

The Herald

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 Subscriptions.

The Car Ferry.

"The Prince Edward Island," the new car ferry for service between this Province and the Mainland, arrived at Halifax on Saturday, eleven days from Newcastle England. The steamer's principal dimensions are: Length over fenders 300 feet; length between perpendiculars 285 feet; breadth extreme over fenders 53 feet 10 inches, breadth moulded deck 52 feet; depth moulded 24 feet. The meandranth of water when laden with gross weight of cars and freight of 500 tons, together with 150 tons of coal and stores is 18 feet. The after propelling machinery is 5,000 indicated horse power, and the forward set 2,000 indicated horse power. This machinery is capable of propelling the steamer 14 knots an hour in open water. The steamer was built at the ship-building yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Newcastle on Tyne, and was launched on Oct. 5. Since then she has been fitted with engines—work which was delayed on account of the war. She is splendidly finished and is in every way extremely interesting. She left England on June 23rd, and was conveyed through the danger zone by British destroyers. She made the trip across in eleven days. The steamer will probably be here from Halifax before very long.

Introducing the Munitions Bill in the House of Lords on the 2nd Lord Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, announced that the first week of the campaign made to speed up the manufacture of arms and ammunition resulted in the enrollment of 46,000 volunteer munition workers. He was confident, Lord Curzon added, that before the end of the year the advantages in both men and material would be decisively on the side of Great Britain and her Allies. Lord Curzon said the present situation was one of grave anxiety. It was not too much to say that the country was in great peril. Events and recent statements had removed the scales from everyone's eyes. This was not a time, he said, for a critical or censorious attitude, but the time to pass the bill, which would enable the organization of a rapid supply of munitions, and to go ahead, make up the leeway and put matters straight. After a few remarks had been made by Baron Weardale, who criticized the remissness of the late government and placed the responsibility for it upon Premier Asquith, the munitions bill was passed in its all stages.

To put an end, as far as possible, to the criticism evident in recent sessions of the French Chamber of Deputies Paris, Premier Viviani, accompanied by eight members of the cabinet, appeared at the Ministerial Bench in the Senate on June 29th, and taking the floor, spoke on the appropriations bill for the third quarter. This bill which would appropriate 1,120,000,000 francs to cover government expenses for the three months beginning July 1, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on the previous Friday. Premier Viviani, speaking with impressive eloquence, explained that the government had no desire to take the upper hand of the representatives of the people. "Parliament has the control; the government the execution," said he Premier. "That is the essential

principle of all democracy. We wish neither the rapt optimism nor bitter disenchantment which breaks the springs of justice. We ask merely reasoned and methodical confidence. It required great spontaneous exertion for this country, habituated to criticism, to become tractable. Now it is ready for the front and patient effort which will be the ransom of the peace of the world. Premier Viviani was accorded the warmest of demonstrations by the Senate. At the conclusion of his address, Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, took the floor. "At the moment the Senate is called upon to vote the appropriation necessary for national defence," he said. "I wish to give an account of the stewardship of the Ministry of War from the outbreak of the hostilities." When he mentioned possible discouragement, he was interrupted by cries of: "There is none."

From the accounts given of the naval engagement in the Baltic on Friday, between Russian and German war ships, it is evident the Germans were pretty badly beaten. At least two of the German ships were put out of action, if not destroyed. Other ships were also injured, while the Russian ships seemed to escape without damage. No Russians were killed, according to the accounts and only a few were slightly wounded. This goes to show that whenever anything like an ever chance is given, the ships of the Allies can worst those of the Germans. But the Germans will not give an even chance only as seldom as they possibly can. The sneaky submarine is what they rely on for success.

The Lake Superior section of the Grand Trunk Pacific was taken over by the Dominion Government on Friday and will be held under a 99 year lease, the details of which were under consideration by the Cabinet recently. A tri-weekly service from Toronto to Winnipeg, via the T. and N.O. and the National Transcontinental will be inaugurated by the Grand Trunk under a running rights agreement on July 10. These trains will meet through trains from Quebec at Cochrane and will take them on to Winnipeg.

For the first time for a considerable period customs receipts for the month just closed. June, show an increase over the same period last year. This is an indication that the new war taxes are beginning to take effect. Customs receipts for June were \$7,315,638.74 as compared with \$7,274,763.32 in June 1914, an increase of \$40,907.42. For the three months ending June 30 total customs receipts were \$20,907,939.88, or 772,530.66 less than during the corresponding period last year.

Sir Charles Tupper, on Friday last spent his 94th birthday quietly at his home Bexley Heath, near London, England. Considering his advanced age the veteran statesman enjoys good health. On being visited he was found reading congratulatory messages from different parts of the world. Sir Charles is naturally much pleased with the kindness with which the anniversary has been remembered in different parts of the Empire.

At the Liberal-Conservative Convention at Bradalbane on Saturday Mr. Murdoch Kennedy and Mr. Alexander McNevin were nominated the party candidates. In the Fourth District of Prince County Mr. Samuel Kennedy and Mr. Michael Delaney have been nominated. In the Second District of Prince Mr. Shelton Sharp and Mr. George Matthews received the nomination. Messrs. H. F. Feehan and Leonard Wood have been nominated for the third district of Queens.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC

Progress of the War.

London, June 30—A Rome despatch to the Daily News quotes the correspondent of the Piccolo as sending this message from Constantinople via Sofia: I have just received authentic news that the action of the Anglo-French fleet in the Dardanelles has been resumed with great violence and is meeting with important success. London, June 30—The Mytilene correspondent of the Times sends the following: The British torpedo gunboat Hussar on Saturday bombarded the ports of Chios, Lida and Agleha, opposite Chios, destroying some some Turkish property, petroleum depots and small vessels.

Paris, July 1.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: In the north the day has been relatively calm; although to the north of Arras the cannonade has been very violent. Before Dompierre one of our mines demolished some of the enemy's works. The cannonading has continued on the Aisne front. The Germans attacked on June 30, between the road from Benarville and Le-Four De Paris with great energy, with the intention of penetrating our lines of defense. They reached our first trenches only by reason of the destruction caused by projectiles of heavy calibre and by the employment of asphyxiating shells. The enemy was stopped, thanks to the solidity of our second line, and immediately driven back by counter-attacks of our infantry, which established itself on a front about two hundred yards distant from the destroyed works of our first line. The enemy's bombardment diminished today. Two new attacks were immediately arrested by our artillery. There was an artillery duel in the region of the Bois D'Ailly, Fieley and Le Pretre forest. In the Vosges, after the bombardment of our front of Langensfeldspack and Elgensfirst, two attacks were delivered against us by the enemy but were completely repulsed.

London July 2—The British forged a bit forward at the Dardanelles last Monday, and the following day the Turks, after sapping and mining, launched a counter-stroke with the bayonet. This was crushed, while the French forces operating on the right in Kereves Dere Valley, toward the east coast of Gallipoli, advanced and consolidated the ground won the latter part of June. The distances are not stated. Despite the hard fighting ever since the landing on April 25, the Franco British expedition only lately has achieved anything notable toward strengthening its hold on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. Archi Bala being a small Gibraltar, bristling with machine guns, surrounded by barbed wire and terraced with trenches. This is the reason why an Allied progress is hailed with great satisfaction in England.

London, July 2.—An official statement given out by the British government this evening announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles operations which complete the capture of that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21. The full text of the statement follows: General Sir Ian Hamilton's reports that on the afternoon of June 29 hostile columns, moving west from North Achi Babi and south from Kild Bah towards the Turkish right flank indicated that the enemy was preparing for a counter-attack against a position we captured on the previous day. During the evening two mine galleries in front of our right centre were blown in, after which the enemy subjected the trenches to a heavy rifle and machine gun fire for two hours. After a lull and another outburst of fire a determined attack was made against the left of our position with the bayonet. This attack was repulsed with a heavy loss to the enemy. On the southern front the Turks made a concerted attack along the coast where H. M. S. Wolverine, a destroyer, got searchlights and guns into the main body and caused a heavy loss. To the east the attack was pressed closer under heavy artillery fire, but finally

was checked about forty yards from our parapet. Bomb attacks and intermittent shelling continued, but no further general attack was made and at 6.30 a. m. the French moved out, and by 7.20 a. m. had taken a strong system of entrenchments immediately in front of the left center of the line called by them quadrilateral.

A number of Turks were driven out of the trenches by the French bombardment and much execution was done during their retreat. Subsequently trenches adjacent to the quadrilateral to the south were captured after some more serious fighting, thus completing the capture of all of that part of the enemy's line required to round off the gains made by the French on June 21. The enemy's losses everywhere were considerable. The captured positions are being consolidated.

London, July 2.—The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company states that a message has been received from Gotland, telling of a naval battle off the east coast of that island. According to the message gunfire was heard last night, and at 6.30 o'clock this morning a naval action was observed from Ljugarn harbor and later warships engaged near land. Later a German torpedo boat with many wounded, arrived at Katthammorsvik, on the east of Gotland. An official statement, issued by the Russian War Office on July 1 told of an attempt by German warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops. This attempt was repulsed. Windau is a Russian port across the Baltic from Gotland Island. London, July 2.—A naval action occurred this morning off the coast of the Island of Gotland says the Stockholm correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company. The German mine-layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran ashore to escape capture. . . . Twenty-one of the mine-layer's crew were killed and twenty-seven were wounded. Copenhagen, July 2, via London, July 3.—The German battleships Wittelsbach, which is damaged, and a battleship of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the water line, from the battle in the Baltic, have returned to Kiel. Copenhagen, via London, July 3.—The Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau, but a cruiser of the Magdeburg type was also lost. Copenhagen, via London, July 3.—In preparation for an advance north, supported by a German fleet, the Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that eight German army corps were concentrated at Riga and in the Shavli region. The attack on Windau, the correspondent believes, was an evidence that this was the object of the German military and naval authorities.

London, July 5.—The British steamship Anglo-Californian, 7,333 tons gross, bound from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown to-day with a number of dead on board as the result of being shelled by a German submarine. Twelve men were killed on the steamer, including the captain. Eight injured were landed at Queenstown. "There were ninety-five of a crew, of whom fifty were Canadians and Americans. The steamer carried a large contingent of horses for the British Government. The Anglo-Californian was saved by clever handling on the part of her skipper, who manoeuvred the ship out of reach of the submarine's torpedoes until shot down on the bridge. All the victims of the hail of shells were landed at Queenstown. Most of them were shockingly mutilated. Owing to the fact that the Anglo-Californian was taking over a large number of horses, a special crew had signed on in Montreal and among the eleven killed there will probably be several Montreal men.

Paris, July 6.—The French War Office statement on the progress of hostilities says: Last night showed much activity at several points along the front. In Belgium the British troops, supported by our artillery, took possession of some German trenches at a point to the south-

west of Pilliken, on the east bank of the canal. Two attacks were made and both were checked by fire of our artillery and our infantry, which inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

Morgan Fired At.

New York, July 4.—An attempt to assassinate J. P. Morgan, financier, who is the British Government's financial agent in the United States, was made at Morgan's country seat Saturday morning. Mr. Morgan was shot but not dangerously wounded. His assailant said he was Fred Holt, Instructor in French at Cornell University. The Cornell University record contains the name of Frank Holt, Instructor in German, during the last year, and who was to go to the University of Texas as German Instructor for the coming term, Henry Fisk, Morgan's butler, saved his employer from more serious injury by felling his assailant with a coal scuttle and overpowering him. Holt was arrested and locked up in Glen Cove jail. He said he was impelled to go to Morgan to persuade him to stop the shipment of war munitions from the United States. The attack on Morgan took place in the hall near the breakfast room. His assailant when he was refused admission at the door presented a pistol at the butler's body and pushed him into the hall towards the breakfast room, where Mr. Morgan had just finished breakfast. Mr. Morgan was shot through the groin, whether once or twice is not clear. Two shots were fired but it is said one went wild. Holt reached Glen Cove on an early train, carrying a suitcase. This he left in a hedge on the Morgan estate. When opened it contained a bomb and another pistol. After Holt pushed past the butler Mr. Morgan approached asked him what he wanted and the answer was a shot. Morgan staggered and fell into a chair. The butler picked up a brass coal hod from the fireplace and brought it down on the assailant's head but too late to prevent another shot. The butler then fell on the man and took the weapon from him and called for help. Other help came, calling police and a doctor. The man arrested is reported to be insane. It is also said he confessed that he was the party who put the bomb in the capitol at Washington.

Bomb Explosion.

Washington, July 2.—An explosion occurred in the Senate wing of the Capitol shortly before midnight tonight, doing considerable damage. The explosion took place in the reception room on the second floor of the building, next to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The doors of the room were blown out, but no one was hurt. Authorities immediately began an investigation. The doors of the Capitol were closed immediately after the explosion and no one was permitted to enter while the investigation was under way. While the origin of the explosion has not been explained, some reports say it might have been caused by a bomb. Visitors were allowed in the room during the day, and a timed machine might have been left without attracting attention. Until an expert has made his report no official statement concerning the incident will be made public. Part of the ceiling and side walls of the room were shaken down, a huge mirror and a crystal chandelier shattered and the doors blown open.

Giant Aeroplane.

Toronto, July 2.—The giant aeroplane now under construction for the British government at the Curtiss works in Toronto is to be completed this month, and will be one of the most powerful aerial fighting machines in the world. The general lines of the America are being followed to the design, but several departures in details will make her a distinctive type, which will be known as the "Canada," that being the name bestowed on the machine when finished. While the America is a hydro aeroplane, and the new flying machine will be of the land type. She will carry a machine gun and a plentiful stock of ammunition and explosive.

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What has been said of this country as a great region for hunting is equally true of it with regard to the fishing. Although many of the noted streams are under lease, there are still opportunities for salmon fishing, while there is no lack of the best angling for trout. With such a stretch of coast line it will readily be understood there are innumerable opportunities for deep sea fishing. This sport not only includes the ordinary specimens of the finny tribe—cod, haddock and mackerel—but the more exclusive dwellers of the deep, such as tuna and the swordfish.

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July 7, 1915—11.

Naval Air Service.

Ottawa, Ont. July 2.—Candidates are required from Canada for a limited number of vacancies in the Royal Naval Air service, for the period of the war. They must be over nineteen years of age and less than thirty, nineteen to twenty-three preferred. A high physical and educational standard is obligatory, therefore only athletic and physically fit men of good intellectual capacity can be accepted. Full details can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

Turkish Transport Sunk

London, July 3.—A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, on June 26, sank the Turkish transport No 42, which was full of troops, according to the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

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