

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 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.

Patriotic Fund.

Prince Edward Island's branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was inaugurated, under most favorable auspices, at a grand meeting of citizens in the Market Hall here on Friday evening last. The meeting had been called and was presided over by his Worship Mayor Stiers. The hall was filled to overflowing and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Judge Fitzgerald, chairman of the organizing committee presented his report, which was unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. A. B. Warburton, seconded by Mr. T. C. James. Rousing and patriotic speeches were then delivered by his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, his Lordship, Sir William Sullivan, Premier Matheson, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, his Honour, the Lieut. Governor and Rev. Canon Simpson. The address of his Lordship, the Bishop of Charlottetown, was a splendid patriotic oration; a master piece of eloquence and erudition, that roused the vast audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. His Lordship in glowing words placed before his hearers the significance of this patriotic fund and our obligations in regard thereto. The other speakers all extolled the excellence of this fund and explained the reasons why we should contribute generously towards it. In the course of their addresses, Sir William Sullivan and Canon Simpson alluded to the death of volunteers for the front among our Island militia. The Patriotic Fund has for its patron, none other than our gracious Sovereign King George V. and the President of the Canadian Branch is his Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught Governor General of Canada. The Honorary President of the Island Branch is his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, President Sir William Wilfrid Sullivan, Treasurer H. W. Binning, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Secretary, A. A. Bartlett. In addition there are subsidiary committees for the different counties, besides a Finance committee and a Relief committee. The purpose of this Patriotic Fund is to afford financial assistance to the wives and children or other dependent relatives of the men who enlist and go to the front to fight for and defend our country in the present terrible war. The different other funds had each its specific purpose and object so has this. All the funds are most worthy in their special objects; but none of them is more worthy than this one. The man who offers himself for the defence of his country makes a noble sacrifice and it is certainly most fitting that those dependent on him for support should be properly provided for. That is what the Patriotic Fund is for. At the close of the meeting on Friday evening a subscription list was opened and in a very short time \$3,700 were subscribed. That was a fine beginning.

Inauguration Day

Extraordinary enthusiasm was witnessed in the Guild Hall London on the 9th at the inauguration banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Johnston, who succeeds Sir Thomas Bowater. Added enthusiasm was given by reason of the special circumstances of the

times and the presence of the principal ministers of the crown responsible for the conduct of the war and diplomatic representatives of the allied nations. Guild Hall had been the scene of many civic national functions in the past five hundred years, but seldom has there been one that so strongly appealed to the popular imagination. The guests numbered thousands, including leading statesmen, diplomats, financiers, who entered the civic headquarters of London between two lines of khaki-clad riflemen. As each dignitary entered the reception hall he was greeted with rounds of cheers. The real outbursts were reserved for Asquith, Kitchener and Winston Churchill, the Japanese, Russian and French Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister and Commander of the Canadian contingent. As these entered the hall which was decorated with flags, coats of arms, etc., the assembly rose to welcome them. After the formal toast to the King and the Royal family, Ex-Premier Balfour proposed the Allies. He emphasized the fact that the toast was without precedent but, he added, we are living in times also without precedent, when the whole world is either in arms or in anxious expectation. The Japanese, continued Balfour, made one of the most drastic answers in the capture of Tsing Tau to the most insolent message ever sent by one sovereign to another, that which, seventeen years ago, compelled Japan to give up Port Arthur which she had taken from the Chinese. The Ex-Premier spoke of the gallantry of the Russian army, the powers for organization and discipline of Grand Duke Nicholas, and the speed with which Russia carried out her movements. Here one success after another might be looked for. As for the West the memory of days when the French and British fought side by side against the enemy of civilization would never be forgotten. Mr. Balfour also spoke of Serbia which was prepared to give up everything short of national existence to keep the peace and of Belgium whose history was even more tragic. Belgium had been overrun by Germans for no cause except the expediency of war. He denounced the reckless and brutal militarism inflicted upon the civil population. Belgium, he declared, would be restored to all and more of her ancient prosperity by the Allies who are bound to get her restoration. They have one object, no danger of disagreement for mean, or petty motive actuated any of them. We are five nations, we fight not for ourselves alone but for civilization, for all the small states who seek to follow their own ideals without interference from any unauthorized and insolent aggressor.

Mr. Martin Donahoe, special correspondent of the New York Sun at the battlefield, after reviewing operations in Belgium and France cables the following: For fifty days the Germans have struggled with ever increasing energy to put in motion a new advance and are actually in a less favorable position on November 4 than they were on September 18. The Allies have matched reinforcements with reinforcements, manoeuvre with manoeuvre. For seventeen days the Germans have sought to profit by their occupation of Antwerp and Ostend, but are as far at least from Dunkirk and Calais, as they were the day after they reached the Belgian coast. The opinion of the military writers therefore is that the Kaiser has lost every advantage counted on from sudden attack and that every day is a gain for the Allies even though the battle issue is indecisive.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA

This is the time of year when money for Herald Subscriptions is expected to come in. Usually the majority of subscribers remit about this season of the year, and we would like to remind our friends now that we should be very much pleased if they would impose this obligation upon themselves. We have kept pegging away for the past twelve months, without bothering our subscribers very much for money. Now that we have done our part as best we could, it cannot seem unreasonable if we should ask our friends to do their part. We have need of the money to meet our obligations, and simply ask that those who have not already remitted their subscriptions would be so kind as to do so, with as little delay as possible.

Turks Must Remain

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 5.—The government today received a brief message from Hon. Mr. Harcourt, colonial secretary, stating that war had been declared with Turkey. Consequently a proclamation will be issued forthwith placing all Turkish subjects in Canada on the same footing as Austrians and Germans. All trade with Turkey or dealings of any kind with the Turkish government will be prohibited. Turks of military age will be prevented from leaving the country or having arms or explosives in their possession, and they will all have to register the same as the Austrians and Germans, as soon as the registration system is established. The proclamation regarding the Turks will include of course the Armenians, the Syrians, the people of Asia Minor or other subjects of the Sultan.

Condemns Silence

New York, Nov. 4.—Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State issued a statement today before sailing for England, in which he said that in violating the neutrality of Belgium, Germany broke a treaty which she had made with the United States when she signed articles one and two of the second Hague conference. "Are we to suffer a nation to break a treaty with us on what ever pretext, without entering at least, a formal protest?" reads the statement. "Will any one contend that our neutrality imposes silence upon us under such conditions? Are The Hague conventions to become scraps of paper without a single word of protest from this government? If the treaties which we made at The Hague are to be so lightly regarded, then why not all our other treaties? As a matter of fact, it is our solemn duty to protest against a violation of pledges formally entered into between this government and any other governments, and we assume a heavy moral responsibility when we remain silent. To justify a policy of silence by the assertion that we are fortunate in being safely removed from this danger that threatens European powers, and to urge that as a reason for us to sit still, with hands folded, is as weak as it is unwise."

Nearly 300,000

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Reports to the Mounted Police headquarters at Ottawa from the police who are rounding up the Germans and Austrians in the Northwest show they estimate that there are about 200,000 in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan alone. All of these will have to report at the registration offices at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary or Edmonton. Other offices may be opened later if considered necessary. There are about 300,000 Germans and Austrians in Canada altogether and about 15,000 Assyrians.

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Local And Other Items

A despatch to the 6th to the London Daily Telegraph from Odessa, by the way of Moscow, says that twelve Turkish and German transports carrying coal have been sunk near Uzunlidak, on the coast of Anatolia.

The Alexandria, Egypt, correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following despatch. "A German officer named Mora was arrested by the Egyptian police on his return from Turkey with plans for dynamiting the Suez Canal. He was sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for life."

The Department of Agriculture Ottawa has succeeded through negotiations with the United States authorities in securing modification of the embargo against the importation of potatoes from Canada into the United States, that will allow the resumption of this important export trade under slight restrictions in some localities.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain the new Postmaster-General, was returned by acclamation in Quebec county on Saturday last, and is successor to Hon. L. P. Pelletier in the constituency as well as in the Dominion cabinet. After the proclamation at Loretteville on Saturday afternoon a triumphant meeting was held, at which the Hon. Mr. Casgrain, Hon. C. J. Doherty minister of justice, and a number of others spoke. The Postmaster-General was given an enthusiastic reception, and delivered a vigorous address, in the course of which he promised to carry out the work undertaken by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, and to make a national port of Quebec.

The Relief Committee of the Patriotic fund in order that there be no delay in investigating applications for relief by those dependent on soldiers going to the front, and that prompt payment be made, ask all those enlisting for the second contingent to fill in and sign in duplicate, before leaving, the printed form necessary as a voucher for the registration of all applicants on the fund. These forms can be obtained from the Recruiting Officers or from Major Bartlett, General Secretary. They will need to be certified by the Recruiting or other officer, and one copy will be left with the dependent seeking relief; the other must be sent direct to me.—R. B. Fitzgerald, Chairman.

State elections held in the United States last week resulted in large gains for Republicans. Although the Democrats lost heavily in several States and will consequently have their majority in Congress considerably reduced, they will still have a majority in both Houses; but it will be small in the Senate. The very poor showing made by the Progressives indicates that they have merged with their former associates, the Republicans. The greatest reverse for the Democrats was in New York State, where Whitman Republican was elected Governor by a majority of 150,000 over Governor Glynn, who had the support of Tammany. In Massachusetts, Governor Walsh, Democrat was re-elected.

GOOD NEWS—It was officially announced yesterday that the German cruiser "Emden" which has been causing so much trouble, has been driven ashore and burned. The losses among the officers and crew are reported heavy. The Emden has destroyed over twenty British ships and captured one. The damage she inflicted was over \$4,000,000. She was put out of commission by the Australian cruiser Sydney, which drove the German ashore on one of the Islands of the Coos group in the Indian Ocean. The shells from the Sydney set the "Emden" on fire. In addition to the "Emden" being driven ashore by the "Sydney" the Admiralty announces that the German cruiser "Koenigsberg" has been driven ashore by the British Cruiser "Chatham," on the Island of Rufugi off the Coast of Africa.

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Progress of the War

Havre, France, Nov. 3. Paris—An official communication given out by the Belgian general staff and dated November 2, p. m., says: "The enemy fallen back towards the abandoned his dead and wounded. Our troops are holding the advanced forces which moved towards the Yser are finding a of a precipitate retreat." A man spy confesses that the lost thirty thousand men, of whom ten thousand were killed, troops have delivered attacks between Dixmude and Noordschote. Between Bixchoote and Zonnebeke the situation is unchanged. A violent fighting between Zonnebeke and the Yser, the Allies maintained their positions, except in the environs of Messines, at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon successfully resumed the offensive. To the south of the Yser important fighting is in progress. London, Nov. 3.—That the German army has abandoned attempt to hack its way along the Belgian coast, to Calais agreed by all the official reports tonight. A combination of undated country, the remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert, and the activity of the British warships, seemingly contributed toward ending the costly struggle. A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country where the water in some places over a man's head; but it declares that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and without losses. After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting, the brunt of the attack has now shifted to the Ypres region, where the English army of Field Marshal Sir John French, reinforced by Indians and Territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the scene of this contemplated battle, according to reports, Emperor William has gone to give encouragement to his men by his presence. A state of war between Turkey on the one side and Russia, Great Britain and Serbia on the other, exists yet the Ottoman Government appears as a house divided against itself, one portion seemingly being desirous of war, while the conservative section is trying to smooth over the situation arising from the attacks upon Russian ports and ships by Turkish warships directed by German officers. Russia apparently has welcomed the war, and will not give the Turks a chance to draw back, while the British cruiser Minerva has smashed the Turkish base of operations against Egypt at the head of the Gulf of Akabah. The Turkish ambassador in London has as yet made no arrangements to leave, and the embassy still maintains a conciliatory situation. The closing of the North Sea to all shipping, except that which places itself under the protection of the British fleet, is recognized as the first stroke of Admiral Baron Fisher, the new First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and as one of the most important events of the war. All cargoes destined for German or Austrian consumption must now run the gauntlet of British inspection in the English channel, the straits of Gibraltar or the Suez Canal.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 5.—The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden today attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged and as she was on fire, is supposed to have been lost. The British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow were under command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, and had been searching the coasts of South America for several weeks, with the object of engaging the German cruisers which had been destroying British merchant vessels. The British cruiser Monmouth, reported sunk in the engagement today, was 440 feet long, sixty-six feet beam, and of 9,800 tons displacement. She carried fourteen six-inch guns, eight three-inch guns, three three-pounders and was fitted with two 18 inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 655 men. The Monmouth was built in 1899. The Good Hope, also reported lost was the flagship of the squadron. She was 500 feet long, 71 feet beam and displaced 14,100 tons. She represented the British navy.