

The Herald

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Canada and the United States.

It is probably natural for many Canadians to hold the opinion that if what is almost impossible should happen, and Germany emerge victorious from the European war, or at least succeed in inflicting such damage upon Great Britain that the Motherland would be unable to afford to Canada a measure of protection such as we have enjoyed in the past, the United States, our friendly big neighbor to the South, would see to it that Germany or any other hostile power, would not land troops here or at all interfere with our progress. This opinion credits the United States with doing what there is no doubt she should do, not alone because of the friendship and kinship between the two peoples, but because she would soon find German domination of the northern half of North America intolerable and the result ultimately would be war between the two countries.

There is another side to the question. The United States might be very willing to protect Canada, but could she? What the United States would like to do and what she could do are different things. That Germany even after a triumphant war, would be greatly weakened is beyond question, but would not a weakened Germany be a match for the United States in her normal condition of unpreparedness?

In the House of Representatives in Washington, a few days ago, Representative Gardiner of Massachusetts, just returned from a European trip asked for a commission to enquire into the matter of the United States' preparedness for war and he was naturally rebuked by the Democrats who told him he was exposing America's weakness to the world. Mr. Gardiner retorted with the startling reply: "I learned while abroad this summer that Europe knows more about our unpreparedness than we do ourselves." He then declared that in the American army there are deficiencies in equipment and men and that the navy lacks men and vessels. The people of the United States are naturally optimistic and in such frame of mind are inclined to the opinion that Uncle Sam would be more than a match for any force which would attack him. Mr. Gardiner showed the folly of such assumption when he said: "The belief held by the country that we can create an army and navy when the need arises is wrong from beginning to end. You cannot improvise a battleship or a submarine or a torpedo or sailors after war breaks out. You cannot make a fighting regiment out of a militia organization until you have eliminated a lot of men from its ranks. You may say it's the same old story that we have heard so often about the United States being unprepared when the Spanish war broke out in 1898. We were not prepared when that war broke out, and we were not even prepared by the time it ended."

After Hostile Ships

The British Admiralty has issued a statement outlining the steps taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says: "Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders in chief are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers. "The vast expanses of seas and oceans, and the many thousand of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply, it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these few hostile cruisers therefore is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. The public should have confidence that the commanders in chief and the experienced captains serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action. "Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened, and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented. Meanwhile merchant ships must observe the Admiralty instructions, which it is obviously impossible to specify, and use all the precautions which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded, captures have been made. The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the German cruisers to avoid capture, will protect trade. "The only alternative to the methods now adopted would be the marshalling of merchantmen in regular convoys at stated intervals. So far it has not been, though necessary to hamper trade by enforcing such a system. "The percentage of loss is much less than was reckoned on before the war. Out of four thousand British ships engaged in the foreign trade only thirty-nine have been sunk by the enemy, or less than one per cent in all. Besides seven vessels are now overdue in Atlantic waters. "The rate of insurance for cargoes which, at the outbreak of the war was fixed at five guineas per cent, has now been reduced to two guineas per cent. "Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five per thousand of which have been interfered with; and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding with out precautions as if there were no war. "On the other hand German overseas trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships which could have been used as auxiliary cruisers were promptly penned into neutral harbors, or have taken refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea 133 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British merchant marine. "In these circumstances there is no occasion for anxiety and no excuse for complaint. On the contrary the more fully the facts concerning our overseas trade and its protection by the Royal Navy can be disclosed and the more attentively they are studied, the greater will be the confidence and satisfaction with which the situation can be viewed."

Rich gold and silver discoveries

Rich gold and silver discoveries are reported from the Broad Pass district in Alaska. The mines department Ottawa is sending two Geological experts to investigate.

Distribution of Seed Grain And Potatoes. From The Dominion Experimental Farms 1914-1915

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail. Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected. Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late. All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur. Applications for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province. J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

To Land Soldiers

Washington, Oct. 25.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold to the American continent, was upheld today by Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. The ambassador suggested, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil. Discussing his now much talked of note of September 3, to the State Department here explaining the attitude of the German government towards the Monroe Doctrine, and giving assurances that Germany was not contemplating any South American colonization scheme in event of victory over the allies, the ambassador said only South America was referred to at that time, because there had never been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

Want Belgian Settlers For Territory Opened By Grand Trunk Pacific.

Transportation experts agree that the European war will result in a rush of settlers to Canada and a special effort is being made to obtain for Central British Columbia a large number of Belgian farmers driven from their homes by events in the War

area. These people are known to be good farmers and very thrifty people, and will be a great factor in developing the Agricultural possibilities of this section of the Dominion, recently thrown open to cultivation by the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is planned to settle a large tract in the Stuart River district with Belgians and their families. It is expected that after the war is over a large colony will be placed on the land there, as well as in many other valleys along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Northern and Central British Columbia.

Cowardly Tactics

London, Oct. 25.—The German campaign with aeroplanes bombs against Warsaw has been rather effective, says the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. "On one day last four aeroplanes were killed or wounded and of these only nine were soldiers. On another day there were sixty-two casualties. No soldiers were injured at that time, but many children, who were drawn into the streets by curiosity were struck. Each aeroplane, apparently has an equipment of five bombs which are fired at intervals in the flight across the city. "According to information gleaned from prisoners, aeroplanes raids on London are impending. "From all accounts the Germans for some time were under the delusion that they would be welcomed in Warsaw and therefore started the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes comparatively late in the fighting. "Relatively few prisoners have been taken in the fighting along the Vistula. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the contestants and their determination to come to mortal clutches. During a fight at Rasin, near Warsaw, the Germans were strongly entrenched in the forests. The Russians set fire to the woods, smoking the Germans out, and then turned their artillery on them."

Local And Other Items

Figures made public by the German trade unions gives the number of unemployed of Germany at 500,000.

The British Antarctic expedition headed by Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, departed southward from Buenos Ayres on Monday.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Pius McDonald went to Tynish on Saturday. At the high Mass on Sunday he preached an eloquent sermon, in French and English. In the afternoon he consecrated an addition to the cemetery. He was assisted in the consecrating ceremonies by the pastor, Very Rev. Mgr. D. M. McDonald, Rev. A. J. McDougall Rev. Dr. Gauthier and Rev. Pius McDonald.

A regular meeting of the Caledonian Club was held in their rooms last night, the President, Mr. S. A. McLeod, in the chair. A vote of \$25 for the Patriotic Fund was passed. Officer-bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Chief, Mr. S. A. McLeod; Vice-President, Mr. Jas. McIsaac; President, Mr. Edgar D. Shaw; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. A. B. Cosh; Recording Secretary, Mr. Thomas McMillan; Financial Secretary, Mr. D. R. MacLennan; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Alex. McDonald; Treasurer, Mr. John A. McLaren.

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Pork, Flour, etc.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices.

Men's Suits

Style single breasted Sique—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats

In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00.

Also

Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars \$15. for \$12.—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear

10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79.

Men's Waterproof Coats

The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats

Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats

Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and Lutons reinforced with leather \$3.50.

Sweaters

We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters. You will save money by buying from—"My Street."

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.

FLEICHMAN'S

Yeast Cakes!

If you have never used FLEICHMAN'S YEAST CAKES it will be to your advantage to do so.

SOLD by all GROCERS IN THE CITY.

The trade supplied by R. F. Maddigan & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

Advertisement for Regina Watches featuring an image of a watch and text: "By their work... On the merit of their performances alone we are willing to have them judged. Simplicity of construction, combined with a skill in manufacture, which is the inheritance of generations, make good time keepers and consequently comfortable watches to carry. Their efficiency is assured by a guarantee which enables the owner to have any constructional defect remedied free of charge by the nearest agent in any part of the world. They are not made in grades which cannot be fully guaranteed."

Advertisement for E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK, Charlottetown. Text: "MANY NEW Watches, Rings, Chains, Locketts, Eyeglasses, Clocks and Timepieces Just received. Others to arrive. E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK, Charlottetown."

Advertisement for MacLellan Bros. Tailors and Furnishers. Text: "LET US MAKE Your New Suit. When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit. We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers. If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS. 153 Queen Street."

Progress of the

The operations of the great armies on the western front, up to night 20th, is fairly summarized as follows: The troops of William had tried an attack on the marines, but they had held the fire against superior numbers. The fight lasted all day and the Germans contented themselves with cannonading the marines. A thick fog in the entire region Monday weather conditions, except the German trenches, "Ning" was the order; "bayonet." The marines got thirty feet of the trenches they were seen. It was for the defenders, who bayoneted in the trench beyond the trenches, as four hundred German were taken. One of the where the French had been harassed is near the elbow western line. The importance there had been taken last three weeks. Every Germans had been obliged to abandon the position they had in the front. The French took the position for the twelfth held it for ten hours. The a shock of the human brain and the French gave away. The German fortifying the place, but they were engaged in the earth heaved and a explosion occurred. The French had held the ground had been sufficient to mud rod of the ground. It is estimated that three German bayonets were annihilated. The the German positions, the movements towards Lille, plained by the fact that they were occupying an uncanal extending as far as the Germans found in the broad cutting of the canal. They had only to install of artillery. Officers of the say that they have not only about forty personal shells from these guns. They say also that the pro of the fire from them appears to have depleted the German position, as the intensity of the lately has diminished. The artillerymen are so careful in their ranges that they few shells. In an artillery near Arrantieres the fired for half a day into that had been abandoned time before. When the three-inch guns finally range twelve shells from silenced the German batteries.

The news from the front the 21st, shows that the still continued along the coast. Both French and pay tribute to the valor Belgians, who with the all holding back the German along the North sea coast. incessant fighting has been gress from the coast line south as La Besse, a distance about fifty miles, but this divided into several front which separate engagements being fought. It is this the Germans are endeavoring to break in their attempt to Dunkirk and other French ports. Three British monitors Severn, Humber and with six-inch and other guns, are shelling the German in the vicinity of Ostend. It is said, terrible execution been done, and machine detachments have been from these vessels and are in the defence of N. The British Admiralty w a day or two withheld the that the British fleet w participating in the coast op now takes occasion to com the monitors and bluejacks their meritorious service has been hard fighting in region, where the British action. The important town of Lille, is still in th of the Germans, and the in this neighborhood has of a hand-to-hand adva either side. Optimistic from the Russian viewp from Petrograd, when officially announced th German troops have been from the roads leading to