

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 owning subscription amounts...

Fighting Teddy Roosevelt

Report has it that Col. Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States and popularly known to his thousands of admirers all the world over as "Teddy," is seriously thinking about enlisting in Canada and going on with the men of his own breed from both sides of the line to the front. Should Col. Roosevelt decide to throw himself into this conflict and in due time appear in France his virile figure would not only afford striking testimony to the sympathetic attitude of hosts of Americans with the Allies in this war, but it would also demonstrate to all the world that, in the opinion of resolute thinking men no matter where they happen to live, this fight is no mere scrap between Great Britain and her allies on the one side and Germany with her supporters upon the other, but indeed and in truth the conflict now raging shall determine the future of the civilization of the whole world for the next century at least.

Imports and Exports

The feature of the monthly statement of Canada's trade, issued on the 19th by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, is the very substantial increase in the volume of exports. For the month of October just ended Canada exported eighty million dollars worth of goods, or nearly double the exports for the corresponding month of 1914. There are increases all along the line, the chief being agriculture, \$39,832,000 compared with \$17,900,000 for October, 1914; animals and their produce, October, 1915, \$12,000,000; October, 1914, \$8,000,000; manufactured goods, October, 1915, \$12,800,000, October, 1914, \$7,100,000; of minerals, \$6,600,000 compared with \$5,104,000, while there is a substantial increase in the export of fisheries and lumber. The exports for October just ended doubled

he imports being \$39,500,000, made up of \$22,800,000 dutiable goods, and \$16,700,000 free goods. The total Canadian trade for Oct. 1915, was \$150,000,000 compared with \$139,000,000 for the corresponding month last year. The statement shows that the Canadian trade for the 7 months ended October last was \$709,000,000 compared with \$640,000,000 for the corresponding 7 months of 1914. For the 7 months ended October last the exports of agricultural products reached \$100,000,000 compared with \$75,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1914. For the 7 months of the present fiscal year the exports were largely in excess of the imports; the latter being \$253,000,000 and the domestic exports, \$336,000,000.

Greece Must Act

The very near future should decide the position to be held by Greece in the great war. Weighed of continued protestations which carry little or no meaning in fact, the Allied powers have announced a commercial and economic blockade of Greece, a step expected to force the King of the Hellenes to a definite pronouncement of his position. Earl Kitchener had a conference with King Constantine on Saturday and, immediately following his visit, the Greek cabinet was summoned in special session. The result of their deliberations has not yet been announced but the action of the Allies leave little choice; Greece must join with them and fulfil her treaty obligations to Serbia or else demobilize her army. Of course, she can throw her lot in with the Central Powers, a line of action likely to meet the views of the King and his German wife, but, at the same time, liable to arouse such keen opposition on the part of the Greek people that civil war would be a possible development. It is of the utmost importance to the Entente Allies that the Greek situation shall develop quickly. Conditions in the Balkan campaign are such that delay must be avoided and if Greece is to be considered as an enemy an understanding of that fact must be reached at once. While it is impossible to tell what pro-German influences may be at work in the Greek capital, to the general public only one solution of the difficulty is possible, quick compliance with the Allied demand. It would be suicidal for her to attempt to side with Germany while participation on the side of the Entente Powers is certain to bring concessions and advantages of great value. In any event the developments of the next few hours may be such as to completely change the whole current of Greek history and decide whether the future of the Hellenic people is to be glorious or disastrous.

Our National Loan

As will be seen by reference to advertisement in this issue The Dominion Government issue a war loan of \$50,000,000 in five per cent. bonds, maturing on December 1st, 1925, repayable at par at Ottawa, Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John and other capitals of the respective Provinces of Canada. The interest is payable half yearly, on 1st June and 1st December. The bonds are issued at 97 1/2, thus giving subscribers a benefit of two and a half per cent. discount on every hundred dollars they subscribe. This loan is a purely domestic affair. The terms and conditions on which the bonds are to be issued are set forth in the advertisement. Every subscriber must pay ten per cent. on application, 7 1/2 per cent. on January 3, 1916, and then 20 per cent. on the first of February, March, April and May, respectively. The subscribers have the alternative of paying the full amount on and after the third day of

January under discount at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payments to be made to any charter bank to the credit of the Minister of Finance. The issue is exempt from taxes, including income tax, and the bonds will be issued in denominations of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, but subscriptions must be made in even hundred dollars. This loan affords an opportunity for every Canadian who has the means to have a share in Canada's first national loan. The investment is the very best that could be desired and the loan will afford an opportunity for Canada to demonstrate its ability and desire to finance its own war business.

The popularity of the loan is demonstrated by the following intelligence: From Montreal dated the 22nd. Within an hour of the official advertisement of Canada's \$50,000,000 war loan, banks and financial and business houses in Montreal announced subscriptions to it totalling over \$17,000,000. Brokerage houses stated that enquiries from American buyers were most brisk. Subscriptions included the following:—Bank of Montreal, \$3,554,000; Royal Bank, \$2,650,000; Merchants, \$1,600,000; Union Bank, \$1,500,000; Molson's Bank, \$915,000; Hochelaga Bank, \$600,000; Banque Provinciale, \$250,000; Sun Life, \$1,500,000; Winnipeg Life, \$1,000,000; Imperial Oil Co., \$1,000,000; City of Ottawa, \$500,000; Ogilvie Flour Mills, \$100,000; Montreal City and District Bank, \$1,000,000.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 22—Subscriptions to the Canadian war loan secured here during the day amounted to \$160,000. No details are given out.

A London cable to the New York Herald says that Lord Kitchener was cheered by an immense crowd in Athens. Despite the pessimistic tone of the British papers there still is hope that King Constantine will go with, instead of against the people. If he does, Venizelos will be immediately recalled. Whatever the outcome, we shall not have long to wait. The great Franco-British fleet is near where it can strike hard and protect the Allies troops in Serbia from Greek treachery. In the Greek Cabinet only one member is said to favor casting his lot with Germany; others are with the king insisting on benevolent neutrality.

The New York Herald cable quotes the London Chronicle as announcing that the 16th an All Irish Division commanded by General Sir Lawrence Parsons made up of Catholic Nationalists and Ulster Protestants has completed training and is ready for the front. The officers include John Redmond's brother, son and nephew and four Irish M. P.'s. Mr. Redmond back from the front says, "the completion of the new Irish Division proves that the Kaiser made flagrant miscalculations when he counted on hostility by the Green Isle toward Britain. Ireland for the first time in her history is eager to do her full duty to the Empire which no longer stands for oppression but for the independence of Belgium, Serbia and the small nations of Europe and the freedom of the world."

The United States Congress may be asked to place a temporary embargo on exports of structural steel to the European belligerents as it is disclosed that neither of the new battleships which the United States is to build can be laid down before next summer because of the lack of steel.

Progress of the War

Saloniki, Nov. 15, via Paris Nov. 16—Anti-dynastic demonstrations are reported on good

authority to have occurred at Patras, one of the strongholds of ex-Premier Venizelos and also the home of the former Premier Gounaris, who now represents it in the chamber of deputies. While the intentions of King Constantine and the government with respect to the Balkan situation have not been defined, rumors have been current that the Entente Allies troops may be requested to quit Greek soil. A significant feature of the tense situation is the material increase recently in the number of allied warships in the harbor at Saloniki, and more are expected to arrive daily. The organ of ex-Premier Venizelos at Saloniki says: Martial law and an oligarchy are in unlawful possession of the power. There will be no demobilization, yet elections will be held. Fifty Venizelos deputies, who were mobilized, requested the postponement of the date of their enrollment to enable them to conduct their electoral campaigns. The ministry of war refused the request. This unhappy preamble says much for the intentions of the Skoulofidis cabinet. The new chamber will represent anything but the nation. London, Nov. 16—With the increasing gravity from the Allies' viewpoint, of the military situation in Serbia, the attitude of Greece towards the armies of the Entente Powers has become a matter of the deepest concern and an effort is being made to induce the Greek government to definitely state its intentions. It is said that the presence at Saloniki of a large number of French and British warships, with transports, has made some impression on King Constantine and his advisers. But, with so much at stake nothing short of a positive guarantee of the safety of the French, British and Serbian troops, should they be compelled by circumstances to retire into Greece, will satisfy London and Paris, the ministers of which capitals are being strongly supported by the Russian and Italian representatives. The presence of Lord Kitchener, the British secretary of war, in the Aegean, and of Denys Cochin, a member of the French cabinet, at Athens, it is hoped there will be help to clear up a very complicated situation. The time, however, is short, for the Bulgarians have been strongly reinforced, both in Central and Southern Serbia, and besides attempting a flanking movement against the Serbians at Babuna Pass, thereby threatening Priplj and Monastir, are opposing formidable forces to the French at Gradsko and along the left bank of the Cerna. Thus far the Serbians are holding the Babuna Pass and the French their original position, but the pressure is necessarily being felt by troops who have been fighting for days without cessation. In the north, the Austro-Germans who have joined hands with the Bulgarians of Nish are moving slowly and steadily but doubtless cautiously, owing to the presence of the unbeatn Montenegrins with perhaps other support, harassing them in the west. A despatch received tonight from Vienna by way of Zurich, says that British and Italian troops are endeavoring to reach the battlefield where the Serbians are awaiting them, but does not say from what point they are coming. The near east will be watched with considerable anxiety for the next few days.

London, Nov. 21—The Entente Allies have demanded that Greece either join with them and fulfill her treaty obligations to Serbia or demobilize and to impress King Constantine that they mean what they say the Allies declare a commercial blockade of the Hellenic Empire, according to despatches from Athens. The statement is as follows: Because of the attitude taken by the Hellenic government with regard to certain questions touching closely the security and liberty of action to which the Allied troops have a right, under the conditions of their disembarkment on Greek territory, the Allied powers have deemed it necessary to take certain measures which will have the effect of suspending the economic and commercial facilities Greece received from them heretofore. It is not the intention of the Allied Powers to constrain Greece to abandon her neutrality, to maintain which in the eyes of the Allies, is the best guarantee of her interests. The Allied governments have been somewhat disturbed by certain allusions to eventual measures which if taken by the Hellenic government would appear to them to be contradictory to assurances they have received. As soon as their doubts on that subject, due no doubt to misunderstanding, have been dispelled, the Powers will be happy to remove the obstacles now opposite to the arrival of merchandise in Greece and to accord any facilities which will result from normal relations.

London, Nov. 22—No definite news has been received here of Greece's reply to Entente Allies' demand for guarantees for the safety of the Anglo-French troops landing at Saloniki or for that of the Serbians who might be forced over the Greek frontier. One despatch from Athens, however, says the Greek Cabinet is disposed to accept the conditions laid down by the Entente Powers except that condition requiring Greece to participate in the war and that the solution of the whole difficulty may be expected immediately. Meantime the blockade of Greek commerce has commenced. Italy, it is reported, is participating in the measures of restraint decided upon. This with the news that the Serbians have won a victory over the Bulgarians north-east of Pristina and that the Bulgarians have delayed their march on Monastir and that the Austro-Germans are laboring under difficulties as a result of winter weather, has created a more hopeful feeling in the capitals of the Entente Allies. British and French forces are daily being strengthened by men and guns landed at Saloniki and part of the reinforcements are

London, Nov. 20—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Morning Post sends the following: Russia intends to place millions of additional troops in the field, according to a notification from Premier Goremykin to the Russian press, says a private despatch from Petrograd. The Premier intimated the necessity of redoubled exertions by the nation

to provide the needful equipment and munitions.

Petrograd, Nov. 19, via London—Russian military observers are finding frequent indications that the German lines on this front are growing increasingly thin. These are furnished by reports from the fighting lines, notably from the sector northeast of Riga. As an instance, it is stated that in capturing the passage between two marshes, the Russians found the sole defenders of the positions to be two Germans, with machine guns. Drilling all the recruits with which the Russians expect to strengthen their own lines on various fronts is proceeding rapidly on all sides. Drill masters report that excellent progress is being made in the drill work, because of the willing spirit of the new men, and the admirable relations declared to exist between them and their officers. Petrograd, Nov. 18, via London, 10.58 p.m.—The following official statement was issued by the Russian war office tonight: On the western (Russian) front, northwest of Friedrichstadt, German attempts to cross to our side of the Dvina river failed. The enemy everywhere was compelled to retire by our fire. On the left of the Stry river, near the station of Czartorysk, the enemy attempted unsuccessfully to reach the river. Near the village of Czartorysk, our troops retired to the right bank of the Stry, well covered by our fire, which prevented the enemy from making an attack. Further up on the Stry, near the village of Novo Selki, the enemy several times opened fire on the bank of the river held by us. On the Caucasian front the situation is unchanged.

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The Militia Department is preparing a modified eye test for recruits which will not be so stringent as that now in use. The test now is the same as that used for the South African war, where much of the rifle fire was at 1,000 yards and upwards. There is not the need of such keen eyesight for the fighting in France and the test has been made much less difficult in England for this war because the range of rifle shooting is comparatively short.

DIED.

DOYLE—At his residence, 63 Spring Park Road, city, on November 22nd, after a lingering illness, Dennis Doyle, aged 72 years. R. I. P.
HARPER—In this city on Nov. 13th, after an illness of only one week, Muriel Elsie Harper, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tertius Harper aged nine years and nine months.
MARTIN—At Rollo Bay East, on Nov. 14th, Joseph Martin at the early age of thirty-eight years.
MCKENZIE—Suddenly at Cavenish, on the 19th inst., Theophilus McKenzie.
MUTCH—At Cherry Valley, Friday, Nov. 19th, Charles Mutch, aged 70 years.
BROWN—At Charlottetown, on Saturday, November 20th, 1915 John Brown, aged 86 years.
MACINTYRE—At Selkirk on Nov. 21st, 1915, Peter MacIntyre aged 80 years. R. I. P.

being sent to Monastir, where the Serbians are reported to be concentrating and threatening the Bulgarians at Priplj. Roumania finds herself in much the same position as Greece with both the Entente Allies and the Central Powers bringing pressure to bear upon her.

New York, Nov. 23—A News Agency despatch says: "Ten thousand Bulgars have been killed and wounded in the fighting for Monastir. Bulgaria forces attacked the town Saturday. Saloniki advises, and it is learned here for the first time today that the assault was repulsed."

London, Nov. 23—Italian troops have begun landing on Albanian territory, according to a Chiasso despatch to la Journal la Suisse forwarded by the Central News correspondent at Zurich.

An anti-dynastic revolutionary outbreak is feared in Athens. Troops are patrolling the streets and occupying all strategic positions and a large force is guarding the Royal Palace. The cabinet council is constantly in session, the chief of the military staff participating. The impression prevails that King Constantine realizes that he will be forced to yield to the Allies demands.

Embassy Behind the Strikers

Cleveland, Nov. 16.—Louis Loebel, a native Hungarian serving as city immigration officer, today charged activity by the Austro-Hungarian embassy at Washington in the strike of machinists at the Theodor Knultz factory here. The Knultz plant has been manufacturing bodies for automobiles to fill war orders for the Entente Allies, and has been tied up several weeks by strike. Loebel's charges came in connection with his defence before Mayor Baker of informal charges that he had been unduly active in his connection with the strike. He told the Mayor that one of the chief advisers of the strikers, whom he was convinced was in the pay of the Austro-Hungarian government had offered in his hearing to "sell out" the strikers for \$6,000. He told the Mayor he became suspicious of this adviser was disloyal to the Austro-Hungarian embassy at Washington and desired to "test him out" to see if he would sell out to the other side. Loebel offered in proof of his charges a dictograph record taken by a private detective in an adjoining room in a local hotel when the \$6,000 bribe was alleged to have been solicited, October 31. Mayor Baker, when asked for a statement in the case, said that he was not yet ready to discuss the charges.

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Local and Other Items

It is feared that three fish schooners founded in last week's gale off the Newfoundland coast. On board were 18 men, women and five children.

An offer of a bantam batt—that is, a battalion of—under the regulation height five feet four inches—has been accepted by General Hughes will come from British Columbia.

Hon. T. Casgrain, Postmaster General, has been officially pointed director general of military postal service and take charge of this branch of service. He has been created honorary colonel.

A cable to Ottawa from British General Garnet Hughes, his father, Sir Sam Hughes, states that Lt. Chester Hughes, Toronto, met his death through the explosion of a shell, and buried at Loos.

An eruption of Strom volcano in Palermo Italy is assuming serious proportions and people are fleeing to places of safety. The sides of the volcano are cracking and streams of lava are flowing into the sea.

A serious fire took place at Midgell on Thursday last week the dwelling owned by Mr. J. McEwen was completely destroyed by fire. It is supposed that fire was caused by the upset of a lantern left on the kitchen table of Mr. McEwen.

Count Persico, a nephew of Pope Benedict, had a narrow escape during the recent raid on Austrian aeroplanes on Brescia. One of the missiles dropped by the aviators fell within a few yards of where the Count was standing.

The authorized capital of Imperial Oil Company has been increased from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Extensions of company's powers has also been granted, including the right to acquire railway lines for purpose of its business.

Russia has lifted its embargo on the exportation of furs which has held up shipments valued millions of dollars consigned to the United States, according to a despatch from commercial attaché Baker, at Petrograd made public recently by the department of Commerce.

John T. Hall, also known as John T. Newcome of New York was on the 19th found guilty by the mails to defraud 14 amateur poets, who were induced to enter a prize song poem contest conducted by John T. Hall Music Publishing Company. Judge Foster sentenced Hall two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Sixty men and women, from all parts of the country, testified at the trial concerning the manner in which song poet contest had been conducted.

A London despatch of the 9th says: The high rate of mortality among persons injured by bombs thrown from Zeppelins at last caused the belief that these boats contained poisons. Now according to the Daily Mail, surgeons expect that the bombs are impregnated with disease germs. Daily Mail quotes an unnamed surgeon at a hospital, where persons, seriously injured in last raids, were treated, as saying that the death rate was as high as five times as high as would be expected among persons wounded equally severely in battle, accidentally.

Denys Cochin, French cabinet minister without portfolio, received at 10 o'clock on Friday morning by King Constantine says a Havas despatch from Athens. The conversation lasted for an hour. Both on his visit to the King and on his return M. Cochin was the object of enthusiastic demonstrations of the public at Athens. M. Cochin left Saturday for Saloniki on torpedo boat placed at his disposal by the Greek Government. political circles, favorable to entente powers, it is hoped, the French cabinet ministers will have a beneficial influence on the relations between Greece and the Allies.