

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1914.

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

A Patriotic Spirit.

Nothing could more emphatically demonstrate the extent and unity of the great British Empire than Britain's declaration of war, promulgated about a week ago. Immediately the declaration was published in London it was repeated and solemnly promulgated throughout the empire, even to its remotest confines, and in every section with marvelous alacrity and spontaneity there was a call to arms. This springing to arms was of course altogether voluntary. The feeling prevailed everywhere that our country was liable to attack and that it was the duty of her patriotic sons to come to her defence. Animated by this noble spirit offers of military contingents were sent to the Imperial authorities from all the over seas Dominions. These offers were gratefully received by the Mother Country and the work of preparation for the front is now going on all over the Empire. Truly when Great Britain is at war the whole British Empire is at war.

In no part of the Empire has the disposition to voluntarily and spontaneously come to the Mother Country's assistance been more readily or more decidedly manifested than in our own Dominion of Canada. Once the tocsin of war was sounded from Westminster all was activity at the Federal Capital. His Royal Highness, the Governor General, cut short his western pleasure trip and hastened to the seat of government. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, seeking a little rest and respite from the strenuous and exacting duties of his office, flung to the winds all thoughts of self, returned to the Capital, immediately summoned his Colleagues in council and has continued night and day in directing and enforcing ways and means for the protection of the country.

In order that everything projected by the Government may be in strict accordance with our responsible system and at once receive the sanction of the people's representatives, Parliament has been summoned to convene in extra session on the 18th day of this month to continue as long as the exigencies of war may require.

A first contingent of 20,000 men has been offered by the Federal Government and gratefully accepted by the Imperial authorities. Enrollment is going on and reports indicate that already more than twice the number required have volunteered. Other contingents will probably follow. In all parts of the Empire the greatest possible enthusiasm prevails, and no where in greater degree than in the Province of Quebec. The crack 65th French Canadian Regiment has offered its services and stands ready waiting the word of command to go to the front.

A most practical evidence of Canada's good wishes for the success of the war is the offer to the Imperial authorities by the Dominion Government of a million bags of flour. The flour will be at once shipped by steamer, conveyed by British cruisers.

Prince Edward Island at once manifested its spirit of patriotism and devotion to the flag, by sending a contingent from her shores almost as soon as war was declared. No part of the Dominion answered the call with greater alacrity. News of the declaration

of war by Great Britain reached here about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night of last week, and at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon two half batteries of the Fourth Regiment Heavy Brigade Garrison artillery, 140 men, left here for duty at Canso and Sydney. The boys marched to the place of embarkation to the music of the regimental Band, amid the applause and acclamations of the people. The men, horses, guns and all attachments were placed on board the steamer "Cocouma" of the Black Diamond Line. The steamer left here at 5 o'clock p.m. Wednesday and reached her destination early next morning. Let us hope that this splendid spirit pervading the Empire may have the effect of bringing the war to an early termination with the greatest glory to British Arms.

Heroic Bravery.

The accounts furnished of the fighting around Liege on the Belgian frontier, show that the Belgians are a remarkably brave and patriotic people. In the face of great odds in point of numbers their resistance to the Germans has been heroic in the highest degree. Belgium was a neutral territory and desired to remain so. She appealed to Great Britain to preserve her neutrality and the latter asked Germany to respect this neutrality; but that country insultingly refused the request. This refusal brought the declaration of war from Great Britain. Immediately Germany started an army en route to Paris. In order to reach there these forces must cross Belgium, and the German authorities asked the Belgian Government to allow the forces to pass over the country unmolested. They said that a refusal of the request would mean disaster to Belgium. In their arrogance the Germans despised the Belgians. But the Belgians indignantly refused the request of the Germans, and when the latter undertook to march through the country the Belgians attacked them with remarkable vigor and success, as we see by the reports. Twenty-five thousand Germans were killed in the reiterated assaults on the forts of Liege.

Latest accounts indicate that French and British forces have reached the vicinity of Liege and have formed a junction with the Belgians. Meantime the Germans have occupied the town of Liege but not the forts which still continue in possession of the Belgians. We may expect that a tremendous battle will be fought in this vicinity before very long.

The Dominion Parliament, which meets in extra session on Tuesday next will be engaged, we may be sure, in considering matters connected with the war going on between Great Britain and her allies on the one side and Germany and her auxiliaries on the other. The acts performed by the Government since the outbreak of the war will be legalized by Parliament in the first place. It is said that parliament will also be asked to vote a large amount of money to meet further expenditure in connection with the deadly conflict. Report places the amount to be asked for at \$75,000,000. Of course we shall not know any particulars about this until Parliament meets and the matter comes before the House of Commons.

Progress of The War

Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, reinforced the German army of the Meuse under General Von Emmich. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousand in killed and wounded.

Field Marshal Kitchener has been appointed secretary of state for war in the British cabinet, and will have under his direction the military campaign against Germany. The French troops have joined

the Belgians in opposing the progress of Germany through Belgium, and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

The capture of a number of German steamers by the British is reported, and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American Line steamer Koenigin Luise recently converted into a mine layer.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany. Trawlers returning from the North Sea bring word that no hostile warships were to be seen.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—Official despatches report that the Belgians have repulsed all attacks by the Germans in the neighborhood of Liege. The Belgians delivered a vigorous counter attack on the Germans, who had passed the forts, killing all of them.

Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army for its attack on Liege. The Belgians made a heroic defense repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting. The fortified position of Liege had to support on Wednesday the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian forts resisted the advance officially and did not suffer. One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons. Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege where they will be cared for.

Prior to the attack on Liege, General Von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this, in order to avoid the horrors of war.

The Germans committed repressions against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles northeast of Liege, burning the city and shooting many of the residents.

Brussels, August 6.—German troops have lost heavily in today's fighting with the Belgians' forces. The Minister of War this afternoon gave out the following statement:

Invasion of Belgian territory continues. The Belgian troops' systematic methods have enabled them to gain advantage over the Germans. The Belgians have displayed the utmost pluck and courage. Their losses are very trifling in comparison with those of the German troops."

London, Aug. 6.—The passage of a war budget for \$500,000,000 in the House of Commons today without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,000 men, in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new minister of war, shows that Great Britain has put her hand to the plow.

A call to arms issued by the War Office tonight says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately and that "Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to by all who have the safety of our empire at heart."

The term of service for the new men is to be three years, or until the war is concluded. The age of enlistment will be between 19 and 30.

The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

London, Aug. 9.—The appeal of the Prince of Wales for funds to relieve distress has received splendid response. The total amount received in London up to tonight was \$2,000,000. The Duke of Westminster has subscribed \$75,000. Many subscriptions are coming in from Americans. Queen Mother Alexandra has subscribed \$25,000 to the Red Cross fund.

Paris, via London, Aug. 9.—An official report of the capture by the French of the village of Altkirch, says that the French advance guard arrived before the place before nightfall Friday. The town was defended by strong earthworks and occupied by a German brigade. The French in about equal number, carried the breastwork in a fierce bayonet charge. The Germans broke abandoning the trenches and the town. A regiment of French dragons pursued the retreating Germans in the direction of Wallheim and Tugolschen, inflicting further great losses.

Darkness permitted the German

to conceal themselves, and the French entered the city amid the cheers of the people.

At dawn the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry failed to find German patrols, and the march of the entire brigade on Muelhausen was begun.

Saturday afternoon the scouts found that numerous and important defences protecting the city had been abandoned, and in less than half an hour the French occupied Muelhausen. Later it was learned that the Germans had retired in the direction of Neubreisach. General Joffre, who has received the congratulations of the war department, addressed a proclamation to Alsace, saying that the French soldiers were the first workers in a great task of revenge.

It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strassburg, in Alsace Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

London, Aug. 9.—A despatch from Rome, to the Daily Mail says that a report is current that Emperor William has left Berlin in a motor car for the Alsatian frontier.

The Daily Mail Rome correspondent adds that according to despatches from Basel, Switzerland, the Germans have evacuated Sankt Ludwig. In Alsace, forty miles to the northwest of Basel, and that a battle is imminent on the Franco Swiss frontier.

The despatch to the Times from Berne, Switzerland, says forty thousand Austrian troops have concentrated near Basel, and that German and French troops also are near the Swiss frontier, so that a big battle may occur at any moment.

London, Aug. 10.—An official War Office statement today announces that French troops hold the cities of Fermi, Mulhausen, Altkirch, and that the whole line in front of those cities is constantly in contact with the German front.

Warned by the French victory at Mulhausen and of the strength of the French forces, the Germans are hurrying up strong reinforcements. The War Office said that heavy reinforcements of French troops were in the Province of Vosges.

Recruiting in Canada

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Recruiting for the Canadian expeditionary army of 20,000 men, following the call to arms, opened this morning in all parts of the Dominion. According to the word received at Ottawa, the call is being answered with enthusiasm throughout all parts of Canada. No intimation has been received from Britain yet as to what force is needed, if any. However, mobilization will be proceeded with in any case. If Britain sweeps the North Sea then everything will be clear to send a force to help in crushing Germany on land.

If the improbable happens, and the German navy wins, then the whole of the Canadian army may be required to defend Canadian shores. It is emphasized today that every section of the country would be given up equal opportunity to furnish men.

In the case of the South African war there were only a few recruiting stations. Every man who volunteers will be listed. If the war proves to be a long drawn out affair then all who enlist may ultimately be sent to Europe.

The Canadian army, on a peace footing, is 80,000 men. The war footing is just double that number. It is stated that if it comes to a fight for the existence of the Empire, Canada could not only raise that number of men, but by the time they were ready to be sent they could be properly and fully equipped.

England has not yet asked Canada for aid, nor has our offer to raise a force been accepted. The belief is growing that the Canadian force may not be sent out of the Dominion. Should the British fleet strike the German navy an effective blow the safety of England would be assured.

The Canadian forces would not be required to be dispatched across the Atlantic. However, if the Germans and Austrians successfully force back Russian and French forces and Belgium be overrun, England would likely dispatch a very large expeditionary force to help the French and to save the autonomy of Belgium and Holland. In that case a Canadian force would be taken

for service in England and after some training there might be taken to the continent.

Should the encounter of the fleets in the North Sea result in a drawn battle there would be a lot of German cruisers turned loose on the Atlantic. Should the German fleet refuse to come out and fight, there would be a plague of marauding cruisers.

Not Too Friendly

New York, Aug. 7.—Unless the local customs officials acting under the department of commerce step in to prevent, there will be sailings tomorrow of a number of foreign-registered vessels, some of them carrying reservists.

The British liner Olympic of the White Star fleet, was given her clearance papers tonight for Southampton. To other ships intending to sail, however, no permission to get under way has been given. Collector of the Port Malone will decide tomorrow morning on their right to depart, after he has reviewed the instructions received from Washington and compared them with the reports of his inspectors regarding the cargoes and passengers on the ships.

The Red Star liner Vaderland has been placed at the call of the Belgian consul here for reservists, and may be detained under Secretary Redfield's ruling that ships must not be used for transporting reserves for a foreign army or navy. Under the same ruling, it was said tonight, the Fabre liner Santa Anna, crowded with French reservists, may not be permitted to sail for Marseilles.

The battleship Florida lies at the entrance to the upper harbor to guard against any attempted dash to sea by a vessel without clearance papers. The Olympic will not be molested when she passes out. She is a British reserve ship, but apparently the customs authorities have decided she does not come under the ban against reserve-bearing craft.

Several German vessels lay tonight at their Hoboken piers apparently ready to sail.

It was denied officially here tonight that the German government has requisitioned any of these liners, or that it intends to do so.

From the same source came the statement that so far as known officially in German circles in Washington, the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed heavily loaded and without passengers on Monday night, did not go forth to supply fuel to German cruisers off the Atlantic coast. Furthermore, it was said if the German cruisers had been communicating by wireless with this side of the Atlantic such messages have not reached the German embassy in Washington.

The continued reported presence of those German cruisers was reported by incoming steamers tonight. The captain of the steamer Denbigh Hall, for Oran, Algiers, said he heard exultant messages between German warships during the past four days. Communication with the cruisers from the wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, has ceased since a United States assign was placed in charge.

The Cunard liner Lusitania, yesterday reported to have been pursued by German cruisers on her way to Europe, sent back word by wireless today that all was well with her.

The German reservists here apparently have despaired of getting back to the Fatherland. There are 56,000 stranded in New York. They were notified today to return to their homes until further notice. Similar instructions were given to 10,000 Austrian and several hundred Dutch reservists.

Job Printing at the Herald Office

PLANT LINE

Commencing August 18th, the S. S. Halifax will leave Charlottetown for Boston via Hawkesbury and Halifax on Tuesdays at noon, and the S. S. A. W. Perry Fridays at noon.

For further information apply to JAS. CARRAGHER, Agent, Charlottetown. August 12, 1914—tf

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1914.

CIRCUS

Three Big Days

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3 performances daily

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Before offering any shares to the public the directors have secured an opinion on the holdings of the Company from Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, the eminent British Geologist, who has reported that there are good prospects. The directors of the Company need no recommendation. They are well known in Calgary and cannot but give the public every confidence. The best report can be had on them through any bank in Calgary. Applications for shares in the above, accompanied by express or P. O. money orders to be made to

JAMES H. REDDIN,

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Low Capitalization which ensures big dividends.

For Prospectus and further information write

W. MORAN, Secretary.

May 27th, 1914—tf.

Local And Other

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the president of the United States in Washington on Thursday.

The Ocean Liner Oceanic been taken over by the Imperial Government along with other large merchantmen.

The C. P. R. steamer E. of Japan, under charter to Government, sailed from Hama on Saturday for Kono, conveyed by a Japanese ship.

The Naval Department at Ottawa requests prominent publicists to follow. All Royal Reserve men desiring information as to transportation should direct to the Naval Service Department, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister.

King Albert of Belgium, according to the treaty between France and Belgium, issued an inspiring exhortation to the army, in which he declares that "the people of Belgium shall defend their independence."

CIRCUS WILL GIVE MORE PERFORMANCES—It has been decided by the management of the Eschman show that their stay in Charlottetown performance will be given day after Monday, starting 10.15 a. m. sharp. Also one at 2. m. and one at 8.15. Thus making three performances a day.

A movement is on foot, among the women of Canada to organize a Hospital ship to be presented to the British Admiralty through the Dominion Government. This is a most worthy undertaking. The utmost assistance necessary. All women desiring to assist either individually through organizations should send their contributions with delay to Mrs. Rogers, Government House.

The Canadian government received from the Imperial government requests to forward information as to the amount of supplies available for immediate export, and which may be for the British troops. It is understood that orders for oats hay and other commodities needed by the war office have been placed with the government at Ottawa to be filled and forwarded as transport arrangements can be made. Quite in line with above is the following receipt: D. Nicholson, M. P., from Hon. Sam Hughes: "We supply of butter and hay mobilization camp near Qu'Appelle. Both butter and must be the very best quality Sam Hughes.

Dr. Conroy received a despatch from North Battleford Saskatchewan announcing the death there Saturday, August 8th of his sister Miss Mary Conroy, 45 years. The deceased was a trained nurse and her death due to typhoid fever which contracted from a patient, was born at Tignish, but he resided in Boston for a number of years. She graduated in nursing in Boston for 15 years left for North Battleford two years ago, accompanying her nephew, Mr. Fred Conroy. She was an estimable and her death will be with deep regret by her acquaintances. The funeral will take place in North Battleford. Dr. Conroy and other friends of the deceased have the sympathy of the Community in bereavement, R. I. P.

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION

SEPT. 5th-12 1914 SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBIT GREAT PROGRAM OF FREE ATTRACTIONS ON ALL LINES