

The Herald

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To Our Subscribers

We have not of late been very strenuous in the matter of collecting our Subscriptions; but in view of contemplated changes in the management of the HERALD, we deem it proper to suggest to those owing subscription amounts that they remit as soon as possible.

Germany's Peace Suggestions

In the German Reichstag, the other day, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg made a carefully prepared statement setting forth what is believed to be the opinion of the German government as to the war, and in which he was at pains to declare that Germany would not be responsible for the effect of the prolongation of the struggle. He, of course, painted the Teutonic forces as triumphant on every field and prepared to continue indefinitely but, at the same time, quite willing to consider peace proposals.

The British reply to the hint from Berlin comes in the form of a distinctly stimulated interest in recruiting and a rush of men to the colors.

These facts speak more plainly than the opinions of all the reviewers and observers as to the sentiment prevailing in the warring countries. Germany is willing for peace if it can be obtained before her armies are forced back to her own soil, and without loss of prestige. She desires to appear before the world in the role of the magnanimous conqueror. But, as expected, Great Britain will have none of it, and the attitude of Britain will be the attitude of the other powers making up the Entente, for a document recently completed at London and signed by the representatives of the five great powers in the Entente plainly specifies that Germany can only make peace with one by concluding the same agreement with all.

There can be no peace until Germany, on her knees, asks for it. No one will deny that the task of humbling her to that state is a prodigious one, but neither can it be said that the power of accomplishment does not rest with the Allies. That Germany realizes her position is very evident from the fact that a representative clothed with the authority of the Chancellor admits a willingness for peace.

A year ago Germany posed as a conqueror who would not sheathe the sword until assured that she would forever after dominate the world. She demanded a "place in the sun." After sixteen months of fighting she is willing to admit that such claims cannot be won by her and claims a disposition to amend her desires.

Continuance of the war is a painful process for all concerned, but it must be gone through to the only possible conclusion. Any peace now would give to the Teutons a prestige enormously greater than before the war. Germany might well consent to withdraw her troops from every foot of conquered territory and yet she would be the victor, as she could brazenly claim that her magnanimity alone made possible

the cessation of strife and that, had she wished, she could have carried the struggle to a conclusion where her superiority would not remain in doubt. The Allies would be presented to future generations in the light of suppliants receiving from a generous master the prizes his troops had won.

The Allies now have attained to the strength they have desperately sought after since the war commenced and to conclude any peace would be like stopping a race after the challenged party had completed his training, and was on the line for the start. Britain, France and Russia have had no opportunity of demonstrating the effectiveness of their land forces as opposed to those of Germany. They started the war lacking in trained men, guns and supplies and cannot be blamed if they refuse to stop it now when the bugles are about to sound the charge. Germany was responsible for the commencement of this struggle but the cessation of it rests in other hands. Peace will come when Germany is soundly whipped and all the statements of Bethmann-Hollweg or other German apologists will not bring it one day nearer.

The revenue of the Dominion for the eight months ended Nov. 30 was \$104,756,305, as compared with \$90,469,002 a year ago, or an increase of over \$14,000,000, according to the monthly financial statement issued on the 10th. While the revenue has increased the expenditure has decreased and is now ten million dollars less than a year ago for the eight months' period, leaving a surplus of about \$39,500,000 and a betterment of \$27,500,000 compared with a year ago. The war expenditure which comes under capital account amounts to \$66,514,955 for the eight months, or \$127,000,000 since the war began. The net debt of the country is now just over half a billion compared with \$364,843,247 a year ago. Customs revenue was \$9,101,595 for November, which is more than double which it was a year ago, and post office revenue for the month is \$400,000 increase. For the eight months there is a reduction of nearly a million in railway subsidies.

The next session of the Canadian Parliament will convene on January 12, it was announced on the 9th. It is also officially announced that Mr. Albert Seigney, M.P., the deputy speaker, will succeed Speaker Sproule, who has been appointed senator.

It was Rudyard Kipling who said: If the Allies are beaten, there will be no spot on the globe where a soul can escape from the domination of this enemy of mankind. There has been childish talk that the Western hemisphere would offer a refuge from oppression. Put that thought from your mind. If the Allies were defeated, Germany would not need to send a single battleship over the Atlantic. She would issue an order and it would be obeyed. Civilization would be bankrupt, and the western world would be taken over with the rest of the wreckage by Germany, the receiver. So you see there is no refuge in this war. It must go forward, and with those men of England who are eligible for service, but who have not yet offered themselves, the decision of the war rests.

The Car Ferry The car ferry steamer "Prince Edward Island," arrived here from Picton on Sunday last. She certainly is a wonderful craft; the most wonderful that has been seen here. Her principal dimensions are: Length over fenders 300 ft.; length between perpendiculars 285 ft.; breadth extreme over fenders 53 ft., 10 in.; breadth

moulded at deck, 54 ft.; depth moulded 24 ft. The mean draught of water when laden with gross weight of cars and freight of 500 tons, together with 150 tons of coal and stores, is 18 ft. The car tracks are placed on the main deck, above which are three decks—promenade, upper promenade, and boat deck. In the large space occupied by the trains one would imagine they were walking along a street. A double line of track extends for a length of 254 feet. The after propelling machinery is 5,000 indicated horse power, the forward set 2,000 horse power and the speed of the vessel in open water is 14 knots. There are three sets of triple expansion engines working at 180 lbs. pressure, with Howden's forced draught. Two sets of engines drive twin screws fitted as usual at the stern, and a third screw at the bow. The bow screw is not introduced for speed purposes, but for disintegrating packed ice, and in disturbing water under the ice, thus depriving it of its support. The bow screw will also be very useful when the vessel is going astern, or being manoeuvred alongside the landing pier or for driving the vessel astern when working in heavy ice. There are four funnels placed at the sides of the vessel so as to give a clean train deck. The dining-rooms, smoking-rooms and other apartments for passengers as well as the saloons and officers quarters all elaborately fitted up. She is commanded by Captain J. J. Mutchison, carries a crew of about seventy-five. The supplying of this splendid steamer for the services intended is something for which the Borden Government deserves the highest praise.

A by-election, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Hon. John McLean to the Senate will be held in the first district of King's County on Wednesday, January 5th, next. Nomination will be on Wednesday, Dec. 29th.

Progress of the War

London, Dec. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Saloniki, dated Monday, says the British and French governments early arranged for the re-equipment of the Serbian army, the main body of which has taken refuge in Albania, and that the first instalment of the supplies arrived in Albania some days ago. The correspondent adds that a portion of the retreating Serbians reached Epirus, Greece, by skirting the eastern shore of Lake Ochrida. London, Dec. 8.—The situation in the Balkans is developing rapidly. The Germans and Bulgarians have reached Kenali on the Greek border, ten miles south of Monastir, thus threatening to outflank the Anglo-French forces which are supposed to be supported by Germans, have attacked the Allies extreme right wing near Strumitza. Under this pressure the French have withdrawn from the Krivolak salient, and at last accounts had taken up a position at Demirkapu; in a deep gorge about twenty miles from the Greek frontier, through which the Saloniki railways runs. Here they were attacked by the Bulgarians, who according to the French reports, were repulsed.

Paris, Dec. 9.—An Allied army of 500,000 or more will easily be available for operations in the Balkans in the spring, according to General De Lacroix, military critic of the Temps, in a review in that newspaper of the military situation in the Balkans. There are 150,000 troops of the Allies at Saloniki, and 100,000 British at the Dardanelles could be transferred there, says Gen. De Lacroix, who adds that unless the British army evacuates the Gallipoli peninsula the chances are 99 out of a 100 that within two or three months they would be thrown into the sea. Looking into the future, the military writer says that to these 250,000 can be added a re-organized Serbian army of 200,000 and possibly 50,000 Italians for a spring campaign, besides such other forces as may be sent from the west, in the meantime.

London, Dec. 14.—The Anglo-French forces have successfully ended their retirement from Serbia and are falling back to the sea without opposition, as they have destroyed the roads and railways behind them. The Boston Globe says the net profits of the Panama Exposition stands at about \$1,500,000, the result being in pleasing contrast with the balance sheet at other expositions, practically all of which have shown a deficit.

London, Dec. 10.—Bulgarians, officered by Germans, are fiercely attacking the Allies in Macedonia, according to the Times Saloniki correspondent, who regards the situation as grave. The correspondent says that a series of fierce assaults, by day and night, have been directed against the Allies right wing from Demirkapu to Kosturino. These assaults, the despatch adds, have so far been successfully beaten off, but the enemy is being continually reinforced, and apparently intends to renew the attack, with the object of gaining Strumitza station towards which the German cavalry has been making reconnaissances.

London, Dec. 10.—The Anglo-French forces have commenced a general retirement from southern Serbia, and it is suggested that their destination is the region of Saloniki. This retirement was necessitated, not only by the superior forces, which the Bulgarians and Germans opposed to the Allies but a threat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived, and also to danger to their line of communication from Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier. Both the British and the French forces, who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns, engaged in a four days' battle in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians, who fought with desperation and the greatest courage. Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still came on, and each evening the Allies fell back to new positions, where events of the day before were repeated.

The Offenders Recalled

Washington, Dec. 10.—Emperor William has personally recalled the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here, who by their activity, rendered themselves persona non gratae to the United States government. The Emperor requested the United States to use its good offices in securing safe conducts for the departing attaches, and for their successors, who will be named later.

A communication from the German Foreign Office announcing the action, was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing today by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who hurried here from New York when he was advised that a reply to the request of the United States had been received at the embassy from Berlin. Mr. Lansing, after a conference of five minutes with the ambassador, authorized the following statement: "The German ambassador has informed me that the Emperor has been pleased to recall Captain Von Pappen and Boy-Ed, in compliance with the wishes of the United States."

There was much satisfaction in official circles tonight at the prompt action taken by Emperor William, and at the outcome of a situation which for a time, appeared to be threatened with serious difficulties. Count Bernstorff's manner as he left the state department reflected his own apparent gratification.

The British and French embassies immediately will be asked by the secretary of state to secure safe conducts for the return to Germany of the officers. The requests will go to the London and Paris foreign offices, and it is said that either Great Britain or France, or both, may demand that if Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Pappen leave the United States they must go under parole, giving their word not to take part in the hostilities in Europe.

On the other hand, the opinion is understood to prevail at the German embassy that it is proper to ask for safe conduct without qualification, as the coming of successors to the attaches would remove two fighting officers from Germany. Secretary of State Lansing has determined that the question of asking safe conduct for the successors shall be decided after they have been named.

Details of the communication and conversations between Secretary of the State Lansing, and Count Bernstorff over the request that the attacks be withdrawn were obtained tonight. They disclosed that Secretary of State Lansing verbally informed the ambassador Wednesday of last week that the attaches were no longer acceptable to this government. The ambassador telegraphed that fact to Berlin. The next day the secretary sent a written request to the ambassador that the attaches be removed and appended to it a statement of the reasons for the request. The ambassador also promptly telegraphed this communication to his home government. Sunday the ambassador was asked by the Berlin foreign office to inquire as to the reason for the recall, and although he presumed that the reasons already submitted by Secretary of State Lansing had crossed the request in transit, he carried out the instructions, writing Secretary of State Lansing a letter which was received on Monday morning. In reply, Mr. Lansing stated virtually the same reasons as had been given in his first communication, with a few details added. The names of various persons with whom the attaches had talked, had been seen with, or had associated with by, infernoes and otherwise, are said to have been given.

Many of the names, it is understood, were those of persons, who since have been discredited, or who have been connected with investigations or prosecutions. Secretary of State Lansing, at no time, discussed the facts relating to the reasons, nor did he disclose the sources of the state department's information.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointments. The Car Ferry Steamer leaves today for Picton, to take on bunkers and coal. She will remain there till the end of the week.

Depot for Returned Soldiers

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—A new arrangement has been made by General Hughes regarding the examination and care of invalid soldiers returning to Canada. Hitherto they have been sent in batches, when transportation was convenient, to Quebec where they have been examined by the Medical Board of the Department, and an official report upon their condition made. Quebec has been the discharge depot for returned soldiers and arrivals have been disposed of as speedily as possible.

However, the discharge depot will be Liverpool after this. The Medical Board of the Militia Department will go to Liverpool and returning soldiers will be examined there or on the way across the ocean. Medical officers will travel on every vessel carrying Canadian soldiers.

Further, instead of sending men home irregularly, as heretofore they will be sent weekly and come 150 at a time. The object of the new arrangements has been to obviate any delay of the invalids at Quebec. Recently a batch of 700 soldiers were kept at Quebec for a week, and as some of the men came from British Columbia, they were long in reaching their homes.

The reason for the delay was the necessary examinations, discover what the physical condition of the soldier was. On this examination depended the question of pay and pensions. By having the examinations done at Liverpool or on the way out there will be no necessity for the men going to Quebec at all. When they reached St. John, N. B., they will entrain at once for their homes or the convalescent hospitals as the case may be.

Passports for Great Britain

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—A probable explanation of the reason so many Canadians who had booked passage for England were turned back at New York yesterday is contained in a statement issued by the department of external affairs tonight. The statement says that unauthorized persons have been issuing documents representing as being sufficient. The statement follows: "In connection with the requirement imposed by British regulations on travellers entering the United Kingdom to carry a passport, or similar document, it has come to the knowledge of the department of external affairs that unauthorized persons have been taking advantage of this fact to issue various documents which are represented as sufficient for the purpose referred to."

"The travelling public should, therefore, take notice that the only documents which, so far as there is official information, will be regarded as satisfactory by the imperial authorities for permitting entry to Great Britain are (a) passports which are issued from the department of external affairs at Ottawa, to which, department direct application may be made, or (b) certificates of identification issued by Canadian immigration agents at the following points: Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Lloydminster, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria."

DIED.

MURPHY.—At the City Hospital on Sunday evening 12th inst., Thomas Murphy, formerly of Kinkora, after an illness of six months, aged 76 years. Deceased, who formerly was an extensive farmer at Kinkora, came to Charlottetown to live about ten years ago. He is survived by four sons, Hon. Senator Murphy and Rev. Father Murphy in this Province, Fred W. in Seattle and J. M. in Boston and one daughter, Mrs. Wm. Skaling, Hartford Conn. The funeral left the hospital at 8.15 a. m. Monday and proceeded by special train to Kinkora, where interment took place. R. I. P.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald office

Island boys at the Front

Mr. A. W. Bruce of Red Point has received from the City Clerk of Fernie, B. C., a copy of the Fernie Free Press containing an account of his son's terrible injuries. The City Clerk, who is a stranger to Mr. Bruce sends the paper as he is afraid the injured lad's parents might be overlooked. Attached is also a letter received from a friend in Scotland which also tells of the appreciation in which this brave young Islander is held.

George Pedlar writes from Shorncliffe, under date of Oct. 24, as follows: "To resume and continue: Whom do you suppose I discovered in the corner bed in G. ward today? None other than W. G. Bruce, Billy has been on his back a matter of seven or eight months, since the big German push at Ypres. He will never be a sprinter again. You may remember that Billy used rather to fancy his feet. They were a fifty line of feet and he might well be proud of them. He has given them for the cause and is quite cheerful about it. It seems to have happened in this way. Bill goes with the field gun of Winnipeg with the first contingent and one foot attracts a German rifle bullet. That was easy. A first-aid package held the leak and Bill hopped around on one foot for a few hours doing a little work that required immediate attention. He is up against it for balace, for every time a Jack Johnson bursts near him it blows him over, he being counterpoised, as it were. One came close enough to bury him. Whether his feet stuck up and another hit him or the would-be undertaker explosion attended to the job doesn't know, but when he was dug out and could take notice, his pins were in a bad way. He was not worried much. A chunk of shrapnel on the side of the head acted as a sedative. He was brought to England as soon as possible and has been lying with his feet under a half barrel in a bed at Woolwich for six months. The King's surgeon has performed three operations on him the last involving the removal of some dead bone, taking place about a week ago. He will be able to walk again, but never very jauntily. His head is O. K. and various squeezes about his body are no longer painful."

I'd like the people of Fernie to know that Billy Bruce has given a good account of himself and hasn't figured it in days or half days per month.

241 Byres Road, Glasgow, 21st, October, 1915. My Dear Miss Bruce, What a surprise I had the other morning on receiving a letter and photographs bearing the California postmark! Even your name on the outside did not enlighten me any, for although Mr. Bruce had written to me of his sister, I hadn't a notion where you lived, and somehow had always associated you with Canada. You can imagine, then, my delight on opening to find a photo of Mr. Bruce together with a most kind note from his sister. I can assure you I value the photo very much, and can only send you my very best thanks both for it and for the note which I think it was very good and sweet of you to send, and which I do appreciate.

As to those little trifles of which you've been speaking, they are really so small as to be not worth mentioning. One could not do any less, could one? For one's brother's very best "chum," especially when he has done so infinitely much for us. Here in Scotland, our hearts go out most of all, I think, to those splendid Colonials who have done such wonderful things for us; and we Scotch folks so silent, so reticent on those things, have yet a great sympathy for our sisters, and wives and mothers so far away across the sea who have to wait so long and anxiously for news of your loved ones over here; and I'd just like to say now that if there is anything in the world that you'd like me to do for your brother you have just to let me know, and I shall be most happy to do it.

From all we have heard of him I feel sure that he must be a splendid brother to have. During all these months when they lived in such close companionship, my brother and he were very great friends, and Willie (my brother) had the greatest respect and deepest admiration for Mr. Bruce, and

Island boys at the Front

he has told us many fine stories about him. From him we heard how wonderful Mr. Bruce had been at Ypres, when although twice wounded, he refused to give in, and even when that horrid German shell came along and hit him so badly, he still refused to be down-hearted, but kept humming "rag-time," and cheering the others on while being carried on the stretcher to hospital. One bows down before such courage as that, and its when we hear those tales of heroism that we begin to realize the depths of the sacrifices our men are making for us.

About a fortnight ago, my brother had eight days' furlough, and I can assure you we were very glad and thankful to have him even for the short time. (As five of the days were spent in travelling, we just had him here for one day, and he had two days at home in Islay.) He is looking fine and "fit," and is really as bright and happy as his letters would have us believe, which is a great matter. He is now a telephonist at Headquarters, which I think will be rather safer work than driving the telephone wagon as he used to do. He expected to have eight hours in London on his way back to the front, when he intended going down to Woolwich to see Mr. Bruce, but alas! for "the best-laid schemes," his train was very much behind time, so that he could not possibly go. I am certain it would be a big disappointment to him, and also to Mr. Bruce, as he had to know that there was a possibility of Willie calling, in order to send a passport for the hospital.

I hope and trust that your brother's hospital days are fast drawing to a close, and that he may go back to you quite restored in health and strength is my very best wish; I expect, before then, however, that we will have the pleasure of his long-promised visit to us.

Now, I should be real pleased to hear from you again anytime you have leisure. With many thanks, I am, Yours sincerely, JEANNIE HILL.

The following has been received by Mr. Colin J. Campbell, Lakeville from his son Pius J. Campbell, formerly of Calgary, who enlisted in the second contingent and is now on the firing line in France. Mr. Campbell has another son Joseph Michael Campbell, who went over to England with the 2nd Siege Battery.

Nov. 12, 1915. Somewhere in France, My Dear Father, Must write you a few lines to let you know I'm quite well. Well, Dad I'm getting along very well considering what we are up against. We take our turn regular in the trenches, have been doing so since coming over and you may be sure have had many very interesting experiences. For instance the very section of trenches held by us the first time, was blown up by a mine less than two days after we had vacated it. I'm not allowed to state the casualties caused by it, but I feel thankful for being out at the time. I might also state there has been three times as many casualties in our company as in all the others put together, and many of them my best pals.

I'm not going to say any more about the grim side of the situation so will give you a little idea of life at the front. First of all we spend six days in the trenches and six days at the billets, while in the trenches and not on duty we have dugouts to live in. They vary a little in size, but the average is about three or four feet high. They are partly built up with sand bags on either side and a metal roofing. They afford good protection providing a shell does not drop on the roof or very near say three or four yards, then we must trust to luck and many times in vain. Of course those dugouts are protected by the parapet which is several feet higher than even the roof in most cases. While holding the trenches we must keep them in good repair. For instance if it rains very hard they often cave in and then we must get busy filling and bags and setting them in place. They afford fine protection. When at the billets we are always doing repair work. One week for instance if it rains very hard they often cave in and then we must

(Continued on page three.)

Island boys at the Front

get busy filling sand bags and setting them in place they afford fine protection, but we work during the daytime and the following week we work at night. Of course, we do not go up to the firing line but there are communication trenches and different other jobs always in need of repair. I might also state while on night work we have to walk five miles to and from our work and make a time in a heavy rain storm.

The rainy season is on now. I may state it is the very thing. Many a time each day we wish this old war was over so that we could get back to God's of our country once more. One thing must say they are clothing and feeding us very well, particularly the former. We also get a bit each time we come out of the trenches and get clean undeclothing, socks and towel, leave our old to be laundered and repaired, so you see that is a great help.

I was surprised to hear 'Mike' had left for England. I'm sure was anxious to get away. This trip will do him lots of good, will be a real education for him and let me tell you right here that artillery is all right. As I see before Mike could not have done better when he enlisted. I wish see him in England when I get back on leave in a few months God willing. I know I have to be thankful for. This last time a large piece of exploded shell missed me by two or three feet. It would surely have killed me had it found its mark. I would like to send it home as a souvenir, but it is impossible. The shell belonged to fall about thirty yards from where I was, but our trench killed one fine young man and wounded two and C. O. men as usual. I must use different paper now, I go to church every often and try to live a good life as one never knows when time has come. The hardest thing on our nerves while in the trenches are those big shells; we call the smoke boxes or Black Maria's. We can hear them coming they make a terrible sound coming toward you and tear a hole in the ground about six feet deep and ten feet in width at the top. The noise they have got to be as five yards, and then I was with earth. Of course, I was in the trench and the pieces of shrapnel could not get me. The concussion is terrible even at the distance. The reason we call the smoke boxes is when they explode all you can see is a cloud of black smoke from the ground up about one hundred feet and drives the clay about two hundred feet. You can't imagine how terrible they are, but ours are more powerful and I might state we give them more now than we get and we are only commencing.

Well, Dad, I must close. We're all the news. Did mother ever get the letter I wrote from England? Love to all. I remain, Your loving son, PIUS.

Address: C. Co. 31st Bt., Brigade 2nd Canadian Division, B. E. F., Army Post Office, London, Eng.

Safeguard of States

London, Dec. 9.—In an editor's this morning dealing with President Wilson's message to Congress, the Morning Post refers to that passage in which the president speaks of the necessity of the United States holding aloof from the conflict, so that "part of the great family of nations also keep the proceeds of peace also observes that if Mr. Wilson regards the nations as making a family, and in this domestic of the United States is included, is at least odd that the United States should be so majestic independent of the desires, feelings of her relatives.

The editorial proceeds to state that President Wilson strains misundersands the nature of conflict, which it says is a struggle for the preservation of civilization and not a mere clash of conflicting ambitions.

The Best in Fire, IS G. J. M. REVERE HOTEL B He represents the best Companies—St Agents wanted—