

**The Herald**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1914

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.**

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, paid a flying and secret visit to Montreal Friday. Among steel men there it was rumored that Mr. Schwab may be contemplating building submarines in Canada, because the United States would not allow them to be constructed there.

The Canadian Government has decided to place at once an order for forty thousand water-proof coats lined with sheep skins for the expeditionary force. All the stocks of coats of this kind in Canada have been bought by the Imperial authorities for the British army, but the manufacture of the supply for the Canadians will be rushed with all possible speed.

During his visit in France, King George conferred the Order of Merit on Sir John French commander of the British forces on the Continent. On Friday according to a Flanders despatch to the Times, King George met King Albert of Belgium at the Belgian border and reviewed the Belgian troops. He invested King Albert with the Order of The Garter. King George returned from Boulogne to Dover in a torpedo boat.

The French Cabinet is to return to Paris from Bordeaux and the French Parliament will meet in extraordinary session in Paris on December 22.—The announcement of the return of the Government to the capital is taken as an indication that the allies are convinced that they now have in northern France forces of sufficient strength to check any further advance that the Germans may attempt to make.

Sir Edmund Osler stated in Toronto on the 5th that he had resigned from the board of governors of Toronto University, as a result of their action in the matter of the three German professors. The action of the board of governors of Toronto University in granting leave of absence, with full pay, to the three German professors has elicited considerable protest among a large section of the community, and a movement is on foot to hold a public meeting in Massey Hall to discuss the governors action. It is proposed to ask Sir Edmund Osler one of the governors, to preside.

Enlisting and mobilization of the 34,000 additional men which are being recruiting in Canada will be local centres as well as divisions. This was emphasized by Major-General Hughes in Ottawa on Monday. The plan is to have recruiting carried on not only at the divisional centres, but at all the large towns and cities in each division. The men enlisted locally will also be quartered and trained in the local centres wherever sufficient accommodation can be secured. For instance, in the London division, there likely will be recruiting and mobilization at St. Thomas, Windsor, Chatham, Stratford and other large centres. Later the men will be mobilized in the divisional centres for larger manoeuvres, and in the spring it is very possible the men will be assembled again at Valcartier camp.

A decline of \$24,000,000 in the revenue of the Dominion for the eight months of the present fiscal

year is shown in the financial statement published on the 4th. The total revenue up till the end of last month, since April 1st, the commencement of the present fiscal year is \$90,468,002 compared with \$114,640,295 in the same time last year. The Nov. receipts for 1914 are \$9,495,536, as against \$13,536,981 in Nov. 1913. The big decline has been in the customs revenue. Postal receipts have maintained a good average. From consolidated account \$73,708,627 was spent in the eight months of this year, compared with \$77,678,969 for last year. On capital account the outlay has totalled \$28,231,933, a decrease of eight millions. The dominion on December 1st stood at \$354,843,247, an increase of \$12,167,848 for November alone.

**Progress of the War.**

London, Dec. 1.—The battle in Northern Poland, concerning the progress of which there has been so much mystery, is now being fought out under the eyes of the German Emperor, on the one side and the Russian Emperor on the other. These two monarchs left for the front today, so that virtually all the heads of the nations which are at war are with their troops. The King of England is in France; the King of Belgium, as usual, is spending all his time with his soldiers, while M. Poincaré started today for another visit to the northern battlefield. Official news from Poland continues to be scanty, and, with both headquarters claiming successes, it is impossible to say how the battle is going. Of its intensity, however, there can be no doubt. The Germans, when they started for Warsaw, dashed full tilt into a mass of Russian troops and forced their way so far in that the Russians closed in on them. This was taken in Petrograd to mean that some of the German divisions had been cut off and that their surrender or annihilation was inevitable. It appears, however, that fighting for their very lives, and in the knowledge that a great defeat would end the German offensive and compel them to fall back on their own border, the German troops succeeded in breaking through the Russian lines at one place, and at another in holding their entrenchments against all the Russian attacks. Their flanks are still being harassed by the Cossacks, but seemingly the Russians are not in a position to gain the sweeping victory they had anticipated.

London, Dec. 2.—Belgrade which until the outbreak of the war was the capital of Serbia, was today occupied by Austrian troops, the Serbians having previously evacuated the city. Thus, on the 66th anniversary of the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph, who again is reported seriously ill, and four months after the outbreak of the war, his general reports one of the most important successes they have obtained. Belgrade was frequently under bombardment early in the war, and but for the general European war which compelled Austria to send her troops against Russia, must have fallen an easy prey to Serbia's big neighbor. Apparently Austria miscalculated the nature of the Serbian opposition, and only after Bosnia was invaded did she send a sufficient force against the Serbians to drive them back. Now they are being forced backward and are eagerly looking for the advance of the Russians into Hungary to afford them relief.

London, Dec. 3.—With the lull in the battle in the west which has assumed the proportions of a heavy cannonade at widely separated points, with only occasional infantry attacks interspersed in now almost entirely centered in the struggle between the Russian and German armies in the east. At last the Russians have approached within firing distance of Cracow, their steady advance from Przemyel having proceeded without any real check. They were reported today to be mounting heavy batteries around the town of Wieliczka, which they occupied yesterday, and from which the outer forts of Cracow can be reached. Important as this is,

for the fall of Cracow would lay open the roads to Vienna, Breslau and Berlin, the main interest in the east continues to rest with the operations on the irregular front from Czenstochowa through Lodz and Lowicz to the east Prussian border. Official pronouncements as to the progress here are guarded and indefinite and it is thus difficult to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the course of events. It is apparent, however, that a new battle has developed to the southwest of Lodz, where the Germans have formed a new line with fresh forces brought from Kalisz, and are again trying to penetrate the Russian centre. The Russians, too, have had time to straighten out their line, and in the eyes of the Allies another battle following so closely that just concluded in this region must help them in the long run, for it is argued, win or lose, the Germans must be further weakened, and, in addition, will soon have to turn their attention to the Russian offensive against Silesia and around Cracow.

London, Dec. 4.—There is still lacking reliable news of the progress of the battle in Poland, which continues to monopolize interest. An unofficial despatch from Petrograd says the battle of Lodz has ended in success to the Russians, but this statement is opposed to that of the Berlin official report, which says the German offensive of Poland is taking its normal course. The fact is that the fighting in this region has developed into such a jumble that it is almost impossible to follow it. The most important factor from the allied point of view is that the German advance on Warsaw seemingly has not succeeded in its object, nor has it had the effect of diverting the Russians from their forward movement through the Carpathians, and on to the plains of Hungary, or against the fortress of Cracow, around which they are drawing a closer ring of men and artillery. With the case of Przemyel, which has held out so long against the Russian attacks, before them, military men do not look for the early fall of Cracow, and are rather inclined to believe that the armies of Emperor Nicholas will endeavor to keep the large Austrian force inside the fortress, and enter Silesia from the south-east. However, much depends on the battle which is being fought with such intensity further north, between the Rivers Vistula and Warta, and in which all agree the losses on both sides have been very heavy. There is an inclination to believe that had there been any probability of an early success for the Germans in this field Emperor William, who has returned to Berlin, would have remained to witness the victory of his troops. The battle in the west continues in a condition of stalemata. The Allies and the Germans have attempted to take the offensive at different points along the front, but as neither claims to have made any advance, and as both official reports mention repulses of the enemy, it is evident that the attacks which have been made have not met with much success. Under the title, "Four Months of War," the French bulletin of the armies, is publishing a report of the entire operations of the war. In it the explanation is made that the French were unable to take the offensive until the British army was ready, and that the advance into Alsace, which has been criticized as bad strategy, was designed to draw the Germans from the Belgian front. This plan did not succeed, it says, and the Allies were driven back to the Seine. The arrival of Australian and New Zealand contingents in Egypt on forty transports is quoted as another triumph for the British navy. The German cruiser Emden was not far from this fleet of transports when she was overtaken by the Australian cruiser Sydney and destroyed. It is taken for granted, however, that the conveyance of the transports was so strong that even the Emden would not have dared attack them. The statement made in the Italian parliament by Premier Salandra that Italy should maintain her attitude of watchful and armed neutrality has created a lot of interest here, and much sympathy is expressed for the aspirations of the Italian people.

London, Dec. 7.—It is officially announced in Berlin that the

Germans occupied Lodz Sunday. Lodz is a city of some 150,000 population, is the chief manufacturing centre of Russian Poland. It has numerous textile mills, the majority of them for the manufacture of cotton goods. In addition, it has flour mills, brick-yards, machinery plants and breweries. The population is made up of Poles, Germans and Jews. London, Dec. 6.—An official announcement from Berlin declares that the Germans have occupied Lodz, where a series of battles have been in progress for some time. Lodz is the centre for the railways leading through Northern Poland. There is no news from south Poland beyond a German denial of success reported to have been achieved by the Russians at Czenstochowa. The capture of one of the advanced positions at Przemyel is regarded as conferring a valuable advantage to the Russians in their attack on the fortress. Leaving this city to the attentions of the besieging armies, the Russians are pushing in small bodies, steadily across the plains of Hungary, and fugitives are said to be pouring toward Budapest. In the face of the Austrian advance in Serbia there has been talk of the removal of the capital from Nish to Mitrovitz, but Serbia denied that that step actually has been taken. The Allies continue to push forward in Flanders and in Northern France, but the Germans explain that they are giving ground for tactical and strategic reasons. The advance as far as Flanders is concerned, seems to have been checked on the outskirts of Langemark. There has been a recrudescence of hard fighting in the Argonne district where the French claim they are making progress. On the whole, however, in these siege operations, these successes and reverses mean only a gain or loss of a few hundred yards, and a slight readjustment of positions. Seemingly, more important is the unofficial statement that the French have seriously interfered with the German communications between Metz and the Woerwe district in France, for here, as elsewhere, command of the roads is of the greatest importance to the armies. It was officially announced tonight that during his visit to France King George conferred the Order of Merit on Field Marshal Sir John French, and also pinned the Victoria Cross on the first Indian soldier to win that decoration.

London, Dec. 7.—After a long battle fought with greatest stubbornness, the Germans have succeeded in occupying Lodz, Poland, which is an unfortified city. According to the Berlin report, the Russians suffered severe losses and are in retreat.

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—British troops have captured Passchendaele, on the railroad between Ypres and Roulers. This represents another advance of the Allied lines and opens the way for a flank movement upon Menin, a long line.

**Republics Fear Trouble.**

Washington, Dec. 2.—Grave controversies between nations of South America and neighboring countries of Europe led today to the calling of a conference for next Tuesday of the governing board of the Pan-American Union. Before this board, which consists of the diplomatic representatives of twenty American republics with the Secretary of State of the United States, as chairman-ex-officio, will come with various suggestions which have been made by Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador for a stronger assertion of the rights of neutrals, and the exclusion of belligerent warships from the waters of the Americas.

Evidence of the seriousness of the situation in South America, due to the presence of belligerent warships on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was contained in a despatch received tonight by M. Mujica, the Chilean Ambassador, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Santiago. The fear is expressed by the Chilean officials that Germany's alleged violation of the neutrality of Chile may influence the other belligerents to disregard the territorial jurisdiction of Chile and perhaps cause them to send their warships

within the three mile limit to stop German operations. The Chilean government made it plain that it did not perform one scheme of action to another, but urged that whatever steps are taken should have the earnest united support of all the American republics. Originally Great Britain and France asked the United States to exercise its good offices with Colombia and Ecuador to secure a strict observance by those nations of neutrality obligations. Although this controversy, according to latest reports, is being adjusted, the menacing situation in Chile has emphasized the dangers to South American republics of the continued presence of foreign warships off their coasts.

Much interest was aroused among Washington diplomats when the purpose of the meeting became generally known. The knowledge that the nations of this hemisphere would endeavor formally to reach an understanding, so they could speak as with one voice to the belligerents of Europe on such questions as wireless regulation, coal and the restoration of trade, was received with marked attention by the European diplomats who are following the movement closely.

**Lost Millions.**

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 2.—Financial deals which are alleged to have cost the road several million dollars, and bonds representing almost as much money which are said to have dropped out of sight, were mentioned in testimony given today at the inquiry into the affairs of the Pere Marquette Railroad which is being conducted here by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Auditor Clarence S. Sikes, of the Pere Marquette road, who was on the stand all day yesterday and again today, was questioned at length concerning transactions which stockholders allege, helped to plunge the road into bankruptcy.

Sikes declared that \$2,500,000 worth of bonds and discounts, supposed to have been issued during the last fourteen years, have not been accounted for. He also testified that prior to 1908 the railroad sold bonds and notes aggregating a face value of \$5,000,000, to J. P. Morgan & Company, but that only \$7,000,000 was realized because the securities were sold at a discount.

The Morgan firm refused to accept the bonds, without additional securities, he charged that the Pere Marquette was forced to put up securities amounting to \$10,000,000 to obtain the cash. When the road was unable to meet its indebtedness to Morgan that firm sold the bonds and notes for \$6,000,000, Sikes said, and the Pere Marquette was obliged to stand the \$2,000,000 deficit.

Sikes probably will conclude his testimony tomorrow. Interesting developments are expected when the inquiry attempts to ascertain the physical condition of the road.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.**

**Tenders**

**Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's Queen's and Prince County Prisons.**

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, Nov. 10 1914  
SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 23rd, 1914.

from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Falconwood, for the year ending December 31st, 1915 with supplies as per list to be seen at this office.

Also to supply King's, Queen's and Prince County prisons for the same period and under the same conditions with the following articles—Hard and Soft Bread, Molasses, Oatmeal, Kerosene Oil and Fresh Beef.

All articles to be of the best quality. Tenders must express the price per barrel, pound and gallon, and to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Trustees and the Department do not necessarily bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The tenders must express on the cover, "All Supply Tenders" and "Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary Supply Tenders."  
L. E. McMILLAN,  
Secretary of Public Works,  
Nov. 11th, 1914-31



**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
- 11.50 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 Surrejo Court, 5th George Y. 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 Honourable Richard Reddin, Barrister at Law, Esq., do. do.  
To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable of that person within said County.

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 Surrejo Court to be held in the Court House at 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 if any they can why 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. Bentley, Esq., 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 as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the seal of the said Court this [L.S.] tenth day of November, A. D. 1914 and in the fifth year of his Majesty's reign.  
(Sgd.) R. REDDIN,  
Ssr. J. C.  
Nov. 18, 1914 41.

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 1st January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Her Majesty's Route No. 1 from Conway Station 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 Conway Station, Free land and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN P. WHELAN,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
Nov. 25, 1914-31.

**ADVERTISEMENT OF THE**

**Live Stock Breeder's Association**

The following Stock are offered for Sale:

- Clydesdale Stallion,
- 8 Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves,
- 3 Ayrshire Cows and Heifers,
- 11 Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves,
- 2 Shorthorn Heifers,
- 4 Holstein Bulls and Bull Calves,
- 17 Rams and Ram Lambs,
- 12 Registered Sheep,
- 13 Boars and Sows, Yorkshire and Berkshire, Litters six weeks old.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.  
2 Ayrshire Bulls,  
Leicester, Hampshire, Oxford, and Shropshire Rams and Ewes.

For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 9th, 1914.

**Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco**

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

**Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.**

**Local And Other Items**

Cardinal Angele Di Pio of the Sacred College, died Rome Saturday morning.

Figures published in Char Monday show that 35 deaths & 918 injuries were caused by ball during last season.

While skating at North E. Ont. last Friday night, R. Smith and Miss White a school teacher broke through and drowned.

Ice pierced the canoe in which Lawrence Page, contractor & guides and keepers were traveling in the Shawanigan district Quebec and all four were drowned.

One son of M. D. Broquevis, Belgian Premier, was killed in battle. Rumor says that this the second son who has lost life in action.

The latest war intelligence seems to indicate German success in Poland; but considerable progress for allies in the western theatre of battle.

Seven German prisoners Melville Islands near Halifax escaped last Monday night, boring through the stone wall of the prison building. They were recaptured several hours later.

General DeWet, the backbone of the South African rebellion captured last Tuesday on a farm at Waterburg, British Bechuanaland, was brought to Veryburg under a strong guard.

The Paris Matin says the paper found on killed German officer proof that Germany in its original plans include the violation of Swiss neutrality, it being intended to have an Italian army cross Switzerland to attack France.

The opening of the Dominion parliamentary session will come in the last week of January or the middle of February it has been learned. There is very little legislation on the tapis except that relating to war. The session is expected to be short.

A despatch of the 7th from Stockholm to Reuters states the steamer (Swedish) Luna a Everilda, struck mines off the Finnish coast. Both steamers sank. The crew of the Luna was saved but all the seamen aboard Everilda, except one man were lost.

The German transport, Prinz Eitel, on the 7th sank the merchant liner Caracas, off Chilean coast eighty miles from Valparaiso. Caracas was bound for Guayacan, where a cargo ore was to have been taken aboard for New York. The Germans took the crew of the Caracas, Papudzo Bay, 45 miles N. East of Valparaiso.

Captain John Edmund Valentine Isaac, a native of Vancouver who is now serving with the British Brigade, has been awarded Distinguished Service Order skillfully guiding his unit to critical point on October 24 which resulted in the checking of the enemy. Captain Isaac was wounded at the time when he professed this feat.

An order issued by the Admiralty Saturday that the fishing fleet in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, ceased operations, been received with consternation by thousands of fishermen. The population all excited as the people believe price of fish will advance because of people whose principal food is fish. The Firth will be closed to fishing until end of the war.

Yesterday, Feast of the maculate Conception, was properly celebrated in the Cathedral and the diff. Chapels in the city. In the evening special services were held at the Chapel of Notre Dame. The sermon of the occasion, preached by Rev. Pius McDermott, was clothed with scriptural Benediction of Blessed Sacrament, his Lord the Bishop officiating, assisted by Dr. McMillan and Rev. F. Quaid.