

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

It was officially announced in Toronto on the 1st, inst that Hon. W. H. Hearst, minister of lands, forests and mines, in the Whitney government, and the youngest member of the cabinet, was summoned to Government House and asked by the Lt. Governor to form a new government. This disposes of the much vexed question as to who would succeed the late Sir James Whitney. Mr. Hearst will continue to hold the portfolio of lands, forests, and mines, and the only change in the personnel of the government is the appointment of Findlay G. MacDiarmid, member for West Elgin, to the portfolio of public works resigned by Hon. Dr. Reaume. Hon. I. B. Lucas, provincial treasurer, succeeds Hon. J. S. Hendrie, the new Lieutenant Governor, on the Hydro Electric Commission. Sir Adam Beck is no longer a member of the government without portfolio, his dropping out being at his own request, on the reorganization of the government. His wish for a long time has been to devote his whole attention to the hydro electric development, with which his name is so prominently associated. The new premier has represented Sault Ste Marie since 1908, and entered the cabinet in 1911, in succession to Hon. Frank Cochrane, who after the last Dominion election entered the Borden government.

The ice-breaking ferry steamer built by the Armstrong Whitworth Company, on the order of the Canadian Government, for the purpose of more effectively linking up the Province of Prince Edward Island with the New Brunswick mainland, was launched on Monday of this week at New castle-on-Tyne. She was christened "Princess Edward Island" by Mrs. G. H. Perley, wife of the Acting High Commissioner. The vessel, which will carry complete railway trains, both passenger and freight, is comparatively small, but fitted with propelling machinery of considerable power, having three sets of triple expansion engines, two aft and one forward. The invited company included Earl Grey and Hon. George and Mrs. Perley. The latter, after performing the christening ceremony expressed her pride in belonging to a dominion which was giving such material and moral support to Great Britain as Canada was doing in the present crisis. Mrs. Perley, having been presented with a silver model of the vessel as a souvenir of the occasion, Hon. Mr. Perley spoke briefly, referring to his visit of inspection to the Tyne-side works, saying that while watching the launching, he had been struck by the thought that they had incontrovertible evidence of the supremacy of the British navy. Earl Grey said he had always been interested in the question of ferries for service, and he was glad to congratulate the Armstrong Whitworth Company on accomplishing the seemingly impossible for the Northumberland Straits.

The war is costing France \$7,000,000 a day. Minister of Finance Alexander Ridoit announces that the outlay for the first sixty days of the conflict has been \$420,000,000. M. Ridoit gives an interview to the Temps on the situation in the Bank of France which has not published regular state-

ments since the war began. He says that on October 1st, the bank had \$812,400,000 in cash which was \$63,800,000 more than it had on the eve of the war. "Loans and discounts," the Minister of Finance said, "are \$895,200,000, an increase during the last week of \$17,500,000. This shows that the bank has made some discounts and I hope it will make more. The advances made to the government on Oct. 1st, after two months of the war, reached \$420,000,000. The credit balance on the same date in the treasury was \$59,200,000, and therefore we are far from having exhausted the amount provided by our convention with the bank. Besides we have just renewed the convention to assure the resources necessary in case the war should be prolonged beyond the date now foreseen. "The total bank bills in circulation October 1st was \$1,845,800,000, this being \$31,400,000 less than on the preceding week. This is explained by an increase in the deposits which on October 1 reached \$435,400,000, an increase of \$41,800,000 over the preceding week, and it can be seen that France is far from having exhausted her reserves, and that when the hour comes she will find the money for a new loan, which at present is unnecessary."

King's County Exhibition, held at Georgetown on Wednesday last, was fairly well attended and many excellent exhibits were presented. The weather was not very agreeable, being chilly with occasional showers. In the exhibition building the show was not as large as on some former years, but the exhibits were of excellent quality. The fruit, roots, vegetables and other agricultural and horticultural and dairy products were very good indeed; while the woven and knit goods were up to usual standard of excellence. The fancy work and other products of women's handicraft and the exhibits in the domestic science department were first class. It is impossible for us to publish the names of all prize winners. We notice however in the prize list for fruit, the names of D. J. Stewart, Percy Robertson, Capt. H. McPhee and J. A. Dewar occur quite frequently. The outside show of horses, cattle and sheep was large and good. There were many beautiful animals in the different classes. There were many beautiful specimens of heavy horses. In this class David Read, of Victoria Cross figured prominently, having no fewer than four stallions, prize winners, besides other horses. Mr. Thomas Lannan of Somerville was right to the front in the class of draft horses, having no less than four, including a foal, all prize winners. Adolphus McEwen of St. Peters had also four beautiful prize winners in this class, including a foal. Albert Curran of Somerville had three fine prize winners in the same class. Patrick Kelly, of Rosemeath and James McDonald had prize winners in the carriage class. Other exhibitors of horses and prize winners included John A. McLeod, Peter Gordon, Vernon Shaw, Robertson, George Steele, Daniel McPherson, John D. Morrison, J. P. Sigsworth and Russel Hunter. The cattle exhibitors and prize winners included James Gordon, J. A. Dewar, M. L. A. Angus McLellan, Thomas Dunn, George Amear, G. A. Poole, and many others. Much interest was taken by the visitors in the various exhibits. The horse ring was the centre of attraction, while the judging was going on. In some of the classes the judges must have had all they could do to award the different prizes, where so many animals of merit presented themselves.

The Canadian Contingent now being escorted by a Convoy of Cruisers and battleships will be met on the Atlantic by second Convoy and taken to the point of debarkation which will be decided upon later.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The following official communication was issued tonight.

First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woivre region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

Third—On our right (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation.

The French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attack of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take allied positions by assault.

Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open.

One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments which with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and some times at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution.

The British, however, did not by any means bear the whole brunt of the fighting, for the French troops, including a division of the famous Colonial infantry and the Turcos, as well as many battalions of French regulars and others composed of territorial troops, also faced prolonged attacks which were delivered with great fierceness and drove their adversaries off with unflinching success.

The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhausting campaign, during which they have scarcely had a full day's rest.

London, Sept. 29.—The fighting of the past few days, which took the form of heavy offensive operations, has not changed to any marked extent the positions of the opposing armies in Northern France. Some hard blows have been struck by each side but the armies remain practically where they were when the Germans stopped their retreat and commenced to entrench themselves.

The lengthy official communication issued today by the French general staff makes this plain. The lines of the allies are roughly sketched in the statement and it is gathered that the French right still rests on Point-A-Mousson and from there turns southward to cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel, where the Germans have succeeded in pushing a contingent forward.

Thence the front proceeds northward to entrench Verdun from which fortress it strikes directly westward to Rheims, and thence northward across the River Aisne to Soissons and runs from there northward, crossing the River Oise at Ribecourt, to Roie, Albert and Comles. The two latter places are north of the Somme.

In the west, the wings are in very close touch, the Germans holding Lessigny, which lies between Ribecourt and Roie, which are in possession of the French, and also Chauvines, which is in an almost direct line between Roie and Albert.

It is here that the allies have been attempting a wide turning movement, to prevent which the Germans have apparently sent out strong opposing forces. The French announcement says the Germans have continued their day and night attacks, only to be repulsed, but it is evident that they are showing plenty of fight and are making a supreme effort to prevent the allies from working around their right.

effort to outflank the German right wing and force it back from its line of communications through Belgium.

There is evidence that this movement is beginning to tell and that unless something unforeseen happens this portion of the German army must fall back to another defensive line.

The French official report issued this afternoon says that the action continues to develop to the northward, so that the French left must now be pushed toward Cambrai, as yesterday it was in the neighborhood of Albert.

Even further north than this the French cavalry are operating, and last week a German force which was sent to Orchies, sixteen miles southeast of Lille, to punish French Tiersers for an alleged attack on a German hospital at that place met with superior forces and had to fall back.

The Germans, too, admit that they have been unable to stop the French advance against their right wing, and also, that the allies have advanced on their right front. Indeed there seems to be some agreement in the official reports of the belligerents on the events in this part of the battlefield.

London, Sept. 30.—Russia's armies continue to sweep through Galicia and according to a report from Rome, tonight, that province of the Austrian empire is clear of Austrian troops. What is meant is that the field armies of Austrians have neither gone into the fortresses of Przemyel and Cracow or retreated to the south and west.

The Russians have come across the country in parallel lines, and masking Przemyel have swept the country clear as far as a line drawn from Douklo, in the south, to the neighborhood of Rzeszow in the north, while other forces have pushed their way through the passes of the Carpathians, into Hungarian territory. They have only to go a little further to get possession of the railway that runs from Sandec through the mountains to Lublat, and thence through the country to Budapest.

London, Oct. 1.—Another day has passed, and the situation between the allies and the Germans in Northern France is still described by the French official announcements as satisfactory, with here and there progress along the line, but not a sufficient advance to the north and east to strike a decisive blow at the German right wing.

The battle of the Aisne gives every indication of being the greatest battle in history as to time, losses and possibly, in significance with respect to the outcome of the greatest war the world has ever seen.

British reinforcements, consisting in part of trained East Indian troops, and in part of Territorials, composed of a Scotch regiment, which includes many sharpshooters who have won fame on the rangers in time past, have reached France to strengthen the small British army which for many weeks past has been doing yeoman service beside its French allies. Colonial troops are also on the way to the battlefield, not a few of whom have seen service in the South African and other campaigns.

On both sides there have been innumerable offensive movements, the Germans, while relying upon their entrenchments to keep off the advance of the opposing forces, not hesitating to "assume" the offensive in fierce assaults upon both French and British at short intervals.

Likewise, the Germans are continuing their campaign in Belgium by an attack on the outer defenses of Antwerp, and according to a Rome despatch are rushing thousands of troops and an immense supply of war material to the Russian frontier in a supreme effort to ward off Russian frontier advance.

In the eastern theatre of war Germany has taken into her hands the direction of the campaign against the Russian Emperor's hosts.

On the Battlefield, via Paris, Oct. 2.—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops, who had been over a fortnight in the closest contact with the Germans, felt that they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans breaking through the human barrier erected between them and their main objective, Paris, and that this meant eventually victory for the allies.

scared fields. The allies, who quickly learned the lesson in burrowing, at some places face the Germans within a quarter of a mile. Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the effects of the German artillery, which consequently reduces their casualties, and permits the allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks, which must be made across the open, and often at a terrible cost.

The fury of the German onslaughts was unabated today especially on the western wing; but their efforts was met with vigor by the allies who seemed to vie with each other in throwing all their strength and courage against the attackers.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northward, and today hurled them against Roie. Again they failed, although tonight they had not ceased their efforts to batter down the resistance.

The allies great turning movement continued today, and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line of the front show the progress of the allies to be slow, but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the allies at every point, and it was remarkable that among them the majority were Bavarians, who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

London, Oct. 4.—Having repulsed the German attacks, presumably in the vicinity of Roie, the French according to the official communication issued this afternoon at Paris having resumed the offensive at several points while other positions on their left have been appreciably maintained.

The great effort of the allies to envelop the German right may therefore be said to be again in operation, and it is believed that the whole French column, from Roie northward to Arras is moving eastward against the German positions.

It is the same operation that has been tried repeatedly for the last three weeks, in an attempt to reach the German lines of communication, and either encircle the German army forming the right wing, or force it to fall back to Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Germans have had a long time in which to make their position secure, so there is a lot of hard fighting ahead for both the attacking forces and the defenders. The defensive role is now apparently being assumed by the invaders.

In the centre, from the Oise to the Argonne, the two well entrenched armies are still watching each other, ready at a moment's notice to meet attacks, or on the advice of aerial observers to move to some point where the line is threatened. While there have been many of these movements, there is little according to the French report to record. In other words the situation remains virtually as it was.

In the Argonne district, where the Crown Prince's army attempted an advance a few days ago, there has been additional fighting with the result that the Germans have been pushed back northward.

In Southern Woivre the French are "making progress, but very slowly," against the Germans who crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel, but later were forced back over that river.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Only laconic reference concerning the actual fighting is made by the French war office in its latest report on the warfare in Northern France. "The general situation is stationary," it says.

Of present conditions on the left wing of the allies line, where a previous report had said the French had been obliged at certain points to cede ground to the Germans, the latest war office statement merely declares that the action still continues. It adds that in the Argonne and Meuse regions, day and night attack by the Germans have been repulsed by the allies.

In the eastern war zone the Russians report that having conquered the Germans in Russian Poland, two Russian armies are invading East Prussia with Allenstein as their objective.

Aid from the Dominions.

(From the London Daily Chronicle.)

How nobly the Overseas Dominions have risen to the support of the Mother Country in her hour of need is effectively shown by two papers' correspondence regarding offers of naval and military assistance and foodstuffs and other supplies. These by no means represent the full extent of the services which the Empire is rendering, for the papers refer only to the self-governing Colonies. They contain no mention of the great sacrifice which India is making; nor do they cover the ready help volunteered by the other lesser dependencies.

Summarised the Dominions, loyalty is expressed thus—

NAVAL AND MILITARY AID.

Canada—Division of 31,000 men and infantry battalion of 1,000 ex-regulars (raised and equipped by Mr. Hamilton Gault) for service with Expeditionary force at the cost of the Dominion. H. M. C. S. Niobe and H. M. C. S. Rainbow, with officers and men, for general service with the Royal Navy.

Manitoba—One Thousand men for service with the Expeditionary Force.

New Brunswick—One thousand men for service with the Expeditionary Force.

Calgary—One thousand men for service with the Expeditionary Force.

Australia—Twenty thousand men at the complete disposal of the Home Government, Commonwealth defraying cost of dispatch and maintenance; also a light infantry brigade and light horse brigade. All vessels of the Commonwealth Navy transferred to the British Navy until the end of the war.

New Zealand—Expeditionary force for active service free of cost to the United Kingdom. Two hundred Maoris for service in Egypt.

South Africa—Undertakes defence of the Union, freeing regular troops of the Army for service elsewhere.

Newfoundland—A contingent of 500 men for foreign service free of cost, and increase in naval reserve to 1,000.

FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES

Canada—98,000,000 lbs. of flour, from the people to the people.

Alberta—500,000 bushels of oats.

Nova Scotia—100,000 tons of coal to relieve distress in the coming winter.

Quebec—4,000,000 lbs. of cheese for the relief of distress.

Prince Edward Island—100,000 bushels of oats towards the War Fund. Also further gifts of cheese and hay.

Ontario—250,000 bags of flour. Saskatchewan—1,500 horses costing approximately \$250,000.

New Brunswick—100,000 bushels of potatoes. Manitoba—50,000 bags of flour—4,900,000 lbs. in all.

British Columbia—25,000 cases of canned salmon. Victoria—(Messrs. Cullen and Wallace)—1,000 gallons of port wine.

Queensland—5,600 lbs. of butter, 16,220 lbs. bacon, 550 cases of compressed beef, 9,600 lbs. condensed milk, 24 tons arrowroot.

Barbados—£20,000. British Guiana—1,000 tons of sugar.

Faunkland Islands £3,000. Jamaica—Gift of sugar offered and accepted.

Leeward Islands—£5,000 to Relief Fund. Mauritius—2,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

Southern Rhodesia—Maize offered and accepted.

Perhaps the most striking fact associated with the unprecedented display of loyalty to a common cause was the spontaneity with which all the Dominions took action. They did not wait for war to break out before assuring the Home Government of their support by men and money; directly the clouds began to gather in their intensity one and all cabled pledges of help.

War began on August 4, but the Dominions had already pledged their full support in the event of such becoming necessary. They have amply redeemed that pledge.

A contract for 165,000 saddle trees has been given by the British Government to a firm in Jefferson city Mo.

Local And Other

Four merchant ships West Indies have been by the French and British

Fourteen cents and a pound was the price of this city at the meeting cheese board on Friday

His Lordship, Bishop returned Friday evening Halifax where he had tending the funeral of M

Asiatic Turkey has heavy loss of life in the towns of Ishtar Burden, centers of the industry.

Ottawa's three days fund campaign was brought close Thursday. It was announced that the sum of \$371,288 been secured. The amount at was \$350,000.

Forty of Chicago's business men at a meeting Saturday formulated plans collection there of \$100,000 Red Cross work in the war zone.

Sir Claude Coventry has been appointed Minister Panama and Costa Rica. performed similar services two countries since 1900 until now with the status minister resident and general.

Lieut. Harold Pearson, Lord Conduay, noted oil field and head of Pearson & Limited, was taken prisoner Battle of Marne and was shot and killed by a sentry while trying to escape.

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, Oct. 3.—A strong quake shock was experienced at 18 minutes past one this afternoon. The direction from north to south and tremors lasted for thirteen minutes. No damage was done.

Playing at war in Gibraltar the river from Fredericton an eleven year old Syrian named Rand pointed a small 10 year old Minnie Thomas a Syrian, and pulled the trigger. He did not know the rifle loaded. The bullet entered the girls heart and her condition is critical.

A campaign for the collection of funds to aid in the restoration of the wonderful old University of Louvain, destroyed by Germans, has been inaugurated in Montreal under the auspices of Laval University. Mgr. Laval, vice-rector of Laval, has accepted the honorary vice-president of the campaign committee.

The I. C. R. freight ship Moncton was badly damaged fire which started about six last Wednesday evening. The ship was badly gutted and damaged by fire and water, being estimated at \$15,000. The origin of the fire is mysterious and it is understood the I will hold an investigation.

Truly misfortunes are upon on the Kaiser. Not only his crack troops unable to headway against the all France or the Russians of eastern frontier, but the Russian who have captured his pet from his farm in Eastern Europe are teaching his parrots to in Russian. If the Kaiser gets them back they will be to enliven his solitude by mutinizing to him some pet phrases in which Russian refer to him, and can do it original tongue.

English newspapers which been received contain pleasant ecdothe of the fighting at Mont comes from the French paper Liberte, and concerns a regiment which is not in trench, swept by violent rifle and artillery fire, when it was notified that a Frenchman had occupied the most exposed of the trench. One private "The Frenchman is badly let's widen his trench," and a minute, paying no attention the hail of bullets and shells the privates deepened the trench and with the same calm re their places.

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G. W. WAKEFORD,
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Sept. 9, 1914—14

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