

The Herald

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AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

We wish all our friends a HAPPY and prosperous NEW YEAR

We did not receive as many Christmas Boxes, in the shape of subscriptions as we expected. But our friends can make up for this in the abundance of their remittances, as New Year Gifts.

Men and Still More Men

The marvellous success of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme has provided one of the most remarkable and heartening features of the war. Now that the entire canvass has been completed the results show that the rate of achievement of the earlier days of the campaign has been fully maintained.

General MacKinnon, at the War Office, London, recently sent the following telegram to his brother, MacKinnon of MacKinnon, a noted Scottish leader: "Derby appeals to Scotchmen to come forward and help to enforce their gallant countrymen at the front."

From her population of four and one-half millions, Australia has already sent 300,000 men to the fighting lines. Canada, with double the population of Australia has enlisted in the vicinity of 205,000 men of whom some 115,000 have gone overseas.

The local recruiting committee has done yeoman service in the matter of keeping before the public the need for men, and they are deserving of all praise. That committee is composed, for the most part, of business men, all of whom have many claims upon them, yet they have cheerfully given of their time and ability to the duties facing them and are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their work.

It might be well to consider if some plan of action similar to that so successfully adopted by Lord Derby might not be instituted in this country. In its general terms Lord Derby's plan, as explained in the English newspapers, was something as follows: "You can respond to the call at once, be medically examined, and if found fit, attested and forth-

with appointed to any corps that is open to enlistment, becoming at once a soldier in training, or join and be called up later with your group. If you enlist under this system you will be enlisted for one day with the colors and at your own request you will be transferred at once to Section B. Army Reserve, without pay and allowance other than at infantry rates for the day of attestation. Then you will be allowed to return to your home until the group in which you are placed is called up for service. You will be given an armlet bearing the Royal Crown. Opportunities will be given you of voluntarily undertaking preliminary drill.

"You will be given a fortnight's notice before you need actually join the unit to which you have been appointed. You will therefore be able to continue your usual work until you receive this call, which will afford you time and opportunity to give notice to your employer or arrange your affairs."

The men in the United Kingdom were classified in 46 groups the first 23 of which embraced unmarried men from 18 to 41 years, each group occupying one year of age. After the single men the married men are similarly grouped according to age until the limit age of 40-41 is reached.

It is now clear according to a statement made in official circles at Ottawa that new war taxation will be made by parliament which opens on Jan. 12. The budget of February last will yield not only the \$150,000,000 aimed at by Hon. W. T. White, finance minister, but many millions additional.

A man accepted on these conditions will be entitled, as a soldier in the reserve, to wear a khaki armlet, which will be given to him by the authorities. Such men will only be called up for service if and when it has been decided by the competent authorities that it is no longer necessary in the national interest to retain them in civil employment.

Lord Derby has received many letters—too numerous to answer personally—from employers who are placed in difficulties owing to the desire of their employees to enlist. Lord Derby recognizes with gratitude the evident desire of the majority of employees to assist him to find the necessary number of recruits. He is anxious to give individual advice in each case, but as a general recommendation he would urge employers to let those of their men who wish to do so enlist under the group system and be placed in Army Reserve B. This will, in the first place, give time before the group is called up to arrange, if possible to find a temporary substitute; but if a substitute cannot be found, and the man is considered essential to any business of national importance, or indeed, any business conducted for the general good of the community, the Local Tribunal will have power to recommend his relegation to a later group.

"Under the group system the man, after enlisting, is at liberty at once to return to his civil employment. He will receive an armlet to show that he has enlisted. Men who enlist on the group system are giving just as

good service to the State as if they had enlisted and joined the colors.

"Nobody recognizes more thoroughly than Lord Derby not only the absolute necessity for keeping going the industries essential to the maintenance of the war, but also the great desirability of keeping up our export trades. He will do all he can to assist traders generally but on the other hand, traders must recognize the importance of letting as many of their men enlist as possible, and must therefore do all in their power to secure their work being done by women or by men disqualified by age or medical unfitness for service.

The Standard is not at all certain that the time has arrived in Canada for the employment for such a plan, but it is not inadvisable that the people of the country should know just what has been done in the Mother land, and what might be done here should occasion arise. Perhaps the hour for putting some such methods in force is nearer than many of us think, perhaps, on the other hand there will be a keener realization of the country's need and present methods may suffice. At any rate there can be no mistaking the Macedonian cry which every Canadian at the front sends across the waters to his countrymen come over and help us; the need is great, the opportunity for service is glorious: Your King and country needs you.—St. John Standard.

It is now clear according to a statement made in official circles at Ottawa that new war taxation will be made by parliament which opens on Jan. 12. The budget of February last will yield not only the \$150,000,000 aimed at by Hon. W. T. White, finance minister, but many millions additional. The special taxation upon banks' trust and loan companies, upon railway and parlor car tickets and telegraph companies is quite up to expectations. The stamp tax on cheques and drafts and the increased postal tax have given substantial returns. The tariff increases of five and seven and a half per cent. have not only added greatly to the revenues of the Dominion, but have given an impetus to all Canadian industries.

If the revenue continues to mount until the end of the fiscal year, in March next, no changes for next year will be considered and Canadian income will enable her to pay a substantial part of her war expenditure. On account of the boundary revenue and decreased expenditure it has been possible for the finance department to pay Canada's war expenditure in the Dominion since July last and to make advances from time to time to the shell committee for Imperial treasury account. Between increased revenue and diminished expenditure the financial position of the Dominion on ordinary and capital account is at least \$25,000,000 more favorably than it was this time last year when the revenues were being cut in halves by dislocation of business resulting from the outbreak of war.

Progress of the War

London, Dec. 21.—The only additional details of the withdrawal of the British forces from the Gallipoli peninsula revealed from British sources today were those gleaned from Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons, in which he stated that the British losses were confined to three wounded, a few guns abandoned, after being rendered useless, and an insignificant amount of stores which were left behind. From Turco-German sources, several new details reached London. The Constantinople official communication gave the Turkish side of the withdrawal, and it was somewhat amplified by a Constantinople despatch circulated through a Berlin wireless. Both these despatches claimed that there had been "enormous British losses" along the Seddul Bahr front, and

the taking of an immeasurable amount of booty on the evacuation of the position. From the Turkish account it appears that the retirement was aided by a heavy fog, while terrific British attacks from the Seddul Bahr position, which has not been abandoned provided a feint diversion. Aside from the text of these despatches no fresh details have been published in London, and all the London newspapers refrain from speculation regarding the manner of the withdrawal. Scotland yard tonight issued a note warning to worshippers that if they desired to hold watch night services they must take care to observe the orders regarding the shades of lights in churches, as "the possibility of attacks by hostile aircraft at this time of the year cannot be disregarded. The Russians are reported, unofficially, to have bombed and occupied Varna, with a sufficient number of men to hold the Bulgarian Black Sea port against attack. The town, according to this report, was laid in ruins, and the Bulgarian garrison suffered heavy casualties. There has been renewed British activity in Turkish waters. Athens reporting that a British underwater boat sank the German steamer Leroc and several other craft in the Sea of Marmora.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22, via London, Dec. 23.—The Deutsches Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says that Bulgarian troops are entering Greek territory, but that if they are not attacked by Greek troops they will confine their operations to seizing the Saloniki railway. London, Dec. 23.—An Athens despatch to Reuters Telegram Company, dated Tuesday evening says: News of the landing of Russian forces (at Varna) has created a favorable impression as well as correcting as erroneous ideas of the Entente leniency towards Bulgaria.

London, Dec. 23.—Hartmanns-Walkerpff, the summit of which the Germans claim to have taken, together with over 1,500 prisoners, is the only point of first-class activity on the western front, while on the eastern fighting lines there has been little evidence of any disturbance in the Christmas lull in the past twenty-four hours. There have been some clashes in Galicia, with minor successes on both sides, and the Russian forces in Persia are fighting twenty-five miles from Teheran, but the Balkan theatre maintains a place of first importance in the war news, despite the fact that there has been no severe fighting for several days. The Greek public's uneasiness over the possibility of an extension of Germanic operations to Greek territory increases hourly, and the Greek domestic situation is so ruffled that it is stated that parliament, as soon as it meets, will declare martial law in order to muzzle the opposition press, which has been mercilessly attacking the government. A Reuters despatch from Athens says that Germany is reported to have informed Greece that she hopes to reach Saloniki by January 15, promising at the same time, to evacuate Greek territory as soon as the task is finished.

London, December 20.—James O'Grady, member of parliament for East Leeds, and a member of the joint committee, contributed an article to the Daily Sketch, regarding the progress of enlistment under Earl Derby's scheme. Mr. O'Grady says that the first week produced only 12 recruits. Matters slowly improved, but even up to the end of November, the response was not satisfactory. "We therefore resolved," said he, "to bring off a spanking rally, as the result of which the figures jumped from 74,000 on one day to 336,000 on another, and during the last strenuous week 1,539,000 men attested, while during the whole nine weeks of the campaign some 2,500,000 attested.

London, Dec. 21.—Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, made the statement in the House of Commons today that the total number of casualties published in the official lists from Prussia, Saxonia, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, up to November 30 were 2,534,460. Of this number 854,198 were severely wounded, 27,674 died of disease, and 881,419 were missing. Naval casualties, he said, were not included in these figures.

London, Dec. 27.—King Constantine has telegraphed to Emperor William, saying that it would be impossible to allow Bulgarian or Turkish troops to cross the Greek frontier, says the Mail's correspondent at Athens, who had interviews with the Greek ministers. M. Gounaris, Minister of the Interior, candidly confessed according to the correspondent, that he did not know what would be done if the Bulgarians or Turks attempted to cross the frontier. Minister of Justice Rhalhis, on the other hand, was just as emphatic in declaring that no Turk or Bulgarian would be permitted to set foot on Greek soil.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The official communication says: "In Belgium fire carried out against enemy positions between the Great Dune and the sea gave great results. Parapets were destroyed in several places, and a block-house on the first German line was blown up. In Artois we exploded a mine north-west of Hill 140.

The Prime Minister and Machine Guns.

After the very definite, almost emphatic statement of the Prime Minister, at St. John, N. B., on October 20th no further money should be diverted from the Patriotic Fund by well meaning but rather thoughtless people who claim that the equipment of Canadian Forces is sufficient. Sir Robert has made it very plain that the Government is fully prepared to make every necessary provision, munitions and equipments, and he appeals to the generosity of the public only on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross Society and sister associations. We quote below an extract from the speech in question:—

"Regarding machine guns, we realized early in the war the necessity of an abundant supply, and orders have been given from time to time for a very large number. Those ordered during the first twelve months of the war are now being rapidly delivered, and they are more than sufficient to equip two full army corps up to the highest standard of the enemy's forces. During the past summer the provision of machine guns became a matter of importance from the Canadian people, as reports through the press emphasized the necessity that our forces should be adequately supplied with all the machine guns that could be utilized. Patriotic individuals offered to contribute large sums for this distinctive purpose. The Government of Ontario made a similar patriotic proposal, and throughout the country various communities generously subscribed to funds for this object. During my absence in Great Britain my colleagues endeavored to make it clear to the people that an ample supply of machine guns had been ordered and that these would be paid out of the Canadian Treasury. The Treasury of Canada ought properly to bear all the cost of equipping and maintaining our forces in the field, and that has been our policy. Nevertheless, the spirit and impulse which prompted our people could not be stayed, and, indeed, any attempt to stay it would have been misunderstood. Up to date the sums thus received by the Government amount to \$773,327.95.

In dealing with other needs which will certainly arise, the Government will not fail to remember that these generous and free-will contributions have been made. And in all your splendid generosity, do not forget the Patriotic Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Society. They have done a great work, but they have still a greater work to do. Appeals which assuredly will not fall on deaf ears must be made in the early future. See that the response is generous and ample. When you are making provision for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian War Centenary Association and other like patriotic organizations, you may be assured that the Government will not fail to make every necessary provision for guns, munitions and equipments."

Mortgage Sale To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House, Charlottetown, on the 20th day of January, 1916, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Bedford Parish, on Township Number Thirty-five, in Prince Edward Island, commencing on the north side of the Hillsborough River, at the south east corner post of a farm formerly held by the father of the said Daniel Bradley under lease, thence north nearly five chains, thence east ten chains, thence south one hundred and five chains to the Hillsborough River sforesaid, and thence along said River easterly to the place of beginning, bounded on the north by John McQuaid's farm, east by John Stewart's farm, south by said River, and west by the leased farm above mentioned, containing by estimation one hundred acres or thereabouts a little more or less, under and by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 9th day of August, A. D. 1877, and made between Daniel Bradley, Mortgagee, and Edward Bayfield, Mortgagee, and which said Mortgage and the lands sforesaid and principal and interest money secured thereby is now duly vested in the said Daniel Bradley, and in the payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby. Dated this 11th day of December, 1915. MCKINROSS & McNEILL, 90 Great George St., Charlottetown, Solicitors. PATRICK MORRIS, Assignee of Mortgage. Dec. 15, 1915—41

Canadian Government Railway PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CHANGE OF TIME

Commencing Monday, December 27th, 1915, trains will run Sunday excepted as follows:— Mixed train will leave Charlottetown daily at 7.00 a. m. arriving at Summerside 10.20 a. m. Passenger train will leave Charlottetown daily at 1.46 p. m. arriving at Summerside 3.55 p. m. and Tignish 7.30 p. m. Daily except Saturday a mixed train will leave Charlottetown at 3.00 p. m. arrived Mt. Stewart 4.40 p. m., Montague 6.20 p. m., Georgetown 7.05 p. m., Souris 7.45 p. m. and Elmira 8.55 p. m. Saturdays only a passenger train will leave Charlottetown 3.00 p. m. arriving Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., Montague 5.55 p. m., Georgetown 6.40 p. m., Souris 6.30 p. m., Elmira 7.35 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays a mixed train will leave Tignish 7.30 a. m. arrive Summerside 12.15 p. m. Passenger train will leave Tignish daily 5.45 a. m. arrive Summerside 8.55 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays a passenger train will leave Summerside 9.15 a. m. arrive Charlottetown 11.30 a. m. Tuesdays and Fridays a mixed train will leave Summerside at 9.15 a. m. arrive Charlottetown 12.10 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays a mixed train will leave Summerside at 11.30 a. m. arrive Tignish at 5.00 p. m. Tuesday and Fridays a mixed train will leave Cape Traverse at 7.00 a. m. arrive Emerald Jet, 7.50 a. m., Charlottetown 10.10 a. m. Returning will leave Charlottetown 2.50 p. m. arrive Emerald Jet, 4.55 p. m., Cape Traverse 5.50 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays a mixed train will leave Cape Traverse at 8.00 a. m. arrive Emerald Jet, 8.50 a. m. connecting there with trains for Summerside and Charlottetown. Returning will leave Emerald Jet, at 3.35 p. m. arrive Cape Traverse 4.25 p. m. Daily except Saturday a mixed train will leave Elmira at 5.40 a. m. arrive Souris 6.40 a. m., Georgetown 6.50 a. m., Mt. Stewart 9.40 a. m., Charlottetown 11.05 a. m. Saturday only a passenger train will leave Elmira at 5.40 a. m. arrive Souris 6.30 a. m., Georgetown 6.50 a. m., Mt. Stewart 9.20 a. m., Charlottetown 10.30 a. m. Daily except Saturday a mixed train will leave Murray Harbor at 6.30 a. m. arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a. m. Returning will leave Charlottetown 3.10 p. m. arrive Murray Harbor 3.00 p. m. Saturday only a passenger train will leave Murray Harbor 7.00 a. m. arrive Charlottetown 9.45 a. m. Returning will leave Charlottetown 3.10 p. m. arrive Murray Harbor 5.55 p. m. District Passenger Agent's office, Charlottetown, Dec. 20th, 1915

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Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen. Ashamed of our table tools When particular company comes.

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Local and Other Items Graham Fraser of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. suddenly at New Glasgow Christmas Day aged 68.

Eighteen million francs, consisting of the Serbian treasure, have reached Marseilles, France, for deposit. There have been twenty-five severe earthquakes in Guatemala in the last week. No serious damage has been reported.

Albert Clinger was hanged at Kamloops, B. C. Thursday morning for the murder of his partner Burton Smith, on Cariboo Road last March. The German munitions depot at the Woerle district was blown up Christmas by the French in the Vosges, a German munition train was destroyed.

Advices from Amsterdam state that according to accounts received there 300 of the 600 women employed in the Munster powder mill were killed. Lieut. General Sir Archibald Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Monro, British commander in the Dardanelles, says an official statement.

A big German plot to bring members of the Congress to vote for legislation to prohibit the export of war supplies to the Allies is being investigated in New York and is about ready for disclosure.

Sunday, Jan. 2, has been set apart as a day of special prayer and intercession throughout Canada for the success of Great Britain and her allies in the war. A similar proclamation was issued a year ago.

General Joffre has retired five more Generals of the division. He placed three on the reserve list and also sent seven brigades to the reserves. Their plucks are given to those who have earned the positions.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor will hold a reception of New Year Days from 2.30 p. m. to 3.30 p. m. Gentlemen calling will please leave one card and enter their names on the Visitors Book. Ennes A. Macdonald, Private Secretary.

The steamship Californian, of the Anchor Line, arrived at New York on the 26th from Glasgow and Liverpool with \$2,500,000 in gold in her strong room, and an unknown amount in a square wooden case, marked "British treasury notes."

The Annual Burns Anniversary will be celebrated, the year 1916 by a grand concert, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club in the People's Theatre, Jan. 24th and 25th. The committee in charge are making strenuous efforts towards having the concert surpass anything ever held in this city.

Sir Geo. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, intimated at an address at the People's Forum on the 26th, that a Canadian domestic loan of \$300,000,000 might soon follow the receipt of \$100,000,000. Sir George said that Canadians would be called out to bear a greater share in the financing of the war.

Christmas at the Cathedral—The Feast of Christmas was celebrated appropriately and solemnly at the Cathedral in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The first Mass was at 6 o'clock and the other regular Masses were at the same hours as on Sunday. While several Masses were said between these hours, in consequence of the triple celebration accorded to priests on the great feast. At 11 o'clock solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, the Bishop assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald, as high priest, Rev. Fathers Hogan and Poirier, deacons of honor; Rev. Father Duffy and McQuaid as deacon and subdeacon of office, and Rev. Dr. Hughes as Master of Ceremonies. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Father McQuaid. In the evening solemn Pontifical Vespers were given followed by solemn Pontifical Benediction, his Lordship officiating, assisted as at the Mass.