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Reasons for Confidence.

The New York Post, which

since the outbreak of the war,

has published many thoughtful

and informative articles presents

the following reasons why the

Allies may hope for final victory:

"One reason may be seen

in the attitude of the German govern-

ment itself. It is unquestion-

ably ready for peace. And it

would accept a peace which, from

the German point of view, would

be on very reasonable terms.

These, of course, have nowhere

been formulated. Yet the intima-

tion of their general nature have

been too thick and too authoritative

to admit of much doubt that if,

for example, Germany could end

the war tomorrow by going back

to the status quo ante, she would

jump at the chance. Now, what

does this signify in a military

sense? The inference is unavoid-

able that the Germans no longer

think themselves able to impose

their will upon Europe. Great and

wonderful as has been their dis-

play of fighting power, they are

not deceived by it into thinking

that they can change the map of

Europe at their pleasure. They

know what a terrible price they

have already paid. Moreover, the

greater their exertion of military

strength, the clearer the evidence

of its real failure. This is not

meant as a paradox. The whole

German theory of the war was

that it was to be short. By a

series of swift and bloody strokes,

Germany was quickly to garner

the advantages of her long years

of preparation. Paris was surely

to be taken last September. By

January, Germany was to be in

a position to dictate peace. But

here we are at the end of July, with

the prospect of the war going

over another winter. Germany

may be invincible, but her plans

of last year have broken down

and her rulers and her people

know it.

"And if, from the fluctuating

battelines, west, north and south,

we look to the large and steady

elements of strength on the part

of the Allies, we may well under-

stand how they believe that time

is fighting on their side, and that

all they have to do is to set their

teeth and see the thing through.

First of all comes the great fact

of their having absolute control

of the sea. From it German com-

mmerce has been swept clean. The

German navy for offensive pur-

poses—excepting the submarines,

and even they have been made

have their giant pincers, closing

upon Germany from the North

Sea and from the Bosphorus."

From the Post's calm and

logical review of the situation it

can be seen that a careful appraisal

of the power of the armies con-

fronting each other does not show

the situation to be at all discourag-

ing. The main German plan, that

of a short bloody war by which

she would stagger the world, has

been frustrated and the outcome

of the struggle now must be

decided by the resources of the

contending powers. And from

this standpoint there is every

evidence that the Allies will re-

main masters of their own desti-

ny, the Prussian militarism will

be forever crushed and that, in

the making over of Europe, it is

the dictation of London, Paris,

Petrograd and Rome that will

prevail.

Sir Robert Honored.

The highest honor a municipa-

lity can give—the freedom of the

city—was conferred by London

on Thursday last on Sir Robert

Borden, Canadian Premier. The

customary ceremonies took place

at the Guild Hall. A downpour

of rain sent the thousands of

persons who had gathered for

the event scurrying for shelter.

Premier Asquith A Bonar Law,

Secretary of the Colonies, and

other members of the cabinet at-

tended. The City Chamberlain

on presenting the freedom of the

city referred in particular to the

splendid deeds accomplished by

the Canadians at the front. Pre-

mier Borden expressed deep

appreciation at the honor accorded

him. The action of the Canadian

people, he declared, was due, not

to its government or to its states-

men, but to the spirit of the Can-

adian people which would con-

tinue to the end an overmastering

impulse to preserve the institu-

tions of the Empire and its in-

fluence for good throughout the

world for all ages to come. "I

have no doubt as to the issue,"

he added, "for the resources of

the British Empire are infinitely

greater than those of Germany."

Premier Borden admitted the un-

preparedness of the Empire, but

thought there was reason for

congratulation in the splendid

preparations that had been made

since the outbreak of the war, not

only in these islands, but in the

dominions over the seas. "I wish

to impress upon all within the

British Isles, and those in the

overseas dominions," he said,

"that all for which our fathers

fought and bled; all our liberties,

and institutions; all the influence

for good of the British Empire

throughout the world, hangs in

the balance today, and therefore,

we cannot, because we must not

fail. I bring from Canada a mes-

sage of unflinching determina-

tion." The freedom of the city

was presented to Sir Robert

locomotives, box cars and sad-

dlery. France has ordered cars

to the value of \$3,250,000;

blankets, \$1,000,000, and a quan-

tity of saddlery. Russia has placed

an order for \$83,000,000 worth

of shell with a Canadian company,

which has distributed \$53,000,000

in Canada, and the rest in the

United States.

Progress of the War.

Paris, July 27.—The Govern-

or-General of the French

Congo, which adjoins the Ger-

man colony of Kamerun, in

Equatorial Africa, reports by

telegram that after a series of

combats at Monse Besan and

Assoban's a French column oc-

cupied the important German

post of Lomie, on June 25. The

column then advanced as far as

Dechapost, where it effected a

junction with another French

force, which occupied strong

positions to the north and north-

east as far as Ngangela. The

entire Nzemou region, according

to the governor-general's tele-

gram is in open insurrection

against the Germans.

Paris, July 27.—The following

official communication was issued

by the War Office tonight: "The

day was quiet from the sea to the

Vosges. The activities of the

artillery was more marked in the

section of Souchez, around Arras

Salsons, and in the Argonne at

Maria Therese and before Fey-En-

Haye. "In the Vosges, in the

Ban-De-Sapt, we succeeded in

leaving a new group of houses. In

the section southwest of Launois, St.

Die and Thann were shelled. "At

Barrenkopf the Germans essayed

to retake the positions of which

we had become master, but the

very violent attacks which they

delivered were repulsed. All of

our garrisons have been main-

tained. A German battery which

assisted in the attack was taken

under our fire and destroyed."

London, July 29.—The capture

of Warsaw naturally would be

made the occasion for great cele-

brations in Germany, and it is

reported that Emperor William has

arranged to make a state entry

into the city, accompanied by the

Empress. The Empress has been

on a visit to Field Marshal Von

Hindenburg's headquarters at

Allenstein, East Prussia, and left

there yesterday with the Crown

Princess Cecile for Neidenburg,

which is across the Polish border.

In the meantime fighting of the

greatest intensity continues around

the Polish triangle and as Berlin

claims no important success,

except the repulse of Russian

attacks, it is presumed that the

Russians are holding off the

Austro-Germans. In the west

there has been little happening

beyond the usual bombardments

and sapping, mining and bomb-

ing operations.

Paris, July 30.—The following

official communication was issued

adjournment of the House of

Commons this afternoon, and the

cheerful report of the Minister of

Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, as

to the steps taken to supply the

British army with war munitions,

greater activity before long is

expected. The French report a

small success on the Gallipoli

peninsula, and accounts continue

to come in of the Italian advance

along the Isonzo river.

London, July 31.—A despatch

from Reuter's Telegram Company from

Amsterdam says it is officially

stated in Berlin that three allied

airmen appeared early Friday

over Fribourg and dropped several

bombs. One civilian was killed

and six civilians wounded. The

material damage done is declared

to have been unimportant. Lon-

don, July 30, (Midnight).—The

following official statement was

given out by the British war

office Friday night: "This (Fri-

day) morning the enemy began

a bombardment of our trenches

north and south of Hooze (east of

Ypres, Belgium), and followed

this by an attack with flame

projectors, delivered chiefly against

the trenches recently captured by

us at Hooze. By this means the

enemy succeeded in penetrating

our first line trenches on a front

of about 500 yards. The fighting

is still in progress.

London, Aug. 1.—The anniver-

sary of the outbreak of the war

passed with out the Germans

occupying Warsaw, however, news

of this climax to the Austro-

German offensive in the east,

which was begun early in May, is

hourly expected, for what little

information is allowed to leak

through is to the effect that the

Russians, for several days, have

been withdrawing to the Brest

line, leaving small forces to fight

rear guard actions, so that the

main armies might make good

their retreat. These rear guard

actions have developed at many