

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

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FIERGE FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS

Bad Weather Interferes with Operations on Western Front. Allies Making Successful Raids. Russian Situation Clearing.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

LONDON.—An official statement reports continued wet and stormy weather. British troops gained further ground during the day northwest of St. Julien. Hostile artillery has been active east of Messines and in the Neuport sector.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

PARIS.—Artillery fighting in Belgium was violent during Saturday. French troops occupied two farms between Steenshaete and Woumin on their front lines. In the St. Quentin region the French artillery carried out effective fires of destruction east of Gauchy on the enemy's trenches. Violent fighting is reported on both banks of the Meuse.

BELGIANS CAPTURED TWO BATTERIES.

A Belgian communication states that in front of the sector of Ramschpools the Belgians took two German batteries.

GERMANS REPULSED.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—The French made fur-

ther progress northwest of Bixchoote on the Flanders battlefield. The Germans worked up a heavy bombardment of the Entente lines in the Hollebeke region but were repulsed.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PARIS.—(Official)—Heavy attack by Germans south of Juvincourt northwest Rheims. The French preserved their lines intact. There is intermittent artillery activity in Belgium. German attacks north of Alanc on Gasantes Plateau were easily repulsed.

HOSTILE AIRPLANE SHOT DOWN.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) ROME.—A hostile seaplane was shot down falling into the river following a raid Saturday night by Austrians on the inhabited centres between the Isonzo and Tagliamento. A large patrol of Austrians was captured by Italian scouts in Albania.

BERLIN REPORT.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) BERLIN.—The War Office claims a huge bag of prisoners with nearly 100 hundred officers taken near Juvincourt. It also states that bad weather interfered with the Crown Prince's operations.

HARD FIGHTING CONTINUES ALONG BRITISH FRONT

LONDON.—Telegraphing from the British Headquarters in France and Belgium the correspondent of Reuters says: "Despite the weather there has been much hard fighting during the past twenty-four hours. The Germans were manifestly perturbed at our gaining so much ground along the Pilken Ridge, and they launched several desperate counter-attacks although these were repeatedly checked by our artillery. Yet in places they reached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting of a ferocious character.

"The Germans are throwing in their best troops to relieve the situation, and their losses must be colossal. Our preponderance of gun power enables our artillery to maintain a steady barrage upon the rear of the new German lines so that relief has to be brought through this before they can organize for attack. The enemy artillery has been concentrating heavily upon certain sectors and the weather prevents our aircraft directing counter-battery work to any extent.

LONDON.—Heavy counter-attacks by the Germans in the region northwest of Ypres between the Ypres-Roulers railway to St. Julien were repulsed by the British forces today, according to the War Office communication issued tonight.

The Germans sustained additional heavy casualties in the fighting. Will Prolong the War

LONDON.—"Looking from the broadest extent at the events of the past fortnight," said Major-General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office in his weekly interview today, "it

will necessarily mean a prolongation of the war. We cannot longer count on any great material assistance from Russia. This means a greater burden on the other Entente Allies, and for the United States it means that they must come into the field as soon as possible and with the greatest possible force."

General Maurice continued: "This week the battle in Flanders was an entire success. General Sir Douglas Haig fixed a definite line of objectives, and speaking generally, he attained it successfully. On the southern third of the front he attacked, and gained his objective easily.

"On the northern third the enemy's resistance broke down so completely that General Haig felt justified in permitting his troops to go well beyond the objective. In the central third we fell a little short of the objective, owing to the stubborn enemy resistance."

UNCERTAINTY IS RUSSIAN POSITION

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—The negotiations between the Russian cabinet of Premier Kerensky and the Constitutional Democrats, with a view to the latter joining a coalition government, says a Reuters despatch from Petrograd dated Thursday, have been broken off.

CONFIDENCE IN KERENSKY.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—The political conference at which each of the five parties was represented, passed a resolution declaring its confidence in Premier Kerensky, inviting him to form his own cabinet.

Four of the resolutions passed declared that a new cabinet could adhere to the programme of reform and consolidation issued by Kerensky on June 21, but the Democrats continue to oppose it.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—(Official)—Kerensky has withdrawn his resignation and attended a cabinet meeting Saturday night followed by a conference of leading politicians.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—(Official)—Russians operating east of Czernowitz in Bukovina district captured Austro-German forces in a wood near Balan with 500 prisoners and three machine guns.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR FITTINGLY OBSERVED HERE

Special Church Services Were Well Attended and Appropriate Addresses Given. Returned Soldiers Welcomed Home. The Celebration at Victoria Park Attended by Immense Gathering.

The celebration of the third anniversary of the war yesterday opened with a united service in the First Methodist Church and a Mass Service in St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

The first Methodist Church was filled to capacity and the service was solemn, inspiring and in every way appropriate to the occasion. After an organ voluntary by Professor Hinton, Rev. T. W. Murphy led in invocation, the congregation joining in the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the hymn "O God of Hosts, Whose power and might the reading responded to by Psalm 91 by Rev. P. H. Littlejohn, the congregation reading the responses; prayer by Rev. Dr. Fullerton; anthem, "Army and Navy" by the Choir; scripture reading 1 Peter 2: 11-17 by Rev. D. McLean, and the hymn "O Canada" by the choir and congregation.

The pastor, Rev. R. G. Fulton gave the address and it was a splendid effort. He based his remarks on one of the last incidents in the Master's life when He went into the garden alone. The disciples who had been with Him for three years could not enter with Him into the mystery of these last hours; this sacrifice He must face alone and His disciples could only stand in the outer circle, watching sympathetically the agony and the mystery within. Similarly, those who have come into the inner mystery of the war, those who are facing the agonies and the sacrifices of the battlefields are alone, so far as the outer world is concerned, so far as those who must love them are concerned. These stand in the outer circle and "we want our boys to know that there is a place where spirits blend, where friend holds fellowship with friend, around 'the Mercy seat' and this was why this service was being held on this anniversary of the war; "because we want them to know that in spite of the darkness and the terror of war, we here may bow with them before Almighty God and feel that all is well."

As to the ultimate triumph of righteousness in this war which was being waged against tyranny and autocracy, he had no doubt. He quoted from a speech delivered in Edinburgh by Premier Lloyd George in which he confidently expressed the belief that complete victory shall crown the arms of the Allies. There were his appointments but through them all the guiding hand of the Almighty was visible. The Russian situation was both a disappointment and a hope, but had always been a matter of doubt that Russian autocracy and the democracy of the other allied nations could consistently agree on terms of peace while the aim of the war was the establishment of a world democracy and the overthrow of autocracy. This difficulty was being solved by the Russian revolution. "We do not anticipate peace," said the speaker, "until the conditions that make for permanent peace are achieved." He concluded with an impressive tribute to those who had laid down their lives in the great cause of freedom and humanity and emphasized the duty devolving upon those at home not only to "keep the home fires burning" but also to keep the altar fires burning so that when the boys return they shall be welcomed with clean hands and clean lives worthy of the great sacrifices that have been made and worthy of those who have paid the price of freedom with their lives.

The service concluded with the National Anthem and the Benediction. A detachment of the Construction Unit under Major Leigh was present and after the service with the members who had attended the service in St. Dunstan's, paraded to the wharf to meet the returned soldiers, thence to Victoria Park headed by the Fourth Regiment Band.

AT ST. DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL. —A Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 10 o'clock by Rev. Leo Herrell, assisted by Rev. Father Hughes as deacon and Rev. Frank McQuinn as sub-deacon; while Rev. Maurice McDonald, P. P., was master of ceremonies. The sermon for the occasion was preached by His Lordship the Bishop.

His Lordship in the course of his address said the significance of this morning's ceremony would be pardoned were he to imagine that our country was unfitted for military undertakings, but events have proved this to be false. Today thousands of our friends and relatives are battling in Flanders for our institutions, our government and our liberty. Already many of these brave men have made the supreme sacrifice, even from our own parish, some fifteen have been killed in action, many have died

on military service, many have been wounded and we may be well satisfied as a congregation with the part that these men have taken in this fateful struggle. For those who have fallen all we can do now, said His Lordship, is to pray for the recovery of the survivors. They have given all that they had in this mortal life for our welfare and the least we can do in return is to beg Almighty God to send them eternal peace and to let His perpetual light shine upon them. Those who still remain on the battlefield stand in need of grace and assistance. Let us during this Holy Sacrifice beg God to strengthen their arms and assist them in their endeavours to perform faithfully and well their grim duty.

Let us pray also that God may soon send a sure and speedy victory to our arms. Every morning from this Cathedral altar prayers are offered for this end and we ask the members of our congregation to join with us every day to beg God to grant us a victorious and lasting peace.

AT VICTORIA PARK

Ten returned soldiers arrived here by the Annapolis on Saturday. —Pte. C. P. Riley, Strathcona, Ernest Devine, Hunter Jones, J. W. Hunter, Bridgetown, Ernest Jenkins, Pownall, Nicholas McFarlane, Charlottetown, J. A. Campbell, Peake's Station, all formerly of the 105th Battalion (now the 104th); Gr. W. H. Singleton, Flat River, of the 98th Siege Battery; Grs. E. J. Richardson, of Bristol, W. C. McKenzie and Fred H. Hooper, of Charlottetown.

The returned men were met at the wharf by a detachment of local overseas recruits under command of Major Leigh and by Rev. Major Fullerton, of the Returned Soldiers' Reception Committee. They were given the usual cheers as they landed, and the band played "O Canada."

The returned soldiers were then accorded seats in autos which were in waiting, and headed by the band and the guard of honour they paraded, as before stated, to Victoria Park, where a great crowd had assembled for the war anniversary celebration.

At the Park the procession halted at the bandstand which was appropriately decorated with flags. Here a program of speeches and songs was carried out by Mayor Brown presiding.

His Worship in opening the proceedings, said that it afforded him much pleasure to meet the men who had that day returned from overseas. He assured them that they were most heartily welcome back to their native Province, and he hoped they would soon be restored to complete health and long spared to their country.

Mr. James Paton, M.L.A., said it was a pleasure and privilege he much appreciated to meet those men who so gallantly went forth to battle in the cause of liberty. What they had done was appreciated by the Empire, Canada and P. E. Island, and he hoped the example they had set would be an incentive to others.

Rev. Major Fullerton also expressed his pleasure at meeting the returned soldiers and said it afforded him pleasure also to make the announcement that they would be the guests of the Mayor while in the city (cheers).

The band then rendered a selection after which Mayor Brown read a letter from Bishop O'Leary, who expressed his regret at being unable to be present, and also from the Labor Union, who on account of business preventing were unable to participate in the celebration.

"O Canada" was then sung by the school children, led by Prof. Hinton. Mayor Brown made some further remarks in which he pointed out that

the nation was as determined as ever to fight to a victorious finish, that the liberty of the world may be secured. "Rule Britannia" was then sung, Prof. Barlow taking the solo part and everybody joining in the chorus.

His Honor, Lieut-Governor Macdonald, was next called on. He referred to it being the third anniversary of the war and Canada's share in it. He said he was proud to meet the men who had returned that day. No honor could be too great for them.

Hon. Premier Arsenault, in the course of a brief but excellent address, (it being his first public appearance here since his appointment), said that the first thought of all on this, the third anniversary of the war, should go out to the boys in France and Flanders who are suffering every discomfort and making sacrifices. Here, said he, we are living in comfort pursuing our daily avocations, hardly feeling any effect of the awful conditions that prevail in the world. Our next consideration, continued the Premier, should be as to which way we can help our boys at the front. This could be done by providing them with the little comforts of life and also by sending them reinforcements to strengthen their hands against the enemy. (Cheers.) We should also be more economical, said he, in the use of foodstuffs, that these men may not suffer hunger.

What does all else matter if we do not win the war? There should be more unity in Canada the same as the rest of the countries which are fighting the common enemy. Disunion among us, continued the Premier, means comfort to the enemy. Let everyone this day make a resolution to the effect that if we cannot fight we will do something. It is our bounden duty. There is no use in lip loyalty,—we must act. We must win the war nothing else matters.

Mayor Brown then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir Louis Davies:—

"That on this third anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this Meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Sir Louis Davies, in seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously, said the remark of the last speaker that if we lose nothing matters, was the substance of all that could be said. If we win, said he, the march of progress will go on as before. He was proud of the showing made by this province in the war, and thought as Lloyd-George had said, we should be in it to the last man and last shilling if need be.

The National Anthem was then sung and the large crowd dispersed.

Private Ernest Jenkins of Pownall one of the soldiers who arrived home from England on Saturday left here with the 105th Battalion. He was for three months in hospital at Bramshott suffering with hemorrhage of the lungs. He speaks very highly of the treatment he received in the English hospital. Pte. Jenkins is a son of the late Mr. Donald Jenkins of Pownall. He was one of the soldiers on the hospital ship which went ashore at Portuguese Cove nine miles from Halifax, and which is feared will be a total wreck. The 525 passengers, including quite a number of cot cases, were removed from the ship within two hours, the best discipline being maintained. Ptes. Campbell, Devine and Hunter also of the 105th returned by this ship and had each been in hospital for some time.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL CITY OF LIEGE GETS NEW FINE

(Canadian Press Despatch.) AMSTERDAM.—According to the Echo De Belge, the city of Liege has been fined 500,000 francs for disobeying an order given by the German authorities to demolish buildings damaged by fire on the Quai Des Pecheurs.

The Quai Des Pecheurs skirts the right bank of the River Meuse which flows through the centre of the town.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE CALLED.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) COPENHAGEN.—A conference on the Danube question will be held within a few days at Budapest. Representatives of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey will participate.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) HALIFAX, N. S.—Saturday another large steamer ran ashore in a dense fog early this morning.

CANADA'S COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE LAW

Following will be found a summary of the principal provisions of Canada's Compulsory Military Service Law as passed by the House of Commons. It is not likely to be materially changed by the Senate.

PERSONS LIABLE TO SERVE

Any person who has been ordinarily resident in Canada since August 4th, 1914, and who is 20 years of age and under 45 years of age will be liable to be called out for service. The limit is placed at 100,000 men.

CLASSES TO BE CALLED

Persons who are liable to serve will not all be called out at the one time. They will be called according to the following order:—

- 1. Men who are unmarried and widowers who have no child, 20 years of age and under 35.
2. Men who are married and widowers who have a child or children, 20 years of age and under 35.
3. Men who are unmarried and widowers who have no child, 35 years of age and under 42.
4. Men who are married and widowers who have a child or children, 35 years of age and under 42.
5. Men who are married and widowers who have a child or children, 42 years of age and under 45.

PERSONS EXEMPTED

The following persons are not liable to compulsory service under the Act:—

- 1. Men who receive a certificate of exemption under the Act.
2. Members of regular or reserve forces.
3. Members of military forces raised in other countries.
4. Men of the Royal Navy, Naval Service of Canada and of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.
5. Men who have served in the Canadian Army since August, 1914, and who have been honorably discharged.
6. Clergy, members of any organized order of an exclusively religious character and ministers of all religious denominations in Canada at the date of the passing of the Act.
7. Certain persons who are now exempt from Military Service, such as Quakers and Mennonites.

DUTY WHEN CALLED OUT FOR SERVICE

Men will be called out by proclamation. They must report to the military authorities on the day fixed in the proclamation.

The practical effect of this is that every man who is included in the class or classes called out, becomes at once a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He must report on the day fixed, but until he is placed on active service, he is deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

If a person called out appeals for exemption he is to be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay while his appeal is pending.

PERSONS CALLED OUT MAY CLAIM EXEMPTION

The proclamation will fix the date when men called out must report. At any time before that date any person may apply to tribunals which are to be constituted for the purpose, claiming a certificate of exemption from service. The grounds on which a certificate of exemption from service may be claimed are as follows:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged, such as farming.
(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications, such as munitions work.
(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained, such as the medical service.
(d) That serious hardships would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic positions.
(e) Ill health or infirmity.
(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.

TRIBUNALS

There will be local tribunals to hear applications for exemption. Each local tribunal will consist of two members. A Board of Selection to be named by the Senate and House of Commons will appoint one member of each local tribunal. It is the understanding that the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition will decide on the personnel of the Board of Selection, and parliament will confirm their choice.

The other member of each local tribunal will be appointed by the County Court or District Judge. The Act gives these Judges power to appoint themselves to be members of the local tribunals.

APPEAL TRIBUNALS

Any person who feels aggrieved by the decision of a local tribunal will have the right of appeal. The appeal tribunals will be appointed in each province by the Chief Justice of the highest Court, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada will be the final appeal Judge. He will be known as the Central Appeal Judge; and is to be given power to appoint one or more Judges of the Superior Courts to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION

The Act provides that every person who establishes his right to exemption shall receive a certificate of exemption.

A certificate may be absolute or conditional. If it is conditional, the holder must report to the Military Authority at the expiration of the condition.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Act imposes penalties for disobedience to the law and also summary punishment of persons who resist or impede the operation of the law or incite other persons to resist the law. It also provides that when the Central Appeal Judge approves, any newspaper or other printed publication which incites persons to resist, may be summarily suppressed.

The Act goes into operation as soon as assented to by the Governor General. This law does not prevent any person from voluntarily enlisting.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN TOWN TAKEN.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD.—The town of Knodintzy, about 13 1/2 miles west of Kamnetes Podolsky, has been occupied by the Austro-Germans, says an announcement by the semi-official news agency.

RUSSIAN MINISTER ARRESTED.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—M. K. Hvostoff, formerly Minister of the Interior, says a Reuters

dispatch from Petrograd, has been arrested on a charge of appropriating 1,250,000 rubles. It is alleged he intended to use the money in "preparing" for 1917 elections to the Duma.

U. S. MISSION FROM RUSSIA.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) A PACIFIC PORT.—The American mission to Russia headed by Ethel Root, reached here last night en route to Washington.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper. THE WEATHER. TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TORONTO, August 6.—Moderate west to northwest winds fair and moderately warm.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 70 degrees. At 10 a. m., it was 66 degrees; at 9 p. m., it was 65. The lowest the previous night was 60 degrees.

The highest temperature on Saturday was 81 degrees. At 10 a. m., it was 68 degrees; at 9 p. m., it was 64 degrees. The lowest the previous night was 64 degrees.

High tide this morning at 12:48 this afternoon at 12:46, and tomorrow noon at 1:28.

Sun rises at 5:08 and sets at 7:53. Length of this day, 14 hours and 30 minutes.

Minard's Liniment cures toothache.