

The Herald

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In his Dominion Day message to the people of Canada, Sir Robert Borden concludes: "Let us with resolute spirit so maintain our purpose and effort that in this last and greatest chapter of humanity's striving and triumph it shall be recorded of Canada that as at the first she never hesitated so in the end she never faltered."

Confederation Jubilee

On Sunday last, July 1st, inst., the Canadian Confederation completed a half-century of existence. Our wonderful country, which a certain poet rather harshly termed "Our Lady of the Snows," has had her name written large in the world hall of fame during these past fifty years, particularly in the latter years of the half-century. It would be impossible in a few columns of a newspaper to describe adequately the rapid progress and surprising development which have been made in the years that have gone since the "fathers" met in this beautiful city of Charlottetown, and there assisted in perfecting plans for the wedding together of inharmonious provinces and vast tracts of the unknown west. When Sir Charles Tupper died in England there entered into rest the last of these immortal fathers of Confederation.

By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were confederated and became the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, 1867; the subsequent entrance of the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island and the acquisition by Canada of the Hudson Bay Territory, out of which the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed, the Canadian Confederation was extended from ocean to ocean, and the British Provinces of North America, now comprising the Dominion of Canada, were firmly united in the bonds of a common allegiance, common aspirations and common interest.

When Canada became a real country on July 1, 1867, the Dominion had 440,000 square miles of territory and a population of 8,600,000. At that time, as above stated, there were only four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Now there are nine provinces and a large unorganized territory, embracing half a continent, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the United States to the Pole. At the present time Canada's measured area is 3,729,685 miles, and the population 7,000,000. Fifty years ago there were no telephones, no automobiles, no electric lights, no motion pictures, no gramophone, no typewriters, no type-setting machines, no wireless telegraph, no flying machines, no Pullman cars, no adding machines, no dreadnoughts, no motor boats, no turbine steamers, no Mikado locomotives, and few railroads. True, the country knew what war was in those days, for it rested in the shadow of the terrible Civil conflict in the United States, which at that time was thought to be the most fearful war possibly. But now we know differently, and the aim of all in this highly favored land should be to aid in every way possible the colossal task of overthrowing the hideous juggernaut of blood-maddened Prussia.

Securing Reinforcements

In discussing the Conscription bill now before Parliament, a great many things are said that are very wide of the mark as to the securing of recruits to keep up Canada's forces at the front. It should be borne in mind that whether the system used in conscription or voluntarily enlistment the purpose and the desire is to get the men needed to fill the Canadian armies. The same number of men will be required in either case. If they cannot be spared under a compulsory method how can the advocates of the voluntary system hope for better results? As a matter of fact the men who will be taken under conscription are those who can most easily be spared from their occupations and from their homes. In the first place it is not proposed to take married men or men with dependents until the supply of single men have been exhausted.

Sir John McDonald (then Hon

John A. McDonald) was beyond doubt, the dominant figure in the consummating Confederation. His provision certainly bordered on the prophetic. When proposing a motion to approve the resolution of the Quebec Conference he, among other things, said: "When we had a population of eight or nine millions, our alliance would be sought, because it would be valuable. There was a party in England who urged the desirability of getting rid of the colonies, but they were a small party. He (Mr. Macdonald) did not believe any such opinion was entertained by the Government of England, the statesmen of England, or the people of England. The British North American Colonies were now in a transition state. We were rapidly approaching the position of a powerful friend and ally rather than a mere dependency. England would soon have nations subordinate to her, but ready and willing to aid her in peace and in war—to assist her, if necessary, in holding her own against the world, in arms, as she had often done before. It was true that, in the position in which we stood, there might be said to be some danger of war. But how would the feelings of the people of Canada rise at the very idea? We could realize the horrors of war, to which we knew, in such case, our country would be subjected; but we were, nevertheless, ready and determined to stand by the mother country. There was no difference of opinion expressed on that point at least."

July 1st falling on Sunday, the civil observance of the public holiday took place on Monday, 2nd. In consequence of the war, the observance of the day was very quiet.

On Friday last a Liberal Conservative Convention was held at Georgetown, for the purpose of choosing a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement from politics of Chief Justice Matheson, James D. Stewart, K.C. was unanimously elected. He was nominated by Mr. E. B. McLaren and seconded by Mr. Joseph McDonald. No other name was placed before the convention. Resolutions were passed approving of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Brief and enthusiastic addresses were delivered by Mr. Stewart, the candidate, Mr. R. J. McLellan, M. L. A., James McIsaac, candidate for the House of Commons, and others. Mr. J. W. McPhee, nonvoter, presided.

Wrote for by-elections to fill the vacancies caused by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Matheson to the Chief Justiceship, and the assumption of office by Premier Arsenault, have been issued. The districts vacated are the third of Prince and the fifth of King's. Nominations will be on Wednesday, July 18th, and polling, if any, on Wednesday, 25th.

The Liberal Break-up

The breaking of the Liberal party by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his All For Quebec followers sets the New Glasgow Chronicle, an avowed Liberal newspaper, wondering whether it will continue to be a Liberal party in Canada. The Chronicle says: "It is too soon to judge between the Liberals who forsake the Liberal leader to vote with the Tories for conscription and those who stood by their leader. It is true that Sir Wilfrid advised the former to vote as their conscience directed, but all the same the breach is one that never can be wholly bridged. We do not believe that the Dominion will ever do without a Liberal, or rather a radical party; but the Liberal party, as it has existed since 1911 up to a couple of weeks ago, has we presume, ceased to exist. Even though Tories in that party, such as Dr. Clark, Hon. Mr. Graham, Messrs. Guthrie, Fardee and McLean, of Halifax, with their associates seek to reunite with Sir Wilfrid's personal following it will be most difficult to establish that confidence and harmony between them as would permit them to work together as a party such as could carry on the public business if an opportunity were afforded them. With the Liberals of Ontario (Continued on page three.)"

Returns to the Patriotic Fund show that out of 400,000 men in the Canadian armies more than 75,000 married and with dependents joined the forces under the voluntary system. Under conscription there would not be one, as the classes of single men would have more than sufficient to make up that 75,000. This effectively answers the argument that conscription will rob Canadian women and children of their breadwinners.

Now as to the other claim that conscription will disrupt industry. Selective conscription will not only determine the men to go but the men to remain, and one of the most important provisions of that measure is drawn to make certain that men whose services are of greater value to the state at home than on the battle field shall be kept at home. It cannot successfully be said that conscription will take one man whose services are more urgently required in Canada. Under the voluntary system men enlisted because they felt it their duty to join the colors. In many cases business and industrial establishments were denied of their most useful employes, while men whose positions could be filled by women, by older men or returned soldiers, continued in civilian life. Under conscription these men would be taken and the others left.

During the debate in the House of Commons instances were cited of districts in Ontario where all the available young men had gone, and others where the enlistment was very small. As a consequence there was a great scarcity of labor in some districts and an ample supply in others. By the system the Government plans to put into effect this situation cannot obtain. There will be an equal division of service and all districts will contribute according to their resources in man-power.

Altogether the only argument that anti-conscriptionists can put is the sentimental one that Canada would be in a more glorious position if it could be said of her that all the men, for her armies enlisted of their own volition. Those favoring the bill admit the truth of that argument but, unfortunately, the men have not been secured and the need for them is as great as at any time since the outbreak of war. The only thing to do therefore is to get them by whatever method will best serve the great majority of public opinion in this country; that for such a problem there is but one solution—conscription by selective draft.

The Liberal Break-up (Continued on page three.)



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thoughts regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thought in view of seeing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk fabrics \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted off at waistline, Black, Niger Brown and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effects, trimmed black braid and buttons, lined, Black, Navy and Niger Brown. Price \$15.00. Males' shepherd check suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of G. A. Vardine, large convertible collar, box back, with all around belt, patch pockets, marcel lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black silk lined, plain flare skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Niger Brown, \$23.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripes silk, belt effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22 At \$22.00 At \$22.00

A Remarkable Range of Blouses

The new ideas are always here first—if you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us. Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripes, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripes, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile in a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of red or blue, \$3.75. White Silk Waists, \$2.25. George's Crepe Waists, Maize, Fish and White, \$6.00. Crepe de Chine Waists in black and white, lace trimmed, \$6.00. The very latest in maroon and blue yellow marquisette, with large white collar, \$3.50.

When you Choose your New Hat Choose Millinery of Distinction

A woman is more careful about the hat she wears than any part of her attire. She wants a hat that is not only smart and conforms with the fashions of the season, but one also that is beautiful and improves her looks. And when you buy a hat to give you most pleasure and satisfaction in wearing why not choose one that will make your friends ask you where you got it and say, "Why, what a pretty hat you have on." A becoming pretty hat brings more pleasure in wearing than the question of service. When you get a hat that you like, you make sure of it and wear it longer here, you increase its service to you. We have aimed to provide just such hats. Their cost is no more than you would pay for a hat of ordinary type.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50 Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75 NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY. Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable to wear. Some of them are: Brushed wool in green, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00. If any wool sweater in green, gold, black, open, shawl collar white with stripe, same color as body, \$8.50. Ewensons shown in all sizes, \$6 to \$4. Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collar and scarf, \$10.00. Silk and wool sweater in stripe, and white, and green and white, \$10.00.



Get the New Things When they ARE New

Moore & McLeod, Limited 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean. Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

J. D. STUART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK, Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916—yly. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

Mail Contract. R. E. D. THOMPSON, Chartered Accountant, will be pleased to estimate and will send you a copy of the proposed Contract for five years, six months, per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from East Berlin, P. E. Island, from the 1st October 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 East Berlin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, June 22, 1917.

JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the Herald Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Check Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books, Note Books of Hand, Porters, Bill Heads.



Fresh Arrivals in DRESS SILKS

WHITE SILKS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER than they used to be—they have not suffered the immense advances that have been the rule in some lines. Perhaps that's one reason why silks are more popular than ever. New arrivals today—SHATUNGS, natural undyed, widths, 34 and 36 inches. Prices 65, 75, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.15. Extra heavy shantung suiting, smooth corded finish, for suits or separate coats, 36 in., 2.00. Fancy sport shantung, large fancy colored, spot on natural ground, very new, 36 inch. Price 1.00 and 1.15. Black shantung, clean, bright, black, 34 inch, 1.25. WASHABLE HABUTAIS. This silk can be washed as easily as a piece of white cotton. In white 75c., 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60. Black and navy, 36 inch, 1.25. Fancy striped wash silk, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60. Taffetas, Black, 36 inch, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60, 2.35, 40 inch, 2.00. Navy, 36 inch, 1.90, 2.25. Old Moss, Green, Brown and Cream, 36 inches, 1.75. DUCHESS MOUSSELINE, a beautiful bright satin finished silk, very dressy, in dark navy, bright navy, Copenhagen, old rose, maize, ivory and black, 36 inch, 2.00. PALETTE DUCHESSE, Black, dark navy, light navy, Copenhagen, old rose, bottle green, gray checked, pink, sky, yellow, mauve, navy and brown, 36 inch, 1.50 per yard. FANCY SILKS, in shots and stripes, for waists, separate blouses or dresses, at 1.80, 2.00, 2.25. NARROW WIDTH SILKS, in nearly all plain colors, and quite a number of fancy, suitable for trimming, and milline, 19 inch, 75c. to 1.50 per yard. GEORGETTE CREPE, in the following colors: black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, maize, mauve, pink, sky, cream, 40 inches wide, 1.60 yard. NINONS, in the same colors, 1.40 yd. CREPE DE CHINE, navy, black and Copenhagen, 40 inch, 1.50 yd. yellow, mauve, cream, 1.80.