliminated from this war session, and we had obtained visions of a real drawing together of the two political parties for the prosecution of the war, beside which everything pales into insignificance. If Mr. Pugsley's lead is followed by other Liberals, our hopes are shattered and Canada we believe will suffer. In connection with the development of industry on the scale to which the munitions output has attained, it is too much to expect that there has been nothing deserving of condemnation, but to deliberately and in a wholesale way, blackwash men, like Bertram and his associates who have accomplished so much that counts in the successful carrying on of the war does not seem patriotic. The fishing expedition upon which Mr. Pugsley would have Parliament embark might result in the exposure of some grafters, but it would probably be more prolific in valuable information for the enemy.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley suffered a castigation tonight the like of which is seldom the lot of a public man to receive. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the solicitor-general, denounced the utterances of the member for St. John in scathing terms. "I do not wish any words of mine to apply in general to the Liberal party in this House," said Mr. Meighen. "I isolate him, or rather I do not isolate him; he enjoys in the making of that speech, either the sympathy or support of the Liberal party in general in this House. It is to the credit of journalism in Canada that one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent Liberal organ in this country, that is the Liberal organs of the capital itself, at the very time he was making the second part of his address, denounced his utterances as unpatriotic and denounced him as serving a party and not a patriotic cause, and as acting unworthily as a member at the time in which he spoke." Mr. Meighen describing Mr. Pugsley's speech as little short of treachery showed that when the member for St. John stated the Government had not offered the shops for the manufacture of munitions he stated what was false. Hon. Mr. Cochrane has offered the Government shops to the Imperial Government and has offered to turn out shells without profit.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The chief spokesman for the government on Monday will be Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of the Naval Service, who is expected to reply effectively to Hon. Wm. Pugsley's attack upon the shell committee a few days ago. Mr. Hazen is the first to speak of the ministers whose departments are directly concerned with the progress of the war and his speech is being looked forward to with keen interest. For a time also he was acting Minister of Militia so that he is thoroughly conversant with the work of that department. Mr. Hazen moved the adjournment of the debate tonight so that he will be the first speaker on Monday.

The Market Prices.
Butter 0.32 to 0.34
Eggs, per doz. 0.38 to 0.40
Fowls each. 0.50 to 0.80
Chickens per pair. 0.85 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small) 0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter) 0.08 to 0.00
Mutton per lb. 0.08 to 0.09
Pork 0.11 to 0.12
Potatoes (bush) 0.50 to 0.60
Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.75 to 0.80
Black Oats 0.48 to 0.50
Hides (per lb.) 0.00 to 0.15
Calf Skins 0.14 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts 0.75 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00
Turnips 0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.) 0.20 to 0.00
Pressed Hay 14.00 to 17.00
Straw 0.30 to 0.35
Ducks per pair 1.55 to 1.60
Lamb Pelts 0.75 to 0.80

MOORE & McLEOD



Overcoats
Worth to \$14.50 \$8.99
Clearing at

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. BUY ONE FOR EIGHT NINETY-NINE. THESE OFFERED FOR CASH ONLY.

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—

\$8.50 \$12.00
Fifteen Dollars for Coats that are Worth to \$22.00
For Coats Worth up to \$12.50 For Coats Worth up to \$16

Curl Cloths and Tweeds in all styles, all good colorings, all sizes. This is simply a Tweeds. They are new this season. They wonderful bargain in handsome, low priced are all handsome, smart garments. They coats. This lot includes garments worth to are garments worth to \$16.00. TODAY and \$12.50. TODAY and TOMORROW \$8.50 TOMORROW \$12.00

Business Men FOR 1916

Office Supplies Will Be Needed

We carry a big stock of everything for the office. Blank Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Files, Binding Cases, Bill Files, Letter Files, Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Account Pads, Letter & Note Pads, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Blotting Paper, Erasers, Note Paper, &c. &c.

One Million Envelopes
In Stock, all sizes, all prices. Come to us for your office Needs. Lowest Prices.

Wholesale and Retail. CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Progress of The War

London, Jan. 17.—General Sarrail, commander of the French forces at Salonika, is said by the Reuter's correspondent at that point to have taken over supreme command of the Allied troops, bringing the British expedition under his control. Gen. Sarrail is the senior of Gen. Mahon, the British commander. The correspondent says this move is welcomed by both armies in the belief that it will make for the best results.

Athens, via London, Jan. 17.—The Greek government, in agreement with the King, will proclaim martial law this week according to the newspaper Kairos. The parliament, which will meet next Monday, is expected to ratify this measure. The British and the Russians in Mesopotamia and the Caucasus region respectively, are pressing the Turks hard. The army of King George, coming northward from the Persian Gulf to the relief of the British forces at Kut-El-Amara, has driven the Ottomans to within six miles of the beleaguered town on the Tigris.

New York, Jan. 19.—A news agency despatch from London this afternoon says—British forces advancing to the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut-El-Amara have been unable to make further progress because of the "atrocious" weather. Secretary for India Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons this evening. The latest despatches received here reported that the Turks had been driven back to within six miles of Kut-El-Amara's outer forts.

After only a slight pause since the conclusion of the "New Year's Battle" on the Eastern front, the Russians again have begun a strong offensive against the Austro-Hungarian on the Bessarabian frontier east of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina. Vienna had a forecast that the second phase of the battle in this region was imminent by the announcement that the Russians were throwing strong reinforcements into East Galicia. In the initial offensive of what probably will be termed the "Second Battle," the Russians launched, with numerous columns, for attacks near Toporutz and Boyan, but according to Vienna, they were everywhere repulsed. The Germans have attacked Russian bases at Tarnopol, East Galicia with an air squadron. While the Turks war office asserts that the Russians in the Caucasus have abandoned their offensive along the entire front of nearly a hundred miles, owing to the retirement of the Ottomans and their assumption of a violent offensive, the latest Russian official communication describes the Turkish army in this region as having been disorganized and dislodged from a strong position extending over sixty-six miles. The Turkish retreat taking on the character of a panic-stricken flight. Several Turkish units the communication adds, were almost annihilated, hundreds of bodies covering the fields of battle.

London, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers were killed and a very large number wounded in a bombardment of Petri by a squadron of 25 French aircraft, according to despatches received in Athens and forwarded by the correspondent there. The Evening Standard, Gen. damage was caused by the bombardment, the advice state, provisioning of the Bulgarian forces on the Creco-Serbian frontier is being conducted with greatest difficulty owing to condition of the roads, due to weather, the correspondent's Aviators report, he says, that Bulgarian army at Givogal being provisioned from Velestia district, the supplies being carried on the shoulder large bodies of peasants whose services have been commandeered for the purpose. The Petri mentioned by the correspondent is probably Petrich, 53 miles northeast of Salonika.

Kiev, Russia, Jan. 18. Petrograd and London, Jan. 18. Lutsk, the important fortress Volynia, one of the triangle fortifications there, is evacuated by the Ger