

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The War Situation.

While the Austro-German armies claim to have made progress in Galicia and even to have driven the Russians across the border of Poland and into Besarabia, a good map with scale will show that the total distance the Russians have been driven back, at the point of greatest Austrian achievement, is not more than seventy-five miles. In a campaign covering an area so vast as that over which the armies are contending in the eastern war zone a loss of seventy-five miles should not come at all near to spelling disaster. On the other hand the Russians have inflicted losses on the enemy averaging ten thousand men each day, which in a week would account for almost two army corps. It may be that the losses the Czar's men have been able to inflict on their foes are sufficiently heavy to cause the diversion of troops from the western area, in which events the British and French campaign would profit. Certain it is that if the Austro-German forces are to score decisive victories over the Russians it must be within the very near future, for the pressure from the Italian invasion is steadily increasing while in the western area it is reported British and French troops in greater forces have accepted an offensive which French reports say, is proceeding well.

The strain on Germany and Austria cannot be diminishing now that they are beset by enemies on practically every side. While the power of the Kaiser to throw army corps after army corps into the field must arouse world-wide wonder yet the Prussian war lord cannot forever supply men and horses to be food for bullets. The end must come sooner or later and it is likely that when the German lines show the first signs of weakening the Allies will be in a position to bring fresh troops into play to achieve the victory so long delayed.

Now, as always, it is a question of men and munitions. The combination of powers that can put in the field the greatest number of men with superior equipment and supplies, must gain the victory. It is the bounden duty of every man in the Empire to do all in his power to assure that this advantage will not be with the enemy.—St. John Standard.

A Gigantic Hoax.

The following from the New York Tribune of the 18th inst. shows how completely the spying emissaries of Germany have hoaxed the United States authorities:

"Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhardt, German Red Cross lecturer, and Count Von Bernstorff, special envoy to the Imperial Government, who landed yesterday in Christiania, Norway, have perpetrated a gigantic hoax on the States, according to evidence now in the hands of the Tribune. He is none other than Dr. Alfred Meyer, privy councillor of the first rank, Chief of the department of army supplies of the Imperial German ministry of war.

"The real Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhardt has not been out of Germany since the beginning of the war, and has been reported

among the wounded on the east front. His name was assumed by Dr. Meyer, and the protecting mantle of the Red Cross thrown about him that his identity and true mission to the United States might not become known to those outside German officialdom.

"His much advertised Red Cross propaganda was a farce. He came here to purchase such war supplies as he could obtain, and incidentally, to learn the condition of military preparedness in this country. He takes to the German war office information of great importance, which he has gathered in his dealings with various munition brokers and manufacturers.

"His excellency's activities have been carried on with the knowledge and co-operation of Ambassador Von Bernstorff. In fact they arrived together on August 24, 1914. Since then they have been in close communication.

"The scheme worked perfectly, and the State Department apparently has not had the slightest suspicion that Dr. Meyer Gerhardt was not Dr. Meyer at all. It is a fact, however, that the French and British embassies at Washington did not issue a safe conduct guarantee, as in the case of Dr. Dernburg. But they are said to have made it plain that they would not interfere with an accredited representative of the Red Cross."

The Tribune says Dr. Meyer made strenuous efforts to purchase the 350,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles owned by the United States and failing in that, he devoted his attention to the concerns which hold huge contracts with the British and French. He actually purchased from factories in Connecticut quantities of cartridges, manufactured for the Allies.

He was able to do so, says the Tribune, by offering an advanced price which would make up for any inconvenience the companies might have in explaining their failure to deliver the goods to their original customers. Some of the ammunition thus secured was shipped to Germany by way of Italy, before that country had decided to open hostilities.

The exploits of this lying spying emissary of the German Emperor furnish some evidence of the lengths to which the Kaiser and his satellites are prepared to go in their propaganda of falsehood, espionage and deception. Dr. Meyer is a bold sounder and richly deserves to be shot at sight, along with his companion. But ex-Secretary of State Bryan would very likely rather undertake to "persuade" him than to shoot him. He certainly put it all over Bryan.

The suggestion which is being made that the Government of Canada secure orders from the allied governments for Canadian industries, comes at a late date according to Ottawa advices. The Government has for months past been procuring business for Canadian industries from the British and allied governments. An idea of the extent of the orders handled by the war purchasing commission for the Allies may be gathered from figures in the one item of harness and saddlery. Orders placed under this head have amounted to upwards of \$100,000.

Colonel J. A. Currie, M. P., and Colonel Frank S. Meighen will probably return to Canada on leave for a month or so at the special request of the Minister of Militia. Col. Currie commands the 15th Highlander Battalion of Toronto, and Col. Meighen the 14th Battalion of Montreal, the two regiments which suffered very heavily in the St. Julien struggle. The idea is to have these two officers visit different training camps in Canada to give officers and men the benefit of their experience. It is also the intention of the Minister to utilize

the services of convalescing officers who are invited home from the front.

The Earl of Selborne, president of the British Board of Agriculture, has appointed a committee, of which Lord Milner is chairman, to investigate and report as to what steps should be taken, by legislation or otherwise, for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales, on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916. The committee is instructed, if it finds additional powers are necessary to report in time for legislative action during the present session of parliament.

The British House of Commons on the 15th, on motion of Premier Asquith, voted another credit of £250,000,000, (\$1,250,000,000) making with previous sums a total of £862,000,000, (\$4,310,000,000), already allowed for war purposes. The Premier informed the House that the expenditure in the next three months would be not less than \$15,000,000 daily.

Progress of the War.

Paris, June 17.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight describes intense activity along the French front, the Allied forces delivering powerful attacks and the Germans counter-attacking furiously. To the north of Arras the French have carried several lines of German trenches, and are making marked progress toward Souchez. Heavy losses on both sides are reported.

Vienna, via London, June 18.—The Austro-German troops in pursuit of the retreating Russians have crossed the Galician border to the north of Steniawa, and have reached the heights north of Krezow, Russia, and occupied the Russian town of Tarnograd, according to an official communication issued by the War Office tonight.

Paris, June 18.—The following official communication was issued this evening: In the sector to the north of Arras a violent artillery duel has taken place today. The front here remains unchanged. We hold all the ground we have captured. In Alsace we have fortified the positions which we took yesterday and continue to make progress here. Our advanced parties at the end of the day had reached the outskirts of Metzeral. We have advanced along both banks of the Fecht. We hold under our fire the enemy's communications between Metzeral and Munster. Further prisoners, machine guns and a very large quantity of war materials, notably rifles and cartridges, have been taken by us. There is nothing to report concerning the situation on the remainder of the front.

London, June 18.—The following report from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, was given out here tonight: The fighting in the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 16, in co-operation with the attack of our Ally about Arras. East of Ypres all the German first line trenches which we captured remained in our hands, in spite of two counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second line trenches which we had occupied in the morning. East of Festubert, as a result of a further attack on the afternoon of the 16th we made a slight advance and, judging by the number of dead Germans in the trenches entered by us, our artillery fire war very effective.

Rome, June 20.—An official statement, most of which is devoted to details of the two day's struggle for the heights on the left bank of Isonzo River near Plava, says the Italians took the last of these heights remaining in the hands of the Austrians on June 17, so that while the Italians' losses are heavy, the

results attained are important. A communication says that on the Isonzo, which the Italians passed by main force, Austrian positions were taken one after another by assault.

Paris, June 21.—The French War Office this afternoon issued a statement on the progress of hostilities as follows:—"In the sector north of Arras we yesterday made further progress in the direction of Souchez by the occupation of several trenches and by drawing near the north-west side of the village. In Lorraine, near Reillon, we have followed up our advantages. An entire first line of the enemy has been occupied by us along a front of 15,000 yards. At the end of the day a strong enemy column endeavoured to deliver a counter-attack, but was checked. French reconnoitering parties are reported to have reached the vicinity of Chanelles, the enemy having abandoned this ground to us. The trenches are found to be full of bodies. We took 20 prisoners.

Paris, June 22.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a statement of the progress of hostilities as follows:—"The seaport of Dunkirk was bombarded last night by long range artillery, fourteen shells having been thrown. Some persons belonging to the civilian population were killed. Belgian troops at a point to southwest of St. George look possession of a German trench, all the defenders of which were either killed or taken prisoners.

Fight Between Submarines

Venice, June 18, via Paris.—Details have been received here of the recent remarkable engagement between an Italian and an Austrian submarine in which the Italian boat was vanquished. This is the first time in the history of naval engagements that an encounter between under-sea boats has been recorded.

The Italian boat was the Medusa, with a displacement of 300 tons, a speed of 14 knots and a crew of fourteen men. She was lying submerged and the Austrian boat was not far away, also under water. Neither one had any intimation of the presence of the other.

The Medusa came to the surface first, swept the horizon with her periscope, and finding the way clear, she emerged. Shortly after the Austrian boat decided to come up. She sent up her periscope and saw the Italian boat not far away. Recognizing an enemy she immediately attacked, and one shot from her torpedo was sufficient to send the Medusa to the bottom.

Volume of War Business

Ottawa, June 18.—The Government has been instrumental in procuring a tremendous volume of business for Canadian manufacturers since the war began from the British Government and its allies. In harness and saddlery alone upwards of \$10,000,000 in value has been secured. More than half of this amount has been shipped. Canadian harness-makers have a very large amount of British and French harness still to ship. In March and April the Government secured orders for about \$5,000,000 worth of harness. This was divided amongst harness-makers throughout the North-West and Eastern Canada. In all 87,500 sets of harness were included in this batch of orders. Some of the makers accepted larger orders than they could fill within the time specified in their contracts. Many of them are now far behind with their orders. Of this 87,500 sets, some of which was to be delivered by May 25, but none later than June 23rd, only 30,500 sets have been shipped, still leaving in the hands of the makers 57,000 sets. The fact that this will not be delivered according to contract is unfortunate, although possibly the manufacturers are doing their best. Yet it may to some extent prejudice the placing by these Governments of future business.

St. Vincent's Orphanage.

The new St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, on the Malpeque Road, was blessed and opened with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday afternoon last, by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary. The ceremony took place in the corridor, just within the main entrance. His Lordship was assisted in the ceremonies by Rev. Fathers McQuaid and Herrell and by Rev. Joseph Gallant, who directed the ceremonies. Several other priests of the diocese were in attendance. His Lordship, in cope and mitre and bearing his crozier, with the attendant priests, emerged from the old orphanage and entered the new building. He knelt at a *prie dieu* and then intoned the *Veni Sancte Spiritus*. The refrain was taken up by the clergy and the hymn was sung to the end. His Lordship then recited the prescribed prayers, sprinkled and incensed the building, thus solemnly blessing and dedicating it. After the ceremony, his Lordship addressed the people assembled, from the steps of the building. In eloquent language he referred to the solemn benediction and dedication of the new orphanage, and pointed out that it was the embodiment of charity and generosity, and that this festival would remain memorable in the history of the city and diocese. The institution, he said, owes its existence to the charity and generosity of the clergy of the diocese, and especially to the great generosity of Rev. Father Lanchin McDonald, who originated the idea of founding the orphanage. From this inception the noble work grew and progressed. The splendid property was purchased, and now we have this grand new building. To the generosity of the clergy again the new orphanage was due. They guaranteed from their salaries the sum of \$10,000. This placed the work on a sound basis. If, said his Lordship, he was to proclaim this function he would call it a festival of Christian charity. His Lordship then dwelt at some length on the meaning, scope and merits of practical charity, such as is exemplified in orphanages and kindred institutions: "Our dear Lord had, while on earth, always manifested the most tender regard and love for children, and the orphan children cared for by the good Sisters of Charity, in this orphanage, would surely be dear to the Sacred Heart of our Saviour.

Orders for Canada

London, June 18.—While the name of the big business man deputized by the Minister of Munitions to visit the United States for the purpose of discussing American and Canadian war contracts is not yet disclosed, the Montreal Gazette correspondent gathers that he is a well known figure in public life here, and possessed of ample means. The definite statement can be made that it is not Sir Percy Girouard. His departure will probably be taken about the middle of next week, and his task will be not only to modify the terms of the government's contract with J. P. Morgan and company, which are felt to be inimical to the interests of the smaller manufacturers, but also to make arrangements under which Canadian manufacturers will receive a larger share of British orders, and with less trouble.

The decision of the government to use the purchasing department of the C. P. R. for certain supplies has been received with satisfaction by the Canadian community here.

The Market Prices.

Butter..... 0.30 to 0.35 Eggs, per doz..... 0.18 to 0.20 Fowls each..... 0.50 to .80 Chickens per pair..... 0.85 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt.)..... 2.00 to 2.00 Beef (small)..... 0.10 to 0.11 Beef (quarter)..... 0.08 to 0.09 Musto, per lb..... 0.08 to 0.09 Pork..... 0.10 to 0.11 Fat-tails (back) (new)..... 0.30 to 0.28 Hay, per 100 lbs..... 0.70 to 0.80 Hk Oats..... 0.65 to 0.70 Hides (per lb.)..... 0.12 to 0.09 Cal Skins..... 0.12 to 0.00 Sheep pelts..... 0.00 to 0.00 Ostrons (per cwt)..... 0.00 to 0.00 Turkeys..... 0.12 to 0.15 Turkeys (per lb.)..... 0.20 to 0.20 Dressed hys..... 14.00 to 17.00 Store..... 0.30 to 0.35 Ducks per pair..... 1.55 to 1.60 Lamb Felt..... 00 to 0.22

Britain's Financial Strength.

Just as Mr. Asquith is asking a fresh vote of £300,000,000 or \$1,500,000,000 for campaign purposes, the American economist, writing in The Wall Street Journal emphasizes the splendid manner in which Great Britain's finances are standing the war strain. The Bank of England is a clearing house for gigantic credits. At the opening of the war it buttressed effectively the credit not only of the United Kingdom but of the outlying Dominions as well. Since then it has handled the British Government's financing, and extended heavy loans to the British Dominions and to the allied belligerents. While the German Reichsbank is hoarding gold in fear of the future and forcing paper money on its own people, Great Britain is using £1 of the metal to carry £5 of credit and paying out war bills as she goes along. The British theory that gold is made for use and not for snow, "stands the acid test." The present position of the Bank of England, concludes the American critic, is stronger than appears from the published figures. For the potential strength of the English financial situation one need not look further than the London money market. There is an abundance of idle funds there seeking investment. The condition of the joint stock banks is eloquent testimony of this. Notwithstanding the heavy encroachments already made upon the money market for war necessities deposits in these institutions have increased \$625,000,000 and cash resources are some \$270,000,000 larger.

DIED.

KIRWAN—At Wallace, N. S., June 15th inst. Mary E. Kirwan, (nee Money Burke), beloved wife of Frank Kirwan, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

FARQUHARSON—On the 9th, in the P. E. I. Hospital Mrs. James Farquharson, Mermald.

TODD—At her residence at Stanchel, of Mrs. Henry Todd, (nee Hannah Gillespie, on Monday the 7th day of June, aged 47 years.

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June 23, 1915.

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