The Herald

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"The Family, Our Allies and Neutrals."

A few weeks ago Sir George E. Foster, Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, delivered a most masterly, eloquent address before the Royal Colonial Institute, London. Under the caption at the head of this article his peroration was as follows:

The next thing we have to do is to conserve and develop these resources for Empire permanence, for it is the development, uplift and permanence of the civilization which is embodied in the flag of Empire that is the one great thing in the future for us to work for. Lastly, I would say this. It is high time we were defining our attitude in certain respects, and they are briefly these: First, the attitude of the parts of the Empire as a whole. Are we thinking about it? Do we propose to do anything about it? How shall we stand with regard to each other? My own principles are well known. I am not a Free Trader under present circumstances. Speaking personally, I do not hold out the least hope that the Empire can today come together on the basis of Free Trade. In the overseas we are differently constituted from you, perhaps. Maybe, you are getting gradually into a position which does not greatly differentiate yourselves from us across the seas. It is time the Empire should consolidate itself, and, with reference to trade and commerce and production, should get about it quickly and hammer out its policy for the future. I attended the Economic Conference. What did I find? I found that Great Britain, with all her power, did not and could not speak for an Empire. How much stronger her representatives would have been if the Empire had its defined policy and they could have spoken for the whole Empire. My plea is, the homely family plea, let the Empire treat itself and its units more favorably than it treats any country which does not belong to its flag. Preference within the Empire is natural and wise, and I believe necessary. It is also possible and practical.

We must also define our commercial attitude towards neutral countries. That is a delicate subject it is true. But how long is this Empire to attune its ears to every whisper as to possible disadvantage from a neutral country if the Empire dares to arrange its home affairs as it likes? We have to choose between the Empire of today and that illimitably greater Empire of the future, and build for that; and even though we may sacrifice some of our profits of neutral trade we will have our reward as we go on, and future generations will rise up and call us blessed. These neutral countries are no doubt important commercially; but they had not spilled an ounce of their blood; they have not spent a dollar of their money in all the terrible hell of war which on thousands of miles of front has harried the sons of the Empire and left its long trail of fearful consequences to be borne and combated by many a generation to come. Neutral countries are reasonable; if they are not they ought to be. And this one consideration can be urged with just force before neutral countries: "You have not paid in blood or money; we have. And we who have suffered have now to reconstruct ourselves; and if we reconstruct ourselves we must be allowed to say how. Whilst dealing reasonably with you we must be just to our own."

Then with reference to our attitude towards the allies. What is bringing this war to a successful finish? Gradually, little by little, after long delays, the allies are now able to work in unison. They have pooled their issues; put themselves into it regardless of sacrifice; worked together. But think of the tale of war. There lies Belgium torn, bleeding, outraged, looted. There lies Serbia, a country without a people. There lies Poland, in a vortex of want pitiable in the extreme. A large part of France has been devastated. When the war is over these nations are to be built up, and it is absolutely necessary to **the allies that their trade relations towards each other shall be placed** upon a more favored basis of treatment and co-operation than that of the neutral.

Lastly, we must define our attitude towards the enemy. Does that need many words? Sometimes I think No; sometimes I think Yes. Make no mistake; right in your midst, in cherished Britain and in every outpost of the Empire there are men, and not a few, who will meet you with this statement: "When war is over we cannot, of course, cherish hatreds. The world is, after all, one family. We shall need what Germany can give. Germany must be allowed to recuperate and rebuild. Let things when peace comes go on as before." There are men, not a few, who are striving for that today, and who will strive for it tomorrow. And you have to be up and wide awake in order to counteract that influence. I am not an apostle of the doctrine of hate. But I have a memory. I propose to keep it. I am not going to forget what the Germans have done in ignoring sacred pacts, in tearing up treaties, in outraging the humanities, in wholesale looting, cruel and ghastly barbarity, and in that, worst of all, treachery to the claims of friendship and hospitality, under cover of which they wrought their infamies. These are things I do not propose to forget. Do you? The revelation that has been made of the German heart and the German purpose in these two years of war is my sufficient guarantee for demanding that for this generation at least, German goods, German wares, German partnerships, German businesses, and Germans themselves shall be excluded from the pale of the British Empire. Give them a good, long time to repent, but be sure they do repent, in sackcloth and ashes, before they ask to be admitted into the community of decent civilizations. **Up to that time justice to ourselves and to our allies designates our attitude.**

A final word. To win this war we had to get together, think together, work together, and fight together. It has been worth it all, and is leading to certain success. After peace comes there will be all the greater necessity for getting together, working together, thinking together, with one common ideal and one common purpose.

Let me impress upon you again the burden of the trust that has come into our hands. We cannot divest ourselves of it. It is a trust we hold for British traditions, British history, and British civilization, which for a thousand years and more has been a great uplifting influence in the world. The world is young yet, and there is just as much need of this great civilizing influence in the future as there has been in the past. On our shoulders lies the responsibility. If we do our duty the Empire trust will be conserved. If we fail in duty, the splendid promise and needed realization may easily pass away and be as an idle vision. (Loud cheers.)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

Conservative Convention

A largely attended, enthusiastic convention of the Liberal Conservatives of Queen's County was held in the Market Hall in Charlottetown on Friday last. In the forenoon, the matter of organization of the Queen's County Liberal Conservative Association was attended to, Alexander Martin, Esq., presiding. This done, Messrs. McLean and Nicholson, members of the House of Commons, gave an account of their stewardship, in ringing speeches, which were loudly applauded. The following resolution was then proposed, and unanimously carried by a standing vote:

"Resolved, That this Assembly of the Liberal-Conservatives of Queen's County take pleasure in expressing confidence in the Government of Canada under the distinguished leadership of Sir Robert Borden.

"The establishment of our Car Ferry and the generous addition of one hundred thousand dollars to our subsidy, in prompt fulfillment of his election promise—to 'carry out the Terms of Union and settle our long standing grievances'—entitles Sir Robert Borden to the gratitude and lasting esteem of the people of this Province.

"The Great World's War—involving the most stupendous army creation and preparation of military equipment in the shortest possible period—has placed obligations and responsibilities upon the rulers of the Empire and her Dominions without parallel in human history. It must be a source of gratification to the people of Canada that our statesmen have measured up the needs of this great trust reposed in them, and that our Government has nobly responded to every call of duty, and so successfully grappled with the many grave issues confronting them.

"An army of over a quarter of a million has been recruited, and safely transported to the field of conflict, to uphold Canadian honor, to bravely contend for the peace of the nations, and to distinguish themselves upon the field of battle. Contracts for war supplies immensely in excess of all precedent, gold and funds surpassing in extent every financial record of the past have been amply provided for. All this has been done with a speed and a tact which has elicited the wonder and admiration of the greatest writers and most practical thinkers of our day.

"It is a matter for further sincere satisfaction that, notwithstanding the enormous amount of money expended, under the most urgent demand for expedition and haste, severely searching and rigid investigations before the ablest of jurists and most competent of commissions has failed to implicate either the Government or any of its members in a dishonorable act or corrupt transaction.

"We also congratulate the Government upon the successful general policy which has maintained confidence in the stability of our financial institutions, encouraged agricultural and industrial enterprise, inducing splendid increases of revenue and an abounding prosperity in the trade and commerce of the Dominion in defiance of the disturbances caused by an appalling war."

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the delegates and representatives of the different polls in the county again assembled in the Hall for the purpose of nominating Federal candidates for the next elections. Four candidates were placed in nomination, viz., Messrs. A. A. McLean and D. Nicholson, M. P's., and Messrs. Alexander Martin and P. S. Brown. A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows:

Nicholson	195
McLean	174
Martin	125
Brown	111

On motion of Mr. P. S. Brown, seconded by Mr. Martin, the nomination of Messrs. McLean and Nicholson was made unanimous. The chosen candidates briefly addressed the assemblage, thanking them for the renewed confidence reposed in them. The meeting then adjourned.

Canada at San Diego

Ottawa, August 22.—When the Panama Pacific Expositien at San Francisco closed December, Hon. Martin Burrell was urged to transfer the whole of the Canadian exhibit to San Diego, where the directors of the Panama California Exposition had decided to continue their exposition for another year. Very advantageous arrangements were made, and the Canadian exhibit in its entirety is housed in the finest building on the grounds, which overlook the beautiful bay at San Diego. As at San Francisco, so in this case, the Canadian exhibit is the central feature of attraction, and this morning Mr. Burrell received the following interesting wire from Commissioner Hutchison, who is in charge: "Had the pleasure of a visit to the Canadian building of Charles Evans Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, secretary's and press representatives today. All expressed themselves as highly delighted with the exhibit, especially Mr. Hughes. Enormous crowds in the grounds, the building being packed to the limit."

Forest Fires Raging

Quebec, Aug. 23.—Fears that a number of villages on the Saguenay, between St. Alphonse and Chicoutimi, will be wiped out by fire in the forests that have been raging for over two weeks, are entertained, where the whole forest region is a huge sea of flames. Smoke from these forests is so dense that navigation is hampered on the river as far up as Quebec. Down the Saguenay the situation is still worse. No boats of the Canada Steamship lines dare go further up the Saguenay than St. Alphonse, and passengers who are bound for towns above that point either go by rail or by horse from St. Alphonse. All telephonic wires are reported to be down in the vicinity.

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 23.—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway officials report this morning that bad brush fires are still raging around New Liskeard. In Hudson Township it is reported that twenty farmers were burned out, with a total loss of buildings and stock, but up to the present no lives have been reported lost in that section.

Justice at the Last

Great Britain will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Captain Fryatt. So declared Mr. Asquith recently. The British Empire will applaud the declaration. But that applause will be more heartfelt still for the Premier's further announcement that in the terms of peace imposed by the Allies conditions will be exacted providing full reparation—a reparation that will satisfy justice—for all acts of Hunnish brutality. At last and to the satisfaction of every Briton, it is clear the Germans will be made to pay for their crimes. All that cowardly, murderous crew who have disgraced the name of humanity for the last two years will stand at the bar of justice and plead before the law they have outraged and mocked at. And then the punishment—full and final—a deterrent to every other people that may be tempted as the Germans have been tempted, to wade through blood to power.

Those Neutral Mails

The protest of the United States against "interference" with neutral mails has been answered. Great Britain points out that she is sorry to stop and search neutral mails, but when she discovers that newspapers in transit from one neutral country to another contain rubber, and that business circulars conceal quantities of coffee or of Hun propaganda literature, she is, with great regret, compelled to delay such neutral mail for a day or two in order to make it a little more neutral still. It would seem that the "interference" with the neutral mail does not take place in the North Sea, but in the United States, says an exchange. If a closer watch were kept on the "hyphenated" there they could not so readily make use of neutral mails for such highly unneutral purposes.

Local and Other Items.

Lee Axworthy broke the world's stallion trotting record at Cleaveland Ohio, when he accomplished an exhibition mile in 2.00¼.

The Belgian transport steamer Indutionare, which grounded some days ago on the reefs off Magdalen Island, in the Gulf, is a total wreck.

An order-in-council was passed in Toronto on the 23rd changing the name of Berlin, Ont., to Kitchener. The proclamation will be issued September 1.

Both houses of the British Parliament adjourned on the 22nd till October 10, after adopting a bill extending the life of the present Parliament another seven months.

Admiral Akijama, who was aide to Admiral Togo, planned the battle of Tsushuina, is on the way to New York after visiting all the Allied countries. He says that the Allies have accomplished in two years all that the Germans had perfected in forty years, and that the development of the war now is entirely favorable to the Allies.

Despatches from German correspondents on the Somme front say that the Germans now are going through what the British did in the earlier days of war. So exact and sweeping is British artillery fire that the trenches and shell hole covers are flattened out. Everything has to be done at night—the bringing up of reinforcements the removing of the wounded the burying of the dead.

Hon. Senator F. T. Frost died suddenly at his residence at Smith's Falls Friday morning. He was in his 73rd year. He had sustained a stroke of paralysis about six months ago but had seemingly regained his health and was quite well when he retired last night. He was stricken about 1 o'clock in the morning and failed to rally. Senator Frost's death leaves another Liberal vacancy in the Upper House.

John Brown, an I. C. R. employee, Moncton, was fatally injured here on Thursday. Deceased came from Somerville, Carleton County, and had been only a short time in the railway employ. He was on his way to dinner when he stepped in front of a moving engine with the result that both legs and one arm were severed, besides other bodily injuries. He was hurried to the hospital, but passed away about 1.30 o'clock.

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral last, Thursday morning, His Lordship Bishop O'Leary conferred the Order of Sub-Deacon on Messrs. W. E. Cameron, Francis Hughes and John Emmet Dougan. He was assisted by Revs. Joseph Rooney and C. J. McDonald as assistant priests, while Rev. P. F. Hughes was Master of Ceremonies. His Lordship ordained these young men Deacons on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock Mass in the Cathedral. They will be elevated to the dignity of the Priesthood on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, at Grand River Lot 14, by His Lordship, Rt. Rev. J. T. McNally, Bishop of Calgary, whose subjects the above mentioned young men are.

The marriage of Miss Mary Annastaia McCormac, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCormac, to Mr R. J. McLellan, M. L. A., took place in St. George's Church on Tuesday morning 22st inst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, assisted by Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald, pastor of St George's. The bride was assisted by her cousin, Miss Annastasia McIsaac and Mr. Joseph Mcdonald supported the groom. Dinner was served at the hospitable home of the bride's parents to more than fifty guests. The married couple left by the afternoon train for Charlottetown en route to Montreal and other Canadian cities. The newly married couple were the recipients of many congratulations, coupled with valuable gifts. The Herald extends congratulations.

There's a Really Wonderful Array on

Newest Linen

Ready in the Daylight Linen Dep't Here

:o:

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

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.

Shamrock Pillow Cases

All pure linen hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases in many pretty designs and range in price from $2.50 up to $5.00 pair. Also initial hemstitched and embroidered cases in all initials at $3.75 pair.

Lunch Napkins 65c. to 75c

Lunch Napkins, made from all pure linen, fine and evenly woven, hemstitched all round, in many pretty designs. This is some of the famous Shamrock linen that has given such good satisfaction at 65c. and 75c each.

Shamrock Napkins.

A splendid lot of famous Shamrock table Napkins, all pure linen and will wash and iron well, in two designs, Poppy and Fleur de Lis, size 20 x 20 inch, regular worth $4.75 doz., while they last at $3.75 doz.

"Everyday" Linen Napkins $2.00

20 dozens of splendid everyday Napkins in a good weight, strong and durable in many pretty floral designs, size 20 x 20 inches. This is a good size for everyday wear; they are hemmed ready for use at the old price, $2.00 dozen.

22½ x 22½ inch Linen Napkins $2.25

15 dozen hemmed Napkins ready for the table, made from good strong durable yarns, free from dressing, will wash and iron easy, size 22½ x 22½ inches at $2.25 doz.

72 x 72 inch Table Cloths $2.00

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 Cloths

Damask table cloth, all pure linen, made by the famous Shamrock linens, many pretty designs and qualities in Laurel Wreath, Festoon Ivy, Greek Key, Chrysanthenum, Spot Rose, etc. Nearly all have napkins to match, ranging in prices from $3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 4.00, up to $7.00 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 Initialled 60c.

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.

MOORE & McLEOD!

LIMITED

119—121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week

Over Rural Mail Route No 1 from Tignish, P. E. Island,

from the 1st of January next,

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Tignish and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector Office.
Ch'Town, Aug 7 th 1916.
Aug. 9th 1916—3i.

A. A. McLean, K. C. M.P.P. Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P E. Island

Stylish Shoes for Stout Women

Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape?

Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends.

By a clever idea in shoemaking these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. to Size 2½ to 11. $4.50 to $5.50.

ALLEY & CO.

135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Progress of the W

London, Aug. 22—The have made a further adva tween Martinpuich and tin, where they captured yards of the German tre according to the official ment issued by the war of night. The text of the ment follows:

"Between Martinpuich Bazentin we gained a f hundred yards of enemy t es. South of Guillemont carried out a successful prise in the enemy's lines captured one of his m guns. Hostile artillery quieter today along our "As a result of yesterday's ations south of Thiepval near Moquet Farm we too prisoners. Further south British front there is noth report except considerable tile artillery activity at Boulette and south of the Comines canal."

London, Aug. 22— Lloyd George, secretary of in the House of Commons contrasted what he terme extraordinary change in a of months in the relative tions of the Entente Allies the Central Powers on al fronts except Mesopo where climatic conditions kept the British forces qui Mr. Lloyd George said the cisms of the British oper on the Somme front, on ground of their failure to through the German lines unjustified. The Germans, ing two alternatives, said Lloyd George, chose the native of bringing troops guns from Verdun to preve British from breaking thr "That suited our purpose," war secretary continued." relieved the pressure on Ve and prevented the enemy pouring his forces into the sian theatre to support the trians against General Br offs thrust. "The German counts of our losses on Somme are ludicrously ex ated. Our losses, though plorable, have been rela low as compared with th the Germans. The French ourselves have captured po on the Somme front when course of the campaign is and I think in the dim di we can see the end. "Fra equipped, and Russia is becoming equipped. Italy's ment has amazed her best f Germany has missed her c and she knows it. It wo a mistake to underrate the of our task, which requires our resources. But surveyi whole situation, and upo advice of those more com than myself to express an ion, I do not hesitate to sa what this country and her have to do is to march steadily, and work to loyally, as they have done past, to ensure that victor rest on their banners."

London, August 23—A advance by the British region of Thiepval is reco the British official comm tion, issued this evening, says that 200 yards of man trench has been c there. The silence of artillery at three different also is told of. The st says: "South of Thiepval Somme region) we gaine ther 200 yards of a trench, which has stren our line and improved o tion. "The enemy's which has been showing activity, was silenced different areas by the battery work of our hea which appeared to be ver ive. "When the weather yesterday evening ene craft, which had display wonted enterprise, were in large numbers with m factory results. The was continuous until d least four hostile machi destroyed, and many oth damaged or driven d apparently out of control were pursued to their ac We suffered no casualties pite the continual figh connaissance was comple cessfully, and bombing r carried out against sund of importance." Paris, 23, via London, August official communication the war office this eve