

The Herald

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James McIsaac,
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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Munitions of War.

THE RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

(London Investors Guardian.)
Although it is stated from time to time that as a result of the lavish expenditure on both fronts, the reserves of German ammunition are becoming depleted, and that some of the shells now being used are in a way out-of-date, the rumour hardly seems credible in view of the general German preparedness which has been so manifest since War was declared. If on the other hand, we regard the numbers of our usual standing army, for which the preparation as to ammunition supply would normally be made, with the strength actually on service at the front, and remember the unbroken continuity of the vast operations which have since occurred, we may well congratulate ourselves that so far our fighting force has suffered no diminution in its effectiveness from any lack of supply in this direction. But when we also remember that there are now in training in these isles 1,250,000 additional troops, to say nothing of the yet larger numbers who will no doubt be enrolled as a national reserve for home service when the training of the men going to the front is complete, it will surely be well for the War Office to carefully consider how the store of munitions of war may be promptly and fully replenished, so that the huge wastage on the field of battle may be more than compensated.

In this respect it is satisfactory to know not only that the great steel manufacturing companies of Canada are able to make shells, but that they have accepted contracts for the use of twelve-pounder guns of the Dominion Government to the value of \$400,000. The firms amongst which the work is divided include the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Canada Car and Foundry Company, the Canada Forge Company, the Northern Electric Company, the Canadian Locomotive Company, the Thomas Davidson Company, the Canadian-Ingersoll-Rand Drill Company, the Canadian Westing-house Company, John Bertram and Son, the American Car Foundry, and the Canadian General Electric Company.

But the question arises whether the War Office in the present emergency might not advantageously supplement the home supply of munitions of war by substantial orders to these great Canadian firms. Paramount amongst them stand the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., the Dominion Steel and Iron Co., the Algoma Steel Works. All these three great corporations produce their steel direct from their own iron mines. The Algoma Steel uses American coal, but the two Nova Scotia companies actually mine the coal for their smelting purposes from their own adjacent deposits. All three companies produce ingot steel of high quality, and the product of both the Nova Scotia companies could be sent to this country from their piers, abutting on the Atlantic, at a very low rate of freight. Surely an immense tonnage of this steel could be utilised by the great armament firms of this country now that they are working for Government at such high pressure. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has also installed a huge plant for the manufacture of high-class compressed steel and its

output of this metal is correspondingly large. Besides this, the enormous works of these companies are fitted with modern plant for the manufacture of steel in many diverse forms, and we venture to suggest that it would be good policy for the War Office and the Admiralty to send a specially skilled commissioner to Canada so as to ascertain the extent to which these concerns, with or without a certain reorganization or of addition to existing plants, could be profitably utilised to the best advantage in the great emergency which besets the Empire.

Information has reached the Trade and Commerce Department Ottawa that certain speculators in Philadelphia are buying up storage eggs which are unfit for food according to the laws of Pennsylvania and are shipping them to Canada and Great Britain. They are eggs that have been more than nine months in storage. Canadian consumers are accordingly warned against the danger of buying such eggs.

An order in council at Ottawa regarding the registration of aliens of enemy nationality exempts from the necessity of registering or reporting anyone who has taken the oath of allegiance and is in the government service. All Armenian Christians are also specially exempt. Though they may be legally citizens of Turkey they are not regarded as enemies but rather as friends of Britain.

Before Parliament was prorogued the Chancellor of the British Exchequer presented a reassuring financial statement. He announced that nearly 100,000 applicants for the bonds recently issued had been received, and that the great loan of \$1,750,000,000 had been over-subscribed. He estimated that \$4,000,000,000 (20,000,000,000) worth of foreign securities were held in Great Britain at the beginning of the war, while the assets of the country were estimated at another \$14,000,000,000 (\$65,000,000,000) and that the country's credit was nearly \$18,000,000,000 (\$80,000,000,000). While there is life in the old lion yet, there is also, evidently, sap in the Saxon tree.

The amount of bullion and coin which has been received at Ottawa from the United States since the outbreak of the war now totals \$100,000,000. The decrease in trade for Oct. as against Oct. 1913 was 26 million dollars, while for the first three months of the war it was 68 millions. Imports were 94 millions less and exports 19 millions less. Since the outbreak of the war Canadian exports to Great Britain have increased by \$22,000 as compared with the same period last year. The chief factor in maintaining this trade level was the heavy purchases of wheat in September: \$7,500,000 worth more than in Sept. 1913. In October the wheat shipped to England totalled \$10,000,000 as against \$3,150,000 in Oct. 1913. Bacon shipments in October totalled \$685,000 as against 307,000 a year ago. Cheese shipment increased by \$970,000. Sawm or split fir by \$600,000, wood pulp by \$250,000.

Progress of the War.

London, Nov. 24.—Decisive news from the Polish battlefield is expected hourly. A complete victory by either Russia or Germany would vitally affect the course of the winter campaign, both in the east and in the west, but Petrograd messages declare that the Russians have inflicted at least a temporary reverse upon the Germans in the angle between the Vistula and Warta rivers. Both combatants have achieved these strokes before without settling the fortunes of war permanently. The correspondent of the Paris Matin describes the Germans as fleeing, while the Latest Petrograd

official bulletin says that the Germans are retreating, and Berlin announces definitely that the issue has not yet been decided. On the snow covered fields of Belgium and France quiet continues, the only unusual incident being the bombardment of the towns of Zebrugge and Hoyst by British ships with a few shells which struck hotels where the German staff were quartered, and other buildings while the German shore batteries were unable to reach the warships in reply. The Hague reports that railway communication with Antwerp has been suspended, and that no travelers will be admitted to Belgium during the next few days. The Germans are believed to be on the eve of another assault upon the Allied defences, but for the time being there is a nearer approach to rest for the armies spread out from Ostend to Verdun than at any time in the past two months. Portugal has taken the final plunge into the European war. The Portuguese congress today decided that the country should co-operate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary, and the Minister of War will issue a decree for partial mobilization. London, Nov. 25.—The Admiralty announces that yesterday all points of military significance in Zebrugge were subjected to a severe bombardment by two British battleships. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage done is unknown. The British ships returned safely.

London, Nov. 25.—While the Russian army headquarters remain silent, and the Germans claim to have checked attempts on the part of the Russians to take the offensive, the military party in Petrograd has shown its full confidence in the unofficial reports of a Russian victory in Northern Poland by celebrating the event. It is even said in the Russian capital that the victory was greater than has been reported, and there is talk in Petrograd of an entire German army corps having been broken up. Reports received there say that trains have been ordered which will accommodate fifty thousand wounded and prisoners. Heretofore Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has withheld his reports until the work he set about to do had been completed, so that the world may have to wait for some days yet for his official statement. In East Prussia, and before Craoov, Galicia, the Germans claim to have brought the Russian advance to a stop. The other side is yet to be heard from in regard to this statement.

London, Nov. 26.—The Russian general staff is still withholding the details of the victory which all other despatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over the German forces which penetrated Poland. Tonight's official report simply says the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians, and that the Germans are trying to extricate themselves from a position that is very unfavorable for them. The Germans on the other hand, claim that they have inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lodz and Lowisz. The military authorities in Petrograd, assuming that the unofficial reports of a victory are true, express astonishment that the Germans should have attacked Lodz, for they say defeat there was inevitable. The Germans, who advanced from the north and south, these military observers add, doubtless intended to seize the railway between Skierniewice and Piotrkow, and interrupt communication between the northern and southern Russian armies, but that Grand Duke Nicholas, with the enormous number of men at his command, was able to sandwich them and direct his attacks from all points, except due west. The reported failure of the German Crown Prince's army to advance on the Craoov-Czenstochowa front is considered by these military critics as contributing to the checking of the Germans. It is said in Petrograd, that one, if not two German army corps, are almost completely enveloped and that they are making a desperate effort to fight their way out to the north. Already a large number of prisoners are reported to have passed through Warsaw. This is considered in London to confirm the unofficial

reports, and the statement of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords today that "the reinforced Russian troops have been able to check and defeat the Germans with, I believe, the heavier losses than they ever sustained before. The Russians are said to be continuing their advance through the Carpathians, in Western Galicia and against Craoov, and Professor Bernard Pares, the British government's representative with the Russian headquarters staff, says the Muscovite forces are forming a half-circle around East Prussia, so as to avoid the well fortified and difficult Nazurian Lake region. They also are declared to be operating with success against the Turks in the Caucasus.

London, Nov. 27.—While Petrograd correspondents continue to declare that the Russians have won a great victory over the Germans in Poland, official confirmation of their statements is still lacking. Although the Russian headquarters say the advantage in the fighting still lies with their troops, Berlin, on the other hand, declares that no decisive battle has been fought. Some of the German newspapers claim success for their armies. The silence of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief in the east, as to the progress of the battle in Poland, is causing some unfavorable comment in Russia. Advice received from Petrograd says there is a feeling there that perhaps the claims of the newspapers of a Russian success have been exaggerated. In the western war zone, comparative quiet prevails. No reports of heavy fighting have been recorded here in several days, although there have been intermittent artillery duels, and in various places small infantry encounters.

London, Nov. 29.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, speaks in an optimistic vein concerning the position of the Allies in a report issued today by the Official Press Bureau. The report covers, in a general way, the activities of the British troops from November 11 to 20, with extensive reference to fighting preceding these dates. Summing up the situation in concluding his report Field Marshal French says: "As I close the despatch, signs are in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Armentieres. For several days past the artillery fire of the enemy has slackened considerably, and his infantry attacks have practically ceased. "In remarking upon the general military situation of the Allies, it appears to me at the present moment," General French continues, "it does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all of the central part of the continent of Europe, from the east to the west. The combined French, Belgian and British armies in the west, and the Russian army in the east, are opposed to the united forces of Germany and Austria, acting as combined armies between us. "Our enemies elected at the commencement of the war to throw the weight of their forces against our armies in the west, and to detach only a comparatively weak force, composed of very few of the first line troops and several corps of second and third line troops, to stem the Russian advance until the western forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed. Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the west. This precludes the possibility of our taking vigorous offensive action, except when miscalculations and mistakes are made by their commanders, opening up special opportunities for successful attacks and pursuits.

London, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent reports that the Allies are faking the offensive south of Ypres, having discovered that the German line is weakening. London, Nov. 29.—The Weekly Despatch's Bologna correspondent says: "The Germans have collected 700,000 men in the neighborhood of Arras, where they are preparing for a determined effort to break through the Allied lines. Heavy fighting already has be-

gun. While depreciating the exaggerated reports of Russian successes in the battle in Northern Poland, where the German Emperor has joined Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to offer his advice and to encourage his troops, the latest available official reports from Russian headquarters state that the advantage in the fighting still lies with the Russian army. It is also officially said that enormous losses have been inflicted on the Germans, but no mention is made of the capture of German divisions which has been so freely claimed by the Petrograd correspondents of London and Paris papers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

OYSTER CULTURE.

Applications on the regular printed form will be received by the undersigned for lease of barren bottoms for oyster culture in Hoxley River, Trout or Lot 10 River Conway Cove and The Narrows, all in Prince County, up to and on the first day of December next.

Each application will be required to be accompanied by cash or P.O. order for three dollars to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same.

Copies of plans, application forms form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places:

Office of the Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown.
Office of the Prothonotary, Summerside.
Store of J. E. Birch, Alberton.
Store of Austin Ramsay, Conway.
Office of G. M. Matthews, O'Leary.
Store of Kahlille Sharbell, Portage.
Office of Hon. James A. McNeill, Summerside.
ARTHUR NEWBERY,
Asst. Provincial Secretary
Nov. 4 1914, 41.

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Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

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2 Ayrshire Bulls, Leicester, Hampshire, Oxford, and Shropshire Rams and Ewes.
For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 9th, 1914.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.
Hickey & Nicholson
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Local And Other

It is reported in London the British airmen who performed the raid on the Zeppelin sheds have been decorated the legion of honor.

A despatch from Sydney, W., says the strike in the yards has delayed Shackleton's Antarctic ship "Aurora" and he will not likely start on a expedition till next year.

We are certainly enjoying markedly beautiful weather this season of the year, in Province. Today Dec. 2nd, is a day in summer, with sun shine no snow and no frost.

It is understood that George has approved the project to utilize Dublin Castle as an emergency hospital for wounded soldiers. It is planned to the hospital ready within a few weeks to accommodate 500 patients.

Persist in rum rums in London that the battle Audacious, which was sunk mine or a submarine off the coast of Ireland on October has been salvaged. According to these reports the wrecking vessel of the admiralty succeeded in getting the big guns off the wreck and afterward beached. The ship is said to be in condition for repairs and service after short time.

A Rome Cable to the N. Tribune says Pope Benedict XIV personally solemnized marriage of Prince Ruto I. Scaletta and Countess Baio. Fulfillment of a promise made to while he was Archbishop of Bologna. This is the first time Pope has officiated at a marriage since Pius IX married the Count of Caserta to the daughter Count Trapani in 1869.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club in the rooms on Monday evening. The celebration was in the form of a patriotic concert followed by dance. The affair was an unmitigated success and was much enjoyed by the large attendance. Scotch songs, Scottish music and Scotch dances were prominent features of the entertainment. Beyond President's address of welcome there were no speeches. The proceeds of the entertainment to the patriotic fund.

A batch of Island volunteers the front, consisting of one officer and nineteen men, left here yesterday morning for St. John's B. where they join the 26th Infantry Battalion. They were given a rousing send off at drill shed on Monday night where an immense number of people were present. Speeches were made by the Premier and other leading public men and clergymen. One was presented by the Premier with an envelope containing a dollar bill, the gift of the Provincial Government. A batch of eight light artillery men left morning for Fredericton and other contingent of heavy artillery leave here for Halifax day or two.

DIED.

BROWN—On Sunday Nov. 22 at the home of her son, Mr. J. Brown, Hillsborough Street, city Mrs. Isabella J. Brown, widow of Mr. William B. Charlottetown, in the 84th year of her age.

TRAINOR—In the City Hospital, Charlottetown, on Nov. 1st Mrs. Patrick Trainor aged years. R. I. P.

MCDONALD—At Victoria Monday November 23rd William MacDonald, Elder, the eighty-eighth year of his age.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

Pope Benedict

PICTURE 1 1/4 X 1 1/4 Sent in a Safety Tube Paid for 35 cents. JOHN MARTIN 50 Elm Avenue Ch'town, Dec 2, 1914