

The Herald

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Canadians to the Front.

According to reports from London a portion of the first Canadian expeditionary force has already left for the fighting lines in France and Flanders and the moving of the whole body will be speedily proceeded with next week. The order to go forward will be very welcome to the men who for the past three months, have been wallowing in the mud of Salisbury, and it is not believed they will suffer from the experience they have gained. Already they have learned that the venture upon which they are faring is not a pleasure excursion but grim serious business where hard blows must be given and received, and in which personal ambitions and desires must be subordinated to the iron disciplinary system which has contributed so much to make the British army the greatest fighting force of its size in the world. Canadians to a degree learned this lesson in South Africa but it will be impressed upon them now with even greater earnestness. The South African struggle was little more than a punitive expedition but in the present case the men from Canada, with their brothers from every portion of the red mapped lands, have the privilege of striking a blow for the very existence of the Empire and the freedom of the world. They are fighting for their own homes just as surely as if the scene of battle had been laid in Canada for it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that if Britain should not succeed in the struggle she is waging, if the British troops should be shattered and the British navy defeated it would not be long before the Home Guards and similar organizations in our own land might be called upon to fulfill the mission indicated by their title and meet the foe at their own doors. That this has not been necessary is due entirely to the success of the British army and navy; in fact the men fighting today under Sir John French in France and Admiral Jellicoe in the North Sea constitute Canada's first line of defence and to strengthen that line is the purpose, not only of the Canadians which have already left Canada, but of every contingent still to go. The men from Salisbury enter the battle this against the foe with a reputation already made for them. Canadians in South Africa showed the world that they possessed the finest qualities of the true British subject and in the present war the splendid regiment equipped through the generosity of a public-spirited Montrealer has done signal service. The Canadian contingents will maintain and enhance that reputation and when the last vestige of Prussian power has been forever crushed it is not too much to expect that the name of Canada will be written large on the roll of the sister nations of the Empire which contributed so nobly to that much to be desired result. Our own boys are at the front; the earnest prayers of the people will follow them. Those who return will be heartily welcomed to the vocations and walks of life they so willingly forsook at the call of the Imperial Mother. For those who fall there will be earnest and reverential remembrance. They will have made the supreme sacrifice and Canada will not prove ungrateful.—St. John Standard.

Dastardly German Deed.

The war in Europe was brought still more closely home to the people of St. John yesterday when news reached that city telling of an attempt to destroy the C. P. R. bridge across the St. Croix River at Vanceboro, and the admissions of Vernel Horn who claims to be a German officer, that he was responsible. The German under arrest was held at Vanceboro by United States Officials. In a statement which he made, he is reported to have said that he came from New York on Saturday last with the purpose of "blowing up the bridge in mind." He was captured yesterday morning and was held for extradition. The damage to the bridge was not so great as to hinder passage of freight and passenger cars yesterday although no engine was taken across it. London advices of the 1st inst. say: Again, unknown to the British public, Sir John French paid another flying visit to London and conferred with the king and War Council. He returned to the front without a word about his trip appearing in the newspapers. To guard against mine or sudden attacks, a destroyer proceeded the cruiser on which he was, and on each side of her steamed a battleship. A London Times editorial, entitled Dominion Partnership, says: "It is inconceivable that Canada, which may by the end of the war, send 200,000 soldiers to fight with our armies, and about to undertake financial obligations amounting to £40,000,000 sterling should have absolutely no voice in the dual settlement. Australia has exactly the same feeling. We would invite the Dominions' consideration in the diplomatic and international demands of the war every bit as much as in the provisions of men and munitions. How can this be done, unless there is the closest touch between our Ministers and theirs. In the discussion of the enormous financial outlay by the nations engaged in the dreadful war going on in Europe exchanges have called attention to some facts of unusual importance. Among other things it is pointed out that a German Finance Minister resigned in consequence of conditions attached to or consequent upon the raising of \$2,500,000,000 for war purposes. Still more suggestive it is pointed out, is the new ruling of the British Treasury forbidding capital issues to any part of the globe not including within the limits of the Empire. It is hardly too much to say of this order that it started the financial world. A Boston banker describes it as the most momentous announcement made in living memory. He interprets it as a tacit admission that the richest of the combatants is beginning to feel the strain and needs all her money to help bear the burden. It will be remembered that a few days ago she lent Roumania \$25,000,000 and that apparently there is no limit to her resources. Yet she has taken this precaution. Little or nothing would have been thought of it, had such a precaution been taken by France, the government of which country has always had a great deal to say about foreign investments of French funds. Great Britain on the contrary, has given absolute liberty of action to her capitalists, a policy which has made London the center of the financial "universe." The banker referred to says: It is her readiness to raise quickly vast sums of money for foreign countries more than anything else which has given England her international commercial superiority, and no phrase was ever truer than that trade follows the loan." So long as this condition of financial supremacy prevailed no other country could compete with England in the

Progress of the War.

London, Jan. 26.—The Germans, who are reported from Holland to be making preparations for a big military venture to celebrate the Emperor's birthday tomorrow, have already made a somewhat more determined effort than usual against the French and British lines in Flanders and Northern France. They have delivered an attack on the French to the east of Ypres, and no less than five attacks on the first division of the British force on either side of La Bassée Canal. Both British and French official reports assert that all these attacks failed of their object, and that the Germans suffered heavy losses. The Germans, on the other hand, while admitting that their attack on the British north of the Canal was unsuccessful, say that on the south side of the waterway their efforts resulted in complete success, and that the British attempt to re-conquer these trenches was repulsed with heavy losses. These attacks followed a heavy bombardment by the British artillery of the German positions beyond La Bassée, in which, according to reports from Boulogne, one big German gun was completely destroyed, while the Germans were prevented from getting a second heavy gun into position. This was on Saturday. On Monday the Germans made their attacks, and some of the hardest fighting of the campaign took place. The hospital at Bethune was shelled by the Germans, and the wounded had to be removed to Boulogne. There has also been heavy fighting to the east and west of Craonne, in the Argonne, and in Alsace. The Russians are making another effort to advance in East Prussia, while in Poland there has been a slackening in the fighting on both sides for the moment. The Russians appear to be concentrating themselves on their offensive north of the lower Vistula, while the Austro-Germans are busy making preparations to meet the Russian advance through the passes of the Carpathians and in Southern Bukovina. Russian submarines have made their appearance in the western portion of the Baltic Sea and have succeeded in torpedoing the German cruiser Gazelle, which, however, reached port with the assistance of a Swedish steamer. Their activity has stopped the trade carried on by German steamers between Germany and Sweden. Amsterdam, Jan. 26.—(Via London)—Reports reached Amsterdam today to the effect that the Germans in Belgium are preparing a big military venture for tomorrow, Emperor William's birthday. Details of the expected coup have not been revealed, but all the railroads of Belgium are being used exclusively for military purposes. Great quantities of war materials are being sent to the front. Harwich, via London, Jan. 27.—A witness of the naval battle on Sunday in the North Sea, who has returned here, describes the sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher as a terrible sight. The sea was covered with debris and men struggling for their lives. When the British launched a boat to rescue the survivors a monoplane flew overhead and dropped bombs, which, though they did not fall nearer than a hundred yards, prevented many of the drowning men from being taken out of the water. One British destroyer was struck by a German shell, which pierced her boilers and put her out of action. She was towed to the east coast base for repairs. Throughout the progress of the action the British vessels were constantly attacked by German submarines, but British torpedo boat destroyers kept circling around and successfully warded off this danger. All the men engaged in the battle describe it as thrilling and the results from the British standpoint are reported to have been even better than announced by the Admiralty, because in addition to the destruction of the Bluecher, it is claimed, that some German destroyers were sunk. It is believed that one of the two German cruisers damaged was the Derflinger. One of them was in flames. A German survivor

foreign markets of the world. All these comments are only the expression of individual opinion. Who can tell what it all means.

admits that the objective of the German squadron was a port on the east coast of England. Among the reports circulating here, but not confirmed, is that a British destroyer sank a German submarine which was attempting to torpedo another of the destroyers. London, Jan. 26.—The Admiralty has received the following preliminary telegraphic report from Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty regarding the naval action between the British and German squadrons in the North Sea on Sunday: "A flotilla of destroyers patrolling about 7.30 o'clock in the morning sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force, according to the reports received consisted of four battle cruisers, six light cruisers and some destroyers. Their position, when sighted, was approximately fourteen miles east southeast of our battle cruiser squadron. Orders were given by signal to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy, and to report their movements. As it appeared that they had at once commenced to retire to the east southeast, the battle cruisers were directed to steer southeast, with a view to securing the lee position and to cutting the enemy off if possible. The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase. "Speed was worked up to 28 or 29 knots, and the enemy were gradually being overhauled. At about 18,000 yards a ship and deliberate fire was opened, and we began to hit at a range of 17,000 yards. Our fire was returned by the enemy. The Lion and the Tiger, having drawn ahead of the remainder of the squadron, were in action alone for some time and consequently were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, more particularly the Lion, which ship suffered more as a result. Paris, Jan. 27.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight: The enemy attempted a sudden attack last night in the St. Marwood, in the region of Tracy-Leval (northeast of Soissons). After a violent fusillade the Germans exploded mines which destroyed our trenches for a distance of about fifty metres, but they were not able to establish themselves, by reason of the dominating fire of our artillery. These trenches have been re-occupied and put in order. To the west of Craonne the night was calm. The fighting on January 25 and 26 in this region presented the following character: After a prolonged and intense bombardment with projectiles of large calibre and bombs, the German infantry delivered an attack on the Heurtebise-Bois De Foulon front, but were repulsed everywhere, with heavy losses, except at La Creute. A landslide, caused by the storm of immense projectiles, obstructed the entrance of an old quarry, which served as a storehouse and shelter for the garrison of our trenches at La Creute. Two companies of these troops were taken prisoners there. The enemy having thus gained a foothold at La Creute, penetrated the Foulon wood, and rendered untenable the neighboring trenches, which we have evacuated. The counter-attacks which we delivered over a good part of the ground lost were brilliant. The ardour of our troops was beyond all praise. The enemy suffered very great losses, and left on the field a thousand dead. The prisoners taken belonged to five different regiments, which is an indication of the importance of the attack. In the Argonne, near St. Hubert, a German attack has failed. During the day three new attacks were executed within two hours, every one of them being vigorously repelled. The night of January 26-27 was calm in Alsace and the Vosges. There is nothing of importance to communicate on the rest of the front. London, Jan. 28.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all areas from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel, in which the losses in men and material have probably been greater in the aggregate than in many of the battles of history. According to the French reports, the attacks which the Germans delivered against the Allied lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of the week

cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses sustained in their repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in Central Poland. All the German attacks in the west, the announcements of the Allies say, met with failure, except near Craonne, where, it is admitted, the French 800 men, due largely to the subsidence of an old quarry. The Germans, on the other hand, assert that they inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Craonne, and that they repulsed all the French attacks in the Vosges and Upper Alsace, with heavy losses. While it is evident that these attacks and counter-attacks cost both sides dear, they made no great difference in the relative positions of the opposing armies. They convey the intimation, however, that the Germans have by no means given up the idea of delivering a smashing blow at the Allied armies.

London, Jan. 29.—With the armies in France and Flanders recuperating after the strenuous fighting of the earlier days of the week, and only local actions being recorded, interest in the war situation has been transferred to the Russian offensive in East Prussia, and the attempt of a strong Austro-German army to dislodge the troops of Emperor Nicholas from their positions in the Carpathians. In East Prussia a Russian offensive has developed in the extreme north, where the renewed fighting seems to confirm the belief that a definite effort to advance north of the Mazurian Lakes district, where previously the Russians were defeated, has been decided upon by the Russian general staff. More vital to both sides, however, apparently, is the campaign in the Carpathians where, to the southwest of the Dukla Pass, the Russians have delivered an energetic attack, and, according to their account of the combat, compelled the Austro-Germans to retreat, leaving behind ammunition and stores. This attack, according to military observers, indicates an attempt by the Russians to turn the flank of the Teuton Allies; and if it should prove successful, the observers say, it would have serious consequences for the large Austro-German army in and about the Carpathians. The Russian military experts anticipate that the Austrians will deliver their main attack with their extreme right in Western Bukovina, in the hope of achieving a signal victory and thus give Roumania cause to pause. The only thing holding Roumania in check at present, it is stated, is the uncertainty as to the action Bulgaria would be likely to take. Bulgaria, it is asserted, is still demanding that part of Macedonia now under Serbian rule as the price of her neutrality, and this Serbia is reported to be not willing to part with. Greece, it is asserted, also objects to Bulgaria extending her boundaries westward, taking the ground that this would place a wedge between her and her ally, Serbia. Thus, seemingly, the whole Balkan situation remains involved, and it is stated that it is not likely to be cleared up until the demands of Bulgaria are satisfied. Another skirmish with the Turkish forces in Egypt, not far from Suez is reported from the British forces in Egypt. On the other hand, British marines are said to have landed at Alexandria, Asiatic Turkey, and to have cut the telegraph wires. The appearance of the German submarine raider U21, in the Irish Sea where she sank three small steamers, has caused a momentary flutter in shipping circles. All the faster steamers, however, have been able to elude her, and as it is thought she has returned to her base, traffic between Ireland and England has been resumed. Paris advices of the 2nd, inst. say that, on the 1st, the allies inflicted a severe defeat on the Germans. At one place a whole German battalion was practically wiped out. Fraser & McQuaid Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island



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Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. 87-91, Block, Charlottetown, P.E. MONEY TO LOAN. JAN 28 1915-16. Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations. Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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Local And Other

Several Belgian newspapers have been sentenced or two months imprisonment the German military command. Baron Wessels a member of the South African parliament being tried for high treason. Evidence that he induced hundreds of burghers to join the rebels. A German proclamation. Brussels declares that any man between 16 and 40 years of age the dutch frontier to join the army will do so at the risk of being shot at the frontier. The steamer Larrinaga, the United States, has 2,500 tons of wheat at Barboursville. The wharves are already covered with vast quantities of cereals from other steamers which no purchasers can be found. A Vienna despatch to the press says that the City Council is demanding that the Austrian Government immediately follow Germany's example and confiscate all stocks of flour and meat. The paper claims that a great catastrophe threatens, unless this is done. The revenue cutter Itasca reported at Norfolk Va. by less on Jan. 27th that it believed the Italian steamer Angelo Parodi had sunk 300 miles off Cape Henry, all on board. Marine men say vessel carried a crew of twenty-seven men. Amherst, N. S., has visited a \$40,000 fire last Saturday which destroyed four bus houses. The fire started at Saturday night and was not quered till Sunday afternoon. Fireman and two others slightly hurt by falling timber and glass. Sir Richard Crawford took his duties in Washington on 27th as commercial attaché of the British embassy. One of the developments of the plan of a special representative of the British government there to deal with commercial aspects of war will be the conclusion of arrangements between Amherst and the Foreign Office for bringing into the country. With a cargo of food valued at \$450,000, contributed by the people of Canada, for starving Belgians, the steamer Tregalos sailed for Halifax Tuesday last week for London. As the ship steamed down harbor on her mission of shipping in port and people the pears gave her an enthusiastic send off. The steamer after receiving orders at London will proceed to Rotterdam to discharge cargo. This is the fourth Belgian relief ship to sail from Halifax. "My poor children, if only sacrifice may be of service to country," exclaimed Senator Chateaus the former Minister of Marine, on learning in the Chamber of Deputies had killed in Alsace. Felix Chaut had recently been promoted tenant from the ranks and decorated with the Legion of Honour for distinguished service. Anson, Maurice, was killed in December, and a third was previously wounded. eldest son, Henri, was murdered in West Africa while on a mission. The annual statement of Rhodes' Scholarship Trust 1913-14 shows that the number of scholars in residence at Oxford in the course of the academy was 177, of whom seven were from the colonies, eight from the United States, thirteen from Germany. The outbreak of war a large percentage of the colonial scholars have joined the forces, twenty of the American students were granted leave to assist Belgian Relief Fund. Canada and America alike will be allowed to resume their school at the end of the war. The election of scholars for the missions and the colonies held towards the end of the year.