

The Herald

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Politics First

Notwithstanding the appeal that politics be subordinated to the successful conduct of the present great war, a large number of Western Liberals have shown clearly that the party interests still predominate. Actuated solely with a desire to create political capital, the convention of the majority of the representatives of the opposition party from the four western provinces passed a resolution at their convention strongly condemning the Borden administration for its management of the affairs of the country since the commencement of the war. Not one cogent reason is given by the convention to warrant the conclusion that the Government is inefficient or incompetent. But wild assertions, which utterly lack the force of reason, are given as proof positive that Sir Robert and his associates are insincere and unworthy of the confidence of the people of the Dominion.

Let us consider for a moment the main charges of the Western gentlemen who comprise the Liberal party. The Government is condemned by the "party-first" politicians on three grounds: That it has exhibited gross incompetency and inefficiency in the face of national peril; that it has substituted selfish partisanship for honor and fair dealing, and that disension has overcome leadership in its councils and disaffection has taken the place of firmness, resolution, courage and efficiency in execution.

The above grounds are so obviously unwarranted by the facts that they will not seriously impress any of the fair-minded electors of Canada. Instead of being incompetent or inefficient, the members of the Borden Government have risen to the occasion, and from the commencement of the war have worked indefatigably for its happy termination. The splendid army of Canada's fighting men, which is bringing glory to the Dominion in the great welter of bloodshed on the battlefields of France and Flanders, is indicative of industry, ability and energy on the part of those who administer the affairs of the Dominion. Where also is there any evidence of selfish partisanship? Both the military and civilian forces of the Dominion have been accorded the same treatment, and there can be no substantial argument put forward that a man's politics has interfered in any way directly or indirectly with his treatment by the Government. The Government is further charged with the lack of firmness, resolution and courage. The Western Liberals seem to forget that Sir Robert and his colleagues did not lack courage in promulgating the conscription measure, when it became apparent that it was the system which the country must of necessity adopt if she was to continue wholeheartedly in the struggle for civilization.

Western Liberals at their convention say that the war is the business of the whole country. No one will attempt to deny that fact. Sir Robert Borden has always voiced that sentiment. He has shown such evidence of his sincerity in that connection that he invited his Liberal friends to join with him in a "win-the-war" cabinet. Could any man have done more?

The resolution of the Western Liberals, when closely scrutinized is nothing more or less than a party move, and will not be taken

seriously by those who have watched with admiration the earnest efforts of the Premier and his associates to advance Canada's efforts in the present gigantic war.

That Political Truce

Since an election on the conscription issue became certain Liberal newspapers have had more or less to say concerning the truce that was supposed to have been in effect between the political parties since the outbreak of the war. Those papers deal with the subject in such a fashion as to lead their readers to believe that the truce had always been respected by the Liberals but flagrantly violated by the Government.

The Toronto Telegram, however, hits the nail squarely on the head when it characterizes it thus: THE TRUCE was offered to the Borden Government by the Laurier opposition in 1914. Patriotic motives may have inspired the offer. Partisan efforts followed the acceptance of the offer. A war-time election in 1914 meant the annihilation of the Laurier opposition. THE TRUCE meant that the Borden Government could be sent to the country at the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's choosing. A war-time election meant that the Laurier opposition would be taken at its word and sent to face the people on the Laurier policy of sneers at the German peril and refusal to build dreadnaughts. THE TRUCE was represented as a magnificent act of condescension on the part of a Laurier opposition that "graciously" permitted the Borden Government TO STAY IN OFFICE. THE TRUCE was perhaps offered by the Laurier opposition for the country's sake rather than for the party's sake. THE TRUCE was utilized by the Laurier opposition for the party's sake rather than for the country's sake. THE TRUCE was not a favor granted to Sir Robert Borden by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. THE TRUCE was offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Sir Wilfrid's ideal of a lesser evil than the war-time election when a war-time election in 1914 would not have permitted the Laurier opposition TO STAY IN EXISTENCE.

Meatless Days

It has been said that the only way to reach some men is through their stomachs. If that be true then the decision of Food Controller Hanna that Canada is to have two meatless days in each week may succeed in convincing some citizens of this great country that a war in which we are all vitally interested is being fought out on the other side of the world. Aside from those Canadians who have relatives facing death at the front many of the residents of this part of the American continent have not yet fully grasped the fact that we are engaged in a struggle the issue of which will mean life or death to the British Empire and to British institutions. Early in the war it was felt that the proper slogan for Canada was "business as usual" that affairs here should go on undisturbed while alterations were being made to the map of Europe. The day for that sort of thing has long passed. Every Canadian now must realize the magnitude of the struggle in which Canada is engaged and be willing to do his share to bring this struggle to a victorious conclusion. The elimination of waste and extravagance is absolutely necessary. Luxuries, and some staples, must be given up by that means the effectiveness of our war effort can be increased. Britain has known meatless days and stringent food regulations for a long time. Canada is to enter upon her first experience of them. The new order of things will be of assistance to the Empire and, perhaps, of value to Canadians, inasmuch as it will teach that it

is neither an impossibility nor a hardship to reduce our consumption of meats. In this matter as in others the Canadian Food Controller merely requests, but if the request does not win speedy compliance he can easily secure the authority to enforce obedience. The best, the easiest and the patriotic course for Canadians is to obey the request with the full knowledge that it would not be made if it was not deemed necessary.

The Liberals who met in the "win-the-war" convention in Winnipeg claimed to favor conscription. Yet the amendment of Mr. Turriff mentioning conscription was voted down by a large majority. The Liberals who met in the "win-the-war" convention in Winnipeg claimed to be opposed to government by a political party. Yet they passed a resolution endorsing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose sole idea is to get an opportunity to give Canada that sort of government. The Liberals who met in the "win-the-war" convention in Winnipeg claimed that the Borden Government had sought to make Canada's war effort a matter to be handled by one political party alone. Yet the politician that the convention endorsed refused the opportunity to share in that war effort, or to allow representatives of his political party to take any part in it. And there are many other points on which that "win-the-war" convention was equally inconsistent.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Sir Robert Borden has had many letters and communications threatening death to him if the conscription bill goes into effect. When The Standard made enquiry at the Premier's office on 9th, after the attempted murder of Lord Athlstan was reported, this was the statement made: "These letters have mostly come to him from the province of Quebec. Some declare that he will be shot others threaten that he will be lynched at the first convenient opportunity, and one avash-buckling anti-conscriptionist notified the Prime Minister that he is going to cut his head off."

These letters have been reaching the Premier ever since the political campaign against conscription was started in the province of Quebec a month or two ago. "Have very many been received?" The Standard asked. "Quite a lot," was the reply. "Some come to this office (the Premier's office in east block was meant) some to the House of Commons and some even to his home." The Premier's residence is on Wertheimberg street. "What does he do about them?" Oh, he doesn't pay "any attention to that kind of thing. He just throws the letters aside." "Have any special arrangements been taken to protect him?" "Not that I know of." The Premier hasn't done anything about it. He is not worrying over threatening letters.

The Standard learns, however, that long ago Sir Percy Sherwood head of the Dominion police and of the Dominion secret service took special precaution to prevent any attack upon the life of the Premier. His plan of protection is of the most thorough description. Night and day the greatest care and watchfulness is observed by the efficient body of men under Sir Percy's control.

Wherever Sir Robert goes he is efficiently guarded, although he is seldom aware of it himself. No one can enter the east block unless he is identified and can give a thorough account of himself. If he is not known to the police, nor can anyone enter the temporary parliament building at the Victoria Museum unless under the same conditions. Every point along the routes which the Premier traverses has been scrutinized and wherever there might be any possibility of an attack upon Sir Robert Borden being organized the most thorough investigation has been made and the most complete precautions taken.

Other cabinet ministers have received similar notices that their lives will be taken if conscription goes into effect in the province of Quebec, notably Hon. C. J. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Solicitor General, Col. the Hon. P. B. Blondin, the Postmaster General and Hon. Albert Severyn, the Secretary of State. Probably the largest number of communications of this character have been received by Col. Blondin and Hon. Mr. Severyn. One attack which was designed to injure Hon. Mr. Severyn, a week ago, missed fire. The wrong man was seized on the arrival of the Ottawa train bearing the minister to his summer home near Montreal.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—(Canadian Press)—Definite regulations, to come into effect at once for restricting the use of beef, bacon and white bread in public eating places and for prohibiting the use of wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol have been promulgated by order-in-council, at the instance of the food con-

troller. The serving of beef and bacon is prohibited on Tuesday's and Fridays, and at more than one meal on any other day. Substitutes, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes, etc., must be provided at every meal at which white bread is not served. Under the order, the expression "bacon" includes cured (either pickled or smoked) sides, backs, hams or any portion of what is termed in the trade "Wiltshire sides." The term "public eating places" includes any hotel, restaurant, cafe, club or other place, where meals to the number of twenty-five per day are served to persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor. In all such public eating places there must be prominently displayed a printed notice to the effect that all persons in ordering their food, ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her allies and their armies for wheat, beef and bacon, and that the food controller requires the public to do everything in its power to make these commodities available for export by eating as little as possible of them and by making use of substitutes and avoiding waste.

Progress of the War Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Aug. 7.—(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent Canadian Press)—The Canadian outposts around Lens have established a new line in a group of houses which is within a few yards of the enemy front line at that point. The Lens-Bethune road is now safely within our lines almost up to the city of Lens. The enemy does not intend to submit to the loss of Lens a little bit at a time, as in recent advances, without making a fight for it. While our outposts were establishing new posts this morning the Germans turned loose a heavy artillery and machine gun barrage upon the crater recently captured and buildings nearby. Sheltered by this barrage his infantry advanced upon the crater with-drew without suffering any casualties and the Germans re-occupied it. Destructive artillery shooting was continued yesterday by our artillery at an accelerated rate because of the better light, but dull weather has again come and the gunners are disconsolate.

British Report. London, Aug. 7.—The official report tonight reads: "Beyond artillery activity on both sides there is nothing to report."

Paris, Aug. 8.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads: "The artillery activity was rather violent in the region of Pantheon and Laroye Farm, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of the Carriers Wood and in the Donamont sector. "Belgian communication: During the night the enemy artillery shelled actively part of our communications, firing with the least intensity on our organizations in the first line. The morning was calm, except for some shelling before Dixmude. In the afternoon the firing was of little importance. "Army of the east, Aug. 7: The artillery activity was moderate on the whole of the front. On the Serbian front and in the Oerna, bond, the enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed. "British aviators bombed enemy encampments south of Veles."

Aside from the Russian theatre the hostilities on the other fronts are virtually at a standstill. Bombardments at some points are attaining fairly violent proportions; and here and there small infantry manoeuvres have occurred on the front in Flanders, but as yet the operations have not taken the aspect of a contemplated assumption of the big allied drive which the bad weather of last week brought to an abrupt ending. The Canadians operating against the Germans have again made thrusts of a successful nature in the environment of the already impassable coal center which apparently can not long withstand capitulation. By the use of certain fires the Germans are endeavoring to keep back further encroachments into their terrain here, but even with the fire against them, the intrepid Canadians continue almost daily to extend their saps and now are firmly ensconced on the south and west outskirts of the town. The aspirations of the German Crown Prince to win territory against General Petain's forces on the southern front in France have not as yet been achieved. In the Champagne region the French have penetrated German lines at three places and on the famous Avocourt wood, Hill 804, sector of the Verdun front, have put down with losses an attempt at an attack.

London, Aug. 9.—Continuous rains and fogs have made the past week one of little activity on the western front, says Major General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations, at the war office, in his weekly talk to the Associated Press today. "The German communiques in their usual fashion," continued the general, "reported numerous British attacks repulsed with heavy loss. That shows the Germans are jumpy and nervous. As a matter of fact there has been only one British attack, that on St. Julien, which was an entire suc-

(Continued on page three.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAILED 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, from the Postmaster General's planer. 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 Souris East, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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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 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, 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 \$5.00, for.....\$4.00
Old 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 \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....\$3.50
Old lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.00

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

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

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

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock items and their details.

Mortgage Sale.

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 McAulay, now in possession of Alexander B. 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 Western side by the Park Roadway; on the Eastern side by land formerly owned by Henry Chiverie, now Fiddle 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.

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W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. C CHARLOTTETOWN.

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