

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JULY 21, 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.

Hon. Arthur Meighen.

The immense audience gathered in the Market Hall on Saturday evening to hear the Address of Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor General of Canada, bore ample testimony to the earnestness of patriotic sentiment among our people. The address of the distinguished visitor, on Canada and the war, was admirable. It was a comprehensive, earnest exposition of the momentous task in which Great Britain, her overseas Dominions and her allies are engaged. The Hon. gentleman delivered his message in eloquent, impressive clear cut language. No one who listened to Mr. Meighen's exposition of the great war problem could fail to be impressed.

Hon. Premier Matheson presided, and he was supported on the platform by the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Government and Legislature and others. A musical programme by the band and several vocalists preceded the lecture.

Hon. Mr. Meighen did not pretend to bring us anything new regarding the gigantic conflict now waging on the plains of France and Flanders; but he presented in inimitable fashion the different phases of the war and the steps that led up to it. The deception, cruelty and the finish of a skilled intellectual athlete, and the obligation resting on all loyal and patriotic British subjects to rally to the standard of Empire, was enunciated with unmistakable force and logic.

Referring to the voluntary system of enlistment prevailing in the British Empire, and the possibility of introducing a compulsory system, the speaker said the system that would bring the maximum to the service of the State is the one we have a right to follow. Up to the present the voluntary system had sufficed, and he hoped it would so continue to the end of the war.

Alluding to Britain's lamentable unpreparedness for this war, Mr. Meighen pointed out that this was a consequence of the state of public opinion in the Mother Country. For many years there has existed in Great Britain a school of political thought, whose adherents have opposed any extraordinary expenditure for purposes of defence; they would seem to be for peace at any price. Only a few weeks before war was declared a couple of hundred members of Parliament, who usually voted with the Government, wailed on the Prime Minister and declared that if any more appropriations for war were made they would oppose the administration. It will thus be seen how far Britain's readiness for war was limited by public opinion. However these things may have been, it was now declared by Earl Kitchener that the war office was at present ready to take care of, train and equip all who joined the colors.

At the conclusion of Mr. Meighen's lecture a vote of thanks was moved by Rev. Mr. Fullerton and seconded by Sir Louis Davies. The vote being tended the speaker by the Premier was suitably acknowledged. Col. Paské then briefly addressed the audience on behalf of the Island Unit in course of formation, and the National Anthem brought the great meeting to a close.

The Court of Inquiry into the Lusitania disaster conducted by Lord Mersey finds that "Torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality caused the disaster. The Court held no blame attached to Captain Turner or the Cunard line. The Court expresses the belief that the act was done not merely with the intent of sinking the ship but of destroying the lives of the people on board."

You are not merely fighting for dominion, nor even for the British Empire but in a very true sense for civilization, therefore it is not too much to say, for the future whole civilized world itself. You may be assured popular Government, based on democratic ideas such as all the British dominions have been accustomed to, would be profoundly modified should Germany win. But we have no doubt of that. I know you will emulate the prowess and exploits of the first contingent, which caused a thrill of pride from one end of the Dominion to the other, which has not ceased to vibrate yet, I am sure that you will render an equally good account of ourselves. His Royal highness, Governor-General, before I left told me to wish you from him God-speed. I wish you the same myself on behalf of all Canadians. Premier Borden spoke these words to the regimental officers after reviewing the troops at Shorncliffe camp Saturday. At the conclusion of his address the contingent gave three hearty cheers for the King, the Governor-General and the Premier of Canada. Sir Robert afterwards visited the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital near Shorncliffe. The hospital has only a few inmates at present, as the whole institution will be re-arranged when new wings giving accommodation for 500 more patients, is opened in a few weeks. The Premier, who was taken through by Lady Markham, expressed his admiration for the surroundings and equipment, and chatted with many of the patients.

A test run of the new car ferry, Prince Edward Island, which for over a week had been at the north terminals, ever since her arrival at Halifax July 4th, was made on the 14th, in connection with the examination being made by the railway authorities to find out if the steamer comes up to specifications. The tests were completed on the 15th, and were all found satisfactory. The runs were made in the harbor, up Bedford Basin and out to sea to a distance of about twenty miles. The speed of the car ferry on this test was 15 knots, but it is thought that a higher speed even than that can be attained. All tests being satisfactory the steamer is taken over by the Canadian Government Railway Department. Referring to this steamer "Obscure citizen" in the Boston Post writes: "The ferry boats to which Bostonians are accustomed would look almost like toys compared with a ferry boat whose pictures I have just been examining. This boat is named the Prince Edward Island, and she was built to run between Cape Tormentine, N. B. and Carleton Point, P. E. I. She cost the Canadian government \$690,000, has four big smoke stacks, carries a whole train of cars at a time and can break her way through four solid feet of ice—the idea being to keep open communication through the winter in spite of the freezing and the ice floes that frequently close the ports up that way in mid-winter.

His Excellency, Most Reverend Archbishop Stagni, Apostolic Delegate, accompanied by his Secretary, Very Rev. Mgr. Sinnott and Rev. Dr. Morris of Toronto, arrived here on Tuesday of last week, and on the following day proceeded to the home of Mgr. Simons, St. Peter's Harbor. Here the distinguished visitor enjoyed several days of rest and quiet recreation, leaving for the mainland on Monday morning of this week.

Progress of the War.

London, July 14—The dispute with the coal miners which jeopardizes the work of the navy, occupies the public mind in England above all other matters and the official reports of the fighting in the east and west take second place. In fact, except for a sharp conflict in the Argonne, where the German official communication claims an attack by the Crown Prince's was "crowned with complete success," but which the French report says was repulsed, there has been little doing beyond the usual artillery actions and the bombardment of points of concentration. This is the second success claimed for the Crown Prince in the Argonne during the last few weeks, but as in the previous case, there is a complete conflict of testimony between the two headquarters. The Germans state that they took nearly 3,000 prisoners, while the French, although admitting that their line momentarily gave way, declare that their counter-attack arrested the progress of the Germans and drove them back. There is no change reported on either the eastern or Italian fronts, while reports that Turkey is seeking a separate peace; that some change in the Balkan situation is imminent, and that the Allies have made further progress on the Gallipoli peninsula still lack official confirmation.

Paris, July 16—The following official statement was issued by the French war office tonight: In Artois, spirited artillery actions have taken place. The enemy bombarded the village of Gully. Two civilians were killed. Our shells set fire to the buildings of La Folie farm, on the Vimy ridge. On the right bank of the Aisne to the west of Soisson, the Germans, after having dropped four thousand shells in the Fontenay section, attempted a surprise attack against one of our fortified works, which failed. In the Argonne, comparative calm prevailed except in one section of the forest, where cannonading continued without interference by the infantry. On the heights of the Meuse, there was a violent bombardment, as there was also at Les Eparges, in the region of the Sonvaux ravine, and in the forest of Apremont. A squadron of ten aeroplanes this morning dropped forty-six shells of 75-millimeter calibre, and six large bombs, on the military station at Chauny, where there are important depots of war material. Fire broke out in two places. A large was blown up on the Cise Canal.

London, July 15—The official British press representative with the allied forces in the Dardanelles, in a despatch dated July 7, and reaching London, by way of Alexandria, Egypt, July 14, says: A successful allied advance on the left wing June 28, alarmed the enemy seriously, causing him to bring up heavy reinforcements, including new troops, and he has been launching vigorous counter-attacks ever since in a vain effort to recover his lost ground. Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of war, hurried down from Constantinople to stimulate his troops, a great banner being hoisted on Achi Baha to signalize his arrival. There had been some dissension among the Turkish leaders, especially regarding the advisability of counter-attacks, but Enver Pasha insisted upon general attacks, which were undertaken repeatedly with great bravery and tremendous losses, masses of Turkish troops fading away before the allied artillery. Meanwhile the Turkish Asiatic batteries were active, causing some annoyance at our landing places, but there were few casualties since all the troops were too well entrenched to be harried, except by direct hits. The allied men all pay tribute to the extreme gallantry and indifference to death shown by the Turkish infantry but their methods of attack are crude and wasteful. They are lacking in knowledge of how to carry out an assault scientifically. The Turks generally mass for an attack behind some natural barriers. Generally our artillery is informed of their massing before the attack is launched, whereupon, knowing all the ranges to a foot, we break up the mass with a torrent of shell.

London, July 15—Two strongly held Turkish lines defending the Dardanelles have been captured by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to an announcement given out this evening by the British official press bureau. The announcement is as follows: General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the Allied forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on the 12th instant the forces under him made an attack at daybreak with their right and centre. After heavy and confused fighting, lasting all day, the troops engaged including a French corps, succeeded in carrying two strongly held and strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches opposed to them, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from two hundred to four hundred yards. The second phase of the operations was then undertaken, and the right section of the enemy's lines was attacked. As in the former phase the first line of trenches was easily carried, a preliminary bombardment having been very successful. Following up this success, our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some eighty prisoners, and by nightfall the line was consolidated.

London, July 19—Can Warsaw be held, with the German Field Marshals Von Hindenburg on the north, and Von Mackensen on the south, whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city?

The Campaign in the East.

The Russian official report of the fighting of the past week makes claim to successes which Germany has not yet admitted, but which may be taken as actually gained. When the Austro-German armies started on their drive across Poland and Galicia, and told of success after success, the reports naturally aroused much concern as to the fate of the Russian forces. But now, as these boasted gains are examined and analysed they appeared to have lost their bulk. While the Austro-German forces were able to regain territory that had first been taken by Russia they utterly failed to destroy the Russian main army as a fighting force to be reckoned with and with this unaccomplished, gains of territory were of very little importance.

The German effort slackened far short of its goal, and with this fact in view it can even be regarded as a failure, for the loss to Germany in that series of engagements with an elusive enemy must have been so heavy as to make the price of positions gained a terribly costly one. In fact the campaign in the east may be compared with the events in France last autumn. There was an initial defeat of the Russians and then a retirement, a series of rear-guard actions carried through with losses not as heavy as the Russians were able to inflict on their foes. In the face of spirited attacks the Czar's army retired from Przemysl, and later from Lemberg, but the resistance gradually stiffened until now there has been a rally and even an advance. Petrograd announces that the campaign is going well, while from Vienna comes word that the advance has been abandoned and the Austro-German forces are preparing to resist attacks General Mackensen, who appears to have succeeded Von Hindenburg in supreme command of the Austro-German armies in the east, is believed to be contemplating a counter-attack, but it may be presumed that by this time the Grand Duke has his forces well reinforced and freshly supplied and is in a position to dispute every foot of ground.

Summing up then it can be fairly contended that the German offensive in the east has failed. The Russians today occupy the same lines they did some months ago, and are more effective than before. All Germany has succeeded in doing is to recapture territory which was first taken from her. She has gone no further. Not one unit in Russia's system of defences has fallen, and the Muscovite forces are in good fighting trim. The campaign in the east is not turning out at all as Germany expected it would.

Vancouver, B. C., July 15—The entire body of claims from depositors in the Dominion Trust Company, numbering five thousand, and covering amounts totalling a million dollars, have been thrown out by liquidator Andrew Stewart, who is now in charge at the former Dominion Trust headquarters in this city. Mr Stewart has segregated the depositors into three groups, and objects to paying any of them. He declines on the advice of his counsel to admit that any of them rank as creditors of the company in any sense, and to prove otherwise the depositors' case will have to be taken to the courts. For this purpose, E. P. Davis, K. C., who was retained some months ago by the provincial government in the matter, will at once appeal to the supreme court. Test cases, for the purpose of determining the rights of depositors, will probably be carried to the Privy Council. Many of the depositors are penniless, and the government will foot the bill for litigation. The total amount of depositors' claims in British Columbia is \$675,000. The balance is chiefly owing to persons in Eastern Canada. The liquidator, in refusing the claims, relies on the Birkbeck Bank case in London, where for many years a concern which finally went to the wall received deposits without any legal right to do so. During the last year of the company's existence deposits in Dominion Trust were taken by a pass book system which stated that the monies were held "in trust for investment." More than half the total amount of deposits is represented in this class. The depositors will argue before the court that they were not really depositors, but investors, and therefore have a right to be considered to rank with the general creditors. Persons in close touch with the liquidation are authority for the assertion that the loss will be even more staggering than at first thought, and it is doubtful if what will be finally realized, even after careful handling for the next four or five years, will more than pay the legal expenses and actual costs incident to the liquidation.

Depositors Denied

Eleven Austrians were arrested on the 14th at Port Arthur when attempting to escape to the United States in a launch across Thunder Bay, and are now in jail.

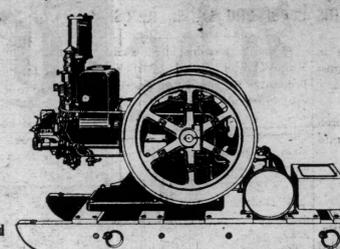
The German effort slackened far short of its goal, and with this fact in view it can even be regarded as a failure, for the loss to Germany in that series of engagements with an elusive enemy must have been so heavy as to make the price of positions gained a terribly costly one. In fact the campaign in the east may be compared with the events in France last autumn. There was an initial defeat of the Russians and then a retirement, a series of rear-guard actions carried through with losses not as heavy as the Russians were able to inflict on their foes. In the face of spirited attacks the Czar's army retired from Przemysl, and later from Lemberg, but the resistance gradually stiffened until now there has been a rally and even an advance. Petrograd announces that the campaign is going well, while from Vienna comes word that the advance has been abandoned and the Austro-German forces are preparing to resist attacks General Mackensen, who appears to have succeeded Von Hindenburg in supreme command of the Austro-German armies in the east, is believed to be contemplating a counter-attack, but it may be presumed that by this time the Grand Duke has his forces well reinforced and freshly supplied and is in a position to dispute every foot of ground.

Summing up then it can be fairly contended that the German offensive in the east has failed. The Russians today occupy the same lines they did some months ago, and are more effective than before. All Germany has succeeded in doing is to recapture territory which was first taken from her. She has gone no further. Not one unit in Russia's system of defences has fallen, and the Muscovite forces are in good fighting trim. The campaign in the east is not turning out at all as Germany expected it would.

Vancouver, B. C., July 15—The entire body of claims from depositors in the Dominion Trust Company, numbering five thousand, and covering amounts totalling a million dollars, have been thrown out by liquidator Andrew Stewart, who is now in charge at the former Dominion Trust headquarters in this city. Mr Stewart has segregated the depositors into three groups, and objects to paying any of them. He declines on the advice of his counsel to admit that any of them rank as creditors of the company in any sense, and to prove otherwise the depositors' case will have to be taken to the courts. For this purpose, E. P. Davis, K. C., who was retained some months ago by the provincial government in the matter, will at once appeal to the supreme court. Test cases, for the purpose of determining the rights of depositors, will probably be carried to the Privy Council. Many of the depositors are penniless, and the government will foot the bill for litigation. The total amount of depositors' claims in British Columbia is \$675,000. The balance is chiefly owing to persons in Eastern Canada. The liquidator, in refusing the claims, relies on the Birkbeck Bank case in London, where for many years a concern which finally went to the wall received deposits without any legal right to do so. During the last year of the company's existence deposits in Dominion Trust were taken by a pass book system which stated that the monies were held "in trust for investment." More than half the total amount of deposits is represented in this class. The depositors will argue before the court that they were not really depositors, but investors, and therefore have a right to be considered to rank with the general creditors. Persons in close touch with the liquidation are authority for the assertion that the loss will be even more staggering than at first thought, and it is doubtful if what will be finally realized, even after careful handling for the next four or five years, will more than pay the legal expenses and actual costs incident to the liquidation.

Depositors Denied

Eleven Austrians were arrested on the 14th at Port Arthur when attempting to escape to the United States in a launch across Thunder Bay, and are now in jail.



McCormick Agents On P. E. Island

MOGUL OIL ENGINES

A Mogul Engine will give you what you need—Reliable Power.

Farm work is hard on machinery; the dust and dirt gets into it and cuts out the bearings; the exposure to rain and often snow rusts the parts; the farmer cannot afford to watch his machinery constantly, therefore, it often runs out of oil, and that's why the Mogul line of engines was designed. Every adverse condition that an engine is liable to meet on the farm has been taken care of in the Mogul line of engines. The crank case is completely re-coiled to keep out dust and dirt; the principal parts are protected by a case, and the principal parts are brass or enamel to prevent rust, and automatic force feed, oiler and mechanically operated valves on all sizes above 4 h.p. The force feed oiler absolutely prevents the main bearings running dry as long as there is oil in the reservoir. Every Mogul Engine from 1 to 50 h.p. is equipped with a magneto and will develop 20% more than its rated horse power before it leaves the factory. If you look at all the good features of other engines and combine them in one engine, you still would not have the equal of a Mogul Engine.

For further information and catalogs apply to your nearest McCormick local Agent.

McCormick Agents On P. E. Island

A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown & St. John's
J. H. Campbell, Alliston
G. Han Myers, Brudenell
Geo. H. Hume, Brooklyn
P. J. Sharkey, Corvallis
H. H. R. Ekham, Fredericton
Ira D. Mann, Hopefield
W. W. McLean, King-boro
Adam J. J. Murrell, Moncton
W. H. Keefer, Rollo Bay
R. J. Gillis, St. Peter's
R. J. McLellan, St. George's
P. T. Harris, White Sands
Thomas A. Cobb, Grandpau
W. H. Cook, Mt. Stewart
P. J. Noy, Hunter River

W. H. Stevenson, New Glasgow
Allan McDougall, Rose Valley
B. Weatherill, Vernon River
Jos. McCabe, Iona
S. T. Gallant, Piusville
Albert Gallant, Rustico
S. R. Burke, Alberton
Russell Clark, Cape Traverso
D. Reid, Campbellton
J. Campbellton, Furthest Phillips
Elierslie, Fred Yeo, Harmony
D. S. Gorill, O'Leary
John Champion, Lt. Louis
A. D. McKinnon, Southwest, Lot 16
G. W. Profit, Kensington
James H. Casey, Tignish

International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.

St. JOHN, N. B.

June 30, 1915—1f

THIS STORE PAYS Island's Topmost Cash Price for WOOL

Wool commands a good price this summer. See that you get the best price that is going by bringing your wool here.

We handle it all washed or unwashed just as you like, and we pay a price that will not be exceeded by anyone.

We offer you the best possible price in

SPOT CASH

Or if you prefer it, we offer the best opportunity for advantageous trade.

Ship from any point on P. E. I., we will send check the minute that the wool is weighed.

Moore & McLeod

119-121 Queen Street.

June 3, 1915.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association.

FOR SALE:

- 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 3 yrs. old.
- 2 Clydesdale fillies.
- 4 Shortborn, Cows and Heifers.
- 1 Ayrshire Bull and Heifer.
- 3 Holstein Bulls.
- 10 Yorkshire Pigs.
- 2 Berkshire Boars.

For further information address, THEODORE ROSS, Secretary, Live Stock Breeders Association, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mail Contract

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 13th August 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for over four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Fort Augusta P. E. Island.

From the Postmaster General's pleasure Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Port Augusta, Labrador, Charlottetown and at the office of the Post Office Inspectors.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1915.

Local And Other It

Provincial general election Manitoba will be held on Aug. 6th; nominations on July 30.

A Grand Tea Party at M on Aug. 9th. A special leaves the city at 1.15 p. m. July 21.

The famous old bronze cannon which stood on the field of Waterloo has been p down and is being converted into German shells, according to Holland advices of the 14th.

A New York Tribune from London says the great fish advance will begin on August 1st. Kitchener's army of 2,000,000 men is at on the way.

Caledonian Club—The annual Scottish Gathering, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held at Georgetown on Wednesday August 18th. Particulars published in due time.

The Norwegian steamer was held up on the 17th, by submarine and the crew made dum overboard her cargo salmon, butter and sardines, was bound from Bergen to Newcastle, England.

The retreat for the nuns of Congregation de Notre Dame in this Province, was confined last week in Notre Dame Convent in this city, and was preached by Rev. Father Besnard, Sulpician Baltimore.

Forty aged men and women many of them paralysed arrived in Paris on the 15th from Florida. They had hidden in cell for a week to escape the German bombardment. They were attacked by nuns.

Two alleged spies were arrested in London on the 14th and were tried by court martial on charge of attempting to communicate information about a British fleet, according to an announcement by the British official Press Bureau.

Panama Canal was used, Friday for the first time by battleships of the United States navy, when the Missouri and Omaha, carrying naval cadets from Annapolis to San Francisco made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The latest estimate compiled places the value of war orders Canada at \$394,000,000. Nearly two-thirds of this sum is accounted for by sharp and other similar material, orders which have been placed through the Canadian Shell Committee.

A tornado, followed by heavy hail swept over Canton district south of Calgary, on the 14th wrecking farm buildings, tearing down the schoolhouse. Nobody was injured. The did extensive damage to crops.

An official denial to the statement that Sir Robert Borden would arrange with the Imperial authorities to take over the Canadian wheat crop is given from Ottawa. The marketing of crop this year will take place through the ordinary commercial channels.

The Colonial Patriotic Association of St. John's Nfld., decided on the appeal of Overseas Club, to undertake provide two twelve thousand dollar aeroplanes from Newfoundland, and a vigorous campaign for this object was launched the 15th. It is hoped to see enough funds to present one August 4th, the anniversary of the war.

Mayor Chester Walters Hamilton Ont., announced Wednesday morning that the would discharge all its unemployed laborers and fill their place with married men to make single men realize that country needed them. The has about nine hundred thousand laborers on its pay and the two hundred unemployed men among them will have the crutiating campaign now on leave little excuse for any man to apply for charity winter.