

The Herald

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Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition was formally opened at 12 o'clock yesterday, and is now in full swing. At the opening exercises F. R. Heartz Esq., president of the exhibition association opened the proceedings. In a brief address he reviewed the work that had been done by the Association for the last 29 years. In that time there were three years when no exhibition was held, so that the present is the 26th exhibition held under the auspices of the association. He referred to the fact that, in consequence of the war and strenuous times through which we are passing, no government grant towards the exhibition was voted this year. Notwithstanding this fact the association proceeded with the work and had accumulated exhibits, only a few hundred less than those of last year, which was the banner year, as it surpassed by several hundred the number of exhibits presented on any former year. In consequence of indisposition His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was unavoidably absent, so that the duty of formally declaring the exhibition open devolved upon his Lordship, Chief Justice Nathison. In the course of his address, his Lordship briefly referred to the work of the exhibition association and also made most suitable reference to the war, and to the patriotic sons of Prince Edward Island therein engaged. A suitable address was then made by Hon. Mr. Pearce, U. S. Consul. Mr. Pearce, as he invariably does, made a most pleasing, eloquent and patriotic address. Hon. Premier Arsenault followed and most appropriately referred to the work of the exhibition association, expressing his regret that the provincial government could not find their way clear to make a grant on this occasion, and taking full responsibility for the action of the government in this particular. He too made suitable reference to the soldiers present at the exhibition, and to the brave sons of the Island taking their part on the battlefields of France and Flanders. His Worship Mayor Wright spoke on behalf of the city. S. A. MacDonald, President of the Merchants' Association, followed. After these came Rev. Dr. Gauthier, whose address, as usual, was eloquent and appropriate. The last of the speakers was Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, who referred suitably to the different phases of the exhibition, and congratulated the president and members of the association on the success that crowned their efforts under adverse circumstances. The proceedings were most pleasingly interspersed with patriotic choruses by the school children, massed on the balcony, and by Mr. Charles Earle, Charlottetown's favorite vocalist. Professor Watkins presided at the organ and was musical director. The exercises closed with the National Anthem.

It is reported in a Washington dispatch that co-ordination and consolidation of facilities and improved methods of handling traffic, since the government took over the railroads have resulted in an estimated annual saving of approximately \$36,000,000. In reporting this to Director General McAdoo A. H. Smith, regional director for that district, said that improved services had been another result of the change.

German Intrigue In Russia

The disclosures of the Washington Government, based on the reports of American secret service men, regarding German control of the Bolshevik Government of Russia are definite and official confirmation of what has been understood for a long time—that Lenin and Trotzky were the paid puppets of Germany, intentionally working for the German Government. Professing to be the liberators of Russia from autocracy, they were secretly turning the country over to the control of foreign autocrats, obeying the commands of the German military rulers just as the German agents of the Wilhelmstrasse obey them. Not only were they betraying Russia, but they were using Russia as a medium for German attack by intrigue upon the nations with which Russia was supposed to be allied. Coming at this time, these disclosures are convenient as bringing into bolder relief the insulting character of the present peace proposal of the Central Powers and the impossibility of its acceptance. Through the good offices of Lenin and Trotzky the German Government plotted to send peace propagandists to Britain, France and the United States, accompanied by agitators and sabotage workers, to undermine Allied war effort and endeavor to bring about peace in the interests of Germany by intrigue. The peace proposal coming from Austria is the same intrigue in a different form. What Germany failed to do in one way, she has tried in another. Naturally, the Allied nations guarded against the plots emanating from Russia. There is just as much reason for combating the more recent form of peace propaganda. The Allied Governments might as well have opened their ports to the German plotters coming through Russia as to entertain the peace proposal presented in seeming good faith, but in reality in a spirit of fraud through Austria. Another indication of how little German protestations of good faith may be trusted is given in the plan of the German Government to secure control of Pacific commerce in the name of Russia. While German leaders were expressing the desire that after the war they should be able to live in commercial harmony with Allied peoples, the German military leaders were arranging to combat Allied commerce. Trotzky was ordered by the German General Staff as follows:

According to instructions of the Imperial Government, I have the honor to ask you to provide in the shortest possible time a list showing what commercial boats, auxiliary cruisers, and transports may be sent into the waters of the Pacific Ocean, where the German Government intends to form for the purpose of opposing the American-Japanese trade, a powerful commercial fleet flying the Russian flag.

A notable thing about the revelations is the manner in which they show up the stupidity of the German plotters. The German Government had whole corps of spies, under the protection of the Bolshevik Government, watching the official representatives of the Allied nations in Russia, searching their belongings and following their goings and comings. It apparently did not occur to it that its own watchers might be watched. But so quietly that they were not suspected by either the "efficient" secret agents of the Wilhelmstrasse or by the bought-and-paid-for servants of Lenin and Trotzky, American secret service men were securing the information that in the end was to not only foil the German purpose but add other important

scores to the final reckoning the German war lords will have to face. The trained spies of Germany have failed against the patriotic workers on behalf of the Allied countries just as the super-trained troops of Germany have failed before the "contemptible" and "lightning trained" soldiers of democracy.

It is a veritable tide of gold that is flowing into Canada these days. Our exports for the year ending last March exceed our imports in value by over \$600,000,000. So big a balance of trade in our favor means a huge amount of money in circulation. What are we doing with the increased increments which most of us are getting? A glance at the trade returns shows that very largely we are expending them on things that are not necessities. Savings are nowhere near proportionate to the vast influx of money into Canada. Some of our people are squandering money and frittering it away. Their thoughtlessness impedes our war effort—may even cost us precious lives. The heart of Canada cries out to all her people: Waste nothing! Save! Save!

Recent Washington advices contain the following: About \$400,000,000 of the funds loaned to Great Britain were spent in Canada for wheat and munitions and have contributed materially to improve the situation which was so adverse to Canadian business interests. This became known recently in connection with the treasury reports that exports from the United States to Canada in the year were \$778,000,000, and imports from Canada \$434,000,000 leaving about \$350,000,000 balance against Canada, in addition to interest and maturities on Canadian obligations in this country. This balance was more than offset, however, by the use of British credit, officials stated. \$65,000,000 was arranged privately in New York by Canada within the year under approval of the American Government. The war and navy departments have placed large orders in Canada contracts now outstanding being reported at about \$125,000,000. A substantial part of exports to Canada represent munitions or materials later re-exported almost entirely by American credits to Great Britain.

The Washington House of Representatives late on Friday last passed the war revenue bill, designed to raise by taxation approximately \$18,182,000,000 of the twenty-four or more billions needed by the nation for the current year. The huge measure—the largest of its kind in the history of any nation now goes to the senate. Passage of the bill was unanimous. A formal roll call, demanded by Majority Leader Kitchin, recorded 350 yeas and no nays, which announcement by Speaker Clark, was greeted by roars of cheers and applause.

Canada again smashes all records for speed in wooden ship-building. The latest feat has lowered this country's own mark by about sixty per cent. The war Canada, a wooden ship of 3,100 tons, built for the Imperial Munitions Board, was launched by the foundation Company shipyard at Victoria, B. C., on August 31. Installation of machinery commenced at the Imperial Munitions Board installation plant at Victoria on Sept 3rd. The installation work was completed in twelve and one-half days. On September 17th a successful sea-going trip was held. This vessel will commence loading cargo within seven days of the trial trip. The previous record was held in Quebec.

Editorial Notes

According to cablegrams of the 20th inst, from British Army Headquarters, General Currie in a letter to the Fourth Division expresses his high appreciation of the Canadian Corps for the splendid part played by the Fourth Division during the recent operations. He says: "Your task from the beginning was an exceedingly difficult one. You took over in the middle of the battle and advanced steadily each day over very bad ground against most serious opposition finishing up by what must be to you one of the most satisfactory engagements in which you have ever participated. Your success on Monday last is keeping with the best traditions. The Fourth Division testified in the most forcible manner to the fine fighting qualities of the troops comprising it. To me it was a prouder satisfaction to have the Fourth associated with us because it was by them that the First Canadian Division received its first instructions in the art of war. Monday's battle was not merely a success; it was a glorious victory." The battle referred to is the attack that succeeded in breaking through the Queant-Drocourt Switch line.

It is announced that in order to secure continuity in the work of the Imperial war cabinet and a permanent means of consultation during the war on the more important questions of common interest the prime minister of each Dominion has the right to nominate a Cabinet minister, either as a resident or visitor in London to represent him at meetings of the Imperial war cabinet to be held regularly between the plenary sessions.

A general election this year is considered improbable. Sir Walter Long, Colonial Minister, speaking at a Unionist luncheon in London on the 22, said that he didn't know whether there would be one, but he would personally regret it if the Premier should decide to "open the floodgates of party warfare." On the other hand, Labor leaders believe that an election will be held late in November, and they are making their plans accordingly.

Give Your Country a Leg Up—Save!

Canadian patriotism demands the practice of thrift by all her sons. The men who are holding the lines at home are they who are making it easy for the business of the country to go on with little jar to its mechanism. The steady pulling together of all citizens in the production of goods and in the conservation of all field crops marks the thrifty nation. Saving on the part of our citizens is going to be the greatest insurance we will have in Canada against a period of depression after the war. The combined capital of the individuals who make the country will form a fund of sufficient power to drive business along in a most satisfying way in spite of the prevailing hard times of such a period. The saving man is therefore a real patriot. He has Canada's interests fundamentally at heart. May his tribe increase in these days when wealth is piling up under the spur of war-time efforts. Save because it hits both ways. It is a high form of patriotism. And it gives one's country a leg up in a critical time. Put by that extra dollar now. The long procession of thrifty dollars will make a line that will never waver—Hindenburg or no Hindenburg.

It is learned from Basel that the American bombardment of Metz caused an enormous sensation in Germany. Many of the inhabitants have left the fortress, but neutrals are prohibited from departing. It is the first time since 1870, that Metz has been under artillery fire.

Progress of the War

New York, Sept. 18.—The Associated Press tonight issues the following: British and French veterans have made another vicious and successful smash at the Hindenburg line. Sweeping forward on a front of twenty-two miles, they went ahead from one and one-third to three miles, taking many prisoners. The most important aspect of the advance is that it makes certain the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans have been ordered to hold at all costs. This important city is virtually surrounded on three sides and its fall seems only a matter of days. Field Marshal Haig's third and fourth armies charged over the trench system occupied by the British before they were pushed back by the Teutonic flood last March. They captured, in wide sectors, the outer defences of the Hindenburg line.

The British assault was over a front of sixteen miles, from Holnon, west of St. Quentin, to Gouzeaucourt, north of Epehy. In their advance, which reached a depth of more than three miles at some points, they took more than 6,000 prisoners. Not only did the blow bring nearer the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans are struggling desperately to hold, but it went far toward wiping out the only bulge in the British line which resembles a salient. Epehy, at the apex of the bend, has been taken and the same fate has befallen Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt, which stood at the ends of the wings.

London, Sept. 19.—One of the largest battles of recent months is being fought on the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The Anglo-French attack on a twenty-two mile front, south of Gouzeaucourt, which was launched early yesterday morning has been followed by a secondary attack in the same sector along a front of about five miles. From the Arras-Cambrai road to Esigny-Le-Grand, a distance of about thirty miles, the most violent hand-to-hand struggle waged all Wednesday afternoon and through the night. While the Allied forces won a marked success against the enemy who was strongly entrenched, many in numbers and powerfully supported by artillery, the Germans met bloody defeat in their effort to throw back the British divisions holding the line north of Gouzeaucourt. It is impossible to exaggerate the violence of the struggle which ranks high with such battles as those of Bullecourt and Lens in 1917. The Germans fought with great courage. They laid a terrific barrage, in fact so heavy that all communication with the British divisions was cut off for some hours.

London, Sept. 19.—Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the fighting has reached great intensity following a heavy bombardment. The Germans launched counter-attacks by which they wrested most of Meuvres from the British, who had held it for over a week. The attack which was the scene of the bitterest fighting since September 3, started just before dark. Meuvres is about seven miles west of Cambrai and with the Nord Canal from parts of the Hindenburg defensive system. While the Germans were attacking on the north, the British were improving their positions north-west of St. Quentin and against the enemy's new defenses, west of the old Hindenburg line for a distance of about fifteen miles between Holnon and Couzeaucourt. The village of Berthaucourt, Ladarguier, Villaret Hargicourt and Ronsoy have been captured. The advance is roughly about two and a half miles. Prisoners number 7,500. Both of these operations were on a much larger scale than any undertaken on this front for several days. From Naul to Rheims, the Germans are resisting stubbornly and are showing no inclination to withdraw unless under the heaviest pressure. The weight they are putting into their counter-attacks shows the Germans have largely recovered from the demoralization incident to their retreat across the Somme waste. The battle

between the Oise and the Aisne is being maintained with the same degree of violence which marked its early stages. General Mangin's army has successfully replied to the most recent of the powerful enemy reactions northeast of Nancy in the region of Allentot. From Bailly to Quincy General Mangin's army describes the arc of a circle, of which Laon is the centre, with a radius of ten miles. The French made further raids in the Champagne and Voges districts. French military critics predict further developments in the near future, stating that several elements along their front make them particularly well equipped for offensive operations. That Foch will keep Ladendorff busy from now until the end of the campaign is certain. He has the means and political reasons to dictate a continuation of the struggle without interruption. It begins to look as if the enemy would be unable to make as spectacular a finish to his 1918 campaign as he has in previous years when he smashed Serbia, Rumania and Italy.

London, Sept. 20.—The British forces in Palestine, under command of Gen. Allenby, attacked the Turkish positions on a front of 18 miles, on Sept. 19. The British broke through the Turkish lines between Rafat and the sea, and pushed forward for a distance of twelve miles. Three thousand Turks were taken prisoners by Gen. Allenby's forces. The main Turkish forces in Palestine are now being closely pursued by the British. The cavalry pushed through the Turkish front and was advancing in the rear of the Turkish armies in the direction of Nabius. Another body of cavalry was advancing in a northerly direction toward Elafala and Beisan to intercept the Turks to the north. On Wednesday Gen. Allenby's right wing attacked west of the Jordan, and occupied El Mugeir.

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twelve miles, taking more than 3,000 Turks prisoners and over-running the entire hostile defensive system. Railway and highway junction points were captured and strong forces of cavalry at last accounts were well in advance of the attacking troops, threatening to carry out a turning movement against the fleeing Turks which might prove disastrous to them.

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Kitchener was right



when he said—

"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

NOW the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France. By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war.

What happens when we fail to save? A pull on labor by the Government in one direction and a pull on labor by the people in the opposite direction.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

WHETHER it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

"For the sake of your country and the boys 'over there,' spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, 'Is this something I really need or can I do without it?'"

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada

PROGRESS

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