

The Herald

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Provincial Exhibition

The Provincial Exhibition, which closed in this city on Friday last, Sept. 28th, was the greatest that has been. From the point of view of weather, nothing more favorable could be desired. The weather was ideal all through; indeed Wednesday and Thursday were as charming days as we could hope for in July or August. The attendance, too, was extraordinary, numbering about sixteen thousand on Wednesday and Thursday together. The attendance on Wednesday was slightly larger than on Thursday. The exhibits in the main building and the exhibits and horse and cattle show on the grounds outside left little to be desired. Everything was grand, and all combined to constitute a memorable exhibition of the products and activities of our Province. The horse trotting on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was first class. All the races were well contested, and good time was made, although no new track records were made. On the whole the Provincial Exhibition of 1917 was in the highest degree creditable to Prince Edward Island and to all interested in carrying it on.

The War-Time Franchise

A touch of autocracy from the hand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has forced the Canadian people into a war-time election. His will has prevailed against the desire of the Canadian cabinet, of the great majority of the members of the Canadian Parliament, and in defiance of the will of the people. The hearts and minds of Canadians are overcast with their loved ones who are braving death on the battlefields of Europe. It is no time for party strife or political bickerings. Yet, in the hope of political aggrandizement, the leader of the anti-conscriptionists has determined that the people shall be divided into hostile camps, and that the nation shall pass in its war effort until matters of policy are decided upon. There is no doubt that if Laurier had been able to stay conscription or make its operation contingent upon the result of a war-time referendum he would not have insisted on a war-time election. But he was unable to have his way in that regard, so he decided to force the people to the polls to determine whether there shall be a change of government at Ottawa. In the present instance a change of government means the wiping of the conscription measure from the Canadian statute books and the consequent desertion of our boys at the front.

But Laurier's war-time election may not serve his purpose. As the Toronto Mail and Empire says: "The voters," in the war-time election, "will not include all who would have been entitled to mark their ballots in a referendum, and will include half a million loyal women who would have no voice in a referendum. This difference is made by the War-time Elections Act. To that Act Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers in the House were strongly opposed. But they have only themselves to blame for it. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not forced on a war-time election there would have been no war-time election legislation either eliminating subjects of the Kaiser from the franchise or admitting to it the

near kinswomen of our fighting men. "The country having been brought into a war-time election it sought to avert, the Government was bound to mitigate as far as possible the evils and dangers the people dreaded from such an election. In its War-time Elections Act it provides for the exclusion from the war-time voters' list of recently naturalized citizens of enemy country birth and citizens to whom non-participation in war is an article of religion. It provides also for the inclusion of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of our fighting men. Will anybody contend that the vote in war-time is not a special trust that should be limited as far as possible to citizens who have no affiliations with the enemy country? Will anybody deny that the women soldiers have left behind them to carry on the struggle of life without the companionship, sympathy and full help of their bread-winners are entitled to a voice at the polls when the single issue is the reinforcing of those dear ones in the fight against the enemy? No Canadian who is not beside himself with partisanship or who is not of doubtful loyalty will say that these women should not vote in war-time."

Across the Line

If the United States government is able to make large progress it is because the American people have not been divided by a political leader out of office. Senator La Follette, of French origin, is the only Republican who has sought to lead the United States citizens against the war government of Washington. He alone has offered leadership to the pro-German sentiment within the nation. Except for this brilliant French-American there has been none, Democrat or Republican, to gainay conscription. No state or province has combined against the righteous law that establishes equality in service, says the London Free Press. President Wilson's earnest efforts to organize the nation did not include a "union" government. No cabinet post in his administration is occupied by other than those of his own political family. Republican leaders resented the suggestion that their patriotism was open to purchase with a public office. They made no peevish claim that the Democrats thought this was "their war." The United States food controller is a popular national idol. He hasn't done more than has the food controller in another country not a thousand miles from the American frontier, but the people believe in him, they trust him and they feel that he is doing his best in a difficult job. The result is that the United States is "getting on with the war" much faster than if surrounded by a narrow national spirit.

Quite in line with the above is the following intelligence from Atlantic City, New Jersey, bearing date of 27th September: Members of the American Bankers Association launched into vehement expressions of approval when Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, addressing them today on the changing world demanded that Congress exercise its constitutional right to expel United States Senator LaFollette. "We are repelling attacks upon American people and institutions of two kinds," Dr. Butler said. "We are fighting across the sea and we are fighting evil-minded suspicion, cowardice and treason, which have raised their hands at home. Our soldiers can fight the soldiers of the enemy. You and I have got to fight sedition and treason here." "Have the American people lost their capacity for corporate indignation?" he asked. "There is a provision in the

constitution, providing that Congress may expel a member by a two-thirds vote. What are they thinking of to sit there and permit themselves to be contaminated by Senator M. LaFollette? Cries of approval came from every side as Dr. Butler proceeded. "Gentlemen you might just as well put poison into the food of every boy that goes to his transport as to permit this man to make war upon the nation in the halls of Congress." Speaking of peace, Dr. Butler said: "Do you see the significance of the coorings of Peace which come from Berlin? They are intended to weaken our efforts before the new world, of which we are in search, has been discovered—a world for which the free nations have armed themselves for a contest that will not cease until this world has been found. "Any human being who asks for peace on any other terms than unconditional surrender is asking another and still greater war. Peace will only come when the supreme confidence the Germans have in the instrument of war and their world dominating aims are brought to defeat. That is the only road to peace."

The Liberal-Conservative Government did not want an election in war-time. I am frank in telling you that they did not want it, not because they feared to face the electors, but because they thought they had better business to do in carrying on the war than in stopping war work to win an election. Don't make the mistake that Sir Robert Borden, when he made the fifty-fifty offer, made it because he felt himself and his Government relatively weaker than an equal number in the Opposition, but because he felt that the whole strength of the nation was unreservedly behind the war. Think as you like about that offer, but I know—who was there and am at the fountain head in that respect—that that offer was a genuine, honest, earnest offer, and that it is yet an offer to the people of this country. —Sir George Foster at a meeting in Toronto.

Progress of the War

London, Sept. 25.—A successful raid by British naval arm on the German airbase at Varsseene, Flanders, on Monday, is announced in an official statement from the admiralty. A fight between a naval aerial patrol and a German squadron, in which one German machine was destroyed and another driven down out of control, also is reported. The statement reads: "On Monday morning a bombing raid was made by naval aircraft on the Varsseene airbase. A large number of bombs were dropped, most of them falling among the sheds and hangars and also among the airplanes lined up on the airfield. "The same day a fighter patrol met a large formation of Albatross scouts. One enemy machine was destroyed and another driven completely out of control. All our machines returned safely."

Paris, Sept. 25.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "The artillery action was very spirited in the region of Hurbise and Craonne on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of the Bois Le Chaume. "Our airplanes have carried out various bombing operations. In the day of Sept. 24, and last night, 10,000 kilos of projectiles were dropped in the course of these expeditions, notably on the railway stations at Cambria, Luxembourg, Longuyon and Brienne. Several fires broke out in the structures bombed."

London, Sept. 26.—In an attack along a six mile front today the British troops captured an important position around Tower Hamlets and strong German field works, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. Powerful resistance was offered by the Germans throughout the day and they delivered many strong counter-attacks. "But," says the British commander, "our operations were entirely successful." The text of the state-

ment reads: "Our attack this morning was delivered on a total front of nearly six miles from south of Tower Hamlets to east of St. Julien. Our operations were entirely successful."

"Later in the day the enemy delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along our new front resulting in hard fighting, which is still continued at certain points. "South of the Ypres-Menin road an attack carried out by English troops successfully completed the capture of the Tower Hamlets spur and gained possession of strong German field works on its eastern slopes which formed our objectives. "A powerful counter-attack in the direction of Ghelvelt was repulsed. "On the right of our main attack north of the Ypres-Menin road, our troops met obstinate resistance and heavy fighting took place in the area across which the enemy counter-attacked yesterday. After a severe struggle lasting throughout the greater part of the day English and Scottish battalions drove the enemy from his positions and accomplished the task allotted to them of securing the flank of our principal attack."

"In their advance our troops relieved two companies of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who had held out with great gallantry during the night in a forward position in which they had been isolated by the enemy's attack yesterday morning. "In the afternoon the enemy attempted another counter-attack in great strength in this sector where fierce fighting is still continuing. "Further north Australian troops cleared the remainder of Polygon Wood and captured a German trench system to the right of it, which formed their objectives for the day. "On their left English Scottish and Welsh battalions penetrated the enemy's defense to a depth of nearly a mile, stormed Zonnebeke and gained the line of their objectives."

London, September 27.—With all the objectives for which Field Marshal Haig started his men early Wednesday morning in a new offensive near Ypres securely in their hands, the English, Scotch and Australian units are now tenaciously holding them, notwithstanding fierce German thrusts that time and again have ineffectually been launched in efforts to regain the lost ground. As had been expected by reason of the contour of the country over which the battle has waged, the fighting throughout has been of a most violent character. Near the Polygon Wood, where the Australians are facing the foe, north and northeast of St. Julien and northwest of Zonnebeke the encounters have been of a sanguinary character, the Germans losing heavily in their counter-attacks.

London, Sept. 28.—Hostile aeroplanes attacked the southeast coast of England this evening. A few of them attempted to reach London but failed. No reports of casualties or damage have been received as yet.

At last accounts Field Marshal Haig was holding and consolidating the salient positions won from the Germans in Wednesday's battle east of Ypres, the extension of which would give him a dominating point from which to operate against the Ostend-Lille railroad and also a position flanking both the northern and southern portions of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's line.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Alexander Auer, a Finlander was today sentenced by Magistrate Denison for two years in penitentiary for making seditious statements contrary to the defence of the realm act. The charge was the result of information given by Bruce Conklin, a citizen of the United States who related that Auer, on reading the story in the Evening Telegram that the Swedish consul in Argentine had carried cable messages to Germany, said that a bomb should be placed under a paper that printed such a story, and that if any attempt to conspire him were made, he would shoot the highest officer he met.

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The Middleman

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 25.—An excessive number of middlemen is the greatest obstacle to the reduction of prices and under present conditions the adoption of a drastic policy of arbitrary price cutting would mean temporary ruin to every city and town in the country," according to a statement tonight by Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, in an interview with the Canadian Press Limited. The statement was made following the return of the food controller to Ottawa after a study of the situation exceeding over a period of several weeks and after a conference with Mr. Hoover at Washington.

"I find," said Mr. Hanna, "and the gentlemen who ably earnestly and disinterestedly are assisting me find, that very grave and mischievous misconceptions of the duties and powers of the food controller exist in the minds of a number of Canadians. This number is not large and I have hoped that with the passage of time most of the misconceptions to which I refer might of themselves have been cleared away. Since however, they persist and appear at times even to be fostered by writers who have perhaps been too busy to give sufficient thought to the problems they discuss, it is my duty to the public to make the following statement. "Unless the consumers in the cities of Canada consider their willingness to face a complete disruption of all trades, a total breakdown of real estate values and their utter demoralization of labor conditions in the cities, the food controller cannot possibly accede to the demand made in some quarters to cut prices down to self food at cost or as it is otherwise expressed, to do away with the middleman. Such goals may be partially achieved."

How much or how little can be done will be made known to the public from time to time as I find necessary. But however great may be the hardship of present food prices, however popular would be the movement to have the government sell fish or any other commodity at cost, however overburdened Canada may be with the class of people known as middlemen—radical measures cannot be promised upon such terms as I have just indicated. "I must remind those Canadians, who perhaps are unaware of the facts, that seven main factors may be said to govern the present prices of food. "First the disproportion between demand and supply, consumption and production. Food cannot be cheap while there is such a growing disparity between the number of producers and the number of consumers. "Second—Unrestricted competition between great foreign buyers of food stuffs in our markets. "Third—Unequal distribution of the available supplies, surplus production in one province being unavailable in provinces in which were shortages. "Fourth—The food speculator. "Fifth—The greedy middleman. "Sixth—The superannuated, unnecessary, and inefficient middleman. "Seventh—The wastor."

SPECIAL TRIPS

S. S. STANLEY
During Exhibition week the Steamer Stanley will run between Charlottetown and Pictou. On her first trip Monday, 24th inst., she will leave Pictou for Charlottetown after arrival of trains from Halifax and Sydney. From Tuesday 25th to Friday 28th, inclusive, she will leave Charlottetown at 6.00 a. m., returning in the evening. On Saturday, 29th inst., she will leave Charlottetown at same hour, 6.00 a. m., but will not return. The Arranmore will also make the usual tri-weekly trips during the same period. District Passenger Agent's Office Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 13th, 1917.

S. S. Aranmore

RESUMES TRIPS.
Commencing Monday, September 3rd, Steamer Aranmore will resume tri-weekly trips, leaving Charlottetown at 7.00 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week, and leaving Pictou Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at same hour. District Passenger Agent's Office Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 5, 1917.

A FINAL CLEARANCE OF..

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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 best, the very suit or dress that you have been wanting, at less than the goods cost you today—HALE WHAT THE GOODS 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, tawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$35.00, 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, musard, 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 \$9.00, for.....6.00
Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....5.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$3.00, for.....3.50
Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....5.00

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 29th November, 1917, for the lease, since Oct. His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Cardigan, P. E. Island, from the 1st 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 Cardigan, B. I. Road, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, September 24, 1917. Sept. 20, 1917—3.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 29th 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. 1, from Murray River, P. E. Island, from the 1st 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 Murray River, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, September 20, 1917. Sept. 20, 1917—3.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWBORN BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 43, 1916—3/4.

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