

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JULY 26, 1916
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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Commissioners Report.

The report of the Royal Commissioners, Sir Wm. Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, and Mr. Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada, upon the fuse charges made by William Kyte, M. P., in the House of Commons and the investigation which took place subsequently has been made public. The report is unanimous and is a complete vindication of the government, the old shell committee and General Sir Sam Hughes. It places Mr. Kyte in an extraordinary position. He has failed to implement the charges he made against General Hughes, the shell committee and the government. The report is that he will resign his seat. As a parliamentarian his usefulness is gone and his position untenable. It will be remembered that the shell committee was the creature of Sir Sam Hughes. The object was to establish an independent body that would, without his intervention act for the war office in procuring the production of shells in Canada, and in making on its behalf contracts with manufacturers to supply these shells. And so says the report, "the position of the committee was undoubtedly that of agents for the British government." The contention that the committee was directly responsible to the war office was repeatedly made by General Hughes and other members of the government, but was contested by members of the opposition. It has been conclusively shown that the attitude of the minister was correct. Both Mr. Kyte and Mr. Carvell, as well as other Liberals contended that this government was responsible for its actions. Judges Meredith and Duff, the latter a well known Liberal, declare positively they were agents of the British government. Every charge and every contention made against General Hughes and the shell committee by Kyte and Carvell has been shown to be false. There was a direct charge made in the House of Commons that General Hughes had improperly influenced members of the shell committee, but the commissioners dismiss this as "not well founded." Indeed they also declare that no such inference can be drawn from letters written by General Hughes suggesting that certain persons in his home town of Lindsay would be capable of manufacturing high explosive shells. "It was a most natural and in no way improper thing for the minister to do," declare the commissioners.

They go so far as to say that, but for the effort of Col. Cantley, one of the members of the Shell Committee, it would have been impracticable to have obtained orders for the fabrication of shells in Canada, and all through the report, it is observed that the commissioners have been much impressed by the splendid work done by the members of the Shell Committee generally. The appearance of Col. Allison upon the scene in connection with negotiations for the manufacture of fuses brings out the point in the report that General Hughes, trusting him absolutely, requested him "to smash Harris prices" and at the suggestion of the minister, Col. Carnegie, asked Allison to bring the Shell Committee into relations with competent manufacturers who would introduce an element of competition, with the object of lowering prices. All through the negotiations it was shown that General Hughes was making

the best efforts he knew how to make to get munitions as cheaply as possible for the British War Office. Regarding the transaction with the American Ammunition Company the report says it was but the carrying out of what is a common practice of promoters who have acquired a concession or contract to which it is transferred. But for Allison's connection with Yoskum and the position Allison occupied in relation to General Hughes and the Shell Committee, the transaction would have been a matter which concerned only the parties to it and persons who should become shareholders in the company. It was stated in the Commons by Kyte that the two American companies concerned were "mushroom companies." It is brought out in the report that they were not so, but that these companies were brought into existence by a group of business men of high standing and of large means, who had determined to embark in the business of fabricating fuses. They had behind them large resources and had secured the services of eminent ammunition experts. Regarding the international Arms and Fuse Company all the allegations are dismissed. No concession was paid as suggested, and with regard to the commission paid to the promoters who got the contract which the American Ammunition Company carried out, Mr. Cadwell of the latter company, did not himself know that Allison participated. Dealing with the fact that the first orders for fuses were placed in the United States rather than in Canada, the Commissioners do not express an opinion, but say that the decision of the committee is not fairly open to adverse criticism and there can be no doubt that it was honestly arrived at. The members of the Shell Committee would have assumed a grave responsibility if the opinion of their expert adviser had been disregarded, and the contracts had been given to Canadian manufacturers and their efforts to produce the fuses had resulted in failure. There are frequent references to the standing and capacity of Col. Carnegie as an expert ordnance adviser, and while there is the suggestion that he contracted far too high a price for the fuses, the commissioners add that a mistake was made in placing upon his already over-burdened shoulders the work of conducting what may be called the business or commercial part of the transactions.

Our Liberal friends have evidently anticipated this report with fear and trembling and have, through their press, made strenuous efforts to create prejudice against General Hughes the Shell Committee and the Government, regardless of what the report might show. Will they accept this report with any kind of good grace or will they in the face of it, still try to arouse prejudice? They had better devote their kind attention to their dear friend Mr. Kyte.

Government is correct and true. In short, the report establishes in plainest language that after months of muckraking from one end of the country to the other, the employment of jail birds and thugs to pilfer and steal, the consorting of Mr. Carvell with Germans in New York, and the miserable attempt of the Liberal party and Liberal press to paint Canada as an abiding place of thieves and grafters with the Canadian Government and Canadian premier as confederates of the gang, the defamers of Canada and of things Canadian have failed to make a case and stand today as legitimate subjects for the scorn of all honest men.

The court found that Col. John Wesley Allison received profits on some of the business he transacted and also found that he lied about it to agents and ministers of the Government. Col. Allison deceived his best friend, and General Hughes stands forth entirely innocent of any connection with any gains made by the American promoter.

As for Col. Carnegie and the other members of the Shell Committee the commission finds they did their work honestly and well. It was a task for a superman to organize and systematize the production of munitions for the Imperial authorities, but no one will now deny that it was well done.

In the face of a finding such as that submitted by Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff, the question naturally arises—What becomes of the muckraking slanderers Carvell and Kyte? It is reported in Ottawa that Mr. Kyte will resign his seat as his usefulness as a parliamentarian has gone. If the report is true the member for Richmond will show a quality of manliness it was not believed he possessed; but his resignation, while necessary, will not rid Canadian public life of Frank Carvell, the dirtier bird, who ever at Kyte's elbow, was the directing mind of the plot to drag in the dust the names of honest men. Carvell must go—and go speedily. In Canada today there can be no two opinions as to that, and the thousands of fair minded citizens who have awaited the report of the commission before expressing their opinions should now demand that the Government take action at the earliest possible moment, to adequately deal with the Carleton county slanderer.

If F. B. Carvell has the decency inherent in most men of his province he will at once resign and come back to the people of Carleton whom he has misrepresented for years. If he adopts that course Government action will not be necessary, for he will be so thoroughly buried under a mass of adverse ballots that even the activities of a dishonest deputy returning officer will not suffice to save him. The Carvell newspapers have been clamorous in their protestations of the high quality of courage possessed by their idol. He now has one grand opportunity to show that he merits their eulogies.

London, July 19—When Gen. Haig's afternoon report was despatched from headquarters in France, the violent fighting which had developed from German counter-attack and had been going on all night long and given the Germans a footing in Delville Wood and Longueval, was still in progress. The German attacks on the Waterlot Farm and other points were repulsed. In a very brief despatch tonight Gen. Haig sends the announcement that most of the ground thus lost has been regained in both places and that the British fire had dispersed the Germans massing for a further attack on Waterlot Farm. These despatches seem to confirm the opinions constantly expressed by the correspondents at the front of the dwindling strength of the German counter-attacks. The operations on the French front are still impeded by rain, and comparative quiet prevails. Bulletin—London, July 19.—The British troops have recaptured in the village of Longueval and Delville Wood most of the ground taken by the Germans Tuesday night according to the British official communication issued tonight. Hard fighting is still in progress in this region. The communication says: "North of the Somme heavy fighting is still in progress near Longueval village and the Delville Wood. In both places, we have already regained most of the ground lost last night. "South of Delville Wood this afternoon we dispersed with our fire a large body of Germans massing to attack the

was overcome. The Germans suffered greatly from hunger and thirst as the British curtain of fire prevented the bringing up of fresh supplies. Some of the Germans are reported to have been driven mad by the bombardment. When the survivors left the village as prisoners the British presented arms in recognition of the bravery of their defence.

Petrograd, July 18, via London.—A Russian victory over Teutonic forces in Southern Volhynia has resulted in their being driven across the River Lipa and beyond that stream, says a war office statement, issued today. Indications are, the statement adds, that the retreat was effected in the greatest disorder. In the Riga region efforts by the Germans to retake positions they had lost were unsuccessful.

London, July 13.—The Russian operations are again booming interesting. The Russian military critics dwell on what they describe as "the mechanical regularity" of the strategic and tactical blows dealt by Russia on her various fronts and the absence of any indications that the enemy forces are able effectively to parry them. The recent Russian successes have brought them much nearer Vladimir-Volynski and Kovel, and the German communications between Kovel and Lemberg are threatened by the Russian advance to Stoyanoff and Soaki, preliminary to the investment of Lemberg. In Transylvania the Russians have secured two important eastern passes in the Carpathians, Jablonitz and Kirilbaba, while they also hold command of the Delatyn-Budapest railway. Their cavalry is moving in the rear of Gen. Pfanzner's forces between Kimpelung and Katy, and apparently the invasion of Hungary has begun. According to one report a Russian force is already one day's march into Hungary, threatening the Austrian rear in the mountains. The Russian advance also continues successfully in Asia Minor, and it is reported from Rome that the Turks have again evacuated Kermanshan. There is no confirmation, as yet, of the interesting statement made by Prof. Paul Milkoff to the Duma that Russia has reached an agreement with the Allies, in which she is promised both banks of the Dardanelles. The meeting now being held between the minister of munitions and the representatives of the various trades indicate a general acceptance of a postponement of the August holidays, as requested by the government, in order that full munitions supplies for the men at the front may continue.

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

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

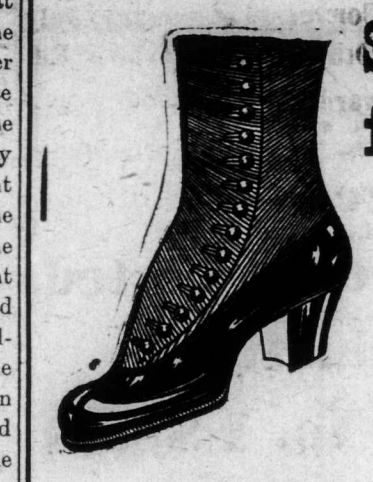
25c. Hats and Caps Worth 25c. to 2.00 for 25c.

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 a few sizes left at **1.00**

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No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. to Size 2 1/2 to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50.

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 previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

ALLEY & CO.
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\$3.50

Today For Smart Boys' Suits worth to \$9

15 boys' tweed suits, plain and norfolk style coats, bloomers pants in fancy greys, browns and greens. They are all good suits and made to give hard wear—to fit boys from 6 to 14 years. Regular \$5.00 to \$9.00. Special **\$3.50**

\$3.50



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 are worth to \$5.75, and they go at **69c**

69c

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

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The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

NOTICE.

All persons having accounts, Notes of hand, etc., unpaid at close of past year, are requested to settle same or make satisfactory arrangement without further notice. Dr. D. E. MORRIS, Dundas, May 3, 1916—41

Continued from page two
 Waterlot Farm from the direction of Guillemont."

London, July 20—The official statement, issued tonight at midnight from British headquarters in France, says: "North of the Bazentin-Longueval line we advanced about 1,000 yards in the face of stubborn opposition. Heavy fighting still continues in the northern outskirts of Longueval village and in Delville Wood. "On the remaining of the main battle front there was no change."

Paris July 20—The French forces have captured the entire first German positions extending from Estrees to the height of Vermardovillers, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The have also taken on both sides of the river about 2,900 prisoners in today's engagements.

London, July 22—Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme. Northern France, is given in the official statement from British headquarters, in which it is stated that more than 200,000 French and British troops attacked the German lines north and South of the Somme Thursday on a front of twenty-seven miles. Today news from the battle ground which has been contested bitterly since July 1, shows no great change in the relative position of the Franco-British and German forces. The British have again pressed forward to the German third line in the Fourcaux Wood, northeast of Longueval. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point on the ridge commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond, which is not so much broken up and wooded, lending itself not too well to defence. This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold the wood where the heavy fighting continues. The Associated Press correspondent at the front states the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the Allied advance. Meantime, the indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. The trench raid by Australian troops in the neighborhood of Armentieres attracts much interest in this connection.

New York, July 21—A New York Times cable from London dated yesterday, says: "General Haig's communique stating the more ground has been gained in Delville Wood and Longueval regarded as affording convincing proof that the British are establishing a decided supremacy over the enemy. A German counter-attack was expected. If the Germans had failed to make one at this juncture, it would have been a clear proof that they were too weak or exhausted to take advantage of the opportunity given by the British occupation of new ground for the defence of which only hurried measures were possible. The German counter-attack was delivered in great strength and met a certain amount of success. In the light of General Haig's later despatches military critics here judge that the German claims to have recaptured the whole of Longueval and Delville Wood were made at the moment of their greatest success. German reports of progress in the fighting at Verdun show frequently it was the German method to single out the moment when the attack was at its height for issuing a report. One of the best military critics here says: "If the British recover the ground we shall have great reason to be satisfied, for it would show the enemy's strength definitely on the wane and the sanguine calculations about the depletion of his reserves which are being circulated in France have substantial foundation."

London, July 23—A Reuters despatch from the British front in France, filed at 3.30 p.m. today says: "Following a heavy bombardment last night British troops and Anzacs attacked the wards Pozieres and Guillemont. Despite desperate resistance the