

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Sir Robert to England.

Sir Robert Borden left Ottawa Monday afternoon for New York and sailed today for England. No announcement with regard to the Prime Minister's mission has been authorized, but it is understood that he will take up with the British Government a number of questions of a quasi-financial character bearing upon conditions which have been created in Canada by the war. He will also inform himself with regard to the best means of further co-operation by Canada in the prosecuting of the war. His presence in London will afford an opportunity for an informal discussion of these matters of more immediate concern to the overseas dominions, and particularly to Canada, which would have dealt with at the Imperial Conference had this year's conference been held. It is expected that Sir Robert will be absent about a month. He will be accompanied by Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. P., of Calgary, and Mr. Loding Christie, counsel to the Department of External Affairs. Gen. Hughes, Minister of Militia, has also completed arrangements for a trip to England and will leave at the end of the week.

Before his departure, the Prime Minister presented to the council a recommendation for the appointment of a commission to inquire into such subjects as emigration, agriculture, transportation, the borrowing of capital and the marketing of food products, all in relation to the question of stimulating greater production in Canada to meet conditions arising out of the war. The recommendation has been adopted and the personnel of the commission selected, but is not yet ready for announcement.

In his recommendation Sir Robert observed that the need was everywhere recognized of stimulating greater production in Canada, and especially agricultural production, the immense importance of which has been emphasized by reason of war conditions. In this connection the importance is emphasized of improved methods of production with a view to a better return to producer, proper instruction and demonstration, increased acreage under production, attracting a permanent class of agricultural immigrants, stimulating co-operation among producers and providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

The great area of agricultural land in the Dominion emphasizes the need of particular methods of production to meet local conditions and creates unusual problems affecting distribution of products in home markets and the trade thus created, the transport of products to Canadian ports and their transport to the foreign market. The Prime Minister emphasized the importance of Canadian manufacture of all possible raw material for export. The importance of "reducing the present great discrepancy between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer should not be overlooked," he stated.

On the Eastern War Front.

If the darkest cloud in the war zones hangs over Galicia there are numerous bright spots to be described even in it. The Russians have been forced to abandon the

great Austrian province and to reform their lines within a few miles of their own boundaries. Germany, of course, contends this is a great victory, while Petrograd declares that it is no more than a development of the campaign, not unexpected, but prepared for and effected with little loss save that of sentiment.

Russia, in her statement, makes light of the loss of Lemberg. She takes the ground that even if the Germans have succeeded in driving the Russian armies back almost to their own borders they still have "one thousand miles" of territory which can be used as a "manoeuvring ground" over which the Czar's armies can move before they reach any important positions, and meanwhile the campaign will go on. It is not advisable to attach too much importance to the German success. The Toronto Mail and Empire apropos of the expected fall of Lemberg says:

"The object of a military campaign is not to gain this city or that. It is to destroy or compel the surrender of the opposing armies and until this is done, the occupying of territory is relatively unimportant, unless it should be the means of achieving the great end. Lemberg is relatively unimportant from a military point of view, of far less importance to either the Russians or the German allies than Peremyshl. If the Russians have fought hard to hold the city, and if they evacuated it reluctantly, the reason is a political one. They may fear that their failure to hold the capital of Galicia will intimidate such neutrals as Roumania and Bulgaria from declaring against Germany at a moment when they hear of nothing but German triumphs in Italy, however, entered the war when the alleged German triumphs were not less vehemently insisted upon.

"So long as the Russian armies are not routed or destroyed, the Germans will be unable to detach any large forces from the eastern battleline to make one more desperate plunge toward Calais. The losses sustained by the Germans in forcing back the Russian defenders of Lemberg must have been enormous. Even if they were not half as great as the Russian losses, they would be relatively more weakening for Germany than the reserves of strength to call upon as the Slav. The necessity of preparing for the next offensive of the Russians, of detaching troops to meet the invasion of Austria by Italy, and of maintaining her present strength in France and Flanders is the problem that faces Germany. It is not brought one step nearer solution by the occupation of Lemberg."

The Russian authorities contend that the fall of Lemberg will not interfere with their plans and that they will be able to continue the campaign indefinitely. As the Russians have time and again showed ability to come back there will be general belief that their statement fits the case.

Canada's Shell Output.

In connection with Mr. Lloyd George's measure to increase the supply of munitions in Britain it is just as well to recall what Earl Kitchener said to Col. Cantlie of the Canadian Shell Committee when discussing what Canada had done to solve this problem. The British War Minister then said that in the matter of munitions Canada had risen to the occasion to a greater extent than the British manufacturers with the exception of some factories controlled by the British Government.

When this war broke out the shell capacity of Canadian factories was something like 75 shells per day. Major General Sam Hughes was quick to see the need and the Government at once grappled at the situation. Arrangements were made for a meeting

with manufacturers and as a result of splendid co-operations with the Government in the plans then proposed the shell output of this country rose from 75 to 35,000 per day and will speedily reach 50,000. Despite what Liberal newspapers, for partisan reasons, may feel called upon to say, Canadians generally will recognize that this is a good showing and that, if the situation in Britain is so serious as to call for the measure the British Minister of Munitions proposes, the compliment paid by Earl Kitchener was nothing more than the truth.

But the Government will not be prepared to rest content on the knowledge of the good work accomplished in this line. Every effort will be directed to increasing the shell output, and this will require the co-operation of manufacturers who as yet are not doing their share.

The Enemy in Canada.

Twice last week evidence was discovered in Canadian towns adjacent to the United States border, that the enemy is actually executing his nefarious designs within the limits of this country. In the first case, that of the overall factory at Walkerville, Ont. serious damage was actually done by dynamite. This was referred to in our last issue. In our news columns today account is given of the arrest of Lafar on suspicion of being connected with the placing of dynamite in proximity to another factory in the same town of Walkerville. This factory is engaged in the manufacture of automobiles for the British Army. These two cases together with the attempt to blow up the bridge on C. P. R. last winter near the international boundary line, are all that have actually been discovered, so far as we know in eastern Canada at least. Everything in connection with these attempts, and partial success at destruction, shows how wide spread, determined and diabolical is the antagonism of our belligerent enemies. The one thing aimed at in the whole system of German espionage, treachery and destruction is disaster to Great Britain. What ever is intended or calculated directly or indirectly to assist the British army or navy is marked out for destruction if possible, by the sneaking, spying, lying emissaries of Germany. In the cases under review, one factory was engaged in making uniforms for our soldiers, and the other is engaged in manufacturing automobiles for the army in the field. It will thus be seen that the end aimed at is to prevent munitions and equipment from reaching our soldiers, wherever that can possibly be accomplished. It is of the utmost importance that all manufacturing institutions in Canada should be carefully guarded.

The Dominion government has redeemed this month three million pounds of treasury bills matured due in London. Of this amount £2,000,000 was paid on June 8th, and £1,000,000 on June 22nd. These bills were issued on the London market in November last. No further Dominion treasury bills are at present outstanding.

A memorandum from the Dominion Department of Finance says: "Since the outbreak of the war the Dominion government has made advances to temporarily finance purchases made in Canada by the British, French, Russian, New Zealand, and South African governments to a total amount of twenty-five million dollars. Such advances are repaid from time to time by the governments concerned in sterling exchange."

Premier Borden has received copies of a resolution, adopted at a recent meeting, from the Canadian Club of Chicago, expressing

its deep admiration and appreciation of the valor shown by these worthy sons of the Dominion who, at great personal sacrifice, went to the aid of their Mother Country in her hour of need. The resolution further states: "That the club members, while they would not intrude upon the sorrow and affliction of the families of those who have suffered and died for their Motherland, would fain give expression to the deep sense of personal loss which this club and the members feel has been sustained by the deaths and afflictions of their brother Canadians."

Offers of large salaries to expert ordnance officers of the army by private manufacturers of war munitions have created such a serious problem in the war department at Washington that Secretary Garrison Saturday called upon Attorney General Gregory for an opinion as to whether any army officer has an "inalienable right" to resign his commission in time of peace. Four resignations were accepted, before the gravity of the situation was realized, but two others, recently tendered are being held up pending the attorney general's decision and the formulation of a general policy by the department. Ordinarily this question is frequently raised in the navy as a result of offers from shipbuilding companies to young constructors, causes the army little trouble.

Formal announcement of the appointment of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State was made at the White House Washington on the 23rd. The following statement was issued: "Before leaving this evening for a brief rest in New Hampshire the President announced that he had offered the post of Secretary of State to Mr. Robert Lansing, the present Counselor of the Department of State, and that Mr. Lansing has accepted the appointment."

Progress of the War.

Paris, June 23.—The following official communication on the operations in the Dardanelles was issued by the War Office tonight: "Yesterday the expeditionary corps in the Orient attacked the Turkish lines on two-thirds of the front. After an artillery preparation the infantry sallied from the trenches with superb spirit. Our left, in a single bound, carried two lines of the enemy's trenches, and these they held, notwithstanding violent and numerous counterattacks. To the right, on more difficult ground, the struggle continued throughout the day on the ruins of the Turkish works which had been razed by the artillery. The enemy, bringing up without cessation fresh troops, had succeeded in retaking these entrenchments when a battalion of the Foreign Legion and a battalion of Zouaves, in a bayonet assault, carried the position in ten minutes. This brilliant charge decided the issue, and finished for the day the efforts of the Turkish offensive on our right. In the morning the enemy was decimated without having achieved any gain. Summing up, the day ended with success along the whole line, despite the desperate nature of the struggle. We took some prisoners, among whom were several officers. The battleship Saint Louis has effectively bombarded the batteries on the Asiatic side. At our left the British army gave us efficacious support. Everything confirms that the enemy's losses were very heavy. The important point is that we have occupied the ground which commands the head of the ravine of Kereves Dore, which the Turks had defended with the utmost determination for several months, using all their resources to hold it."

London, June 24.—Lord Brooke has arrived at West Sandling Camp, Shoreham, preparatory to assuming command of the Fourth Infantry Brigade, Second Can-

adian Division. Colonel Septimus Darnison will probably return to Canada shortly. From officers who have returned from the front, it is learned that the First and Third Battalions sustained heavy losses in the engagement of June 15-16 when these two battalions were ordered, in conjunction with British regiments on the left flank, to attack and take a couple of trenches in front of their position. The Canadians accomplished the task, but owing to failure of supports, these two battalions were severely enfiladed, and were obliged to abandon the trenches they had gained.

Udine, Italy, June 25, via Paris.—Slowly, owing to the difficulties of mountain warfare, but steadily and with grim determination, Italian forces are advancing both from the east along the Fella Valley and from the south through Predil Pass, towards Treviso, which is the pivot of the classical roads along which every great invasion of Austria from Italy has occurred. From Javorek, which is about five thousand feet high, the heavy artillery of the Italians is sweeping the valley below as far as Plezza, which lies four miles away in a direct line. The big guns also dominate the whole Valley of the Upper Lonzo river, and threaten Predil Fort. Though the defenses did not prevent Napoleon from passing this position in 1797 these fortifications and also those in the Fella Valley were strengthened and co-ordinated in 1904. The Hermann and Raibel Forts have been provided with the best modern artillery of the widest range. The plan of General Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, seems to be to attempt an invasion of Austria through the region around Tarvos, threatening the right wing of the Austrian army having headquarters at Laibach and obtaining as an immediate consequence relief from the pressure of the Austrian forces massed along the Tolmino-Gorizia-Trieste front.

London, June 26.—The Petrograd correspondent of the daily Mail, commenting on the fact that the Russian army has remained intact during seven weeks retreat in Galicia, says this army has inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy, having captured in the course of these operations 150,000 men, nearly 300 machine guns and 60 cannon. He continues: "The Russian flanks are firm, which is proved by their success on the Dniester and Tenev rivers. The military organ, the Ruskyy Invalide, suggests that the only thing that now matters is to keep the enemy occupied while Russia's allies in the west are getting up strength. It is generally conceded that the Russians will evacuate more territory, if it is necessary, in order to find favorable positions on which to make a stand."

Paris, June 27.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "On the fronts to the north and the centre there has been no infantry action. A rather violent artillery engagement has occurred, particularly in Belgium and in the region to the north of Arras. In the Argonne there have been several local engagements, without modification, however, of the lines, either on one side or the other. The fighting on June 26 and during the night of June 26-27 at the Calonne trenches, was very violent, developing in some cases into hand-to-hand encounters. The Germans made use of flaming liquid and, sheltered by clouds of fumes reached their former first line. They were repulsed with heavy losses. We hold all the former first German line, as well as those parts of the second line which we had previously conquered. To the east of the Grand trench on the ridge south of the ravine of Sonvaud the section of a trench on a front of about 120 metres, occupied last evening by the enemy, was retaken by us in the night with the exception of about thirty metres. The artillery action continued all this morning in that region and was very spirited; likewise to the north of Pirry and on our front of La Haye. A German aeroplane dropped two bombs on Saint Die. A woman was killed."

Cologne, via London, June 27.—The Russians are covering the

retreat of their armies from Galicia by a vigorous defense along the middle course of the Dniester, rather than to the north of Lemberg, because the ground in the district where they are now making a stand offers greater natural advantages, according to an explanation of the present situation printed by the Gazette. A further barrier to the advance of the Austro-Germans is offered by strong fortifications thrown up by the Russians at Kamionka, northeast of Lemberg; at Busk, further south of the Bug river and at Zloczow, almost due east of Lemberg with which it is connected by rail. The Gazette says it is expected, however, that the advance of Gen. Von Boehm-Ermolli's army soon will result in a more rapid movement on the north bank of the Dniester

Berlin, June 28.—Italian newspapers are jubilant, says the Overseas News Agency, over the announcement that Italy is to participate in the operations against the Dardanelles by sending a fleet, under the Duke of Abruzzi to release the larger British ships for important work elsewhere. A declaration of war by Turkey is said to be considered to be imminent and Rome newspapers are quoted as expressing the belief that Italy's action will signify a new era in the politics of the Orient. Paris, June 28.—An announcement was made by the French ministry of war today, according to the Italian press, that Italy has broken diplomatic relations with Turkey. Italy, it is added, will send troops to the Dardanelles.

Paris, June 29.—An official communication says: "In the Vosges we regained this morning all the positions which we had occupied east of Metzereil. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

Steamer Lost

The Dominion Coal Company's Steamer Cabot 465 tons gross, which left here at 10.30 Thursday forenoon, last, in ballast for Sydney, capsized and foundered off East Point Thursday night, all hands were saved. Captain Lintlop thus describes the disaster:

The ballast tank burst, so that the water ran to the port side and the ship began to list. We started the pumps, but found the water gaining rapidly on us. She was settling fast, and we decided that the steamer must be abandoned. There was not much time to lose. Quite a breeze was blowing and the sea was pretty rough. We got out the boats, one of them with four men and the second mate in charge, the other, in which I was, with eleven men. The ship began to list at 6 o'clock at night, and in an hour thereafter we saw her turn over to port and go down. The position was 14 or 15 miles from East Point, P. E. Island. The wind was N. N. E. and the two boats headed for Cape Breton. All night we kept sailing and till ten o'clock next morning. Then the schooners Nova Zembla came in sight and at the same time the Olive. The Nova Zembla took our boat and its passengers, and the Olive that of the second mate. We had sailed 40 or 45 miles. Captain Lintlop said he could give no reason for the bursting of the tank, but he was glad that no lives had been lost. The Cabot was about eight years old and has been in the coal carrying service out of Sydney during almost all of that time. She was one of the smallest boats of the Dominion Coal Company's boats, being of 415 tons gross.

German Spy Executed

London, June 23.—F. Robert Muller, who on June 4, was found guilty at the Old Bailey police court of being a German spy, was executed in the Tower of London today by shooting. Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court martialed.

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McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

MONEY TO LOAN McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Local And Other Items

George Ballentyne and McDonald, miners, were accidentally killed at Drummond Mine, Westville N. S. Monday evening.

The first meeting of the Board, for this season, was held in the city on Friday last. Considerable cheese was boarded several factories. Mr. St. secured the output of Stanley Cornwall at 16.5.

The Allan liner Gram which arrived at Montreal Monday morning, reported that one of the Irish coast she had three British trawlers making their way hastily to port, to a German submarine which floating keel upward.

The village of Stanley, near John N. B. was visited by earthquake on Sunday forenoon. The disturbance lasted about two seconds. Churches rocked, terrified worshippers. Other buildings trembled and furniture rattled, etc.

It is officially announced that the Bank of England is prepared to receive applications for new war loan from abroad. It stipulated that telegraphic advice from the foreign applicant must be received by the bank and necessary five per cent. deposit before July 10.

Albert, King of the Belgians was among those who at the 1915 convocation of McGill University were tendered honor degrees, the principal, Sir Will Peterson, announced at a meeting of the governors on the 1st. His Majesty has since the conviction been offered and has accepted the degree of doctor of laws.

On Wednesday afternoon the wrecked plant liner A. Perry broke in two, slipped off rocks at Chebucto Head, deep water and on Thursday the was nothing of her visible above the surface of the water. The was so rough that craft could approach near the scene. Excessing some loose hemp there was no wrecked material to be seen about the beach or rocks.

During the past month, seven teen Americans who have arrived in Liverpool on six steamers have been detained either for lack of passports or for failing to have attached thereto the photographs of all the members of the families more than fourteen years of age. The cases of all, that have been referred to the Home Office with the consequent detention of the passengers on steamers in the Mersey.

Seven men were probably fatally burned in an explosion of gasoline on the 25th at the works of the Aetna Explosives Company at Pittsburg, Pa. The explosion occurred in a corrugated building, and the men escaped jumping from windows with their bodies were ablaze with torches. It is in the Aetna plant that the experiments with a process of manufacturing gasoline are being carried on.

Five river drivers in the employ of the W. C. Edwards-Linn Company, lost their lives on day evening through the capsizing of a boat, in which they were attempting to shoot the La Malapic rapids on the Lepine river, situated about 160 miles north of Ottawa in the Gatineau district. The names of the men are G. Gauthier, Gauthier and E. Montigny. Montigny, J. Lafreniere, W. fish Lake, and A. Martel of Montreal, were experienced river drivers and had been with the Edwards company for some years.

Damage estimated at half a million dollars was done at Cliff, Alberta, early Thursday evening by a cyclone, which wrecked a large part of the town. No lives are known to have been lost. The cyclone seemed to sweep the whole town and in all directions trees were blown down, lifted, telephone poles blown down and when the storm had subsided the town was almost a wreck. Almost every large building was more or less damaged, a number of private houses, wrecked. So far no deaths reported, but about a dozen people were seriously injured.