

The Herald

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Canada's Coming Loan.

Within a few weeks the Dominion Government will be asking the people of Canada to subscribe to a new loan for war purposes. There is every indication that the response will be all that could be desired. When a loan of this kind was asked for last year, there was a certain amount of nervousness as to the result. Hitherto the country has borrowed all its money abroad, and the people never contemplated the idea of financing their government from their own savings. The appeal, however, proved that there is plenty of money to be obtained in Canada when the security is good and the rate of interest satisfactory. Since that time the country has been prosperous. The deposits in the savings departments of the chartered banks have increased \$80,000,000 within the past twelve months. During the same period our foreign trade has steadily improved, the exports showing a gratifying preponderance over the imports. Our war expenditures are approximately \$30,000,000 a month, but about two-thirds of this is expended in Canada, and is, therefore, not an economic loss, except in comparatively small part. Financially, Canada does not seem to be suffering from the war at all, says the Winnipeg Telegram. Rather the contrary. The people have the money to invest, and will probably be even more willing than before to lend it to the Government. With savings banks paying only three per cent, there is an obvious advantage in buying bonds which yield five per cent. This should and doubtless will appeal strongly to seekers of a permanent investment.

Sir Robert Speaks.

Sir Robert Borden left Halifax at 11 o'clock Friday night for Upper Musquodoboit, proceeding over the new branch of the Canadian Government Railways from Dartmouth. The Prime Minister was thus able to see the new railway, for he started to return at 8 o'clock in the morning. He came back to Dartmouth on Saturday to meet a delegation there at two o'clock and left at three by the Maritime express en route for Ottawa. Sir Robert addressed a meeting of the Conservative Club Friday evening, speaking for about an hour. "I am not going to make a political speech tonight," the Premier said. "I have not made a political speech since the outbreak of the war, unless in defence of some department of my government, but the day will come when our tongues will be loosed and we will be able to give a pretty good account of our stewardship. With reference to graft or scandal, I wish to say," the Premier remarked, "if any man in this city, in this province, or in this Dominion knows of wrong doing by any person in the employ of the government of Canada, let him bring the charge to my notice, and if an investigation is necessary an investigation will be made without one moment's delay. If proceedings in the courts are required to deal with any public official, those proceedings will be instituted. Did you ever hear of any government that kept for nearly two years an open public commission to which any man might report any malfeasance that he might discover? And yet the members of the opposition party were ready to cast slurs. They made state-

ments and insinuations that they did not dream would ever be investigated, and yet within twenty-four hours they were placed before a commission composed of two of the most prominent judges of the country." Sir Robert went on to speak of some of the cardinal principles of the Conservative party, dwelling chiefly on its ideals of unity and development.

Canada's Trade

Canada's exports in the last fiscal year exceeded the imports by over \$200,000,000, and was considerably in advance of a billion dollars all told. Imports were \$507,783,000 and exports \$741,610,000. These figures compare with imports of \$465,446,000 in 1914-15, and with \$618,437,000 in 1913-14. We trade chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the imports from those two countries for three years being given as follows:

	Great Britain	United States
1913-14	\$132,070,000	\$395,565,000
1914-15	90,138,000	296,632,000
1915-16	77,370,000	370,497,000

Our exports to Great Britain showed a war time increase in 1915-16:

	Great Britain	United States
1913-14	\$215,253,000	\$163,372,000
1914-15	186,668,000	173,320,000
1915-16	451,832,000	201,106,000

France received from us in the past year goods to the value of \$33,703,000; Italy, \$6,572,000, and Russia, \$4,874,000.

The exports of Canadian merchandise in 1914-15 and 1915-16 included the following:

	1914-15	1915-16
Wheat	\$74,263,000	\$172,806,000
Carriages	221,000	72,904,000
Iron manufactures	\$14,555,000	\$4,023,000
Flour	24,810,000	35,767,000
Cheese	19,213,000	26,600,000
Bacon & Pork	\$14,410,000	27,500,000
Lumber	26,463,000	34,800,000
Painting paper	14,001,000	17,974,000
Gold in q'ts.	15,406,000	16,870,000
Oats	8,961,000	14,637,000
Silver in ore	13,516,000	14,293,000
Cattle	9,267,000	12,625,000
Copper, fine	6,173,000	10,818,000
Wood pulp	9,206,000	10,378,000
Clothing	7,344,000	9,148,000
Nickel in matte etc.	5,033,000	7,714,000
Explosives	205,000	7,080,000
Automobiles	2,645,000	8,897,000

In every instance large increases in exports are to be noted.

Could An Enemy Do More?

The Liberal Ottawa Free Press assails those other Liberal newspapers which are attempting to claim that Hon. Robert Rogers and the Conservatives on the committee named to consider the reconstruction of the Dominion House of Commons buildings are untrustworthy. The Free Press asks whether the machine Grit press believes that the Liberal members of that committee are also crooks, and if so, how is the fact explained that these members have concurred in the actions and decisions of their fellow committee men. If the Free Press contends, the Liberals on the committee are to be trusted, then the newspapers attacking the Conservative members and particularly the Conservative Minister of Public Works, are merely engaged in an unwise attempt to keep the political pot boiling at the expense of any one who may be a political opponent. The Free Press is correct, but it has no need to limit its remarks to the matter of the Parliament Buildings Committee. It can take up almost any activity or enterprise in which Conservatives have engaged and it will find the same sort of unprincipled criticism where there has been no ground for it. The London Free Press, discussing the stand of its Ottawa contemporary, scathingly arraigns the petty critics and declares that their dastardly attempts to undermine the Canadian Government and destroy confidence in the men who are doing their level best to administer the affairs of this country are unworthy of Canadian journalism. "What

better service," says the Free Press, "could these newspapers render to the German Kaiser than they are giving examples of every day? The presentation of the members of the Government as men who are without honor or capacity is undermining public confidence. Further more, this contemptible and dangerous campaign is conducted at a time when the nation's nerves are strung to a high pitch by reason of the stress through which the Empire and the whole civilized world is passing. Condemn Emperor William ask of any servant that he render greater service than to create distrust and uneasiness in the nation with which he is at war?"

"The Government," continues the Free Press, "has not asked that it be freed from criticism. Indeed, it has not often protested against the gross untruths, which are daily circulated in sections of the Liberal press. It has left it to time to reveal the facts, why, even the fustian inquiry failed to remove the falsity of the charges that were set up in the minds of many people by these newspapers. Sir Robert Borden, on the charges being presented, immediately constituted a court of inquiry, composed of jurists of the highest repute, and evenly balanced as to political predilections. He gave to the leader of the opposition the right to name counsel to insure the ferreting out of every vestige of truth in the case. The Government purse was placed at the disposal of this court and the protecting lawyers. And in due time the court gave its pronouncement. It absolved Sir Sam Hughes and the shell committee absolutely free from all suspicion of dishonorable conduct. How did these newspapers receive and present the report? With glaring type lines they published the deliberate falsehood that the charges had been proved!"

"All honor to a newspaper like the Ottawa Free Press that has regard for fair play rather than party advantage, and in this great crisis refuses to be a party to the effort of other Liberal journals to defeat a Government that, as Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, said on the floor of the House of Commons, is led by a Premier whose eye is single to the winning of the war."

Politics and Prohibition.

(St John Standard.)
 Prohibitionists elsewhere may well take notice of the experience in Ontario where, it is reported, the Hearst government is considering whether, after all, it was not in advance of public opinion in placing a prohibitory bill on the statute books of the province. Premier Hearst did what the prohibitionists of Ontario wanted him to. He made prohibition a cardinal plank in the party platform, and having accepted the request of those who asked for the suppression of the liquor traffic, he naturally felt that he was entitled to the support of that party. North Perth shows that he did not receive it. In South Toronto where a by-election is pending it is being found a difficult matter to get a candidate who will subscribe to the prohibition plank and risk the opposition of the heavy anti-prohibition vote. The Hamilton Spectator which, from the first contended that the prohibition advocates in Ontario would not put their cause ahead of their political party, cites the experience of the United States in dealing with measures of prohibition and says: "Experience in the United States, even more than in Canada, has shown that it is useless to expect temperance men, in any great numbers, to place temperance before party in an ordinary election. In 1884, Neal Dow, the great apostle of prohibition on the American continent, refused to leave the Republican party and support St. John, the Prohibition candidate, for President. To the writer of these lines John B. Gough said in that year: 'I hope the party prohibitionists will deal very gently with those Republic-

ans who cannot see their way to leave their party and vote for St. John. It cost me many months of anxious thought to make up my mind to do so, and when I did, it was not because I loved the old party any the less, but because I loved the new party more.' As a matter of fact, the Prohibition party in the United States has never been able to attract more than an infinitesimal fraction of the real prohibition vote, the bulk of that vote remaining in the old parties, especially the Republican. In Ohio, for instance, political prohibition only registers about 15,000 votes, while a prohibitory constitutional amendment, non-partisan in that State, has received 423,000 votes." In this province the Government went further than the prohibitionists requested. They realized that the sentiment of the province was overwhelmingly in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic, and passed a prohibition law without submitting it to the people. In this they not only correctly ganged the public sentiment but they saved to the province the cost of a referendum, the result of which was practically a foregone conclusion. It remains for the prohibitionists of New Brunswick to show their gratitude by endorsing the Government which was willing to do more than they asked.

In North Perth Liberal prohibitionists, recognizing that they had received from a Conservative Government all and more than they had asked, voted for the candidate of their political party, and this, added to the very large German vote—forever lost to the Conservatives—proved sufficient to defeat the Government candidate. In the light of the experience of North Perth the Hearst Government cannot be blamed if it feels that its legislation was in advance of public opinion and adopts the principle of a referendum.

Fatal Railway Accident

A most sad fatal railway accident occurred at Alberton about 11.40 Friday night. The victims are John Avery and Frank Dunn, aged seventeen and fourteen years respectively. The accident is deplorable in the extreme. Both young men were sitting on the railway track waiting for the coming train—Express No. 3—come along. It appears that young Dunn was expecting his cousin from West Cape on the train, and he asked Avery to go along with him and they would wait for the train out at the switch and ride in on it. They sat down on the grass at first, but finding it damp it is supposed on that account they shifted out and went to the first dry spot they noticed, which happened to be on the railway track. Here they sat and talked leaning back on the rails, never dreaming of any harm. As the train was late it is supposed they grew drowsy and fell asleep. So soundly they must have slept that they did not hear the approaching train, which was slowing up as it came toward the switch. Avery was killed instantly and terribly mutilated. Young Dunn was hurled a considerable distance and also very badly injured. He was taken to the Prince County Hospital where he still remains. There is a chance of his recovery. An inquest was held later by Coroner Pate of O'Leary. A verdict of accidental death was returned and no blame was attached to any of the train-employees. The sad affair is deeply regretted and shows the need of extreme care by persons in the vicinity of trains.

DIED.

HUGHES—At Bedford, John Hughes aged 82 years. R.I.P.
 WAITE—At Central Bedouque, August 9th at 9 p.m. Mrs. John Waite, aged 80 years.
 NICOLLE—At Gladstone, P. E. I., Aug. 6th 1916, Edna Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicolle, aged fourteen years.
 MACCALLUM—At the P. E. I. Hospital Friday morning 11th. Miss Matilda McCallum of Brackley Point, aged 58 years.
 LAWSON—At Stanhope, on Saturday August 12th, David Lawson, aged 35 years.
 SHAW—At his residence, Brackley Point, August 12th, David Shaw, in the 85th year of his age, leaving a daughter and two sons to mourn their loss.



You Can Buy Today Handsome Summer Suits Worth \$10 to \$17 for

Men's two and three piece summer suits in fancy brown and greys D. B. and S. B. models, a dandy suit for these warm days. Coats are only half lined, trousers are made with cuff and belt loops. Sizes 33 to 40 chest. Regular 15 to 17, special \$10

See this line of Suits worth to \$25, selling here today \$15

Men's two and worsted suits to clear at less than cost prices. They are fancy browns, medium light greys and fancy pin stripe effects. They are all new suits, but there are only about one of each pattern, so we are going to clear them at a saving to you. L. B. and D. B. models. Also a couple of Norfolk. The prices range from \$18.00 to \$25.00 \$15 All sizes from 36 to 42.

Great Room Making Sale of Boys' Suits Worth to \$10 for \$5

Boy's fancy tweed and worsted. If you need a suit for that boy now is the time to get one as the prices are advancing every day. We have here a pile of suits bought at the old prices and they would be good buying at the price they are marked, but to cut down our stock and make room we are going to clear them at this low price. Regular \$2.50 to \$10.00 Special \$5.00. All sizes.

Get a Straw Hat today less than Wholesale Price

RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE HOT WEATHER, when you think of straw hats every day—comes this clearance sale—a chance right to your hand. The hats are good. The styles are smart—the prices are wonderfully attractive.

Men's new straw boaters	1.50	Men's soft straw hats worth	50c
to \$2.50 for		to \$1.00 each for	
Men's new straw boaters	1.00	Men's soft straw hats worth	1.00
to \$2.00		to \$1.50 each for	
Men's Panama Hats worth	5.00	Men's summer caps worth	50c
to \$8.00		to \$1.50 each for	

Boys' Straw Hats at Big Discounts

All our boys' straw hats—that means probably the most complete—the best assorted stock of the kind in the city moves out this week to make room. Bring in the boys and let us fit them.

Boys' new hats worth	25c	Boys' new straw hats worth	50c
40c for		to 80c each	
Boys' new straw hats worth	85c	Boys' new straw hats worth	1.00
1.25 for		to \$1.65 for	

25c. Hats and Caps Worth 25c. to 2.00 for 25c.

A big table, filled with caps, hats, soft felt hats, hard felt hats, many shapes, all styles and colors, worth to \$2.00 each, clearing at 25c.

Clearing Out All Aertex Underwear—Reg. 1.75 for \$1.00

Aertex Underwear clearing at \$1.00 per garment. This is a splendid underwear for hot weather, as it is porous and allows the air to circulate about the body. This line is regularly sold at \$1.75, but we have only 1.00 a few sizes left at

MOORE & McLEOD!

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

SAVE YOUR MONEY FOR THE DOMINION WAR LOAN TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.



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 shoe-making 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 frantically found it necessary to content yourself with.

ALLEY & CO.

135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Progress of the

London, August 8.—A combined offensive by the Italians has begun on the western front which is expected to be the severest fighting. The offensive is now in progress, is on strong positions in the second system of defence will doubtless be defended. Germans as was Poles the utmost stubborn British official comm issued tonight read: west of Guillemont, we our line about four yards. Fighting continued west of Pozieres, the enemy four attacks on our again using flamm Three attacks failed but in one he managed to about fifty yards of our. "The enemy shelled Le High Wood and Pozieres and also the village of M Elsewhere along the was a quiet day except artillery activity in the salient and near G London, Aug. 8.—Bef echoes have died of the congratulation of the sovereigns, statesmen and also the auspicious of the third year of the wa news of further Russia and of a splendid victory Italian arms on the Isonz The surprising success Italians, who in two days captured 10,000 prisoners gets that in addition to ferring General Koevens, Austrian general, from Trentino front to Galice Austrians also ventured fer troops from the Isonz Russian front in an ende stem the Russian as General Cardona's victory caused in London great re as one of the most pro successes in the new allic ations and a demonstration constantly growing power allied offensive on all Russia's new victories so the Dniester and southw the Stanian-Kolomea r afford equal satisfaction, a prompt admission in the official statement of the front of the Austro-Ge south of the Dniester is here to indicate that the B victory in this quarter is wicr than yet announced by Russian official despatches, cording to an unofficial r the evacuation of Lemberg Galician capital, has already ordered.

69c

For Women's New Hats worth to \$5.75

A table full of colored hats—all new shapes this season. There are small ones, medium ones and big ones. They've over stayed their date. They go at

69c

Sale of Coats Sale of Suits Sale of Middies Sale of Dress

Rome, Aug. 9, via London Italian official statement for "This morning our troops ed the town of Gorizia. "Y day morning, in the Gorizia after intense artillery p ation, our infantry com occupation of the heights w the town, driving out the remaining hostile detach Trenches and dugouts found full of the bodies of trian soldiers. The enemy, pletely routed, had left quantities of arms, amm and material. "At nightf tachment of the Casale Pavia brigades crossed the I and outbanded themselves the left bank. A column cavalry and Bersaglieri o promptly launched a pur the enemy beyond the river the meantime, our engineer throwing new bridges acro river and repairing those aged by the enemy. "On plateau our troops reg several counter-attacks on summit of Monte San M and captured more trench the neighborhood of San M "Up to the present time we taken about 10,000 pris More are coming in. The quantity of material taken has not yet been ascert but it is very considerable."

Paris, Aug. 9.—The death of the commander of Italian troops that storme Austrian second line trench Monte San Michele is des in a despatch to the Petit. en from its correspondent of Italian front. The des says: "The enemy offered most intense resistance a second line trenches on San Michele. Our men d forward at a run. Th trench still protected by entanglements. The comm of the attacking battalion