

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Dr. John Caven.

The late Dr. John Caven, a brief notice of whose death appeared in our last issue, was a native of Scotland, and was born at Kirkcubright in February 1826, so that he was in his 89th year at the time of his demise. He was educated in Scotland and in Rome. He was an excellent classical scholar, had an extensive knowledge of literature and was an elegant polished writer. In 1869, forty-five years ago, he came to Charlottetown with his family, and became professor of classical literature at St. Dunstan's College. He filled this position for some years. Subsequently he entered journalism and was, for a number of years, editor of the HERALD. In 1877 he was appointed Professor of French and English in Prince of Wales College. This position he held for twenty-five years, retiring in 1902. Before his retirement he had conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. in recognition of his ripe scholarship and his long services to education. From the time of his retirement from Prince of Wales until a few weeks before his death he held a position in the Customs Department. Dr. Caven was not only an elegant prose writer but was also a poet of no inconsiderable merit. As a lecturer he delighted numerous audiences for many years. He was a splendid singer and continued a member of the choir of St. Dunstan's Cathedral until about two years ago. His health remained good until a few weeks previous to his death. His wife predeceased him about twenty-six years, and he leaves to mourn two sons and two daughters. His funeral took place on Friday morning 28th and was largely attended. The solemn obsequies in the pro-Cathedral were attended by a large number of clergy and laity. The Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Very Rev. J. C. McLean, V. G. assisted by Rev. Pius McDonald as deacon, Rev. Frank McQuaid as subdeacon, and Rev. Dr. McLellan as Master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop and several other priests occupied seats in the Sanctuary. After the *Liber* and Absolution the cortege reformed and proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road where interment took place. R. I. P.

War Situation.

News from the seat of war continues indefinite and rather confusing. Really reliable intelligence is meagre enough. It is evident however that conditions are sufficiently serious, so far as the position of the armies in the field is concerned. Just at the moment, according to the statement of Lord Kitchener, the allied forces are resting after repairing losses sustained in the four hard battles terminated on August 26th. The losses sustained by the British in these battles are placed at between 5,000 and 6,000; but it is estimated that the German losses were very much greater. Earl Kitchener says that these losses are replaced twice over by reinforcements, and that all lost guns have been replaced, thus placing the army in better condition than at the beginning of the battles referred to. While this is true so far as the present is concerned, Lord Kitchener warns

the nation that the war on the whole is most serious and momentous and that the resources of the Empire may undergo a severe strain before a satisfactory conclusion of the struggle is reached. The advantage for the moment possessed by the Germans in their immense number of men. To meet this the Allies and especially the British must constantly bring in reinforcements. All this will come; but it will take time and in this way the struggle is likely to be prolonged.

Turning to the naval phase of the war it is satisfactory to be able to report some excellent performances on the part of Britain's war ships. Since the opening of hostilities Britain's great navy has had little opportunity to give an account of itself; but whenever the least chance has been afforded admirable work has been done. The ships of the German navy have been for the most part bottled up in the Kiel canal or near there. Adjacent waters have been completely mined so that any attempt to reach them would be exceedingly dangerous. In this way the majority of the ships of the British Navy have been kept in inaction in the North Sea.

Although the principal British fleet has been keeping guard in the North Sea, many cruisers have been scouring the Atlantic and other waters in search of ships of the enemy. In these searches they have captured some rich prizes and have sent to the bottom some powerful members of the German navy. About a week ago, as the reports show, the "Highflyer" sent to the bottom the palatial German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, which had been converted into an armed cruiser and which had been a menace to shipping.

Within twenty-four hours of the sinking of this steamer came the news of the splendid naval victory in the North Sea, in the vicinity of the Island of Heligoland. To engage the enemies ships in this place was a dangerous undertaking, in consequence of the prevalence of mines; but the brave British Admiral took the risk and won a splendid victory. This achievement admirably sustained the splendid reputation and the very best traditions of the British navy. It is reported that the Germans lost eleven ships. They themselves admit that they lost four in this engagement.

The report which found circulation Sunday, that the people of Apia, capital of the Island of Samoa, a German colony, had surrendered to Great Britain, and the intelligence published some days ago that the residents of Togoland were preparing to take the same action, may be taken as foreshadowing the ultimate fate of the few colonies Germany possesses. These are neither numerous nor thickly populated, although some of them possess valuable trade facilities and should be capable of considerable development.

The list of Germany's colonial possessions is neither long nor impressive. The total area of all her colonies is 1,028,181 square miles, a little larger than western Australia, and they have a population of about 14,500,000, of whom only 24,170, including garrisons and police, are whites. The largest and most important is German East Africa with an area of 384,079 square miles, and a population of 10,000,000. The export trade in that colony in 1910 was estimated at 650,000 pounds sterling, and the import trade at 1,697,000 pounds sterling.

Other German possessions in Africa include Togoland, Cameroons and German Southwest Africa, Togoland, which is already arranging for surrender, is a little smaller than the province of New Brunswick, but has as much greater population, the estimate in 1910 being 1,000,000. It does a large import and export trade, about thirty-five per cent, of which is controlled by Germany.

In the Pacific Germany's New Guinea and the Caroline, Pellew, Mariane and Marshall Islands. Samoa, which is reported to have surrendered, is 1,003 miles in area and with a population of 35,000. Apia, the capital is one of the most progressive of tropical towns and is much noted for its beauty. One fact which will bring Samoa notable to the minds of the reader is that Robert Louis Stevenson lived there for some years and was buried at the top of a mountain near his home.

From a commercial point of view most valuable of Germany's possessions is the one she is in danger of losing to the Japanese, namely, the province of Kiao Chao, China. This territory was acquired by lease from the Chinese government in 1898, the tenure of lease being ninety-nine years. Its area is but 193 square miles, and its population 165,000. The chief seat of government in the territory is at Tsing Tau. Its trade in 1909-10 was estimated at 3,273,100 pounds sterling for imports, and 2,736,000 pounds sterling for exports. In addition to the province of Kiao Chao, Germany also secured, from the Chinese government valuable railway and mining concessions in the province of Shan Tung, which will probably also be lost before the present struggle is ended.

One fact which must strike all who have occasion to study the colonial possessions of Germany is the very small proportion of white men finding a home in any of them. The garrisons and white police total about 6,000, while the entire white population is less than 25,000. From this it will be observed that white settlers do not take kindly to the German colonies and that their value to the Fatherland is practically all contained in their trade and resources.

With Samoa and Togoland voluntarily surrendering to Britain, Kiao Chao being wrested from the Kaiser by the Japanese, it is likely the other African possessions will go to Britain, while the Islands may be divided among the other powers aiding Britain in the present contest.

Progress of The War

London, Aug. 25.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as minister of war in the House of Lords today. He told his hearers that this war undoubtedly would strain the forces of the Empire and entail big sacrifices.

He laid emphasis on the fact that his position in the cabinet involved adherence to neither party. He said: "The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should last longer than that. It has been asked why this period has been limited, it is because if this disastrous war be prolonged and no one can foretell for a certainty its duration, that after three years of war, others will take our places and see this matter through."

"There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our Empire, and assuredly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will be borne willingly for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our Dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the Mother Country."

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest border and advanced to the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium). Our troops already have been for thirty-six hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invaders. During that time they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they have been called upon to execute have been those which demanded the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."

Paris, Aug. 25.—Today from authoritative sources were obtained the text of the German Government's message to Belgium dated 9th August and Belgium's answer thereto dated August 12th. Among other things the message from Germany said:—

"Now that the Belgian army, by its heroic resistance against enormously superior numbers has maintained its honor, the German government begs the King of the Belgians and the Belgian government to spare Belgium from further horrors of war."

"The German government is ready to agree to any understanding with Belgium, consistent with her differences with France. Germany, moreover, gives the solemn assurance that she has no intention of annexing Belgian territory; such intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is ready to evacuate Belgium, as soon as war conditions permit. The Belgian reply is as follows:— "The proposal the Germans make to us is a repetition of the proposal formulated in the ultimatum of August 2nd. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her answer to that ultimatum, and all the more so, because, since August 3rd, her neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been brought to her territory, and the nations which guaranteed her neutrality have loyally and immediately answered her call."

London, Aug. 27.—A drawn veil than ever seems to be drawn over the progress of the war. Very little news has come to hand concerning the operations on either front. Russians, however, appear to be continuing their advance in East Prussia towards Posen, with the Germans in retreat.

The only news from the French side is that the French troops were attacked along the Alsace-Lorraine line, but repulsed all the attacks successfully. There is no indication that the German attack was in great force, but if it was, the French success shows they are now in a strong position along this frontier, from which they will be driven only by great sacrifice on the part of the Germans.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in England as to the strength of the French defensive position. The repulse the French suffered at Charleroi has been partly due to the desire of the French army to achieve a brilliant incursion into Alsace and Lorraine, which led them to weaken their forces on the Belgian frontier. Having recognized the danger of this course, they have now reverted to what appears to experts to be a more legitimate strategy, abandoning their invasion of the lost provinces and concentrating their strength in the defense of the northern frontier.

While it cannot be said that the British people regard the absence of news and the withholding of the list of British casualties with complacency, they display a large store of patience and confidence in Kitchener and the war office, and the feeling of depression evident on the first news of the reverse suffered by the allies has to some extent disappeared now that it is known that the Germans must make tremendous sacrifices. Much also is hoped from the unexpectedly victorious progress of the Russian army, and the fact that the Austrians have been compelled to abandon their campaign against Serbia, and the belief is held here that if the Germans succeed in reaching Paris, the Russians will almost as certainly reach Berlin.

London, Aug. 26.—It was announced officially that German Togoland had surrendered unconditionally.

London, Aug. 27.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force had reported that he was yesterday engaged against superior German forces. The British troops fought splendidly and General French considered the prospects in the impending battle satisfactory. Premier Asquith added: "General French speaks in high terms of the quality and efficiency of the French regular troops and their officers."

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, in a telegram to Field Marshal Sir (Continued on page three)

THE GREAT Agricultural Exhibition OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
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Live Stock entries close 11th September. All other entries close 15th September.
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For prize list and other information write the Secretary.
FRANK R. HEARTZ, C. R. SMALLWOOD,
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Sept. 2, 1914.—31

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association
The following Stock are offered for Sale:
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Leicester Rams
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For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Aug. 19th, 1914.

Visit of Oyster Expert Itinerary of Lectures
Lectures on Oyster Culture will be delivered by Prof. Julius Nelson, Biologist, New Jersey Agricultural College Experimental Station, Tuckerton, N. J., at the following places, commencing 24th August, inst.
Malpeque 24th August
Grand River 25th "
Miscouche 26th "
Summerside 27th "
Alberton 28th "
Kensington 29th "
Charlottetown 31st "
Georgetown 1st September
Mount Stewart 2nd "
Vernon River 3rd "
All meetings to begin promptly at 7.30 p. m.
August 19th, 1914—21

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W. MORAN, Secretary.
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July 15, 1914—41

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Next door to Dr. Conroy's Office, where we shall be pleased to see all our friends.
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Local And Other

It is estimated that of ships and cargoes lost to the British since the start of the war amounts to \$92,000.

An official statement of 1,200 men composing of the five German warships of Heligoland only saved.

At Vespers in the pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening, a service was taken up in aid of Cross Society. The amount to \$92.00.

A volunteer contingent of the Fourth Regiment, Brigade Canadian Artillery, left here Friday for Valcartier. They enthusiastic send off.

An appeal from the Manual to the Portage public to join hands with Allies is printed in the Lisbon papers. The form closes his appeal with the "I, myself, offer my seat the King of England."

The Legislature of having voted \$100,000 contribution to the expense of the righteous war being the mother country," the Office has suggested that would be most acceptable form of sugar.

A fifth contingent of volunteers for the war left here morning for Valcartier. Those going were eleven artillery men, who had from garrison duty in Scotia. They were en route for the railway station by 11 and were given an enthusiastic send off.

A great enthusiastic meeting under the auspices of the Red Cross Society was held in Prince of Wales College Friday night. Rousing speeches were made by ship Bishop O'Leary, St. Davies, Premier Mathieu, William Sullivan, Judge, Judge Fitzgerald and others.

There are now over 29,000 under canvas in the camp at Valcartier. The Princess Patricia Infantry regiment, 1,100 men, on their way to Montreal were ordered to embark at Quebec and at Valcartier. The disembarkation was in obedience to a command from the Admiralty. The Atlantic may not be quiet of German war ships.

Native troops from India soon will be fighting by side with the fierce Algerian Turcos against Germans in Belgium, following Lord Kitchener's announcement that the pic troops of India had been called to the front. Bodies of them already are in the northern landing of the Continent. It is reported that the Indian troops merged with the English.

A Solemn Pontifical Requiem for the repose of his Holiness, the Pius X was celebrated in the pro-Cathedral Thursday morning last. Bishop O'Leary was assisted by Rev. Father as arch priest, Rev. Father and Hughes as deacons, Revs. Pius McDonald, Father McQuaid as subdeacon of office, and McLellan as Master of Ceremonies. After Mass the *Liber* and the Absolution of the *falque* was given by ship.

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