

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

From the Battle Line.

E. Alexander Powell, special correspondent of the New York world, who has been with the armies fighting in Europe, sends an interesting article to his paper, which is republished in the Boston Globe. Among other things he asks and answers these questions: "Why are the British holding only 40 miles of battle front, as compared with 17 held by the Belgians and upward of 500 by the French? "Firstly—Because the British army is composed of green troops, while the French ranks, thanks to the Universal Service law, are filled with men all of whom have had three years with the colors. "Secondly—Because the British sector is by far the most difficult portion of the western battle front to hold not only because of the configuration of the country, which offers little natural protection, but because it lies squarely athwart the road to the channel ports. It is to the Channel ports that the Germans are going if men and shells can get them there.—"The fighting is of a more desperate and relentless nature along the British front than elsewhere, because the Germans have a deeper hatred for the British than for all their other enemies put together. "Who do you think is going to win the war? "The Allies."

Diplomatic Controversy.

On the 8th inst., Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States at Washington, applied to the State Department for a definition of the American view as to whether or not English patriotic societies or other unofficial agencies violate neutrality laws in sending subjects of Great Britain from the United States to volunteer in the British Army. In other words the British Ambassador requested to be informed by the State Department what distinction, if any, it draws between the question of neutrality involved in the return of reservists of those European countries which have reserve systems, and the departure of volunteers to those countries which have no such systems. The practice of returning volunteers to England has prevailed since the beginning of the European war, and it is said the British government is prepared to register an emphatic protest if the United States takes the position that it is illegal. The return of indictments at San Francisco against five persons charged with enlisting recruits for the British army is understood to have precipitated the Ambassador's action. According to the British contention it is unjustly discriminatory to interfere with the transportation of volunteers, who are not actually enlisted on American soil, when no objection has been made to notifications by Consuls to reservists of other countries in the United States. In this connection emphasis is laid upon the fact that Great Britain has no reservists, in the same sense as Germany, France, Italy and other continental powers.

General Lord Kitchener.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, whose conduct of the war office has been criticized by certain sections of the British press, received a very remarkable ovation

from the public on the 9th on his visit to the London Guild Hall to make an appeal for recruits, and particularly for reserves, for the great army which he has raised since the outbreak of the war. From the War Office to Guild Hall great crowds assembled to welcome the Secretary of War, and as he drove through troop-lined streets cries of welcome and confidence were shouted at him, while a meeting of business men in the Guild Hall unanimously voted confidence in his administration. The great need of the moment, said Earl Kitchener, was men, material and money. Money, being raised by loan, was a success, he said, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new Minister of Munitions. But there still remains the vital need of men. "He would require he declared, "men, and more men," he said, "until the enemy was crushed." The country is in a better position than it was when the war broke out, and he made his first appeal for recruits, Earl Kitchener declared but, he added, the position was still serious, and he made an urgent call for men to fill up the gaps which had been made in the ranks of the army. While at the commencement of the war, the British were short of equipment Earl Kitchener made the statement that now the War Office was able to equip all men enlisting.

Germany's Latest Note

The full text of Germany's reply to the last American Note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarines generally, has been received at Washington and has been published. It bears on its face the most brazen effrontery. It is not only evasive, but most defiant in its insolence. Surely the United States Government will resent in emphatic terms the insult handed out to them in this document. The Paris newspapers on the 11th published the full text of the document, and such headings as "A Monument of Impudence" and "A Monument of Hypocrisy," express the attitude assumed generally toward the reply in their editorials. The following extracts furnish some idea of the opinions entertained on the matter: The Echo de Paris has this to say regarding the German answer: "The note marks sensible progress over the preceding notes, to cynicism the Germans now add persiflage. To comment seriously on such a morsel would be to permit ourselves to be flouted by the Germans' two victims—the Lusitania and the prestige of President Wilson. The Figaro says it is embarrassed to determine which is the more remarkable, "the impudent cynicism of German diplomacy, or the extraordinary presumption leading them to believe that the United States would be satisfied with such a reply. The Geneva Journal, according to a Havas despatch, makes the following comment on the note: "America demands for her citizens the right to travel on any ships of commerce, without being exposed to any attempt on the part of the Germans, except what international law permits. Germany replies: "I will let the American ships pass; as for other ships I will stick to my practices. You can enjoy your rights on condition of renouncing them. Will the Government at Washington be as easily pleased as the former Secretary of State? Will it definitively pass over the incidents of the Cushing, Guildlight, Lusitania, Nebraskan and Armenian?"

In the indictments asked for

at San Francisco for violation of neutrality laws, the following in connection with the Steamer Sacramento is of interest: The Steamer Sacramento, formerly of the Hamburg American Line, late

last fall cleared from the San Francisco for Valparaiso and according to the state department's evidence, while at sea turned over most of her cargo of supplies to the German squadron of warships which subsequently was destroyed off the Falkland Islands by the British fleet. Reports to Washington say that when the Sacramento sailed from San Francisco she had aboard as a "stowaway" an officer of the German navy or naval reserve, and that when she had steamed a few miles outside the Golden Gate this man appeared on deck, virtually took charge of the vessel and through the wireless aboard got into communication with the German fleet. Upon arriving at Valparaiso the Sacramento laid up for the war.

Sir Robert in England.

As recorded elsewhere in this issue, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, arrived in England on Thursday last, 8th inst., on board the steamer Adriatic of the White Star Line. There had been rumors to the effect that a plot had been arranged to sink the steamer on her way to Liverpool, and the name of Holt had been mentioned as having arranged the scheme and placed bombs on board. However this may have been, Holt had gone to eternity by his own act, before the safe arrival of the Adriatic at Liverpool. It was also announced when the steamer left New York, that the Germans had specially planned to serve her as they had the Lusitania and send her to the bottom. None of these things occurred and we have cause to rejoice that our great patriotic Prime Minister has arrived safely in the old country. A number of prominent Canadians, members of Parliament and others accompanied Sir Robert Borden and it is a source of general satisfaction to know that all are landed without mishap. All manner of conjecture exists as to the particular object of the Premier's visit at this stage. Persistent rumours at the Baltic Shipping Exchange-London connect his visit with the British Government's proposition to take over the whole surplus Canadian crop for the Allies. It is impossible to get confirmation or denial from the Premier, though British circles suggest such a scheme possible as a precaution, owing to the Dardanelles operations taking longer than at first estimated and the consequent holding up the Russian crop. Of one thing we may rest satisfied, that the Premier's visit is in the best interests of Canada and the Empire.

Progress of the War.

London, July 7.—By the employment of strong reinforcements the Russians have temporarily at least, checked the Austro-German advance toward the Lublin railway, which if successful would seriously imperil Warsaw. The Russians yesterday claimed to have inflicted a serious defeat on the Austro-German army in the region of Krasnik, south of that railway, while the Austrians tonight state that the "battle was invigorated by the participation of strong Russian reserves. So far as communications are concerned the Russians now have the advantage of positions, as they have a splendid system of railways behind them on which they can quickly move troops and guns to the threatened areas. This battle, one of many since the Austro-Germans commenced their drive through Galicia, has only just commenced, but according to despatches received in Geneva from Austrian sources the Russians have thus far had the best of it, and since Monday have inflicted very heavy losses on the invaders. These despatches state that thousands of wounded are continually arriving in Lemberg, Przemyssle and Jaroslau. The much-heralded German onslaught in the West thus far has been confined to the Woerre region, where the army of the German Crown Prince is on the offensive and making efforts to regain the ground which it lost

London, July 9.—Further gains

north of Ypres, where the British, on July 6 captured 200 yards of German trenches, are reported in a communication tonight from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force in the west. Gen. French states that after a bombing duel lasting two nights and two days the Germans fell back, enabling the British to extend their gains. All reports, says the Field Marshal, indicate that the German losses were severe. The text of his statement

follows: Since the successful enterprise north of Ypres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All his counter-attacks have been stopped by the successful co-operation of our own and the French artillery. This morning after a bombing duel which lasted two days and two nights, the enemy fell back along the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported we captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the enemy's losses have been severe. The complete surrender of the German forces in German Southwest Africa to General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa; the French success in the Vosges, where they made an advance of seven hundred yards on a front of six hundred yards and captured upwards of eight hundred unarmoured Germans, and the splendid stand being made by the Russians in Southern Poland against the Austro-German forces, give the British military writers subject for comment on what they term "the turn of the tide" in the war which is now approaching its first anniversary. General Botha's victory with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory General Botha's forces had to march in the blistering heat through an almost waterless country, in which the few wells had been poisoned, and were sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles. With rapid, sweeping strokes General Botha round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer annihilation, and thus prevented them from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerrilla warfare. It is expected that this territory, which is some 300,000 square miles in extent, will be annexed to the dominion of South Africa. General Botha already has begun to send the citizen army home, and a commencement will be made at once of the organization of a contingent to assist the Mother Country in the war in Europe. Severe fighting continues at several points on the western front. The British report the repulse of all the German counter-attacks that were made in an effort to regain the lost trenches north of Ypres, and state that the British line has been extended and that the German losses were severe.

London, July 8.—The Italian

navy has suffered its first serious loss, an Austrian submarine having successfully torpedoed the cruiser Amalfi in the narrow waters of the Adriatic. Most of the crew were saved. This is the second Allied warship to fall a victim to an Austrian underwater craft, the French cruiser Leon Gambetta having, earlier in the war, been caught in the Ionian Sea. It is realized that the loss of the Italian warship is only one of the incidents which must be expected where fleets keep to the sea, blockading enemy ports or protecting commerce. As an offset, it is claimed that a French warship has sunk a German submarine in the Channel, while British Admiralty announced tonight that it was a British submarine which torpedoed a German warship in the Baltic recently, although no details are added to the brief statement made in the Russian official communication the day after the attack took place. All the belligerent powers are rapidly building submarines, and it is reported that Austria has 200 in Pola alone. Thus the Italian ships will run serious risks in moving about the waters of the Adriatic, which are well suited to these craft. So far as land battles are concerned, interest still centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with both men and guns, and with their railways and the fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litok to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southwest. The Austrians tonight made the admission that before superior Russian forces they have withdrawn to the hills to the north of Krasnik. Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the German allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discontinued, and that the Grand Duke's army will be able to hold its position, and perhaps drive the invaders back. While this is going on, it is believed, there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops. There is already heavy fighting at several points in the west, notably in the Woerre district, where the French have regained some of the ground which they had lost to the southeast of St. Mihiel, and at Souchez, where the French have made a further advance toward the village. But there is no evidence, as yet of the arrival of any new armies, which Dutch reports persistently repeat are being moved through Belgium. The Austrians and Montenegrins have resumed fighting, and both sides claim successes.

Paris, July 11.—The French

War Office this afternoon gave out the following statement: At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the British army repulsed a German attack which had gained a temporary foothold in some elements of the first line. The Germans were driven out by an immediate counter-attack. In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches where he had been able to maintain himself along which we originally took on July 8. To the north of the station of Souchez an enemy counter-attack delivered during the night was repulsed. Upon their sections of the front

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particularly violent cannonading are reported in the region of Nieupoit, in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine in the forest of Le Pretres, and near the Moncel Bridge. One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth this morning in the neighborhood of Altkirsch. He fell within sight of our lines. The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: The day has been relatively calm on the whole front. There were artillery actions in the region of the Aisne and Champagne. At Vaux Ferry in the forest of Apremont, an attempt by the enemy to attack was easily repulsed. An intermittent cannonade has been directed against the Remiers wood, to the northwest of Flirey, and Le Pretre forest, and a more violent cannonade against our positions at Fontenelle, Metzeral and to the west of Ammetzwiller. The enemy has again thrown shells on Arras and Rheims.

Paris, July 13.—From Athens

comes the report that the Allies after a serious battle have advanced 200 yards on the right wing on the Gallipoli Peninsula and the bombardment of interior forts on the Dardanelles continues. All German officers with the Turkish army in Syria say said to have returned to Constantinople because of dissensions among the Turkish officers.

Party Before State.

Those Grit newspapers which have been placing the interests of their party ahead of the interests of the state could well profit from careful perusal of the following from the London Free Press dealing with the activities of a London Liberal paper in attempting to promote party rancour and piecemeal criticism of necessary government measures. The Press says: A Liberal contemporary, one that went further than some other Liberal newspaper in the cry that was cast broadcast over this land a few months ago of a nation whose public business was steeped in corruption, concludes that "at all events Liberals did their duty." But our contemporary does not speak with the confidence of one who realizes that a trust has been kept. Its tone is halting and apologetic. It is not sure of its ground.

There is no fault to be found with the contentions that it is the duty of an Opposition to criticize and to discuss the acts of a Government. Where wrong is discovered, or where there is suspicion of unbusinesslike or dishonest conduct, the Opposition must see that the Government is compelled to lay bare the whole transaction involved. But in connection with the war contracts the Government acted at once. A committee of the House was appointed, with full powers. Everyone offered to testify, and some unwilling witnesses were heard. The Opposition was given a free hand and every assistance.

London, July 11, 10.30 p.m.—

The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German general Von Mackensen's army to the west, and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive. In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woerre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general move forward, have ceased, and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which makes little or no difference in the positions of the opposing forces.

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VOL-PEEK advertisement with illustration of a woman mending a pot. Text: VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelware. Cost 1/2 & Per Mend. PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 15c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Finwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK," that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then Burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamp.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

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If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

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Local And Other Items

While taking an early morning bath on the beach at Shovel, England Private Arthur Gruchy of the 28th Battalion was drowned on the 7th.

The Allan liner Gramp arrived at Plymouth on Saturday with the 48th Battalion Victoria, B. C., and an infant detachment from Winnipeg.

The total German losses to end of June number 1,504,523, addition to 164 Saxon casualties, 19 Bavarian, 211 Wurttemberg and also naval lists.

Rt. Rev. James Edw. Quigley, Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, died last Saturday night at the home of his brother Rochester N. Y. Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley.

The annual Scottish Gathering under the auspices of the Canadian Club of Prince Edward Island, will be held this year Georgetown, on Wednesday August 25th. Full particulars will be published in due time.

A bomb which had either been thrown or placed in the workshop of the Dominion Steam Foundry Co., at Hamilton, Ontario exploded Monday night about midnight. The police believe German sympathiser is to blame. No arrest has been made. Damage was not great.

Nine bombs were found about the steamer Kirkoswald at Marseilles when the vessel was to discharge her cargo of sugar from New York on the last of ward voyage. None of the bombs exploded. All the bombs were found while unloading the cargo.

The White Star liner Northland, with Canadian troops aboard, arrived at Plymouth Saturday Among the troops aboard were the Second University Company under Capt. M. Donald, going to reinforce Princess Patricia's.

According to figures compiled at Chicago more than 80 persons were killed and several score injured by the violent wind and rain storm which extended from Nebraska to Ohio Wednesday night. The property damage is estimated at several millions of dollars.

Samuel Meakin, a native England, and an electrical engineer, rode a bicycle all the way from New York to Montreal order to enlist for the war. He arrived in Montreal at noon Friday, and said he had had so much of the bravery of Canadian soldiers that he simply had to join them.

Patrick McNally, aged 35 years, residing at 1275 City Street, Montreal was asphyxiated Thursday afternoon while cleaning out a vat in the brewery of the Dow Brewing Company where he had been employed seventeen years. Alexander Cann, 36 years old, 192 Mount Avenue, another employee of Dow Company, went to McNally's rescue, and was also killed, the fumes in the vat.

The purchase by the Russian Government of the ice-breaker steamer Bruce from the Newfoundland Company announced at St. John's on 10th. It is understood that Bruce, with her sister Lintrose, bought by Russia winter in an effort to keep later than usual the channels of the port of Archangel. The Bruce and the Lintrose were built few years ago for service in the Strait, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, where heavy ice is encountered in the winter. They are steamers of 1,553 tons.

France has offered to lift embargo on raw hides in return for a supply of American leg goods for military purposes, according to advices received from Washington. The plan, if worked out, will release for manufacture a vast quantity of raw hides which accumulated in France as a result of the bargo, and because of the tentative slaughter of cattle for food. Paris desires also contain request for American wheat flour for the use of civilian bakers.