

**The Herald**

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**The Canadian Shoe Wins**

Evidence that Canadian soldiers at the front prefer the Canadian shoe to that furnished from British army stores, continues to accumulate. A Hamilton paper quotes a soldier who enlisted at Petrolia as saying that he can march half as far again in the Canadian made shoe as in the English shoe, and that among the men at the front Canadian army shoes are at a premium. This testimony is followed by the London, Ont. Free Press, which published a letter from Sergt. Bert Ward of that city to his brother in which he says: "What the boys here would like to know is whether the people who are talking about graft would sooner have the boys wear out two pair of Canadian shoes and have good feet or one pair of English shoes and ruin their feet. It will be remembered that one complaint made by the Liberals against the Canadian shoes was that they were too light. The London soldier answers that in a single sentence,—two pair of Canadian boots and good feet, or one pair of English shoes with feet ruined. Major general Hughes said the Canadian shoes were better adapted for the work in the trenches and every letter coming through from the soldiers at the front endorses his opinion. Liberal newspapers in Canada fostered and encouraged the idea that Canadian shoes were of inferior quality and that the great Canadian shoe industry was made up of grafters and bootlers. Since the real facts commenced to come out those same newspapers have lacked the manliness to say a word in defence of their first contention but are willing to maintain a shamed and sullen silence.—St. John Standard.

**Italy at War.**

The entrance of Italy into the war, on the side of the Allies had doubtlessly been anticipated in the chancelleries of Europe, and practically by the whole world, for some time. It would seem that her entrance into the fray should provide, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia with a powerful ally likely to prove of especial value in the operations in the Dardanelles. Also it will close a gateway by which Austria has been receiving large quantities of supplies. The importance of these facts is not to be underestimated. In the active campaign on land or sea Italy should have a fine showing. Her army, on war footing, numbers 3,920,000 men made up as follows: Permanent army, 734,401; mobile militia, 320,170; territorial militia, 2,275,631. Four armies have already been organized, each of from two to four army corps and one division of cavalry. It is likely that the first line of troops will include something in the vicinity of three quarters of a million men, while the second, third and fourth lines will be correspondingly strong. On sea, too, Italy is well prepared for whatever may come. She has four dreadnoughts in commission and two more to be completed this year. Those in commission range from 18,000 to 22,000 tons, and are armed with big guns. The guaranteed speed is from 22.5 to 23 knots. Other vessels in the Italian navy include eight warships of the pre-dreadnought class,

nine armored cruisers, sixteen protected cruisers, and ten torpedo boats and twenty-five submarines. The vessels are well equipped and thoroughly capable.

Canadian trade for the month of April reached a total of \$65,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the corresponding month last year, according to the monthly statement issued by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs on the 17th inst. The exports of manufactured articles total \$13,000,000 as against \$4,000,000 for April, 1914, while the total merchandise exported was \$28,691,000, compared with \$17,751,000 for April, 1914. Imports fell off considerably, the amount of free and dutiable goods being \$28,391,000, compared with \$36,937,000 for last April. Duty collected was \$5,986,000 as against \$6,458,000 for April, 1914. Exports of animals and their produce was a feature, the value being \$3,312,000, as against \$1,860,000 for 1914. Taken as a whole the result of the first month of the new fiscal year is satisfactory from the viewpoint of Canadian trade.

Correspondence between the British minister at the Vatican and the Foreign Office in London discloses the fact that Germany has revoked the agreement, made at the request of the Pope, for the exchange of British and German civilian and incapacitated prisoners, independently of the question of military age. The Prussian minister at the Vatican has explained that the action was taken because Great Britain was not treating German submarine prisoners as ordinary prisoners of war.

From Paris, under date of the 23rd, comes this intelligence: An official note issued tonight regarding the operations in the Dardanelles says that a British submarine has sunk two torpedo boats and two transports, one of which was loaded with troops. The text of the note is as follows: "In the Dardanelles two Turkish divisions commanded by General Liman Von Sanders in person have delivered a furious attack against the British troops near Kalesh Tepe. They were completely repulsed and suffered very heavy losses. At the same time our Allies have won another success on the sea, where one of their submarines has sunk two torpedo boats and two transports, one of which was loaded with troops. "In the southern region of the peninsula our troops at certain points are only a few meters distant from the Turkish trenches; they have, notwithstanding a very powerful defensive organization on the part of the enemy succeeded in making important progress."

Ottawa advices of the 20th, contain this information: Authentic information received by the militia department from German sources shows that while the Canadians at the battle of Langemarck had over six thousand casualties the loss they inflicted upon the enemy was even more terrible. The Germans had 12,000 killed and 20,000 wounded.

From London comes this information: The Russian Black Sea fleet, according to the news received by the Russian attaché has destroyed, in the Turkish coal mining district, one steamship and thirty-six sailing vessels. At Kozlu a pier elevator and railroad have been destroyed.

For a week or more intelligence from London indicated that a coalition cabinet was in course of formation, and latest advices state that such formation has taken definite shape, but that announcement regarding it will not be made until after the whitest holidays. It is also stated in late intelligence that Winston Spencer Churchill

had bid farewell to the heads of the various departments of the Admiralty, thus indicating that he had retired from the post of first Lord of the admiralty. What the changes will be is not given out as above stated; but a general opinion prevails that A.J. Balfour, the Marquis of crew, A. Bonar Law, Austin Chamberlin and the Marquis of Lansdowne, Unionists, will be included in the new ministry.

**Progress of the War.**

The most important phase of the war, during the past week, has been the entrance thereto of Italy. From day to day, before the actual plunge everything pointed to Italy's joining the Allies, as the following reports show: London, May 20.—Any remaining hope that Italy would maintain her neutrality was abandoned this evening, when the Italian Chamber conferred upon the government extraordinary powers in the event of the outbreak of war. This is considered a vote in favor of war, for which the government has made all preparations and the prospects of which have aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout Italy. The German and Austrian ambassadors were still in Rome tonight, but, according to despatches from Berlin, their one care now is to arrange for the safety of their nationals remaining in Italy. A formal declaration of war, or perhaps action without a formal declaration, is momentarily expected. At any rate, all preparations for naval and military action have been made on both sides, and it is quite possible that while the Italian premier, Signor Salandra, was explaining to the Chamber and the world the policy of his government the troops on the frontier and the navies in the Adriatic had anticipated diplomatic action. Italy, naturally, will have to look first to her frontier, but it is expected that her entrance into the war will compel Austria, and perhaps Germany also, to withdraw some troops from the Russian frontier. Rome, May 20.—All members of the cabinet maintain absolute silence regarding what step will follow the action of the Chamber of Deputies today in conferring upon the government full powers to make war. Former ministers and other men prominent in public affairs declare, however, that the action of parliament virtually was a declaration of war.

Rome, May 20, 1.25 p.m., via Paris, May 21, 1.15 a.m.—This day will be a historic one for the new Italy. The whole capital is in a state of expectation and ferment. Only in the period of the wars of independence can a parallel be found. When the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies began there were present 482 deputies of out 500, the absentees remaining away on account of illness. The deputies especially applauded were those who wore military uniforms and who had asked permission for leave from their military duties to be present in the Chamber today. The scene in the Chamber was most inspiring. The deputies occupied their places an hour before the opening and discussed the situation with the greatest animation. A few minutes before the session began, the poet Gabriele D'Annunzio, one of the strongest advocates of war, appeared in the rear of the public tribune, which was so crowded that it seemed impossible to squeeze anybody else. But the moment the people saw D'Annunzio, they lifted him over their heads to the first row. The entire chamber, and all those occupied rose and applauded for five minutes, crying: "Viva D'Annunzio." Later thousands sent him their cards, and in return, received his autograph bearing the date of this eventful day.

No representatives of Germany Austria or Turkey were to be seen in the diplomatic tribune. The first ambassador to arrive was Mr. Page, M. Barrere, Sir J. R. Rodd and Michel De Giers, the French, British and Russian ambassadors respectively, appear-

ed a few minutes later and all were greeted with applause, which was shared by the Belgian, Greek and Rumanian ministers. For the members of the cabinet as they filed in, there was an ovation, the cheering being punctuated with cries for Salandra, Sonnino and war. Premier Salandra's address was interrupted time and time again by rounds of applause from all sides, and the climax was reached when he spoke of the army and navy. Then the cries seemed interminable, and those on the floor of the House and in the galleries turned to the military tribune from which the officers answered by waving their hands and handkerchiefs. At the end of the premier's address there were deafening "Vivas" for the King, war and Italy. Only thirty-four Socialists refused to join the cheers, even in the crying "Viva Italia," and they were hooted and hissed. In the Senate where Premier Salandra repeated his statements, his words aroused the same enthusiasm as in the Chamber, and seemed to be even more effective, for while it was known that a considerable number of Senators were on the side of neutrality, all enthusiastically stood by the government, Prince Di Camporeale, the brother of Prince Von Buelow's wife, did not rise at the first outburst of applause, thereby causing a wave of indignation and instantly there were cries: "Brother-in-law of Von Buelow rise, rise," which the Prince did, and like the others, he continued to remain standing. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill conferring full powers on the government. The vote was 407 against 74. One member abstained from voting. The bill passed amid tremendous enthusiasm.

Bulletin—London, May 24.—The Italian Ambassador at Vienna on Sunday afternoon presented a formal declaration of war to Baron Von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. This announcement is made in a Vienna despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, sent by way of Amsterdam. Rome, May 22. (Via Paris, May 23).—Simultaneously with the issuance of the general mobilization order, the Italian government tonight officially announced that war had been declared against Austria-Hungary. London, May 23.—A Rome despatch to the Stefani Bureau dated Saturday says that the general mobilization of the Army and navy, ordered by Royal decree, will begin Sunday. All vehicles and draught animals will be requisitioned. Ordinary passenger wand freight service on the railways will not be disturbed.

Rome, via Paris, May 23.—General mobilization will begin Sunday. The ministers of war and marine have proclaimed a state of war in the Italian provinces bordering on Austria, in the islands and cities along the Adriatic coast, as well as all the fortresses, which will be declared in a state of defence. The above despatch confirms the despatch from Rome through the Stefani Agency, which was received earlier, from London. Rome, May 23, via Paris.—Baron Von Macchia, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Italy, was handed his passports at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon and will leave Rome tonight or tomorrow morning. Rome, May 23, via Paris.—The Italian ambassador at Vienna, the Duke of Avarna, has been recalled. Rome, May 23, via Paris.—A clash, which is generally regarded here to be the first skirmish of the Italo-Austrian war, occurred to-day between Italian and Austrian troops at Forcellini Di Montozzo, in the pass between Point Di Legno and Pejo.

London, May, 25.—Austria has struck first with her navy and aircraft along the Italian East coast. Italy promptly answered by throwing a body of troops across the Northeastern frontier and occupying a stretch of Austrian territory along the River Isonzo. Thus, although Field Marshall Von Hindenburg, who has a reputation for forcing matters, is reported in command of Austro-German troops along the new front, Italy in a sense has forestalled him.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

**Snaps! Snaps!**

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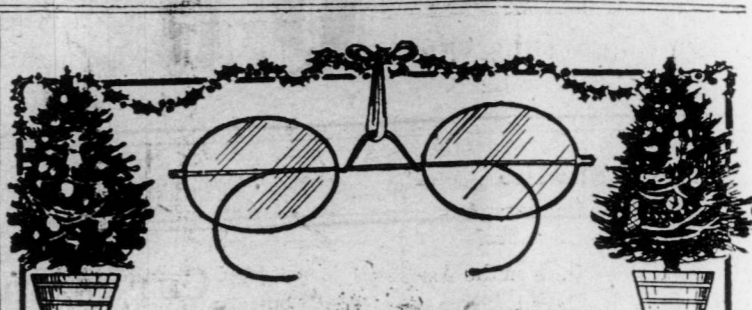
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**Local And Other**

Rev. Edward Bell, Methodist Minister in the city, died very suddenly early this morning aged 70 years.

All Turkish forts on the side of the Dardanelles have been destroyed, says a despatch received from Mytilene.

The London Times of the 25th says it understands that a warrant will be issued renewing all enemy aliens from the British orders of Knighthood.

Monday, Empire Day, observed in the city as a holiday. Business was suspended and great numbers went out of town, by rail, steamers, car and otherwise.

A Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Mail says learned from an authoritative Berlin source that Germany about to call up two million men.

Monday evening about 7 o'clock an accident happened to the Murray Harbor train; but no one was hurt. Six or seven cars were derailed, the train spreading. A wrecking train cleared the track the same night.

News has been received from Ottawa that the Royal assent has been given to the amendment to the British North America Act to provide an increase in the Western Senatorial representation guaranteeing four members in Commons to Prince Edward Island.

According to a statement of the captain of the Leyland Etionian, which recently arrived at Boston his ship was prevented from rendering assistance to passengers of the sinking Lusitania because of a warning that the vessel might also be torpedoed by the German submarine.

While walking on the D. A. track east of Port Williams station, N. S. Wesley Bent was struck by the "Extra" East No. 382, in charge of Conductor Iver, and instantly killed. Bent was formerly of Waterville but has lately been living in Kenville. He was 100 years old.

According to recent advices whole Canadian division again been in action along with the newly formed Fourth Brigade commanded by General Seal. Advices received by cable at the Militia Department Ottawa state that the last battle occurred Tuesday night and Friday morning when a fierce hand-to-hand battle ensued. The fighting took place in an orchard. The Canadians made a brilliant attack on the Germans and distinguished themselves with a brilliant dash in which large numbers of enemy fall. Several guns were captured.

A grand patriotic rally, to encourage recruiting, was held at the drill hall here last evening. An immense procession of militia men, home guards and cadets with bands of music, marched through the principle streets their way to the drill hall. On raised platform the speakers a several other ladies and gentlemen were seated. Mayor Stewart presided. The speakers of the evening were Sir William Whit Sullivan, A. A. McLean, M. A. B. Warburton, D. Nichols, M. P., D. A. McKinnon, Premier Mathieson and Rev. Dr. Fullert. All the speeches breathed enthusiastic patriotism. At the close of the meeting some recruits signed the roll.

Sunday last being the Feast of Pentecost appropriate solemn services were held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Joseph Gallant, as archpriest, Revs. Fathers Duffy and Herrell as deacons of honor; Rev. Pius McDonald and Frank Quaid as deacon and subdeacon office and Rev. Dr. McLellan minister of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. Pius McDonald. In the evening Solemn Pontifical Vespers took place, followed by Solemn Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At the evening service Rev. Father Duffy was high priest, Father Quaid deacon and Father Herrell subdeacon. The ceremonies were under the direction of Rev. McLellan.