

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The belief that the year now beginning will see the ending of the war was expressed by President Poincare in an address on New Year's Day to members of the diplomatic corps who were in the Palace of the Elisee.

At next year, at this traditional reception, we shall celebrate together the establishment of a beneficent peace which, solidly based on rectitude and respect for international treaties, will give necessary security to the nations.

A jobber in the United States wished to purchase some undurable goods from a Canadian hardware manufacturer, received the following letter in reply, according to the Galt, Ont. Reporter: "Dear Sir,—Replying to your favor of the— we beg to say that we cannot place any orders with any foreign houses at present, even at a difference of ten per cent, in favor of the goods. The sole and simple reason is that we have to keep our own factories busy on this side of the line, and we consider it worth while to make a few sacrifices for the sake of doing it."

From London, under date of the 1st inst, comes this information in relation to the army. An army order issued tonight announces that the present organization of the army will be further developed by the creation of six armies, each of which will consist generally of three army corps. The first army will be commanded by Lieut. General Sir Douglas Haig, who headed the first army corps of the expeditionary force; the second by General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien; the third by Lieut. General Sir Archibald Hunter; the fourth by General Sir Ian Hamilton; the fifth by General Sir Leslie Rundle and the sixth by General Sir Bruce M. Hamilton. Major General Sir Charles C. Monro, Lieut. General Sir Charles Ferguson and Lieut. General Sir H. C. O. Plumer have been given command of the First, Second and Third Army Corps respectively. This re-organization follows on the authorization of Lord Kitchener's army into the regular army.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer discussing the participation of Japanese in the European struggle, among other things has this to say: "Of Japanese participation in the war in Europe there are persistent rumors. It is said that an expeditionary force of 225,000 soldiers is to be despatched by the Mikado to help settle the issue. The rumors are probably without foundation, but they are less amazing than some of the conditions which have been suggested. It has been claimed that Japan would demand, as the price of her participation, permanent possession of the city of Hamburg and its port. Such a concession would be almost precisely similar to the concessions which the European Powers—including Germany—have taken Far East. Kiauchau, Wei-Hai-Wei, Port Arthur and the French holdings in southern China are instances. For Japan to take possession of a little holding anywhere in Europe would amount practically to an admission of

Japan's superiority to the European races. This is, of course, absolutely unthinkable, and the Hamburg story is ludicrous.

Progress of the War.

London, Dec. 30.—Since the Russian defeat of the Austrians in Galicia, which while not irreparable, is likely to have a marked effect on the whole Austro-German campaign in the east, there has been no important development on either side. The Allies, although making no dramatic attacks on the German lines, are steadily hammering away with their artillery, and when occasion arises push their line a few yards, each eye-witness of the battles of the last 24 gives a faint glimpse of fighting in progress.

in progress, which gains which, while by themselves are marked only in yards, amount in the aggregate to a considerable advance at many points. A few hundred yards in Flanders were taken by primitive methods, for having the breeches of their rifles choked with mud, they used the mas clubs, and in many cases fought the Germans with their fists. In one little French village within sound of the guns, Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to go to the front, are bivouacked, waiting their turn to go into the trenches. They were accorded a splendid reception by their comrades in arms, and the French villagers.

With the defeat of the Austrians in Galicia and South Poland, and the retirement of the Germans across the Enns, Petrograd believes that the turning point has been reached in the battle of the Polish rivers. The chief fighting is now taking place on the Pilica, where the Germans are still on the offensive and have brought up big guns. The losses in these battles have reached enormous figures in dead, wounded and prisoners, and must have been largely added by disease for the men fought under dreadful climatic conditions, and in mud, for which Poland is noted.

London, Dec. 31.—The new year finds belligerent Europe, after five months of war, fighting as sternly as at the beginning, but seemingly without prospect of immediate big victories which the combatants have set as their task. The Austrians again have been driven out of Galicia, and according to a Vienna statement, the Russians have crossed the Carpathians for the third time, but in Poland, where the more important battle is in progress the armies of the Russian and German Emperor are still fighting for the banks of the rivers which intersect the country between the Upper Visula and Pilica rivers. In Flanders and France there has been a lull in the fighting on most of the front, disturbed occasionally, however by artillery fire and infantry attacks and counter attacks. The French tonight announce that they have carried half of the village of Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, which while of little or no importance itself, stands at the foot of a hill which commands a large part of the surrounding country. It is in this region, as in the vicinity of Noyon and between the Argonne ridge and the Meuse, that the French have been pushing their offensive

with the greatest force, and where they claim to have made the most progress. Along the Belgian coast the fighting is confined to artillery bombardments, and Westende and many other little towns which long ago were deserted by their civilian populations have been made the target for shells of the Allies.

London, Jan. 1.—The destruction of the British battleship Formidable in the English Channel today by a mine or a submarine boat, which although it is one of those events Englishmen now realize must be expected, so long as the British navy is compelled to keep to the seas, has caused widespread grief. This is due not so much to the loss of the ship, which was fifteen years old and cost about \$5,000,000, as it is for the men—600 in number—who are believed to have gone down with her. Thus far only 201 men of the Formidable's crew of 780 are known to have been rescued. A light cruiser picked up 80 and a bay trawler 70. Among the rescued are eight officers and six midshipmen. The British Admir-

alty has not announced the locality where the disaster occurred, and declares that he is unable to say whether the ship struck a mine or was torpedoed. The news from the front was dwarfed today by this latest loss to the British navy, although battles of considerable proportions are taking place along the two lengthy fronts. The fighting in Flanders and Northern France has been confined largely to artillery engagements, except near Bethune, where the Germans claim they have taken a British trench. They admit however the loss of St. Georges, near the Belgian coast, which the official report from Berlin says it was decided not to re-take owing to the high level of the water there. In the Argonne region, where the battle has been almost continuous for weeks past, the Germans claim to have made little progress, as an offset to which however, the French declare they have continued their advance in Upper Alsace.

London, Jan. 3.—The extremely rainy weather, the worst Europe has experienced in years, causing floods in the river valleys of the Continent, as well as those of England, has prevented any operations on a large scale on the western battlefield, and has seriously interfered with those in the east.

United States and Great Britain

A few days before the close of the old year, the Government of the United States sent a lengthy note of protest to the British authorities relative to the detention, by the British fleet, of American vessels suspected of having contraband of war in their cargoes. Several American ships upon examination of their cargoes were found to have concealed in cargoes of cotton, for instance, copper and other goods known to be contraband of war. These ships were bound for the ports of neutral countries, such as Holland, Sweden etc. But these countries are quite close to

Germany and Austria. Britain's enemies in the war, and it was not unnatural that Great Britain suspected these contraband goods would be shipped over the border into Germany and other hostile countries. As a matter of fact evidence was not wanting that this was actually done. In view of these conditions it was to be expected that suspected ships, or ships with suspected cargoes, from the United States would be held up for examination by British warships. Bringing such ships into port and examining their cargoes meant sometimes long delay, as not unfrequently the whole cargo would have to be removed. Some complaints were made by the United States, and Great Britain asked that the manifests of all vessels, with cargoes, sailing for European ports should specifically set out the nature of the cargo and declare the name of the port of destination. In a word Great Britain required a positive certificate on the part of United States responsible authorities regarding the cargoes and the destinations of all such vessels. This was the condition in which matters were when the Washington Government issued its note. On the last day of the year the following

interchange regarding the matter was made public: London, Dec. 31.—The British foreign office, in agreement with the American government, tonight issued the text of the protest of the United States concerning delays to American commerce due to search of vessels by the British fleet. It was issued through the official press bureau.

The public has regarded the note as a diplomatic document of probably greater importance than any other incident of the war. The first comment on it in the newspaper offices tonight, however, was that the note was less specific in stating the American complaints than had been generally assumed, that it contained details of various cases on which complaints were based. Washington, Dec. 31.—By mutual agreement between the State Department and the British foreign office, the full text of the note sent by the United States to Great Britain, insisting on an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet, was made public tonight. "The Secretary of State to the

American Ambassador at London: "Department of State, Washington, Dec. 20, 1914. "The present condition of American foreign trade, resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports, has become so serious as to require a candid statement of the views of this government, in order that the British government may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States toward the policy which has been pursued by the British authorities during the present war.

"You will therefore communicate the following to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, but in doing so you will assure him that it is done in the most friendly spirit, and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries than silence, which may be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course of conduct which this government cannot but consider to be an infringement upon the rights of American citizens." The text of the document follows the note above quoted. It is a lengthy pronouncement. The British Cabinet has taken the matter into consideration and it is expected an answer will be transmitted to Washington this week.

Perilous Rescue Work

London advices of Jan. 1st, furnish these particulars, among others, relative to the rescue of some of the survivors of the crew of the battleship "Formidable."—The Tor Bay trawler Providence has landed seventy additional survivors from the battleship Formidable. They were rescued by the trawler during a terrific storm this morning. This makes the aggregate number of saved, as far as is known, 141. The rescue was effected under dangerous and exciting circumstances. The crew of the trawler were amazed

at finding before the gale for shelter, to find a small open boat driving under their lee through mountainous waves with an ear hoisted, bearing a sailor's scarf. After strenuous efforts those on the trawler succeeded in getting a rope to the cutter, and brought her, with great skill to berth at their stern. The naval men began to jump aboard, but even then there was danger of losing men, as the seas were rising thirty feet high. After thirty minutes' labor, however, all were safely rescued. One lad of 19 was so exhausted by exposure that he required immediate treatment to save his life. When all had left the cutter her rope was cut, as she was full of water having a hole under her hull which had been stuffed with a pair of trousers, of which one man had divested himself for the purpose. Some of the rescued men had no trousers, and these were cared for in the warm engine room. The naval men had been in the cutter for nearly twelve hours. The crew of the trawler distributed hot coffee, food and tobacco among the sailors. When they landed, the residents brought blankets, clothing and boots for the survivors, and housed them in comfortable quarters. The plight of these

survivors from the Formidable is almost indescribable. For hours before being rescued they had been battling against the storm, hoping against hope, until the brown sails of the Providence hoisted in sight. During the height of the storm they were almost continuously engulfed in great waves.

New Year's Honors

London, Dec. 31.—The New Year's honor list contains no new peers. The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and formerly Governor-General of Canada, is raised to the rank of Marquise, and Viscount St. Aldwyn (Michael Hicks-Beach), is elevated to an Earldom. Geo. Halsey Perley and Clifford Sifton, of Canada, were appointed Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George. The Order of the Garter is conferred on the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Chesterfield, while the Order of the Thistle is bestowed on Baron Lovat. Arthur Henderson, labor leader and member

of parliament for the Barnard Castle division of Durham, is appointed a Privy Councillor. Hamar Greenwood, Liberal member of parliament for Sunderland, is among the three new Barons, while sixteen persons receive the honor of Knighthood. Among these knighted are Henry John Newbolt, barrister and author, and Frank Watson Dyson, Astronomer-Royal since 1910. Quebec Province also comes out well with honors, for Mr. H. S. Holt, Montreal; Mr. Justice Lemaire, Major General Fiset, Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Ottawa, and Col. Price, of Quebec, are all included.

New Decorations.

London, Dec. 31.—King George has instituted a new decoration which is called "The Military Cross." The decoration is of silver, and bears the Imperial Crown on each arm, and in the centre the letters "G. R. I." (George Roy Emperor) Captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade or warrant officers in the army who distinguish themselves in time of war are eligible to "The Military Cross." It takes the precedence over all decorations and medals with the exception of the Victoria Cross. The Gazette contains the names of about one hundred persons on whom the new decoration has been conferred. The Gazette also announces that Captain Grant and Commander Barr, both of the auxiliary cruiser Carmania, have been appointed Companions of the Bath for the services they rendered in the sinking of the German steamer Cap Trafalgar off the South American coast in Sept. and that Captain John Glosop, of the Australian cruiser Sydney, has been rewarded in a similar manner for the sinking by his ship of the German cruiser Emden. Prince Leopold of Battenberg has been appointed a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. The Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Service Cross has been conferred on a number of naval officers for gallantry.

Legislative Assembly, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment. 37. No private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the per of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by said parties. 38. A committee will be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee" to whom shall be referred every private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House. 39. So soon as the Committee

has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee. 40. No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House. 41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this province of the intention of such person or persons. H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly Dec. 2nd, 1914. 5i.—



GREAT SALE OF OVERCOATS!

At the front of the Men's Store you will find a long rack jammed full of handsome Overcoats, offered you at a great reduction for spot cash. You will find every size and style, well tailored, handsome garments, and going at prices like the following:—

- \$7.50 Overcoats for 3.75 \$9.50 Overcoats for 6.11 1.50 Overcoats for 6.50 12.50 Overcoats for 7.18.50 Overcoats for 12.50 27.00 Overcoats for 20

MOORE & McLEOD

Dominion of Canada, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Surrogate Court, 5th George V. A. D. 1914.

In re Estate of John R. McLeod, late of Montague in King's County, in the said Province, Farmer, deceased intestate.

By the Honorable Richard Reddin Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable of literate person within said County, CARRIAGES:

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Catherine McLeod of Montague aforesaid, Spinster, administratrix of the Estate, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Wednesday the Sixteenth day of December next, coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause why they can pay the Account of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of W. E. Beaulieu, K. C., Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown in said King's County, in front of the School House at Montague aforesaid and at Cardigan in King's County aforesaid so that all persons interested in the said Estate aforesaid may have due notice thereof. Given under my Hand and Seal of Office this 1st day of November, A. D. 1914 and in the 5th year of his Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) R. REDDIN, Sur. J. &c. Nov. 1st, 1914. 41.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

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

Men's Suits

Style single breasted Saque—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats

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

Also Men's Bik Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15.00, \$17.00 and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear

10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79.

Men's Waterproof Coats

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

Men's Duck Coats

Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats

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

Sweaters

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

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.