

The Herald

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The Premier and Hon. Mr. Rogers

The length to which Sir Robert Borden is prepared to go in the formation of a union government, specially consecrated to the winning of the war, is evidenced by his prompt acceptance of Hon. Robert Rogers' resignation.

Hon. Mr. Rogers has been the head of one of the most important departments of the Borden administration. The public works of Canada have been under his direct control, and it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that during his whole term of office not one breath of suspicion has been directed to his handling of that important service.

It has been known that the Minister of Public Works was cordially hated by the Western Liberals, by men who may be expected to co-operate with the Prime Minister in the formation of a union government. This hatred and jealousy of Mr. Rogers on the part of many Liberals was one of the obstacles in the way of a union, and that Sir Robert Borden has so promptly decided to part with his Minister of Public Works may be taken as evidence of his intention that nothing shall stand in the way of uniting all Canadians, no matter what their previous political affiliations, who believe with him that Canada's first duty is the winning of the war.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Rogers should see fit to complain of inaction on the part of the premier. That complaint is not borne out by the splendid legislative record of the Government or the premier's personal and untiring efforts for the well-being of the country and the Empire. The Government has faced a task of a magnitude such as confronted no other Canadian administration, and has worked all the while against heavy odds and bitter opposition on the part of the Laurier party. Such conditions do not naturally make for facility in the dispatch of public business, but with a union government in power the situation should be improved.

But Mr. Rogers' real complaint was not due to alleged inaction. He was unalterably opposed to any union with men who from the start of hostilities had bent every effort in the direction of thwarting the Government's measures for winning the war. He held to the belief that the situation does not call so much for an obliteration of party lines as for the endorsement of the party in power by a general election. He would not compromise with the opposition; he would destroy it. Sir Robert Borden, however, has a higher conception of the duty of a Canadian premier in a time such as the present. That duty is to maintain harmony rather than to create a condition of strife, although there is something to be said for the Rogers' contention that an election six months or a year ago would have so sweepingly endorsed the Government that effective political opposition would have been eliminated.

In war time, however, it is necessary for public men to make individual sacrifices in the interest of the whole country. The retirement of Mr. Rogers is a case in point. If it clears the way for the formation of a union government and the maintenance of harmony among those Canadians who believe the winning of the war is the paramount duty of the hour, it is a step in the right direction.

At the same time there is much reason to doubt whether any man in Canada can be found who will more acceptably or faithfully administer the affairs of the great spending department of the Canadian Government than the man who today leaves it—and who leaves it as did few of his predecessors—without a stain or suspicion attaching to his administration.

Canadians in every rank and station are commencing to realize what it means to make sacrifices for the war. Our brave men at the front are sacrificing their lives, and doing it cheerfully for the cause of Empire. Canadians at home are beginning to see what is necessary in the way of sacrificing articles of food and ordinary enjoyments to which they had been accustomed. The facilities and luxury of travel are being sacrificed to the necessities of war. In almost every walk of life men and women are working harder than before in order that positions vacated by those who have gone overseas may be held for them until their return. These minor sacrifices of civilian life, insignificant though they are in comparison with the major sacrifices of the men in uniform, are being made, and made cheerfully, and all for the cause.

Several thousand Liberal electors of South-West Winnipeg on the night of the 21st enthusiastically cheered declarations by various speakers, including Premier Norris, Attorney-General Hindson, and Isaac Pitblado, K. C., condemning the work of the recent western Liberal convention, deploring the continued leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and advocating a union government on win-the-war lines.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, this morning tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Works. The reason which he gave for his action was that there had been too much delay in the carrying out of the conscription bill.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The correspondence which passed between Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Robert Rogers, in regard to the retirement of the latter as Minister of Public Works, was read in the house by the Premier today and created keen interest. The correspondence reveals the intense earnestness and sincerity of Sir Robert to form a national win-the-war government, for the chief difference of opinion is in regard to the negotiations on this score. Mr. Rogers' correspondence refers to "inaction and indecision" although without going into particulars other than objections to the continuance of negotiations with any Liberals for union government.

Sir Robert on the question of inaction points out that the government had this session introduced six of the most important bills ever introduced into the Canadian parliament, and reviews recent legislative action of the government. It has been well known for some time that Mr. Rogers has objected to the union government project, and has been dissatisfied with the continued negotiations. That it was this difference which brought about his resignation is undoubted.

The correspondence confirms it. Sir Robert in reply to the objections of Mr. Rogers replies firmly that he arrived in May at the decision that "a union of both political parties was necessary in order that Canada might obtain

the united effort of all those earnest in their desire to throw our full nation's force into this war." From that decision he says he has never swerved, and he adds that if Liberals in active public life are not prepared to play a part in forming a union war government he will invite prominent Liberals not in active public life to join with him in consummating the national purpose which he has in mind. The publication of the correspondence has greatly strengthened the position of Sir Robert, as it reveals as never before his sincerity, his patience and his high-minded patriotism.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Sir George Foster, in the Commons today, in his review of the coal supply, indicated that both the United States and Canada might be put on "coal rations." In any event a call would be made on all interests to economize in the use of coal. The fuel control of C. A. Magrath does not fear a coal famine if proper economy is used. For the Maritime Provinces Hon. J. D. Hazen intimated that schooners may be commandeered for coal trade to secure an adequate fuel supply in that part of the Dominion.

In his review of the coal supply Sir George said: "The production of non-anthracite coal in Canada last year was 13,800,000 tons. Of this over 6,000,000 came from the Maritime Provinces, chiefly Nova Scotia, 2,800,000 from British Columbia, 4,600,000 from Alberta and a small quantity from Saskatchewan. This was not sufficient to meet the country needs, and about 13,000,000 tons of bituminous coal was imported from the United States. This represented the consumption with the exception of some 1,800,000 tons exported as bunker coal. As regards anthracite Canada is entirely dependent upon the United States. Last year 4,500,000 tons of anthracite have been imported into Canada—250,000 to the Maritime Provinces, 2,000,000 to Quebec, 2,000,000 to Ontario and about half a million to Manitoba. The total importation of fuel coal for domestic and industrial purposes was 17,500,000 but stocks of anthracite in Canada were down about a million tons, which meant that for next year we are dependent upon the United States for 18,000,000 tons of coal. As to the Canadian coal situation Sir George could see no possibility of increasing the amount raised. There had been strikes and delays in the west which had depressed the possible output while in Nova Scotia the output had been decreased by shortage of labor due to enlistment and other causes.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—"I can understand the honorable member from St. John moving a resolution of this kind. It is in line with his whole course in this House since the conscription bill was brought in. He has opposed most consistently any assistance to our boys overseas. He has not done his part as a citizen of Canada, apart altogether from his duty as a representative in this House, in trying to get recruits in this country." This was the scathing denunciation uttered in the Commons today concerning Hon. William Pugsley, by Dr. Edwards of Frontenac, after another speech by the member for St. John, when he spoke his antagonism toward the soldier vote. The worst blow, however, that Mr. Pugsley got was that only twelve Liberals supported his motion to disallow votes for Canadians who from other countries came to Canada to enlist and serve in the overseas forces. In reply to Hon. Charles Murphy the Minister of Justice stated that conscription men would not be military voters unless their names were actually placed upon the roll. He said also that Hindoo members of the expeditionary force from British Columbia would have a vote. Every person male or female, being a British subject, whether a minor or an Indian, any person ordinarily resident in Canada, in the expeditionary force would be given the franchise.

Little Dora Autfrey, aged two and a half years, died in Moncton hospital as the result of burns received last Wednesday evening about eight o'clock while playing about her home on Archibald street. The little girl is a child of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Autfrey.

Terrific stories are told of the fighting yesterday in the tangle of houses and trenches on the west front. Here a group of sixty men belonging to a British Columbia battalion, after fighting all day with bombs and bayonets and machine guns, counted 120 German dead, all of the First Guards reserve division, in front of them. A Russian belonging to an Ontario battalion climbed to a point of vantage in a house overlooking a bit of trench held by the enemy which lay around the house. From this place of concealment he threw bombs on the enemy beneath at intervals during the day and when night fell twenty-eight bodies lay in the trench. The rescue of two privates of this battalion from a cellar near that from which the Quebec officer and man were removed yesterday discloses the shocking neglect of the enemy in treating our wounded. Both suffered bad shell wounds in the legs during the attack on the fifteenth, and were captured and placed in a dressing station kept in a cellar together with thirty wounded Germans. The latter were removed next day, when the cellar was evacuated. The wounded Canadians were left in cellars without food, or surgical dressings, and remained there for almost a week, until found today. The wounds had maggots in them but the men were still conscious, and it is believed they will survive their terrible experience.

London, Aug. 23.—The official report from British headquarters in France describes heavy fighting about Lens where the Canadian troops have gained a foothold on a strong enemy strategic point south of Lens. The text of the statement reads: "Heavy local fighting has taken place all day for the possession of an important enemy stronghold immediately south of Lens, known as the Green Grassier. Our troops gained a footing on the spoil heap early this morning, and have since been beaten off several counter-attacks, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, both from our artillery and in hand-to-hand fighting. Possession of the position is still being fiercely disputed. A hostile attack upon one of the fortified farms captured by us yesterday north of the Ypres-Roulers railway was repulsed by our machine gun fire. We have advanced slightly to the northeast of Langemark.

Progress of the War

Paris, Aug. 20.—A smashing victory on the Verdun front is recorded in the official report issued by the war office tonight. The French have captured the enemy defences on both sides of the Meuse, over a front of more than eleven miles, penetrating the German line at Divers points to a depth of a mile and a quarter. More than 4,000 unwounded German prisoners have been taken.

London, Aug. 21.—Two thousand yards of German positions west and northwest of Lens have been captured by the Canadian forces in a drive started early today, says the British official communication issued this evening. Heavy fighting is still going on in the region of the coal city with the Canadians having the upper hand. Three counter-attacks by the Germans met with repulses.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The battle of Verdun has not yet ceased, and on the left bank of the Meuse the French troops have captured several important points, including the village of Regneville. On the right bank the French have occupied Samogneux and carried a system of fortified trenches which links this place up with Hill 344.

London, Aug. 22.—(British Official) The British troops, attacking here again today, have captured important strategic positions for a mile along the Ypres-Menine road, to a depth of nearly a third of a mile, and further to the north carried forward their front about a half a mile over an extent of two and one-half miles. The fighting according to the official report from British headquarters tonight, was of the most desperate nature. The prisoners taken bearing a small ratio to the losses inflicted on the Germans.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The second day of the new battle of Verdun was taken up, as was to be expected by the desperate efforts of the Germans to recover their lost positions. The long artillery preparation of the French interrupted as it was by bad weather had given the Germans time to mass reserves for counter-attacks. They had withdrawn forces from their advanced lines, which were too greatly exposed to the French artillery, massing these men, together with reserves, around extremities of the sector attacked, between Avocourt and Bezonvaux, in readiness for counter-attacks.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Aug. 22.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—On the southern and western front of Lens we hold today all the ground won in yesterday's advance, and have made another forward move along the line of the Lens-Bethune railway embankment. By this advance our infantry have secured possession of the southern end of a trench for which hard fighting has been going on at intervals since Sunday. On the north of Lens in the St. Laurent sector, our men were unable to establish themselves at the furthest point of yesterday's fighting. The enemy concentrated very heavy fire from guns of all calibres on them and prevented our men from consolidating a line able to withstand the continual assaults by fresh troops.

During yesterday the men who attempted the greater part of the advance here, after extremely hard hand-to-hand fighting, were called to repel eight well organized counter-attacks, several of which disclosed the presence of new enemy formations. They beat off every one of them, and in the end, having inflicted casualties far greater than they suffered, went back unharmed to their own front line. During the night and this (Wednesday) forenoon this part of the battle line was very quiet. The prisoners yesterday totalled about 110 and the fact that two-thirds of them are wounded indicates that it was not the enemy's day for surrendering unless forced to do.

London, Aug. 24.—The British, French, Italians and Russians have captured 167,780 war prisoners since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened, according to a statement issued by the British war department this evening. The Germans during the night turned their attention to the north of La Bassée and attempted two raids against the Portuguese trenches, but each time they were driven off by the alert defenders. North-east of Ypres the situation virtually is unchanged. The British have improved their positions in three places and have successfully withstood a number of counter-attacks,

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Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made
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10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$35.00, for.....\$10.00
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
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Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....\$4.00
Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....\$3.00
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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
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Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale Mortgage Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including Dan G. McCormack, Dan G. McCormack, Dan A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, Joseph Carmichael, Col. G. Crockett, G. W. Wood, A. P. Ings, J. B. Cameron, C. B. Clay, John Howlett, A.A. Farquharson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Mail Contract.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 14th September, 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. 3, from Souris East, P. E. Island.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. P. E. Island Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, August 1st 1917. August 5, 1917-31.

There will be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Friday, the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Souris, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the North by a vacant lot formerly in possession of Joseph or Ronald McAnlay, now in possession of Alexander R. McDonald; on the West by Chapel Street; on the South by land formerly in possession of Ronald McDonald, and on the East by land owned by Alexander R. McDonald, Blacksmith, having a frontage on Chapel Street of thirty-nine feet, a depth of one hundred feet, and a width at the rear of thirty-one and one-half feet. ALSO all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Souris River, Lot or Township Number Forty-five, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the Northern side by the Park Roadway, on the Eastern side by land formerly owned by Henry Chiverie, now Fidelle or Harry Chiverie; on the South by Souris Creek; and on the Western side by land formerly owned by Simon Chiverie, now John Ryan, containing Thirty acres of land, a little more or less. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1910, and made between Cecil Townsend of Portorus Bridge, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Lottie J. Townshend, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, and because of default having been made in the principal and interest secured thereby. For further particulars apply to A. F. McQuaid, Solicitor, Souris. Dated this Second day of August, A. D. 1917. CALEB C. CARLTON, Mortgagee Aug 8, 1917-41

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