

"WE MUST WIN THE WAR, NOTHING ELSE MATTERS" ---Premier Arsenault at Third Anniversary Celebration

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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GERMAN ADMITS BERLIN INVENTED "BELGIAN MENACE"

High Military Official Says That France Made No Plans to Violate Neutrality. How Allies Were Fooled.

COPENHAGEN.—Lieut. Gen. Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German Army, in an article printed in a German newspaper admits the falsity of the German pretension that the violation of Belgian neutrality in the campaign of August, 1914, was due to military and defensive necessity provoked by alleged preparations of the French to invade Germany through Belgium. General von Freytag-Loringhoven writes that, on the contrary, the French originally started to concentrate their armies along their own eastern frontier and made a belated change in their plan only after the German offensive was set in motion through Belgium, and the Germans profited greatly from the resulting confusion and delay.

Stories of French troops marching through Belgium during the initial days of the war and of airplane and automobile attacks from Belgian territory, and other fairy tales which figure so largely in German justification of the invasion of Belgium, are not mentioned in General von Freytag-Loringhoven's article.

After describing the advance of the bulk of the German force westward, consisting of four armies, comprising its centre and right wing, through neutral Belgium and Luxembourg, beginning Aug. 18, 1914, he says:

"The French main concentration was originally accomplished between Gelfort and the Belgian frontier, and the first indication that they contemplated a German advance through Belgium resulted in a shift to the left. * * * The Entente Allies recognized only on Aug. 17 that strong German forces also were advancing in a wide enveloping movement on the left bank of the River Meuse, where previously they had assumed that only an army of cavalry, strengthened by some infantry, was present.

"In consequence of the original erroneous concentration directed toward the east, the French Fifth Army did not succeed in advancing beyond the line of Dinant-Charleroi by Aug. 22, and was forced to content itself with holding the passages of the rivers Sambre and Meuse."

The article proceeds to describe the disastrous effect of the sweep of that unexpected German flood upon successive French armies, and the advance to the Marne. General von Freytag-Loringhoven declares that the Germans retreated from the Marne because they were too weak to break through the French lines, but he argues that although final success was missed there, Germany, by seizing the opportunity of a daring advance through Belgium, avoided war on her own territory.

The newspaper says that the article of General von Freytag-Loringhoven, who is Germany's leading military historian and writes on the basis of the official General Staff records, is circulated semi-officially in the German press.

PRIVILEGE FOR NEWLYWED

BERLIN, VIA LONDON.—The municipal food bureau of Strassburg announces that newly married couples will be entitled to draw double the amount of food indicated on the food cards. The privilege is accorded them for a period of six weeks.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—Light winds, fair and warm today. Friday moderate winds and becoming showery.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 76 degrees above. At 10 a. m. it was 66 above; at 9 p. m. it was 66 above. The lowest the previous night was 56 above.

High tide this morning at 9.14; this evening at 10.49; tomorrow morning at 10.05.

Sun rises at 5.20 and sets at 7.34.

Length of this day fourteen hours, four minutes.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

U. S. GOVERNMENT CONTROL WHEAT

Important move on part of Food Controller to Prevent Speculation and Hoarding in Flour.

WASHINGTON.—To control the wheat and flour supply for the benefit of the nation and its allies, Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, tonight announced a sweeping scheme of regulation.

Mr. Hoover announced that, with the full approval of President Wilson, the price to be paid for the wheat crop of 1917 would be fixed by a commission headed by Harry A. Garfield, son of the late President, James A. Garfield, and President of Williams College.

Mr. Hoover asserted, must end, even if the Government has to purchase the entire wheat supply of the nation. He said the food Administration, under the power given to it by the Food Control law, was prepared to act immediately in that direction if necessary.

As a preliminary step, Mr. Hoover will take over control of all grain elevators and all mills with a daily capacity of over 100 barrels of flour and place them under a system of licenses which will make hoarding impossible. The Grain Exchanges at the same time will be requested to suspend all dealings in future.

The program announced by Mr. Hoover is the most revolutionary step ever taken by the Government to protect itself and the public against extortion. It is a drive to reduce the cost of bread, by putting under concentrated Government control the supply of wheat and flour for the Allies, as well as for domestic purposes. The Food Administration, despite the protests of some of the bread-making interests, considers that the present level of prices is extortionate. It has been ascertained in some quarters that a six-ounce loaf of bread could be sold at a profit at five cents if the Food Administration had power to regulate the cost of wheat and flour.

The statement issued tonight showed that Mr. Hoover had decided against all but reasonable profits, and might abrogate contracts made for futures if the prices seemed to him out of proportion. He advised all who had wheat or flour contracts in large quantities that necessary for the ordinary course of business to liquidate them, pointing out that the food Administration had power to regulate the cost of wheat and flour.

Shipments to the Allies and to neutrals, Mr. Hoover decided, would, for an indefinite period, be made largely in the form of flour in order not to take work from American mills.

There was no intimation as to the price which would be fixed for the 1917 crop, but Mr. Hoover was careful to point out that the minimum of \$2 a bushel fixed by the Food Control act did not apply to it, and affected next year's crop only, under restrictions to be later explained.

\$66,500 COLLECTION UNDER DR. SIMPSON

Rev. Dr. Simpson Breaks Twenty Year Record in Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—At the convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance which closed here yesterday, \$66,500 was pledged as the offering of the congregation at two services in response to a strong appeal by Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, the eloquent leader of the denomination. The amount is the largest raised by Dr. Simpson at any camp meeting in twenty years. Dr. Simpson is a native of Bay View, P. M. I.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**The postponed meeting of Mac Donald Women's Institute will be held at the Consolidated School on Thursday Aug. 23 at 2.30. Members who wish to have stenciling done please bring material. 4099-8-15M21.

**Ice Cream Social will be held near North Rustico Church on Thursday, Aug. 16th from 4.30 to 7.30 p. m. Coffee, sandwiches and cake will also be served. Proceeds in aid of Red Cross work. 4011-8-15M21.

Minard's Liniment cures toothache.

CANADIANS CAPTURED HILL 70 DOMINATING THE CITY OF LENS

Ranked as One of the Greatest Operations of the Year, the Stronghold Being Considered Impregnable by the Huns and the Last Dominating Position Held by Them to Guard the Great Mining Centre of Lens. Enemy Counter-Attacks Completely Failed.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

LONDON.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's forces attacked German positions along a wide front early this morning from Lens to northeast of Loos. The official statement says the British are making progress satisfactorily.

General Haig reports that British troops have carried the German first line at all points of the front attacked. Hill 70, the famous German stronghold northwest of the French mining city of Lens which dominates the city, and the Loos Salient were captured this morning by Canadians. The British also pushed their lines in the northern environs of Lens in a semi-circle around the eastern side of Hill Seventy.

ATTACKED ON 6,000 YARD FRONT.

The British attack was made on a six thousand yard front which had an extreme depth of 1,500 yards. Beginning at a point just above Hugo Wood the new British position now runs southeast and beyond Hill 70 trends towards Lens. The line then bends southward and encircles the suburbs of St. Laurent and St. Emile. The text of the British official statement reads:

"We attacked early this morning on a wide front from the north western outskirts of Lens to Bois, northeast of Loos. Our troops have carried the German first line of defence at all points and are making satisfactory progress. A hostile counter-attack east of the site of St. Emile was completely crushed. Our allies gained further ground during the night north west of Bixchoote.

HOSTILE ATTACKS COMPLETELY REPULSED.

Hostile raiding parties attacked our new positions last night east of Kleinziebeke but they were completely repulsed leaving fourteen prisoners in our hands. The stormy weather continues. Heavy rain again has fallen.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.—The British victory at Hill 70 is a great achievement. The British guns had been pounding for days Hill 70 which the Germans considered impregnable. The infantry attack began at 4.25 o'clock this mor-

ning. The capture of Hill 70 ranks in importance with the biggest military operations of this year. It was the last dominating position in this section which remained in the hands of the Germans and from it a wide territory can be controlled.

IMPORTANCE OF HILL 70.

Hill 70 is to Lens and the Loos Salient what Messines is to Ypres and in some ways it is an even more enviable position than the Messines Ridge because even after the fall of Messines the Germans still retained Pilken Ridge from which they could sweep the country surrounding Ypres.

Hill 70 was bombarded with guns of all calibres which worked havoc among the German defences on the crest of this eminence.

U. S. TROOPS REVIEWED IN LONDON

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

LONDON.—American troops marched through London today escorted by bands of the Royal Guards. The street scenes were marvellous. They were received by King George at Buckingham palace.

RIFLES SEIZED FROM IRISH VOLUNTEERS

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

DUBLIN.—The police and soldiers this morning seized the premises of the Irish National volunteers and captured 100 rifles and 1,000 rounds of cartridges.

ADVANCE PROBABLE IN PRICE OF TOBACCO

BOSTON.—Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco are to be advanced in price shortly, and it is probable the ten-cent package will cost twelve cents and the fifteen cent package eighteen cents. War conditions are said to be responsible. Retailers and wholesalers are beginning to feel the strain and it is stated that several big corporations have decided to do away with cut prices. Cigarettes are expected to go higher.

THE GERMANS WERE FULLY PREPARED.

The Germans undoubtedly prepared for the attack as fully as possible for there is no question that they were aware it was pending. Their nervous shelling of communicating roads back of the British lines here for many days gave full evidence that they knew sooner or later they must defend their claims. So it was a case of the better side winning. It was just 4.25 a. m. when the British guns dropped a protecting barrage before the Canadian trenches and the troops leaped over the parapet for the charge. Details of the fight are not as yet available but the troops swept forward with the invincible precision which has characterized the work of the great British fighting machine.

YESTERDAY'S LIST OF CANADIAN CASUALTIES

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

OTTAWA.—The noon casualty list contains 155 names of whom 18 were killed in action 8 died of wounds 2 taken prisoners 1 missing and others ill, gassed or wounded.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN BARCELONA, SPAIN

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

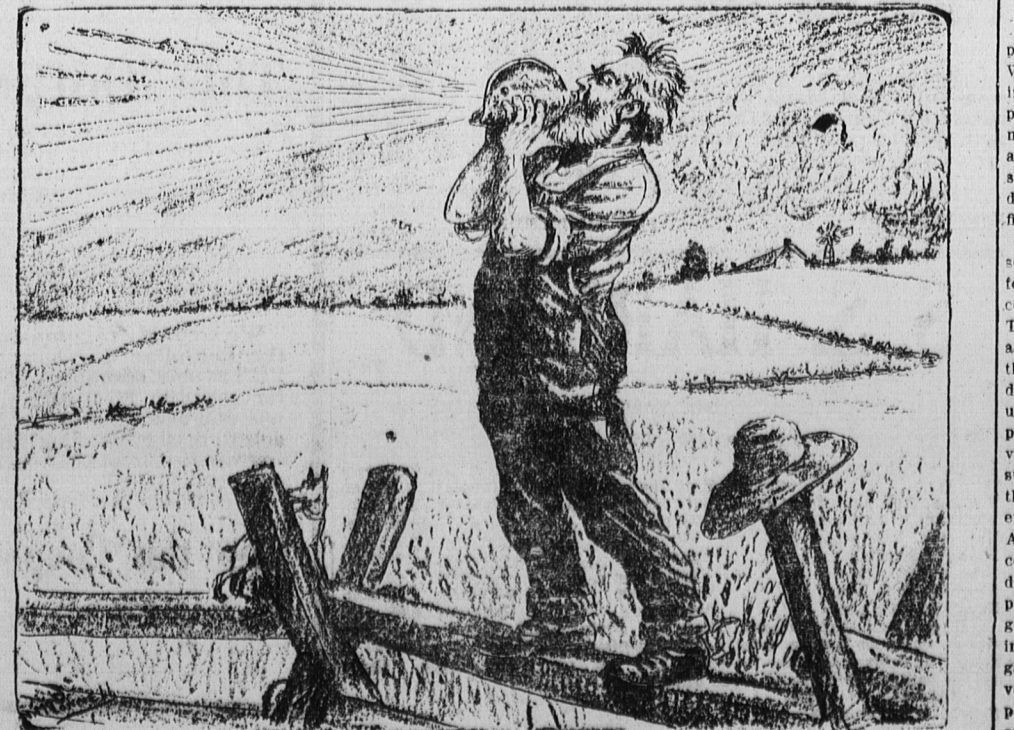
PARIS.—Six persons were killed and 9 others were wounded when strikers clashed yesterday with soldiers at Barcelona according to a statement issued by the Spanish Captain-General and received here by the Petit Parisien.

EX-CZAR AND FAMILY ARE MOVED AGAIN

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

PETROGRAD.—Former Emperor Nicholas and his family are being transferred to another point. They were removed in an ordinary train instead of in the Grand Imperial train on which Nicholas was brought to the palace. The former Emperor appeared to be very much depressed.

THE MYSTERY OF THE BLOODY KEY---NO. 5



THE HARVEST TRULY IS PLENTIFUL AND THE LABORERS FEW.

LIBERALISM RENT IN THREE PARTS

Effect on Western Party of Convention's Endorsement of Laurier.

GRAIN GROWERS DISGUSTED

WINNIPEG.—Hon. A. B. Hudson's interpretation of the meaning of the "war" and "Laurier" resolutions may represent the intention of the resolutions committee, but that intention was so vague that the convention, the Western press and people did not recognize it and interpreted the resolutions as against compulsory service and in favor of Sir Wilfrid's leadership.

The defeat of the Turriff resolution making military service compulsory if necessary and the strong endorsement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Provincial Premiers justified the convention in the interpretation made, and on which the delegates voted.

The convention was hostile to compulsory service and so was the resolutions committee. In the latter J. G. Turriff did not secure a second for his amendment to make military service compulsory and in the convention his amendment and speech was received with an hostility that left no doubt as to the sentiment that prevailed among the delegates. It was equally so with the resolution endorsing Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Provincial Premiers in their addresses praised the Liberal chieftain, expressed confidence in his leadership and were loudly cheered, while A. J. Lobb, M. P. P., Rockwood, Man., who expressed grave doubts of Sir Wilfrid's intention or ability to form an aggressive war administration, was hooted and heckled and was permitted to conclude his address only by the personal appeal of the chairman.

Made Vague Deliberately.

Both the great Liberal dailies in Winnipeg construed the Laurier resolution to mean an endorsement of Sir Wilfrid's leadership. The resolutions committee fought for ten hours over the wording of the resolution and its vagueness was deliberate, so as to secure unanimity in the convention and permit candidates in the election to construe it to meet the sentiment in the various constituencies. The same was true of the absence of a direct compulsory service clause in the "war" resolution. A prominent member of the resolutions committee asked an Eastern correspondent to send forth the interpretation since given by Hon. A. B. Hudson.

"You are too late," replied the correspondent. "The people from Halifax to Victoria have already accepted the interpretation as made by the convention."

It is the strong sentiment here that has forced the belated statement from Hon. A. B. Hudson. Winnipeg is for the war to the end and this sentiment prevails in both parties. Prominent Liberals and grain-growers are disgusted with the attitude of the convention and the surrender of Premier Norris to the political machines of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There will be a great gathering convened here shortly and prominent Liberals and Conservatives will correctly express the sentiment which prevails among Anglo-Saxons in the West.

Stuck to their Guns.

Federal Liberal members who supported conscription and opposed Sir Wilfrid's leadership, were at the beginning of the convention treated as pariahs, but to the credit of these men it must be said that, except in a solitary instance, Dr. Neeley, they stood by their principles and are today more determined than ever to fight for conscription.

Messrs. Turriff, Buchanan, Thompson, McNutt, McCraney and Douglas fought a good fight in the resolutions committee and in the convention. J. G. Turriff made as courageous a speech as was ever delivered in Canada. Although in nearly every instance the delegates from their several constituencies offered to continue their support, this was refused until new conventions endorsed their positions as stated in Parliament. Failing this they will appeal to the electors for endorsement without party approval.

After a personal explanation their course was almost unanimously endorsed by the delegates from their particular constituencies. Their danger is the enmity of the party machines in the several provinces. The organization that swung the Liberal convention to Sir Wilfrid was as complete as it was costly. Liberal conscriptionists do not hesitate to charge that much eastern money was

ALLIES TO CONFER ON NAVAL ACTION

Co-Operate On All Fronts. More Aggressive Sea Policy to be One of the Chief Points of Discussion.

WASHINGTON.—It has become known here that the allied governments soon would begin a series of conferences with the object of a harmonization of plans and co-ordination of effort on all fronts and for more aggressive naval action.

While the United States Government, it is said, will not be represented in these exchanges, it will be kept fully informed of their progress and the arrangements made. The inter-allied conference which has just been concluded in London, following the Paris conference, it is believed here to have been called to prepare a restatement of the Allies' war aims in conformity with the promise of Lloyd-George, the British Premier, in response to Russia's declarations concerning peace.

This belief is supported by a cablegram from London which states that "Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, is known to have expressed himself at the conference with the greatest sincerity in emphasizing the Italian point of view concerning the question discussed, and winning the endorsement of the British and representatives of the other allied nations at the conference on the questions which the present war has created."

That the Balkan questions were satisfactorily adjusted at the Paris and London conferences was indicated in a semi-official dispatch received from Rome today, which says:

"Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, has arrived at General Headquarters to report to King Victor Emanuel on his mission to Paris and London. Baron Sonnino expressed to his sovereign his satisfaction at the results obtained at the two inter-allied conferences.

"No better sign that the situation is cleared could be given than the fact that Premier Pasic of Serbia will shortly visit Rome to confer with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This will be the first and most encouraging result of the conferences of Paris and London. It is felt that Pasic would not undertake a trip to Rome if the Balkan question had not been settled with satisfaction both to Serbia and to Italy."

at the disposal of the Laurier forces in the west and that only a lavish expenditure could have brought the machine forces to Winnipeg. To the delegates the hope was held out of support in the east by corporations opposed to the Government railway policy and to the business profits income tax. Expectation of such monetary assistance won the politician and angered the patriot. In the private gathering charges were made by conscriptionists that the west's fiscal policy was being surrendered to eastern interests to secure office.

Militant Allies as Delegates.

The convention in its personnel reflected the efforts of the machine. There were many of alien origin, and from the North were those whose views on conscription were naturally in harmony with Sir Wilfrid. Two of the most active in the convention were Hon. A. F. Turgeon, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and J. G. Turgeon, M. L. A., Alberta, sons of O. Turgeon, M. P., Gloucester, N. B. These elements, with the provincial office-holders, dominated the convention. As a prominent Saskatchewan Liberal member was leaving the Resolutions Committee a burly Austrian delegate shook his fist at him threatening, "We'll get you. We have your number."

Two elements in or allied to the Liberal party in the West are disgusted with the convention and its works. The Liberal conscriptionist is no longer in the Liberal party, and the Manitoba grain growers have severed the close relationship of years. The grain growers will not be a party to the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power nor will the conscriptionist Liberals. They will definitely pledge candidates, irrespective of party, to enforce conscription and keep faith with the men at the front. Sir Wilfrid's endorsement already being repudiated, has broken the Western Liberal party into three groups, Liberal conscriptionists, official Liberals and grain growers.