

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

Union Government

"I say to the enfranchised women of this province—this Union Government is formed for the primary purpose of making sure that those sons and husbands are at all hazards and at any sacrifice supported by the nation at home. Let the first woman vote in Canada be a vote for Union, for honor, for fidelity, for real and victorious war."—Hon. Arthur Meighen, at Winnipeg.

"We differ on a great principle. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands today where he first stood in Parliament when this question came up. He stands today in favor of submitting this question to a referendum of the people. I believe that, as we have reached the stage where this is a war of defence, it is the duty of the State in this country to see our men go forward without resorting to a referendum."—Hon. J. A. Calder, at Winnipeg.

"The accepted basis of union was the only basis on which union was possible under present conditions, and our appeal is that the people of Canada unite on the same basis on which the members of the Government have united, and get behind this union and stay behind it, until it achieves its end."—Hon. Arthur Meighen, at Winnipeg.

"Let the people of Canada give the Prime Minister the mission, and he will perform it to the full. Under Sir Robert Borden the homeland will not desert its defenders. Their cry from the agony of the battlefield will be heard in sympathy and answered in honor."—Hon. Arthur Meighen, at Winnipeg.

The Appeal From The Front

Mr Stewart Lyon's plea for a furlough for the 3,000 men of the first Canadian contingent still on the battle line should have the support of every man and woman in the Dominion. Most of these veterans have not seen their relatives for over three years and most have been at the front for more than two years. Through campaign after campaign they have offered their breasts to the enemy in order that Canada may continue a free country and that civilization may persist upon the face of the earth. It is time that other young Canadians took their places. It is time that these tried heroes had some respite from the stress and strain of the struggle. Those eligible for the new Canadian draft army cannot evade their responsibilities and remain worthy citizens of a British country.

A Change In Berlin

The most interesting political news of the past week from the German capital is that Michaelis, the Prussian, has been ousted from the office of German Chancellor and has been succeeded by Von Hertling, a Bavarian. It was his inherent Prussianism that sent Michaelis to personal disaster. He has been described as haughty, intolerant and dominating. In his administration of German affairs he cared nothing for the rights of the people, but was a devout disciple of

Kaiserism, as witness his notice to the members of the Reichstag that they must not seek to trespass upon the domains of the "most highest." Toward the enemies of Germany he put forward the following policy:

"We cannot again offer peace. If our enemies abandon their last of conquest and their aims of subjugation and wish to negotiate, we will listen honestly and may be ready for peace—to listen to what they may have to say."

"Until then we must hold out calmly and patiently and courageously. What we wish is to conclude a peace such as those would conclude who have successfully accomplished their purpose."

During the days of Michaelis' chancellery Germany's enemies did not discuss peace except briefly, as did President Wilson, that the war must continue until Germany is robbed of the power to threaten the world with another conflict such as the present. So far as concerned his ability to accomplish the end for which he was appointed, Michaelis was a dismal failure. His tenure of office was brief, covering but three months. Little is known of his successor, Von Hertling, save that he has been mentioned as a diplomat upon whom the Kaiser has been relying when the time comes in which to discuss peace terms. He is not a Prussian—that is in his favor, and it matters little whether he is or is not a shrewd diplomat, for this war will be decided by a military conclusion rather than conclusions reached around a green table.

Election Day Set

As will be seen elsewhere in this issue, the writs for the Dominion Election have been issued. Election day will be on Monday, December 17th, with nomination day twenty-eight days earlier, or Monday, November 19th. The coming election will differ in many respects from any ever held in Canada. First, and most important, there will be no division on political lines. Liberals and Conservatives have united in the formation of a Union Government pledged to the active prosecution of the war and the carrying out of an aggressive policy of national development. Conscription, of course, will be the keynote of the campaign, and whatever opposition there is to the candidates of the Union Government will be an opposition that has as its inspiration and purpose a desire to show disapproval of the conscription policy. Other questions may be introduced, but they are of minor importance compared with the plan under which the ranks of Canada's fighting forces will be filled. For the first time in the history of Canada, ballots for the election of a Canadian government will be cast outside of Canadian territory. Our soldiers in England, in France and Flanders, in the East or in the West Indies, our sailors on the high seas, the British navy, no matter where they may be stationed, will have the right of franchise. Female kin of the soldiers and sailors will also have the right to vote. Enemy aliens or those who refuse to register in connection with the Military Service Act will not vote. The amount of work entailed in preparing the election machinery for such a contest is enormous. Every voter in Canada will have to be thoroughly revised, the names of women entitled to the franchise added, and the names of alien enemies stricken off. The number of enumerators required to prepare such lists will run into thousands. While civilians and soldiers in Canada will all vote on the one day, December 17th, the soldiers overseas will commence voting the day following nomination day, and the process of polling

will continue until December 17th. Votes of overseas soldiers will be counted in Paris and London. Those in Canada and the West Indies at Ottawa. The election result will not be known for weeks. No election campaign in which Canadians have engaged has been of such vital consequence as that the dates of which have been fixed. The issues at stake are familiar to all, and will be fully and fairly set forth from the platform and through the press during the campaign. Every Canadian worthy of the name has a duty to perform, a duty more important than any he ever faced. It is to vote only for candidates who will support the Government, a Government representative of both great political parties, formed for the good of all, working in harmony, with an eye single to the best interests of Canada and the complete fulfillment of our obligation to the men who have donned the khaki to fight for Canada and the Empire.

Percy W. Thomson, chairman of the New Brunswick good roads committee, is promoting legislation to have the highway law of that province changed so as to bring it into conformity with laws that are almost universal on this continent. The reference is to the rule requiring users of highways to pass to the right or to the left. In the United States and in all Canada except British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, the rule is to "pass to the right." In the exceptions noted we "pass to the left." It may be immaterial on general principles which rule is observed, but with the growth of auto tourist traffic, especially from the United States, it is desirable that there should be uniformity as a measure of safety. The association of which Mr. Thomson is the head is promoting a measure to be submitted to the Legislature of New Brunswick to make the necessary change in the road rule, and is inviting opinions on the question. Much can be said in favor of the change advocated by Mr. Thomson, and nothing can be urged against it.—St. John Standard.

The Writs Issued

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 31.—Writs were issued tonight calling for a general election on Monday, December 17th, Nomination day fixed for Monday, November 19th. This applies to all constituencies except Yukon Territory. In the Yukon nomination day will be December 31st and polling day four weeks later—Monday, January 28th. All writs are returnable on February 27th, 1918. Parliament is summoned to meet on the day following. The election will be without a parallel in the history of the Dominion. The granting of the franchise to soldiers and sailors and their female relatives at home has entailed the creation of entirely new machinery. Military and naval polls will have to be held in France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the West Indies, Canada, and on the high seas of Europe and North America.

Progress of the War

London, Nov. 1.—The greater portion of General Cadorna's Italian army apparently has crossed the Tagliamento river and probably now stands on the western bank in a new line of defence waiting to give battle to the Teutonic allies. The advance of the enemy, although it has been remarkably fast, was not quick enough to carry out the purpose of the military commanders of enveloping the Italians and putting them out of battle from the Carnia Alps to the head of the Adriatic Sea.

The Italians lost heavily in men and guns captured—the latest official communication asserting that more than 180,000 men and 1,500 guns were taken by the Teutonic allies—and also suffered terribly from hardships due to bad weather and lack of food as they made their way across the country to the Tagliamento, with their rear guards everywhere harassing the enemy. But General Cadorna declares that with the morals of his men still splendid the success of the invaders soon will be made nil. On the eastern side of the Tagliamento the Teutonic allies have captured all along the waterway from Fizzano to Latina valuable bridgehead positions from which to operate against the Italians on the other side of the stream.

No mention has yet been made of any attempts by the enemy to bridge the stream, now at full flood, with pontoons, but doubtless strong efforts in this direction will be made as soon as sufficient artillery has been mobilized to give effect to this operation. Should General Cadorna, however, decide to stand and give battle along the Tagliamento, choosing the Pave for the big battle that is to come, doubtless the plains of Friuli soon will resound with the hoofbeats of the cavalry and the clash of the sabre and witness the greatest scene of open warfare that has taken place during the present hostilities. Already the Italian cavalry has been in action to the east of the Tagliamento and has done notable work in harassing the Teutonic allied advance.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Thirty thousand German soldiers, including two generals of divisions were killed in the great battle on the Bainsizza plateau, according to reliable reports received here today. It is further stated that General Cadorna is pushing reserves rapidly toward the Italian front with every prospect of checking the enemy's advances. Assurance of British and French support which will be immediately forthcoming have been given by a war council held in Paris yesterday. Re-assuring news came from Rome today in official despatches. While serious, the situation on the Italian front is described as far from desperate.

The cablegram summarizes the situation as follows: "The military situation on the Italian front is serious—it is far from being desperate. At the present moment having recovered from the first surprise, it may be stated that our allies are preparing to offer a furious resistance to the enemy at the point which without doubt General Cadorna has selected. It is probable that if the retreat should continue for a few days longer the Italian resistance will develop along the Tagliamento, quite an important river which descends from the Carnia Alps, or perhaps, if the Austro-Germans attack in Carnia it will be on the Pave River, which flows westward."

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin Des Dames section on the Aisne front in France where for several months the French troops of General Pétain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends, cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the Teutons "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the chilly front in this region. The entire front to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating,

and not been weakened. It must not be forgotten in fact that Italy has under the colors more than three million men. As for the guns that the Austro-Germans claim to have captured, they only represent the production of a few weeks of the munitions factories. "The Italian army is practically intact. Besides the French and British are coming to their rescue. The British government has taken prompt measures to rush aid to the Italians and all indications are that this French and British aid will come at the hour when the enemy invades the plain of Freatle." Meanwhile, awaiting developments, Italian public opinion realizes thoroughly the gravity of the hour and is bearing the shock with calmness and firmness. "The Italian press declares that the battle, which is about to take place may be the last great battle of the war."

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—(By the Associated Press)—Everything for the moment has had to yield to military necessities and this will explain the lack of details, which can now be given briefly, concerning one of the most momentous phases of the war. The supreme command has no desire to keep the facts from the American, British or foreign public but in such a supreme moment its first consideration is not to permit details which can afford the enemy the slightest clue either to what has occurred or what is in store. General Cadorna's bulletin has struck the keynote of the main operation in attacking: "The violence of their attack and inadequate resistance broke our left wing on the Julian front."

This was issued Sunday and sums up officially the sequel to the tremendous concentration of Austro-German forces detailed in earlier despatches just before the critical juncture was reached and all telegraphing stopped. The magnitude of the surprise of it was heightened by the choice of a place where comparatively no fighting had occurred. Had the enemy chosen any of the fighting fronts near Gorizia or the Bainsizza Plateau they would have faced splendidly organized forces. But in "sneaking in through the back door" as an officer described the operation, "they were like a thief who takes a family unaware and is able for a time to terrorize those taken in an unsuspecting moment."

As previously cabled late Friday night the crossing of the Isonzo near Tolmino was carried out. The enemy then found themselves facing a range of low mountains, with the Italian army, master of the passes leading to the eastern region of Venetia. At the same time the Austro-Germans made feints along the whole southern front so as to prevent the Italians from moving reinforcements to the extreme north. Their bombardment of Gorizia and all along the Carso to Monfalcone on the sea was terrific but was not followed by infantry advances and was clearly awaiting the development of Von Mackensen's turning movement on the north.

The correspondent having witnessed the retirement and having been an unwilling participant for three days in the almost insupportable hardships, can testify to the fortitude of the main body of the Italians and also to the splendid organization which the supreme command fought to put in force in withdrawing enormous forces of men and material. In such a gigantic operation it is not surprising that everything did not move like clockwork or that all did not move in concert.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin Des Dames section on the Aisne front in France where for several months the French troops of General Pétain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends, cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the Teutons "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the chilly front in this region. The entire front to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating,

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin Des Dames section on the Aisne front in France where for several months the French troops of General Pétain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends, cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the Teutons "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the chilly front in this region. The entire front to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating,

has not been weakened. It must not be forgotten in fact that Italy has under the colors more than three million men. As for the guns that the Austro-Germans claim to have captured, they only represent the production of a few weeks of the munitions factories. "The Italian army is practically intact. Besides the French and British are coming to their rescue. The British government has taken prompt measures to rush aid to the Italians and all indications are that this French and British aid will come at the hour when the enemy invades the plain of Freatle." Meanwhile, awaiting developments, Italian public opinion realizes thoroughly the gravity of the hour and is bearing the shock with calmness and firmness. "The Italian press declares that the battle, which is about to take place may be the last great battle of the war."

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—(By the Associated Press)—Everything for the moment has had to yield to military necessities and this will explain the lack of details, which can now be given briefly, concerning one of the most momentous phases of the war. The supreme command has no desire to keep the facts from the American, British or foreign public but in such a supreme moment its first consideration is not to permit details which can afford the enemy the slightest clue either to what has occurred or what is in store. General Cadorna's bulletin has struck the keynote of the main operation in attacking: "The violence of their attack and inadequate resistance broke our left wing on the Julian front."

This was issued Sunday and sums up officially the sequel to the tremendous concentration of Austro-German forces detailed in earlier despatches just before the critical juncture was reached and all telegraphing stopped. The magnitude of the surprise of it was heightened by the choice of a place where comparatively no fighting had occurred. Had the enemy chosen any of the fighting fronts near Gorizia or the Bainsizza Plateau they would have faced splendidly organized forces. But in "sneaking in through the back door" as an officer described the operation, "they were like a thief who takes a family unaware and is able for a time to terrorize those taken in an unsuspecting moment."

As previously cabled late Friday night the crossing of the Isonzo near Tolmino was carried out. The enemy then found themselves facing a range of low mountains, with the Italian army, master of the passes leading to the eastern region of Venetia. At the same time the Austro-Germans made feints along the whole southern front so as to prevent the Italians from moving reinforcements to the extreme north. Their bombardment of Gorizia and all along the Carso to Monfalcone on the sea was terrific but was not followed by infantry advances and was clearly awaiting the development of Von Mackensen's turning movement on the north.

The correspondent having witnessed the retirement and having been an unwilling participant for three days in the almost insupportable hardships, can testify to the fortitude of the main body of the Italians and also to the splendid organization which the supreme command fought to put in force in withdrawing enormous forces of men and material. In such a gigantic operation it is not surprising that everything did not move like clockwork or that all did not move in concert.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin Des Dames section on the Aisne front in France where for several months the French troops of General Pétain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends, cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the Teutons "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the chilly front in this region. The entire front to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating,

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin Des Dames section on the Aisne front in France where for several months the French troops of General Pétain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends, cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the Teutons "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the chilly front in this region. The entire front to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating,

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin Des Dames section on the Aisne front in France where for several months the French troops of General Pétain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends, cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the Teutons "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the chilly front in this region. The entire front to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating,

.. A FINAL CLEARANCE OF.. Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made



August ushers in our final clearance sale of Summer Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil.

There are many garments here that would pay us well to hold—for they cannot be duplicated so far as value goes. But the policy of the department is always—everything fresh at the beginning of each new season.

And so—that means that you can buy here today the very coat, the very suit or dress that you have been wanting, at less than the goods cost you today—HALE WHAT THE GOOD IS ALONE WOULD cost you in a few months time.

Here are some of the special values. Read them over, then hurry—for there are but few of each kind—sometimes only one or two of each sort.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, copen, lawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
- 10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$36.00, for.....\$20.00
- 8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks, and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....\$6.75
- 9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks, and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....\$11.00
- Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....\$4.50
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....\$8.00
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.00, for.....\$13.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....\$8.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....\$4.00
- Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....\$3.00
- 4 Ladies' Silk Suits, copen and black worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
- 22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple, green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....\$19.00
- 12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....\$8.50
- 10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....\$8.50
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....\$10.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....\$4.00
- Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....\$3.50
- Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.00

ODD LOT LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED BLOUSES 50c
Last Year's 50c each.....

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown
August 8, 1917.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail route No. 8 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, to the Postmaster General, by pleasure. 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 at Charlottetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR.
Post Office Inspector,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Oct. 18, 1917.
O 100-r 17, 1917—31

S. S. Arammore RESUMES TRIPS

Commencing Monday, September 3rd, Steamer Arammore will resume tri-weekly trips, leaving Charlottetown at 7:00 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week, and leaving Petou Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at same hour.
District Passenger Agent's Office
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Sept. 5, 1917.

JOB WORK

Executed with neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office
Charlottetown, P. E. Island
Check Books
Dodgers
Receipt Books
Note of Hand Books
Posters
Bill Heads
Head Letters

It Would Please You As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our assortment of

Wrist and Other Watches (For Ladies and Gents)

From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay.

Diamond Rings \$15 up.

It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and nickled plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs. Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

WEDDING RINGS always in stock.

In our Optical Department we can test your eyes and fit the right lenses in any style of mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.