

The Herald

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Cabinet Changes

Regarding changes in the Federal Cabinet, Ottawa advices of the 13th inst. present this information: T. Chase Casgrain, K. C., of Montreal, a distinguished French-Canadian lawyer and publicist will shortly become a member of the cabinet. He will succeed Hon. W. B. Nantel, minister of inland revenue, who will be appointed to the Railway Commission, taking the place of Hon. M. E. Bernier, whose term of office has expired. Reports of the resignation of Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster general, were given an official denial this evening and the statement was made that Mr. Pelletier was about to take an extended holiday. It is known, however, that the postmaster general feels himself unable to undertake the hard work of his department longer. For years he has been a martyr to gout, but recently his affliction has become more severe than ever before, and for several weeks he has been confined to his room. In the event of Sir Robert Borden accepting Mr. Pelletier's resignation it is likely that he will be succeeded by either Mr. Albert Sevigny, M. P., or Mr. E. G. Patenaude. Jacques Cartier is at present vacant, and Mr. Nantel's appointment to the railway commission would make another vacancy in Terrebonne. There has been a suggestion that Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, will resign owing to illness, but this may be dismissed as very unlikely. Dr. Roche is now at his home in Minnedosa, Manitoba, and is reported as progressing very favorably. Hon. Robert Rogers is acting Minister of the Interior, and the department is being administered satisfactorily.

A Fight To A Finish

Germany, according to a Rome despatch, is willing to put five million men in the field rather than yield to Britain and her allies. But the War Lord of Berlin is not alone in his determination to see this thing through to finish. In a recent issue of the London Times, probably the most influential newspaper in the British Empire, if not in the world, the decision of Great Britain is set forth as follows: "A German paper asked scornfully a few days ago, after some little episode which filled the Prussians with a momentary joy, whether we still talked of a 20 years' war. Yes, of 20 years, and of longer if need be, for never shall we disarm, not even if all our allies are stricken to the ground, so long as one Prussian bandit remains in the Low Countries, and so long as on the trigger of a pistol presented at England's head is a base Prussian finger with a baser mind behind it. We have fought with tyrants before, and we have fought them with nearly all Europe arrayed against us, even though our population and resources were immeasurably less than they are today. Our united Empire of 400,000,000 people, and our gallant allies 200,000,000 more, are going to see this war through, and the longer it lasts the better for us, for the stronger shall we become and the weaker daily will grow the knees of the Prussian bandit. This year a million

men—we have them already, next year two millions, in 1916 three millions, and so on till our enemy accepts our terms. We are not such fools as to patch up a peace which will reproduce in aggravated form the armaments of the recent past, and may enable Prussia to act on some future day under conditions more favorable to her arms. Never were any countries so indissolubly united as are England, France, Russia, and Belgium in this leading idea—that it must be placed out of Germany's power to do us harm."

Good Financing

The Canadian Minister of Finance has informed the press that financial arrangements have been made to meet the war expenditure of the Dominion for the present fiscal year. The funds will, in the first instance, be obtained from the Bank of England, which will make advances to the Canadian Government from time to time, as required for naval and military purposes. At a later date, when market conditions permit, a Canadian permanent funding war loan will be issued and all temporary indebtedness liquidated. The Canadian permanent loan will be made at such time as will not conflict with any issues of the Imperial Government. This can be made the subject of an understanding between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Canadian Minister of Finance. The war appropriation act of August last covered a vote of fifty million dollars. It is probable that the organization, equipment, transportation and maintenance of Canada's contingents will necessitate during the year a much larger expenditure which the government is now in a position to meet. The negotiations between the Minister of Finance and the Bank of England have been carried out through Hon. George H. Perley, as the representative of the Dominion Government in London. The Minister of Finance said that for purposes other than war expenditure the London market still remains closed to permanent issues. The Minister further said that the completion of the financing of the war expenditure for the present fiscal year was not only most gratifying in itself, but as having a direct bearing upon the important question of exchange between Canada and Great Britain, and the payment of our obligations abroad without resort to gold exports. If Canada were obliged to raise by domestic issues any substantial part of our war expenditure, the funds now available through our banks for the credit needs of Canada would to that extent be diminished, to the serious detriment of the entire community. The cash condition of the Dominion treasury continues strong, large credit balances being maintained both in Canada and in London.

Gold coin on premium aggregating about \$5,000,000, was taken on the 15th from the sub-treasury and assay office New York for shipment to Canada. The shipment represents payment in connection with the liquidations of the New York City obligations in London and Paris. The exports were made by the banking syndicate which recently negotiated the \$100,000,000 six percent New York City notes issue.

Canadians have again swept the boards for the best grain on the continent. Word has been received at Ottawa that Seager Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Sask., who twice before had the world's championship for the best wheat, has again won the prize for the best bushel of wheat at the International Soil products Exhibition, held at Wichita, Kansas. The prize for the best bushel of

oats was won by Richard Creed of Albion, Kings County, Prince Edward Island. The information was contained in a telegram to Hon. Robert Rogers, acting Minister of Interior from Mr. E. F. Drake, Superintendent of Irrigation, who is attending the exposition. The news was received with a great deal of pleasure at Ottawa.

Progress of the War.

During the past week it has been pretty favorable for the Allies. They have made considerable advances on the western battlefields. On the eastern side of the conflict, the Russians seem to be not only holding their own, but winning here and there over the Germans.

On the 13th, the headquarters of the Belgian government were transferred to Havre. With the exception of King Albert, who remained as head of the army, and the Minister of War, the members of the cabinet, with the other government officials and the diplomatic corps, left Ostend by steamer for the French port, where they will carry on the affairs of state, and where hospitalities have been offered them by the French government. This is the third move of the Belgian capital since the Germans succeeded in silencing the forts of Liège. The government first moved from Brussels to Antwerp, thence to Ostend and now across the border to Havre. The final change followed quickly upon the German westward advance, which was begun immediately on the fall of Antwerp. Their success in taking the chief port of Belgium was the commencement of a new plan of campaign, which embraces the occupation of the whole of Belgium, including the coast towns, and possibly some of the northern French ports.

The official communication from the seat of war, on the 14th, may be summed up as follows: "The reports received which are in very general terms, indicate no important modification in the situation. The exact positions of the bulk of the allied armies are being kept strictly secret, but it is believed that the forces in France and Belgium have joined hands since the fall of Antwerp. The German cavalry around Hazebrouck, France which masked a movement of the infantry, had already suffered a rude check from the allies before the battle at Ypres, because the Germans were unable to operate freely in masses owing to the nature of the ground, where they were virtually at the mercy of the allied infantry, and artillery. Some lively street fighting occurred at Hazebrouck, on which place the Germans have made a daring raid, while at Arras the town hall was burned to the ground during a bombardment. A portion of the line where the encounters have been the severest has suddenly changed from Roye to Lassigny, where the Germans had tried to make a breach through the allies. The battle, however, is still progressing there, and Roye has been taken and re-taken at least twelve times.

The 18th furnishes this information: Two important successes in the battle of Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the allies in the official communication issued in Paris this afternoon. The French are said to have re-occupied Armentieres, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner West of Flanders, which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. This would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French also are said to have pushed back still further the German army which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast. The battle which was culminated in Armentieres again coming under French influence lasted for a week, during which the fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans last week owing to its importance as a railway centre, lines diverging from it in all directions. Besides, it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold, despite reports to the contrary. The battle opened with cavalry fighting, which gradually developed in a general battle, which indicates that the French are advancing in force toward Lille. The Allies also have made an advance north of the La Basse Canal, between that line and the Arras, and the Oise. This latter is a rather long front but the claims in the French official communica-

tion are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans however, are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive, either toward Calais or at some other point for the long front. Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going, but the Allies probably soon will learn their destination, as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines. It is thought here however, that it probably will be some days before the Germans make their presence felt. In the centre and in the Vosges the situation is stationary. This is not taken here to mean that no fighting is taking place, and it is considered likely that the battle on the Alsace frontier, which has been going on for some days, has yet to reach its end. The Germans have established civil administrations in the greater part of Belgium and are said to have demanded war levies from Ostend and Blankenberge. Ostend being called upon to pay \$1,000,000, and Blankenberge to supply certain provisions for man and beast. The arrival in London of thousands of Belgian refugees has stirred up the populations in the poorer districts of the city against the Germans. Thousands of Germans are still carrying on business, or continue in their places of employment, not only in London but throughout the country, and the agitation for the discharge of those employed in hotels, barber shops and other places is growing in intensity. Again the Russians and the Austrians flatly contradict one another as to the progress of events in the east. The Austrians claim that the operations are progressing favorably for them, while an official report from Petrograd received tonight says that attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San failed, and that the fighting south of Przemysl, which took the form of a bayonet charge, they captured fifteen Austrian officers and 1,000 men. It would appear from reports of correspondents at Petrograd that the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the Vistula at Josefow, but were driven back with heavy casualties. These correspondents say this fighting was part of the general attack on the Russian positions on the Vistula, and that they proved a failure. The British and French fleets, and the Montenegrin army are carrying on an attack on Cattaro, the fortified seaport of Austria in Dalmatia, the first sortie from which the Montenegrins claim to have repulsed. Through their sphere of operations Serbian reports say the Serbians are sweeping everything before them. It is not believed here, however, that very serious fighting has been taking place there recently, as the weather and the conditions of the roads must have been against it.

The war intelligence for Monday and Tuesday is of a character favorable to the allies. They are pushing the Germans back along the main line of conflict in France. The attempts of the Germans to advance along the Belgian coast towards the channel ports is stubbornly resisted by the allied forces. This section of Belgium stretching from Ostend on the North Sea to the French border, from which the strongly fortified French seaport of Dunkirk is distant only a few miles, is bearing the brunt of fighting between the armies. The invaders have been attempting to force their way along the coast between Nieuport and Dixmude, but have been opposed by the Belgians, who aided by the British warships, according to the French official communication, have succeeded in repulsing their attacks.

London, Oct. 12—England's need of more fighting men was emphasized by the announcement tonight that the infantry standard, which had been raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered. The minimum height for recruits, which formerly was five feet six inches, has been placed at five feet four inches, and chest measurement from 35 1/2 to 34 1/2 inches. An appeal has been issued in Glasgow for two thousand recruits to replace the naval men interned in Holland.

Referring to the Canadian contingent the Pall Mall Gazette says: "Every one remembers how at another crisis in the Empire's history we found Canada ready and eager to play her part, and everyone recalls, too, brilliant competence and valor of the men sent by Canada to defend the flag. The qualities that tell in war, courage, pertinacity, coolness and adaptability, are just those by which Canada has grown in times of peace. The expansion of the Dominion has been a prolonged battle against forces even more formidable than those which its sons will encounter on the plains of Europe. The conquest of Nature has disciplined Canadian character and temperament to a particularly fine and hard motto. No portion of the British race is endowed with greater virility or quicker perception and judgment. We expect, like their own countrymen, great things of the Canadian forces so soon to take their places in the line of battle."

Officers of a steamer leaving England for New York about the time of the arrival of our contingent give the following description of the scene on his arrival at his destination: "A line of grey transports led by a pilot boat and two British cruisers and flanked by an armada of battleships, cruisers and destroyers a line so long that it laid a smudge of its smoke against the sky so far as the sailors could see to the east and west, such was the fleet that carried Canada's troops to England and its convoys as glimpsed from the decks of the Minnewaska, 370 miles from the mouth of the Thames, on October 10th. The officers of the steamer on her arrival here today told of the splendid spectacle. There were thirty-two transports in the line. Each transport flew the British flag and each was painted the battle color of the sea, steel grey even to the funnels. Well to the front of the long line perhaps five miles in advance, steamed the leader apparently sent ahead to make sure the way was clear, for she carried no troops, with a cruiser to starboard and another to port forward."

That the allies have re-captured Ostend is the report sent to London Post by its correspondent in the North of France, who says he has excellent authority for this statement.

Canadians Royally Welcomed
Plymouth, via, London, Oct. 15, 3.40 a. m.—To Plymouth with its wonderful history has fallen the honor of welcoming the Canadian contingent for Great Britain's expeditionary force. As soon as it was known on Wednesday morning that the transports were arriving great crowds

hurried to all points overlooking Plymouth Sound, and greeted the men swarming the decks with enthusiastic cheers to which the Canadians heartily responded. The vessels anchored off Devonport, the bands aboard played lively tunes, and sounds of merriment came across the water all day long as the succeeding ships came to anchor. The last of the transports arrived at nine o'clock at night. Throughout the night of Thursday and all day Friday the transports at Devonport docks, at Plymouth, were busy disembarking the members of the contingent, who immediately entrained for Salisbury, where their camps were all in readiness. The first detachment marched through the streets were the Strathcona Horse. Headed by their pipers they made their way to the train amid the enthusiastic shouts of large crowds of Plymouth citizens. For the sake of convenience, the majority of the troops entrained in the dock yards, and merely passed through Mell Bay station at Plymouth. The station was closed and guarded by the police, but throngs of interested spectators stood outside the railings and cheered every glimpse of the trains with their khaki-clad Canadian soldiers.

London war news of the 16th is thus summarized: The official communication issued by the French war office this afternoon confirms the progress of the allies, reported yesterday. It is not indicated in the communication at what point of the coast the allies fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point is twenty-two miles from Ypres, and is close to the Franco-Belgian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend, which the Germans are reported to have occupied, and the presumption, based on knowledge of the German movements, is that the line of the main allies is in a more northerly direction, and consequently nearer thirty, than twenty miles. The line would seem to be a bar to an advance by the Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash from Calais. With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea, there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success, one or the other of the opponents must break through the line, and the army having the greatest number of men, and the ability to move them to a chosen point, seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this. The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the allies' line, just where, is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders, who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength.

Recruits Required
London, Oct. 12—England's need of more fighting men was emphasized by the announcement tonight that the infantry standard, which had been raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered. The minimum height for recruits, which formerly was five feet six inches, has been placed at five feet four inches, and chest measurement from 35 1/2 to 34 1/2 inches. An appeal has been issued in Glasgow for two thousand recruits to replace the naval men interned in Holland.

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Local And Other

Lord Kitchener has 780,000 recruits enrolled new million Army.

The London Mail reports British gunboats overhauled captured a mysterious steamer which was attempting to Down off Deal. It is supposed the steamer was attempting to lay mines.

The British cruiser Unda which sank the four destroyers on Saturday has added credit a German mine which she captured in the Sea. The mine layer was disguised as a hospital ship.

A London Times correspondent in France declares that any day that the German general Klueck may have had for swindling down on Calais has failed because he says, the allies forces are there first.

A Railway Ticket Agent Montreal named Shaffer, was arrested charged with treason for assisting Austrian servists to return and against the Allies. The police for this is death.

A despatch of the 15th Lloyds London from Gibraltar says the Hamburg-American steamer Graecia, from New York for Cadiz, Spain, was brought into Gibraltar on that day.

Converted cruiser Capt. arrived at Halifax Sunday afternoon with the oil tanker Brindilla, flying the American flag, as a prize of war. Brindilla was formerly the man steamer Washington.

Serious anti-German riot occurred early Friday in London, a borough of London Shops conducted by German were wrecked by crowds, shop was set on fire and police were called to restore order.

The Belgian government, by removing to France, says a despatch from The Hague to Exchange Telegraph Company London ordered all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to enter the army within two days or be treated as traitors.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K. C. was sworn in yesterday, Postmaster General of Canada in place of Hon. L. P. Pelletier, signed, and Hon. P. E. Blond Deputy Speaker of the Commons was sworn in, as minister of Inland Revenue, succeeding M. E. Nantel.

The 90 ton gasoline tug Empress Ninah was captured Canadian authorities in U.S. Bay near Nanaimo, B. C. is equipped with wireless and supposed to have been interesting messages. Two men and a woman on board were arrested two other men arrested Campbell River charged with being German spies.

In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of Rues Telegram Company says Cologne Gazette has published message from its correspondent at Kiel saying that 157 prisoners of war, men attached to British ambulance corps, arrived at the German Dan frontier for exchange with equal number of German ambulance corps men held by British. The Englishmen travel home by way of Copenhagen.

Four German prisoners, confined by court martial of pillage and house breaking in Paris, given severe sentences. One named Schrick and Brugg were ordered shot. A third named Fabreze, was condemned to life imprisonment, and a fourth of the name of Weber was sentenced to ten years in prison. Duthenier, a French soldier years of age, belonging to territorial infantry, was sentenced to five years labor on parole for having refused to command of his Lieutenant to wash his feet in a stream all the others of his company, so after a march on an Army day.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices.

Men's Suits
Style single breasted Sague—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44 Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats
In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00.

Also
Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15. for \$12.—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear
10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.75.

Men's Waterproof Coats
The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats
Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats
Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather \$3.50.

Sweaters
We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters. You will save money by buying from—"My Store."

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