

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Canadian trade with New Zealand shows a healthy increase. New Zealand's imports from Canada from the fiscal year ending March last totalled \$2,315,000, an increase of \$241,275. Her exports to Canada were \$3,110,445, an increase of \$115,000. The latter includes an increasing trade in butter.

The arrival of the troop ships carrying the Canadian contingent previously announced prematurely and officially denied by the war office, is now an accomplished fact. The troop ships are now in home waters, and the work of disembarking them began Monday morning. All is in readiness for their transportation to the training camp at Salisbury Plains.

A trade report to Ottawa from London states that Canadian tobacco grown in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia is second only in quality to the Havana and Sumatra leaves. It is expected that in time this tobacco will be equal to the best foreign grown leaf. Cigars made from the Okanagan tobacco have already a large sale.

The London Advertiser, discussing the fruit trade, among other things, says: Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually paid out for foreign fruits that are far inferior to the Canadian apple, both in flavor and wholesomeness. This money kept at home will help the farmers and apple growers, who in the final analysis are the foundation of our prosperity.

Making and dressing dolls was the innocent-looking occupation of a German spy arrested on the Yorkshire coast garbed as a woman, but in reality a man. Instead of the usual sawdust stuffing, the dolls bodies contained carefully prepared maps of the east coast. This arrest tends to strengthen the demand being made in many quarters that all Germans should be prohibited from living within fifty miles of the east coast.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger thus refers to the spirit that animates the Germans: It is not the spirit of Goethe, it is the spirit of Treitschke which has influenced German opinion and directed German culture in the present generation. Admitting that the German people did not want war, admitting even that the German Emperor has on occasion avoided war, the fact remains that it was Germany that compelled in this instance the final arbitrament of the sword.

The Canadian trade commissioner at Manchester reports to Ottawa that during August there was a decrease of \$3,500,000 in the imports of iron and steel manufactures into Britain. Many of these formerly came from Germany, and Canadian manufacturers, he says, have an opportunity to supply the mother country with the following articles for which inquiries have been made: Wire nails, cut nails, nuts and bolts, machine screws, barbed wire, wood screws (iron and brass), copper pins, domestic wire goods, etc. In one case wire nails were so urgently needed that an initial order of 2,000 tons was

forwarded to Canada by cable, and the outlook for this trade is very promising.

The Belgian minister filed with the State Department Washington the 9th, a protest from his government against the threatened famine in Brussels, claimed to be due to the ravages caused by the German army. The message from the Belgian Foreign Office, and filed with the department, says: "The civil authorities of Brussels inform the Government that Brussels faces famine. Violating, once more, the rights of mankind, and, namely, article 43 of the fourth convention of the Hague, the German army, after having taken away from the population an important part of its resources, is getting ready to let it starve. The same information is coming from Namur and Luxembourg. The Belgian government protests with the utmost indignation against this revolting act of barbarism and brings it to the knowledge and the appreciation of the civilized nations." The "Brussels agglomeration" is the name given to the city proper and the surrounding suburbs, which are formed into one civil community.

As will be seen by reference to the news from the seat of war, matters are serious enough at the scene of conflict. The reduction of Antwerp, one of the most strongly fortified cities in the world, goes a long way to prove that fortifications, no matter how strongly built, are incapable of resisting the terrific force of such immense siege guns as those employed by the Germans in their bombardment of the Belgian cities. Since the fall of Antwerp, German forces have advanced as far as Ghent, with the evident intent of reaching Ostend. The last named town is not so very far from the English coast, and its occupation by the Germans, would bring the enemy close enough. The question now is shall the Germans be allowed to get any nearer Ostend than they are at present? The reduction and occupation of Belgian cities, one after another would seem to indicate that the Germans desire to establish themselves in Belgium, so as to be a menace to Britain and draw off her attention, as far as possible, from other points of the theatre of conflict. It is to be hoped that the enemy will not be allowed to make much more progress in this manner of campaign, and that we may soon hear of his being driven back and severely punished by the British and allied forces.

Second Canadian Contingent

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The government proposes forthwith to organize and train a second expeditionary force of twenty thousand men with first reinforcement of ten per cent, making 22,000 in all. This force will be organized as expeditiously as possible, and the arrangements for providing the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment are already in progress. The force at the front will in this way be brought up to more than fifty thousand men.

The government are also making preparations to organize and train necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary forces. The arrangements for organizing and training such reinforcements will be announced at a later date.

The second contingent of 22,000 men will not mobilize at Valcartier because even the early winter would be too severe there. That camp is already almost entirely dismantled. The second contingent will be mobilized at base depots at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and other large centres, according to the statement of Col. Hughes. After being recruited and equipped and given some preliminary training they will go to England to complete their training. It is believed here that the

announcement of the immediate organization of the second contingent will be received with enthusiasm throughout the dominion.

The following official statement was given to the press by the Prime Minister today.

According to the reports of the chief embarkation officer, the total force embarked at Quebec amounted to nearly 33,000 men, besides 7,000 horses and a proper complement of guns and vehicles with full equipment for men and horses. The transportation of this force required no less than thirty-one large steamships. It is probable that upon arrival in England the force will be organized as follows: Field troops, including a first reinforcement of ten per cent, 26,400; line of communication troops, 2,100. Total force at the front, 28,500.

This will leave about 4,500 men for training in Great Britain who will constitute a reinforcement of nearly twenty per cent. for the men at the front.

The Prime Minister's announcement that a second contingent of 22,000 more will be organized at once, and that the force of 50,000 Canadians then at the front will be reinforced so as to keep them up to full strength, means that unless the war has an unexpectedly early termination Canada will eventually send at least 70,000 or 80,000 men and will thus take her full share in the great conflict.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes expresses confidence that this number of men can be easily raised. In fact, he believes that a second contingent can be recruited and sent off more quickly than the first which has just sailed. Arrangements have already been made for the necessary equipment and it can be delivered by the contractors on short notice.

War Office Takes Control

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—"When does the British war office assume control over the Canadian contingent?"

This question was put to Col. Fiset, deputy minister of Militia and defense, today by the correspondent.

The Colonel replied that technically and legally the British war office took over the command of the Canadian contingent from the militia and defense department the moment the transports had gone beyond the three mile limit, but actually, he said, the real control of the division would begin the moment the Canadian troops landed on British soil.

Col. Hughes is expected to land in England before all of the Canadian troops reach their destination and will probably take the opportunity of gracefully handing over to the Imperial authorities this contribution to the fighting force of the Empire.

Guarding the North Atlantic.

A writer in the New York Sun, in describing how the trade route across the Atlantic is guarded by British warships, says the guarding is done by an invisible fleet and this is all through the use of the wireless. The most important lane for vessels running from this country to Great Britain is across the North Atlantic, and the navy of England has made the "travel on the lane as safe as it is on Broadway through a very simple and systematic method.

There are nine British warships patrolling this North Atlantic lane, and they are working in a method very similar to that of sentries at an army post. These nine warships are the battleship *Glory* and the cruisers *Good Hope*, *Drake*, *Blake*, *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Lancaster*, *Bristol* and *Berwick*. Each one of these vessels has a section to patrol, and between Halifax and the Irish coast each has about 300 miles to protect. They are in touch one with the other all the time, and the vessels of commerce that are crossing the ocean are in touch with these warships one after the other. The captains of the commercial vessels take instructions from the warships where they are to go.

"It is an uncanny way to travel," said one skipper who had made the trip across the ocean recently. "We go on day and

night and are constantly in touch with one or another ship and yet we seldom see one of them. They keep out of sight, but they are telling us just on what line to steam, where we will meet some other vessel and what we are to do."

Latest War News

Latest intelligence from the battlefields last night brought very little of a definite character. The Germans, on their way from Antwerp to Ostend 40,000 strong were met in the vicinity of Ghent and repulsed. They renewed the battle on Monday and probably are still fighting along there. It is thought that an army of British and Belgians awaits in the vicinity of Ostend to block the march of the invader. From the battlefields of France, comes the usual news that the allies are making some progress. From the eastern side of the conflict, the news regarding the Russian and German armies is more or less indefinite and confusing.

The Indian Troops An Army of Giants

Paris, Oct. 8.—The British Indian army is said to be rapidly becoming acclimated. French generals who have inspected their artillery cavalry, infantry, and engineer and ambulance auxiliary corps describe the army as splendidly equipped.

The people of the French cities where the men are quartered are favorably impressed with the soldierly courtesy of the Orientals. They never, however, enter the cafes or accept hospitality.

All the men, except the Gurkhas, are great in stature. There is scarcely a man under six feet in height, while some are giants.

More than half the Indian contingent are white troops, who are regarded as the flower of the British army. Transport and artillery supplies wagons were brought with the men from India. Herds of goats that furnish the milk supply are pastured near the camps, but the principal sustenance of the native Indian soldiers is wheat cakes which they themselves bake.

Sir Robert Borden Going to England.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—It is stated on what appears to be good authority that Sir Robert Borden will go to England shortly to discuss matters of Dominion concern with Hon. George H. Parley and Premier Asquith. No confirmation of this could be obtained tonight but leading Conservative members of Parliament who are in the city declared that the Prime Minister finds it necessary to go to England at the present time.

There are a great many members of parliament in the city today, particularly from western Ontario and Manitoba. For the most part they have come to learn definitely as to the possibility of a general election, rumors of which have appeared in the press.

Sir Richard McBride, of British Columbia, also arrived here today and had a conference this evening with Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. W. T. White.

Sir William MacKenzie, who is in the city today, states that the section of the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Sudbury has now been completed, and that grain will be carried this winter over the system from Edmonton to the east.

DIED.

GRIMES—At Southport, Oct. 6th Patrick Grimes, aged 68 years. R. I. P.

LONGWORTH—Suddenly in this city on the evening of the 8th, inst., Mrs. Brenton F. Longworth.

FORBES—At Vernon River Bridge on Sunday morning, Oct. 11, Mrs. George Forbes, in the 73rd year of her age.

KELLY—Suddenly in this city on the 8th, inst., Mrs. Michael Kelly, leaving a disconsolate husband, one son and five daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

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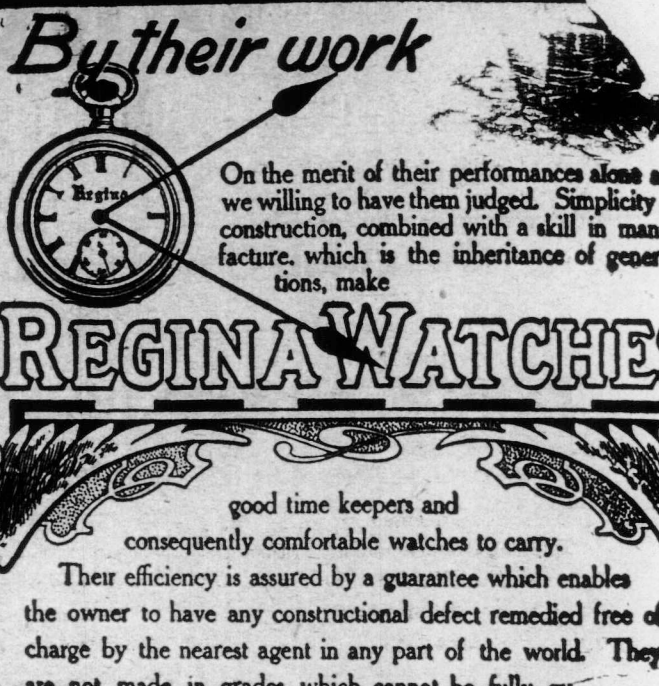
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Local And Other

King Charles of R. died Bucharest on the 11th.

A despatch from Vienna announces a sudden change of commanders of five Army Corps.

Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is reportedly slightly injured and his brother, Prince Nicholas, mortally hurt in the attack on the Austrians.

It has been decided to let the Belgian Government to have full liberty of King Albert remains at the disposal of the Belgian army.

The heaviest snow storm experienced in the district of McLeod Alberta at this time of year was in progress on the 10th and over two feet of snow already fallen.

At the opening of the Parliament at Melbourne on the 9th, the Governor announced that Parliament would be invited to make Belgium free gift of half a million in recognition of her sacrifice.

A Red Cross parade through the principal streets on Saturday afternoon was quite attractive and was witnessed by a large number of people. The sum of \$138.00 collected from the people at the parade passed along.

In proportion to number of public school teachers of the district, Ont., have established a Canadian record for patriotic giving. Two hundred local teachers donating over \$4,000, an average of \$20 each, to the local war relief fund.

A Cape Town despatch Monday's data stated: Officially announced here that commander, Colonel Maritz, rebelled in the North-west Cape Provinces. Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout the union.

Probably no branch of Dominion public service answered the call for volunteers better than the employees of the intercolonial Railway. From ranks no less than 149 joined the first contingent many more will volunteer for the second force of 22,000 now about to be raised. The case of all others in Dominion government service they will have their salaries in full during their absence their positions will be kept for them.

A few days ago, Mr. McCullough, Byrnes Road with a very serious loss by fire. His dwelling house with its contents was completely destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough and their little son were in the room at supper when they were awakened by the smell of smoke. Upon investigation they found the fire in flames and the fire in the main house. The flames rapidly owing to the high timbering of the house. The neighbors quickly gathered and at great risk managed to get the fire under control. A few articles of furniture were saved. McCullough in leaving the house was struck by a falling roof but luckily escaped injury. Fortunately his aged wife who is blind was in the house when the fire broke out and saved the shock of the fire. The building is a total loss and there being no insurance.

His Lordship Bishop of Charlottetown accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Pius McDonald, went to St. John's on Saturday last. On Sunday his Lordship celebrated Pontifical Mass at Father Pius' church. Afternoon his Lordship officiated at the blessing and erection of the cross. He was assisted in the ceremonies by Pastor, Rev. I. R. A. McLean, Rev. Pius McDonald, Rev. McClellan of St. Andrews, and P. D. McGuigan of Vernon. His Lordship preached an able sermon on the "Way of the Cross." His Lordship was accompanied by an address by I. R. A. McDonald, P. P. O. of the pastor and people of St. John's, to which he replied. The immense congregation present were then dismissed to his Lordship.