

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917

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When All Must Work

This is a national election in the truest sense of the term. It is a contest which calls for the best efforts of every man who has the interests of his country at heart, of every man who has any regard whatever for his own well-being. It is an occasion on which all must do their utmost for the safety and salvation of the Dominion or be remembered in their constituencies as those who failed when emergency called. Today, and every day until polling, men, and women, too, must forget the ordinary occupations of life. Those who have in former years taken only a passive part in political struggles must now get to work. Their business, their social lives, their home ties even, sink into comparative insignificance as compared with the one great duty of the hour. That duty is the support of the Union Government of Canada. For winning this election in behalf of that Government is one immediate step towards winning the war. Neglect of duty in the approaching contest is in every sense equivalent to handing ammunition to the Germans. It matters not that many men have never had a personal inclination towards politics. It is of no importance that in the past the work of bringing out the votes and seeing that these votes have been properly recorded has been to many a distasteful work. Those conditions no longer exist. One's personal likes or dislikes are swept aside in the great outstanding duty now confronting us all. We must work to win, not only the election but the war, for this election means far more than a decision as to who shall temporarily rule at Ottawa. Failure to support the present Union Government, refusal to send reinforcements to the men at the front who are fighting for us, can only be interpreted as one step toward the disintegration of the Empire. Germany is waiting with eagerness the result of the coming contest in Canada, and the report which will flash around the world on that eventful Monday night will bring either satisfaction or disappointment to our friends and to our enemies. Shall we start the bells ringing in Berlin in joy over Canada's refusal to remain longer in the war or shall we let the lads in France go to sleep content in the knowledge that their country has not deserted them? There can be only one desire among real men and women. But to bring that desire to actual accomplishment means some sacrifice by all. Let everybody work. It is everybody's election. Employers have the duty of ascertaining where their employees stand. All public organizations should know the sentiments of their members. Fathers and sons must exchange confidences. Wives, sisters and mothers of our soldiers must search their heart and give to the cause of Empire and of home not merely their votes but their very best work and influence, so that nothing may be left undone which might in any way assure the success of that Government pledged to support our armies in France. Whether you like politics or not whether you foolishly think your business has first claim on your attention, whether you imagine there is nothing very much that you can do, forget it all. Forget

everything of this sort that you ever thought of before, and Get Busy. See your acquaintances. Go to your ward meetings. Perhaps you may imagine this will do no good, but your very presence there may be an example to some one else. Help your ward organizers. Go to the meetings. Buttonhole everyone you meet. Do anything, even at the risk of making yourself a public nuisance. But don't miss a chance to round up the votes for Union candidates. This is your election, the election on which the future of Canada depends. It is the most serious crisis in the history of our nation.

The Swing of Victory

All over Canada the Union cause is swinging to splendid victory. Analysis of the situation in all the Canadian provinces shows that outside of Quebec the anti-conscriptionist cannot count on a score of safe seats. In New Brunswick the Union Government candidates are certain to win at least six of the seats with even chances in three of the others and probable defeat in but two, Restigouche-Madawaska, and Gloucester, St. John and Albert, Carleton-Victoria, York-Sunbury, Charlotte and Royal are sure victories for Union. In Kent, Northumberland and Westmoreland, chances are at least even, with the tide in favor of Union Government running more strongly every day.

In Nova Scotia, the Unionists have much the better of the campaign, while the Island is practically a unit in the same direction. Ontario will give a greater majority for Union than Laurier can expect to secure from Quebec, while the West is reported as practically solid.

In Saskatchewan there are sixteen seats. In five of these Unionists will win by acclamation, while in the sixth, Moose Jaw, the opposition to Hon. J. A. Calder is regarded as very slight. Six of the remaining Saskatchewan opponents to the Unionists are not straight Laurierites. They are designated as Unionist-Conservative, Unionist-Liberal, Independent-Labor, Liberal-Labor, and Straight-Labor.

In Alberta, where there are twelve seats, eight contestants are designated as something apart from Laurierites. In five of the twelve seats two candidates oppose the Unionists in each. Straight anti-conscription Laurierites are very few.

Manitoba is a recognized stronghold of Liberalism, with Liberals and Conservatives working together in marked unity. The Unionists are supported by all the leading newspapers of the West, on both sides of politics. They are benefited, furthermore, by the Wartime Franchise Act, which eliminates the foreign vote to a large extent, and increases at the same time the number of voters likely to support the war.

British Columbia has thirteen seats and the expectation is that the Unionists will sweep the province pretty clean. They are all told fifty-six seats west of Winnipeg, and of these the Unionists are expected to capture at least forty-five, leaving eleven to be divided amongst the candidates of all other stripe who do not bear the Union label.

Each day sees an improvement in the situation as the Union candidates are able to meet and overcome the false canvasses used by their opponents, and at the present rate of progress it would not be at all surprising if election night found the representation from the province of Quebec as practically the sole occupants of the opposition benches.

Help Must Be Sent

Canada has sent four hundred thousand men overseas. And our own Red Cross has despatched for the comfort of those men some four hundred thousand garments. If the call were to come for another one hundred thousand shirts, pairs of socks or other garments, there would not be the slightest hesitation on the part of patriotic workers of this province. They would get busy at once. What the women could not provide the men would pay for. No one would hesitate for an instant about giving anything that might be needed if advised that such supplies would in any way tend to increase the comfort of the men in the trenches, to lessen the hardships to which they are exposed, or to decrease the risk they run.

But Canada is not now asking for one hundred thousand shirts, or pairs of socks for the boys at the front. She is asking for one hundred thousand more men, and this reinforcement means relief to the men in the trenches, greater far than any that might be secured by material gifts. And it means as well the maintenance of Canada's honor. Should these reinforcements not be sent—and Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaims that if he is elected they will not be sent—the men who for the past three years have been fighting Canada's battles will be left in the trenches until they are worn out. This can scarcely be regarded as a pleasant prospect for them, or a gratifying outlook to the people of Canada. Our armies at the front must be maintained at full strength. Fresh troops must reinforce those who are now worn with the trials of their long campaign. Gaps in the ranks caused by death, wounds and sickness must be filled, and more than anything else, the honor of Canada must be upheld, and her record remain unblemished in the annals of the Empire.

In the present election neither of these men is a candidate for re-election and it is an open question whether they will ever return to public life. They were both destroyed by a mistaken sense of obligation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The test came to Mr. Graham last June, and he failed to meet it. With his views on the war there was then a straight course before him. It was to break with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and assume the leadership of the conscriptionist Liberals. Had he done so he would be today joint premier of Canada with Sir Robert Borden. But he could not bring himself to sever his political relations with Sir Wilfrid; he has now suffered the fate of the man who tried to ride horses going in opposite directions.

Mr. MacDonald took a parallel course, and has suffered the same disaster. He was never as explicit as Mr. Graham in his support of the principle of conscription, but it was generally understood that he accepted it as the only possible means of maintaining the armies in the field. He appears to have entertained the hope that if the party could be kept together there might be some adjustment, either of policy or of leadership, which would enable it to contest the election with

some prospect of victory; and when he found himself powerless to prevent Sir Wilfrid forcing the fighting on the issue of the Military Service Act, he saw no alternative to retiring altogether from public life.

The experience of Mr. Graham and Mr. MacDonald illustrates the fate of the trimmer in a crisis such as that in which Canada now finds herself. A policy of "Safety First" is the shortest road to disaster. The conscriptionist Liberal leaders who followed their convictions, despising the danger to their political careers, are great and growing figures in the field of politics—before them there is a future of service and reward. The only course in politics, as at the front, is to go "over the top" at the call of duty.

Henri Bourassa.

The real contest in the present election is not, after all, between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Unionist Government, but between that Government and a state of feeling which has been created in the province of Quebec by Henri Bourassa. Until this time there was a distinct cleavage between the old Liberal leader and his ambitious rival. Bourassa today in his paper *Le Devoir* endorses Sir Wilfrid Laurier because, as he says, that gentleman has accepted his views, which the Nationalist group have always maintained.

It is clear that Sir Wilfrid saw that he could not retain his hold on his native province with Bourassa in antagonism. The Laurier Liberal policy has therefore been shaped to meet this emergency. Liberals today are asked to support not Laurier but Bourassa. If Sir Wilfrid could by any possibility win this election, Bourassa, and his group would dominate the government of Canada. It is this fact which has caused thousands of Liberals all over the country to temporarily disassociate themselves from their old chieftain, because they realize the danger of submitting to such rule as Bourassa and his associates would give to the Dominion. The more that this phase of the question is considered by the Liberals the greater will be the Unionist vote.

Sir Wilfrid's Ottawa Effort Review and Criticism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Effort At Ottawa

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a great but unsuccessful effort at Ottawa to justify his present unpopular policy. Sir Wilfrid is still our greatest orator, there is none can surpass him in choice diction and apt illustration, nor in the use of words to convey the double entendre. Had Sir Wilfrid seen it his duty to devote his great oratorical powers to the furtherance of the cause of Canada and the Empire and the smashing of the Hun, what a mighty influence for good he would have been! Now, alas! his appeals are not to go forward in unity, strength and might, but that all the disaffected, disaffected should rally to his banner and place Canada in the same category as Russia—a quitter and deserter, of the boys at the front, the Mother Country and our valiant allies.

Sir Wilfrid is an honorary member of the Canadian Club of Ottawa. He has been for years. He has frequently attended its luncheons, and spoken thereat. More, he has attended the meetings of Canadian Clubs in other cities. No one knows better than Sir Wilfrid that the Canadian Clubs know no politics, no creed, no race. He knows the membership of the Canadian Clubs of Canada to be of the very highest type of Canadian manhood. In other words, Sir Wilfrid has an intimate acquaintance with the Canadian clubs of Canada. In February, 1916, the Canadian Club of Hamilton, began a special cam-

paign for recruits for the Canadian army overseas. It authorized its officers to write to prominent Canadians asking for assistance among them, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "We realize that a brief appeal over your signature," they wrote, "will be of the greatest value to us." Sir Wilfrid-Laurier replied in February 26th, 1917—before conscription had been proposed in Canada, he it remembered—saying: "I am sorry I cannot send out at once an affirmative answer. I will look into the matter but will keep it under advisement."

Sir Wilfrid found it necessary last night to make reference to this matter. A verbatim report quotes him as follows: "Some time in the month of February 1917, I received a communication from the Canadian Club of Hamilton, asking me for a letter of endorsement of their campaign of recruiting. The gentleman who signed the letter, was unknown to me. The gentleman who composed the organization were also unknown to me."

"I received letters asking for endorsement of many subjects and it is a long established practice of mine, whether the claimant is a Liberal or Tory, not to endorse anything unless I know the parties who address the communication. I did not know the gentlemen, although I presume they were reputable men. The object at all events, which they had in view was perfectly satisfactory to me, but I wanted to know more of what they were before I gave a definite answer. And therefore asked to be excused for the moment and asked for some delay. Then for some reason or other I may probably overlooked the matter."

The excuse may be allowed to stand. It provides its own commentary on Sir Wilfrid's bonafides, and of the accuracy of Sir Wilfrid's assertions, that no man in the belligerent countries has done more to help win the war than he has. Sir Wilfrid undoubtedly overlooked the appeal of the Hamilton Canadian Club "for some reason or another," but it requires considerable credulity to believe that the reason he gives was the real one.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not even adroit when he seeks to justify pro-German ruffianism in Kitchener and racial tyranny in Montreal by the excuse that it is no worse than what he is pleased to term the "gag" in Parliament. Closure exists in practically every free Parliament of the world. It is not applied unless and until there has been very ample discussion of a subject in all its phases; it is not designed to interfere with free speech; it is merely to prevent obstruction of a free parliament's will. By what mental process does Sir Wilfrid compare this necessary instrument of parliamentary procedure with the tactics of pro-Prussian and anti-British traitors who by brute force, seek to stifle the right of free expression of conscience? Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had the reputation of being a bonnie fighter and a valiant gentleman. He does not help that reputation, he does not suggest the knightly warrior of the white plume by refusing many, unqualified condemnation of the un-British tactics applied to his opponents. And, incidentally, let it be kept in mind that, so far as Sir Wilfrid is concerned, so far as any race as his speech last night was concerned, pro-Germanism in Kitchener and racial tyranny in Quebec still stands with the tacit sanction of Laurier. The methods in Kitchener and Montreal to absolutely prevent members of the Union Government from making any explanation at all of the policies of that government have been devised and carried out systematically for the benefit of the Laurier party. They are not spontaneous expressions of the mobs. They are thoroughly organized efforts requiring money and machinery. The source of that money and the inspiration of the machine are open to the gravest suspicion and Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot evade serious responsibility.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the astounding statement last night that there was not a man in the belligerent countries who had done more to help his country win the war than he had. It is astounding because all Canadians know what he has done. He

gave a recital of what he had done, and it was composed of a list of speeches he had delivered on recruiting. These speeches were nearly all made in 1915, when Canada was responding enthusiastically to the call upon her. In 1916 and 1917, when influence was needed, when recruiting was slow and difficult, he was at best little more than an onlooker. What Canadian leader could have done less? But of those speeches delivered in Quebec in 1915 there is something to be said. It wasn't said at the time, because, on the face of it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to some extent helping. It may and should be said now, when he is attempting to block Canada's will to carry on the war. Sir Wilfrid told us, correctly enough that he urged the young men of Quebec to enlist, not to let it be said that French-Canadians were less willing to fight for the soil of their ancestors than Canadians of British origin. But never was there laid before them the vital necessity of their rising to

their part. Instead, always a wet blanket of an impression that it was merely optional with them whether or not they should participate in foreign wars, he told them always, and this was a cold douche on his plea for enlistment, because as he said it, it could only seem to the young men of his province that this was a foreign war. He did not tell them it was Canada's war. Rather, he said that Canada was safe. Never did he appeal to them to save their country. Sir Wilfrid's recruiting speeches were dead tilings. And in 1916, when the need for men became greater, he dropped even these half-appeals and later, in 1917, he refused to endorse recruiting appeals at all, as in the Hamilton case.

A dependence on half-truths, a dependence evidently based on an almost insulting belief in the inability of their countrymen to go beneath the surface, characterizes the campaign of the leaders of the Laurier party. Sir Wilfrid

Laurier is not a "kiss-up" himself. Last night in the Russell Theatre he declared false the statement of Sir Robert Borden that in the last winter and spring voluntary recruiting had broken down, that under it enlistment had fallen off—a statement contradicted by public men, military officers and newspapers throughout the country. To back up his assertion that it was false he recited figures on enlistment for the various months from January, 1916, to May 1917. According to these official figures, there was little variation in enlistments from the fall of 1916 to the spring of 1917. This was Sir Wilfrid's proof that recruiting had not fallen off. But it was false proof. And he knows it was false proof. He knows that these figures do not disprove the Premier's statement but he trusted that his hearers would not know it. The enlistment last winter and spring were up to the previous average, but they were mainly enlistments for forestry and railway construction

(Continued on page 3)

King's County Dominion Election

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
Electors of King's County.

Greeting:
Two years ago I was unanimously chosen by a large and representative convention of King's County Electors, as a candidate for that County for the House of Commons, to support the Government led by Sir Robert Borden.

The Borden Government, as then constituted, has had my unwavering and hearty approval. I consider the attitude of that Government towards our Province deserving of the warmest support of all reasonable and patriotic citizens. The increase in our annual subsidy; the financial assistance granted our Agricultural Department; the great improvements in the winter navigation of the Straits and in our connection with the Mainland, all secured through the Borden Government, merit our hearty and grateful approbation.

The Military Service Act, and all other measures enacted by the Borden Government for the relief of our soldiers, the improvement, in any way, of the condition of our soldiers at the front have my unqualified approbation.

To carry to a successful issue Canada's part in the war as provided for in the enactments of the late Parliament, the Union Government has been formed. To this Union Government I pledge my unqualified support, and appeal to you as a Win the War Union Government candidate.

On the foregoing declaration of principle I most respectfully solicit, Ladies and Gentlemen of King's County, your support at the forthcoming Dominion Election, and I beg to assure that if you do me the honor of electing me to the Federal Parliament, I shall exert all my energies and devote my humble abilities to the advancement of your best interests.

As the time between now and polling day is not very long, and as weather conditions may not be the most favorable, I may not be able to see all the electors, however much I might wish. I therefore ask you to be so kind as to take the wish for the deed, and to kindly remember me when you go to mark your ballots. With best wishes and kindest regards I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours faithfully,
JAMES McISAAC.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 14th, 1917.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

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the Best Overcoat \$15

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You have been planning to get one for weeks now, and of course you want to get the Best Overcoat that your money will buy.

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Here are the specifications:

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Men's Black Beaver Cloth Overcoat, made in a 50 inch Double Breast Style, with barrel buttons and loops. The fur collar is of rippled Black Persian Lamb, warm quilted lining, 2 outside pockets, and a feature about this coat is the heavy knitted wristlets. All sizes. Price.....\$15.00

Have you seen our range of \$15.00 Winter Overcoats? You will say they are the best you ever saw. As many have said they are big values for little money. They are made from a good heavy English Tweed, full lined, double breast style, convertible collar that will button up closely round the neck. These coats have a good appearance and will supply the very best in winter comfort. They come in fancy browns, grey and mixed tweeds. Length 50 inches. Breast 36-44. Price.....\$15.00

Have You Bought
A Victory Bond?

Political Meetings In King's County

The undersigned will address the Electors of King's County on the public issues of the day at the undermentioned places on the dates named, viz:

Heatherdale Hall, Monday, the 26th November, at 7 p. m.

Montague, Tuesday, the 27th November, at 7 p. m.

Cardigan, Wednesday, the 28th November, at 7 p. m.

Dundas Hall, Thursday, the 29th November, at 7 p. m.

Launching Hall, Friday, the 30th November, at 2 p. m.

St. George's Schoolhouse, Friday, the 30th November, at 7 p. m.

Little Pond School House, Saturday, December 1st, at 2 p. m.

Peakes Station, Monday, December 3rd, at 7 p. m.

Montpel, Tuesday, December 4th, at 7 p. m.

St. Peter's, Wednesday, December 5th, at 7 p. m.

St. Margaret's, Thursday, December 6th, at 7 p. m.

Bay Fortune, Friday, December 7th, at 2 p. m.

Souris, Monday, December 10th, at 7 p. m.

Kingsboro, Tuesday, December 11th, at 2 p. m.

North Lake, Wednesday, December 12th, at 2 p. m.

JAMES McISAAC,
J. J. HUGHES.

JAMES McISAAC.

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