

The Herald

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Battle of the Ballots.

The Mathieson Conservative Government has been sustained and returned to power for another Legislative term. The Government's majority, while quite substantial, is reduced from what it was after the election of 1912; but the majority then was abnormally large.

The campaign waged against the Government was most virulent, misleading and unscrupulous. The most glaring and preposterous political falsehoods were indulged in by the Opposition press and the Opposition candidates.

The ballot, instead of the open vote, was something new in a Provincial election for the greater number of those cast their votes on the 16th. This is a reform brought about by the Mathieson Government. It threw an element of mystery and uncertainty into the election, as compared with the open vote.

The figures given in the election returns from the different districts, while substantially correct, are possibly subject to some slight changes on declaration day. We will not publish the figures from the different polls now; but will do so after declaration day.

According to intelligence coming from Cleveland, Ohio, under date of the 17th inst., it is believed the Onoko Lake freighter which foundered in Lake Superior on the 14th, was deliberately sunk, to prevent her cargo of 110,000 bushels of wheat from reaching the Allies.

First district of King's County, Hon. John McLean and Dr. A. A. McDonald, Conservatives, Majority for McLean 202; majority for McDonald 146. Second district, McEwen, Conservative, majority 59; McInnis, Liberal, majority 69. Third district, Dewar, Conservative, majority 81; Johnston, Liberal, 34. Fourth district, Hon. M. McKinnon, Conservative, majority 7; A. P. Prowse, Conservative, majority 69. Fifth district, Hon. Premier Mathieson, majority 218; McLellan, Conservative, majority 155. Prince County, First district, Dalton, Conservative, 41; B. Gallant, Liberal, 12. Second district, Saunders, Liberal, 248; Dennis, Liberal, 353; Third district, Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Conservative, 118; E. A. McLean, Liberal, 31. Fourth district, Bell, Liberal, 112; Lea, Liberal, 162. Fifth district, Hon. J. A. McNeill, Conservative, 7; Howatt, Liberal, 60. Queen's County, First district, M. Kennedy, Conservative, 124; McNevin, Conservative, 34. Second district, Hughes, Liberal, 118; McMillan, Liberal, 148. Third district, Wood, Conservative, 17; McDonald, Liberal, 46. Fourth district, Martin, Conservative, 14; Forbes, Liberal, 68. Fifth district, Charlottetown, Jenkins, Conserva-

tive 37; Paton, Conservative, 94. These figures show the election of seventeen Conservatives and thirteen Liberals. King's remains the banner county and sends eight Conservatives; Queen's elects six Conservatives, and Prince sends three.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition for 1915 was formally opened by his Honour Lieut. Governor McDonald, at noon yesterday. All the members of the heavy battery, now drilling in camp at Brighton, marched to the Exhibition grounds preceded by the band and were drawn up in front of the building forming a guard of honor for the Lieutenant Governor. The girl pupils of Prince St. School also marched to the north and south of Arras, as well as in the region of Roye, artillery actions continue with intensity. On the plateau of Queen-neviers there has been fighting with bombs and grenades. On the canal, from the Aisne to the Marne, the activity of both artillery forces has been concentrated on the Berry Au Bac Neuville front, where the enemy has been exerting himself for several days with the object of dislodging us from our bridge-head at Sapienoul. "In Champagne an artillery duel has been in progress, but it moderated toward the end of the day. On the heights of the Mamee our observers have been able to establish the destruction of one enemy battery. In the forest of Apremont, in Le Pretre forest, and in the region of St. Die, artillery actions are also reported, the advantage being in our favor."

A sub-committee of the Dominion cabinet has been chosen to handle the big problem of ocean transportation of Canadian grain. It consists of Sir Geo. Foster, Hon. Messrs Burrell, Rogers, Reid and Meighen. The sub-committee is making good progress with the matter it has in hand. In accordance with the request made by a delegation of grain shippers from Montreal and other points a few days ago, an effort will be made to secure a reduction from the present rate of 26 cents. In this connection it may be stated that as result of communications with the British government, arrangements have been completed to allow the export of Canadian wheat flour, wheat, barley and other grains except oats to Holland and Scandinavian countries. Certain conditions have been fixed for such export, the main purpose of which is to provide that the destination of the goods be indicated in every case. As regards the shipment of wheat flour, wheat, barley and other grains, except oats, to ports outside of Europe the embargo has been removed and trade will take its usual course.

London, Sept. 16.—Stern battles are being fought all along the eastern front, from Riga to the Rumanian border, and while the Germans continue to advance slowly in the north and center, the Russians in the south are repeating their successes against the Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the River Stripa, in Galicia, and have been forced to retire westward, north of the Galician frontier. While these Russian victories naturally are welcomed in Russia and the Allied countries as an evidence that the Russian armies are still able to take the offensive, when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements however, keep the Austro-Germans busy, and make it imperative to send reinforcements southward, which could be used to better advantage in the north where operations of much greater movement are being directed by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

Progress of the War.

London, Sept. 15.—The Press Bureau issues a report from the Field Marshal Sir John French, in which the British commander says: "Since my last communication, September 9, there has been no change in the situation on our front. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides, more particularly on the east of Armentieres and in

the neighborhood of Ypres. Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down within the past four days. Of these two were hit by our anti-aircraft guns and fell inside the German lines. The third was shot down by our air pilots and fell in our lines. The hostile machine was only slightly damaged, but both pilot and observer were killed. "During the past week there have been twenty-on air fights over the German line and in eleven cases the hostile aeroplanes were driven to the ground. "On September 10 our artillery, assisted by aeroplane direction, bombarded two German observation balloons located east of Ypres. One balloon burst while the second was deflated and removed. "Mining activity has continued, but without important results on either side."

Paris, Sept. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "To the north and south of Arras, as well as in the region of Roye, artillery actions continue with intensity. On the plateau of Queen-neviers there has been fighting with bombs and grenades. On the canal, from the Aisne to the Marne, the activity of both artillery forces has been concentrated on the Berry Au Bac Neuville front, where the enemy has been exerting himself for several days with the object of dislodging us from our bridge-head at Sapienoul. "In Champagne an artillery duel has been in progress, but it moderated toward the end of the day. "On the heights of the Mamee our observers have been able to establish the destruction of one enemy battery. In the forest of Apremont, in Le Pretre forest, and in the region of St. Die, artillery actions are also reported, the advantage being in our favor."

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London, Sept. 19.—A description of the fighting in the Anzac region on the Gallipoli peninsula during the last week in August, and the result achieved during this period, is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuters Telegraph Company. The capture of Hill No. 90 was important, says the correspondent, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla Plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to a high ground beyond it. The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination and when they were thrown out of their trenches would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground with the result that the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks, and the ground around, he says, is still thickly strown with their bodies and those of British soldiers who fell in the assault. It is computed, declares the correspondent, that the Turks lost 4,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian Brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting with Australians and New Zealanders. The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positions again, after the terrible losses they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed, he adds, in sweeping two British battalions off a ridge that previously had been won by the New Zealanders, but when they got across the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine guns. "They came down in thousands," said

Paris, Sept. 16.—Minister of Finance Ribot's memoranda accompanying the bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today appropriating 6,200,000,000 francs (\$1,240,000,000) for the expenses of the last quarter of the year say that France already has advanced 650,000,000 francs (130,000,000) to her allies. According to the most recent financial reports, M. Ribot said, the average monthly war expenses of Russia were 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000). Germany's monthly war expenses approached 2,500,000,000 francs (\$500,000,000) while Great Britain's exceeded this amount. Minister Ribot concluded by alluding to the early issue of a national loan.

Constantinople, Sept. 16, via London, 7.05 p. m.—The following statement on operations in the Dardanelles was issued today by the Turkish War Office. "Near Anafarta, on the night of the 14th our troops, by a bold surprise succeeded in dispersing enemy forces. "Near Sedid Bahr we prevented the enemy from throwing up zig-zag trenches by bombarding the troops engaged in the work. On the same wing our artillery silenced enemy batteries. "On the 18th our straits batteries successfully bombarded enemy troops near Cape Helles, the landing place at Teke Burno, and hostile batteries at hissarlik were silenced. On the 14th our straits batteries dispersed an enemy battery near the landing place at Sedid Bahr."

London, Sept. 17.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army now is well astride the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, his advance guards having reached and occupied the town of Vidzy, which is a good twenty miles east of the line. This wedge which the German commander has driven into Russia's defence seriously endangers both Dvinsk and Vilna. The latter town, which the Russians once before evacuated again has been left to an army which will attempt only to delay the German advance. All government institutions and the most of the factories already have been removed to places of safety, and the civil population left long ago. Probably a more determined effort will be made to hold Dvinsk which, situated as it is on the broad and fast flowing river Dvina can offer a stronger resistance.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Between Angora and Sochez, and in the sector of Neuville, struggles by means of bombs and grenades have taken place near the saps. Our batteries shelled efficiently the German works. "To the south of Arras, on the front of Crinching, the artillery is still very active on both sides. In the region of Roye grenade fighting is reported. There also has been a well sustained fusillade between the opposite trenches. "From the influence of the Rivers Vesle and Aisne as far as the Aisne-Marne canal, a very violent cannonade was kept up during most of the day. "Between the Aisne and the Argonne, in the ravine of Lafontaine-Charmes and at Courtes-Chausses, our cannon of various calibre and our trench pieces have replied to the enemy's fire and damaged, at several points, his positions. "In the Northern Vosges and on the Lorraine front our batteries executed firing of the efficacy of which was ascertained. "In the Vosges the Germans bombarded Hilsenfirst and Hill No. 425, to the south of Steinbach. Our artillery poured a destroying fire on the electric works at Turckheim."

Petrograd, Sept. 17.—The following statement was made public today concerning the operations in the Caucasus: "In the coastal region there has been rifle firing and cannonading. In the direction of Olti there was an engagement between patrols near Tovatchmechan. In the direction of Van there was an engagement near the village of Van. On the remainder of the front there is no change."

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Air Warfare.

London, Sept. 17.—Writing from British General Headquarters under date of Sept. 13, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:—"Two German aeroplanes were brought down in our lines today. The fate of one of them was preceded by an act of desperate bravery which won the admiration of our men in spite of their own peril. "This Taube was sighted over our lines early this morning. It was one of the latest types armed with two machine guns—one fore and one aft—and flew at great speed. Nevertheless one of our own aeroplanes, with smaller wingspread and of lighter make, immediately mounted and gave chase. The enemy accepted the challenge and a thrilling duel took place the two machines circling about each other, manœuvring for position and firing at each other repeatedly. "The pilot of our aeroplane showed the finest skill in banking about his adversary, and a remarkable shot hit the German machine in the petrol tank. It began to fall, and it was then clear to the two unhappy men in the biplane that they were dashing down to certain death; yet without losing their nerve or pluck, they maintained their rapid fire. The men crashed to earth, and both were killed, but the machine was not much damaged and may be flown

by our own aviators. "The second Taube, which appeared later in the day, was also hit in a vital part, and burst into flames."

Canadian Big Guns.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Imperial government has intimated that it will place orders here for two thousand to three thousand heavy guns to be delivered within a two year period if the Canadian manufacturers are able to make them. General Moken, who is here from the War Office, conveyed this information to a conference of leading manufacturers and bankers whom General Sir Sam Hughes had invited to Ottawa to consider the question. This conference was one of the most representative gatherings of business men ever held in Canada. Compared with the making of big guns, the manufacture of shells is simple, but so successful has Canada been in playing her part in the furnishing of shells and other munitions of war which have been entrusted to her that the War Office has decided to invite Canada to produce also the heavier war material. The big guns asked for include field guns, and twelve-inch howitzers, and the Canadian workshops turning out at present the smaller arms and ammunitions would require much new and costly equipment.

Newfoundland's Soldiers.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—All the Newfoundland volunteers for overseas service enlisted as privates. They were all sent to England and it was left to the war office to appoint field officers from the imperial army and to promote to the ranks. "These were two of the interesting statements made today by S. P. T. McGrath, the well known Newfoundland newspaperman and politician who is in Ottawa. He stated that all the work of enlisting was done for nothing. The doctors examined the men free, and the railway carried them free. The principal outfitters looked after the equipment and they worked for nothing. The only paid officials were the paymasters. The Newfoundlanders were the first non-Scottish regiment ever allowed to garrison Edinburgh Castle. The first battalion will go from Egypt to the Dardanelles. Of the 3,000 enlisted 1,200 are sailors, and there is a training ship at St. John's. Two were with Sturdee's squadron, one was with Beatty when the Bleucher was sunk; others are with the Queen Elizabeth in the Dardanelles. Sixty perished in three naval disasters last winter. Many are being used on trawlers and minesweepers. They are found to be very effective lookouts and for handling small boats. The Admiralty is highly pleased with them and has asked for all Newfoundland can give. There were 102 on the Canadian ship Niobe and they are going on to England."

Sydney Man Drowned.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 17.—Rodrick Steele, an I. C. R., brakeman residing at North Sydney, was drowned today from the ferry steamer Electronic. Steele had been on a visit to Sydney and the accident occurred when the boat was about half way between Point Edward and North Sydney. Nobody saw the man fall but a splash was heard, and a moment later he was seen to rise to the surface about 150 yards in the wake of the steamer. A lifeboat was immediately launched but Steele was not seen afterwards. The tug Seiges was put out shortly after the Electronic reached port and the ferry steamer Peerless was sent out to assist in the search of the body but up to a late hour the body had not been recovered. How the accident happened cannot be learned. Those who saw him on board stated that he was sitting on the railing of the boat and it is thought that he must have been dozing and lost his balance. Steele leaves a wife and four children. He was a son of Alex. Steele.

staff officer of the New Zealanders; they went back in hundreds," the correspondent's story continues. Machine-guns, he says, claim that 5,000 were killed.

The Great Loan.

New York, Sept. 19.—The proposed mammoth credit loan to Great Britain and France, it was reported tonight, is to be underwritten by a large syndicate of American financiers and bankers, who are to receive a commission for their services. The securities offered, it was said, will be British and French five per cent government bonds, and the price to the investor is to be par. The amount of the loan, it was reported, is as yet undetermined, but will be between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000. Whether munitions of war will be included within the scope of the proposed credit, so far as could be learned tonight, has not been decided. The underwriting syndicate, it was reported, would be the largest of its kind ever established in the United States, and probably will be open to nearly all national banks, trust companies and state banks that may care to participate. While the amount of the commission to be paid these banks was not expressed in percentages, it is understood that the profit will be a small one, possibly one-half of one per cent. Elimination of the reported difference in opinion between American financiers and members of the Anglo French commission's views were that the loan should be placed by subscriptions, and that there should be no underwriting syndicate. The American conferees were reported to favor adoption of a plan whereby a syndicate would underwrite the big issue and would receive at least one-half of one per cent for its services. This, it is reported, has been the plan tentatively agreed to. Efforts to elicit an expression of the commission's views on this point tonight were futile.

KING'S COUNTY Industrial Exhibition AT GEORGETOWN Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915

Grand Display of Exhibits. Liberal Prizes in all Departments. Lowest Excursion Railway Rates. The Ladies of the Red Cross Society will serve Hot Lunch on the Grounds for 25 cents. 25 Cents Admits to all Departments.

Articles for Exhibition will be received at the Drill Shed, from Monday, September 27th, at 10 o'clock a. m., until Tuesday, September 28th at 10 a. m. Entries for Horses will be received until Saturday, September 25th, and for other Live Stock until 10 a. m. on Wednesday, September 29th.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown, Elmira, Souris, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown, at one way first-class fare by afternoon trains on September 28th, and by forenoon trains on September 29th, good to return up to and on September 30th, 1915. Tickets at special reduced rates will be issued from Elmira, Souris, Cardigan, and intermediate stations, also from Charlottetown, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown by special trains on morning of September 29th, good to return by special trains on same date, also from stations on Montague Branch by regular morning train on September 29th, good to return by special train on same date.

The following are the fares and the time of departure of trains:

Table with columns: STATION, FARE, TRAIN DEPARTS. Rows include Elmira, Souris, New Zealand, Bear River, St. Charles, Selkirk, Morcel, Lot 40, St. Andrew's, Mount Stewart, Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, York, Suffolk, Bedford, Tracadie, Plaquid, Peak's, St. Teresa, Perth, Cardigan, Montague, Brudenell, Emmerson, Georgetown, Arrive.

* Fare includes war tax.

Returning the Special Train will leave Georgetown for Elmira and Charlottetown at 5.45 p. m.

Passengers from the Montague Branch will go to Georgetown by the regular morning train, and will be returned to Montague by special train in the afternoon.

Live Stock from Elmira and Souris Branches coming to Mount Stewart by afternoon train on September 28th, will be forwarded to Georgetown by Express Train same afternoon. For information and Prize List apply to the Secretary.

W. W. JENKINS, President. ANDREW LAVERS, Secretary. Sept. 15, 1915—21 Georgetown.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders' Association.

STOCK FOR SALE: 10 Shropshire Bulls and Heifers, 6 Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers, 5 Holstein Bulls and Heifers, 1 Jersey Bull, 4 Yorkshire Boars, 10 Shropshire Rams and Boats. For further information write THEODORE ROSS, Secretary, Charlottetown.

The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance IS SOLD BY G. J. MCCORMAC REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle. Agents wanted—write for particulars.

Local and Other Items

Multiple eruptions of the volcanoes are now occurring, a despatch from Rome, Vesuvius, Aetna and Stromboli are active. Such singular phenomena has never before been in record. None of the eruptions, however, are of such character as to alarm.

Official announcement was made at Constantinople on the 18th that Russian torpedo boats sunk near Sinope, a seaport Asia Minor on the Black Sea, entire fleet of Turkish sailing vessels laden with munition war. The crews of these vessels were taken prisoners.

A French cruiser has arrived at Alexandria with several hundred Armenian refugees from the region of Alexandretta, Minor, according to despatch received in Paris Friday. Armenians declared that the rival of the cruiser saved them from massacre at the hands of the Turks.

Lloyd's agent at St. Michael's, telegraphed to London the 18th that the captain of the Fabre Mine steamer, Sant An attributed the fire on his vessel to the work of propagandists an enemy country. The report says there were many explosions on September 13, on the St. Anna, which put in at the Azores Thursday after the fire had been extinguished. Subsequent a number of unexploded fuses were found. It is said that the ship surely would have been blown to pieces, if there had been munitions of war on board.

The Allan liner Corsican from Glasgow arrived at Quebec shortly after five o'clock Monday morning carrying officers and men from the front. Some of the were on board the ill-fated Hesperian when she went down in British waters. Among the returning was Captain Giegie, Quebec city, who is on leave following an operation. He is Major Barre, Montreal, was on Corsican, but his name does not appear on the passenger list. The Corsican had at an uneventful voyage and left for Montreal eight o'clock the same morning.

Lieut. W. A. Cooper, a famous British foot-ball star, has been decorated at the front with the British Military Cross for coolness in uncovering and moving a ton and a half of explosive from a German mine which threatened to destroy important salient on the British front. Cooper, who had so much experience as a miner, joined Royal Engineers at the beginning of the war. His station for the past three months has been the trenches at the foot of the 60. He was driving a mine 2 yards long under the German position when he broke into German mine crammed with explosives. For a moment thought his party was doomed but acting quickly he cut wires leading to the German trenches, and then proceeded carry away the explosive mass piecemeal. As the tunnel very low, he and his men's head to feet and passed the sack back from hand to hand. Explosives handled showed a weight of over 3,000 pounds. Five of the men were rendered unconscious by fumes.

Friday night fire broke out on the schooner Vera B. Robe near Victoria, Crapaud. She loaded with hard coal and anchored about five miles from Victoria Harbour, about a west from Tryon shoal. The vessel had sprung a leak and shipped a good deal of water which had to be pumped out; the crew were preparing to start the gasoline engine which operates the pump when the gas exploded. The captain and crew fought desperately to exting the blaze, but all their efforts were unavailing and the vessel quickly aft along the side sweeping up the masts and spinnaker which soon came crashing down. The captain and crew were at 11 o'clock Friday and captain left for Summerside Sunday morning. The vessel bound for Chaleur Bay. She a schooner of 124 tons registered and was built in 1898. Her owner is Magnus Benjamin Pattersboro, N. S.