

## The Herald

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EDITOR &amp; PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

## The War.

Authentic information from the seat of war is meagre enough, but is sufficient to show that the opposing armies of the belligerents are most likely by this time in deadly conflict. Whatever information has come to us for the past week or more demonstrated that the Germans have been pouring in their forces along the Belgian frontier, and intelligence of minor battles and skirmishes show that they have been in contact with the armies of the allies. Everything pointed to a tremendous battle of the opposing forces, and if they have not already engaged in deadly conflict, the fierce compact cannot be long delayed. Considering the modern appliances for warfare, the immense trained armies on both sides and the position and importance of the nations engaged, the battle is likely to be the greatest in the world's history.

Belgium has been a theatre of war for many nations, and some of the fiercest martial conflicts of Europe have fought on her plains. The destinies of nations have been determined within her boundaries, and in this respect it is not unlikely that history is about to repeat itself. All the fighting thus far has been on Belgian soil, and the armies of the allies awaiting if not already engaged in the big battle, are drawn up within her territories. It is not impossible that the conflict may take place on the memorable field of Waterloo. The fighting already recorded has for the most part been within a short distance of that historic battlefield, and it is not unlikely that the British forces are quartered in close proximity thereto.

The magnitude of the interests involved in this battle is simply appalling. The number of men engaged—in the vicinity of a million on either side—the amount of provisions necessary to feed the troops for one day, and the millions of dollars a day required to keep the armies in the field, all these constitute a problem so vast and complex that we can scarcely form any conception of it.

Apart from the foregoing material considerations, what can estimate the misery and desolation consequent upon this scene of carnage? The lives lost, the homes rendered desolate, the country overrun and laid waste, the villages, towns and cities reduced to ruins, all are contributory elements in war's dread scourge.

Such is war, and yet with what little concern has the German Emperor applied the torch that has started this appalling conflagration. Let us hope and pray that when the great onslaught comes, it has not already arrived, the armies of the allies may be crowned with victory. In this lies our only hope of a speedy termination of this cruel war.

## Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament, pursuant to notice, met at Ottawa yesterday afternoon in extra session. Following is the speech from the throne:

Honourable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons, very grave events vitally affecting the interests of all His Majesty's Dominions have transpired since prorogation. The unfortunate outbreak of war made it immediately imperative for my

ministers to take extraordinary measures for the defence of Canada and for the maintenance of the honor and integrity of our Empire.

With respect to such of these measures as may require the sanction and approval of Parliament the necessary legislative proposals will be submitted for your consideration. Other bills authorizing additional measures which are essential for the public safety will also be presented to you without delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, estimates will be laid before you to provide for expenditure which has been or may be caused by the outbreak of hostilities.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons, the critical period into which we have just entered has aroused the full patriotism and loyalty which have always actuated the Canadian people.

From every province and from every community the response to the call of duty has been all that could be desired. The spirit which thus animates Canada inspires also His Majesty's Dominions throughout the world and you may be assured the united action to repel the common danger will not fail to strengthen the ties that bind together those vast dominions in the possession and enjoyment of the blessings of British liberty. As the representative of His Majesty, the King, I must add my expression of thanks and admiration for the splendid spirit of patriotism and generosity that has been displayed throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

## Royal Commission

The Dominion Royal Trade Commission, making a tour of the British Empire, collecting information regarding its resources, manufactures and commerce, arrived at Charlottetown from St. John on Saturday night. The party included the following gentlemen: Sir Alfred Bateman, the acting chairman; Mr. and Mrs. F. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lorimer, Sir Rider Haggard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tatlow, Miss Tatlow, of Great Britain; D. Campbell, of Australia; J. R. Sinclair, of New Zealand; Sir Jan and Lady Langemann, of South Africa; E. J. Harding, secretary of the commission; Messrs. Glennie and Bridgman, attaches, and Mr. Payne, secretary to the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce; Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, a member of the Commission, but he was not here, as his Parliamentary duties necessitated his return to Ottawa. Hon. Premier Matheson, on behalf of the Provincial Government, and his Honor Judge Stewart, President of the Board of Trade, met the distinguished visitors at the wharf at Summerside, welcomed them to the Province and accompanied them to Charlottetown. On Sunday afternoon, a party of the Commissioners was entertained on a sail up the west River, on the D. G. S. Brant. On Monday the Commission held afternoon and afternoon session in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, when a number of men were examined regarding the resources and industries of our Province. At 1 o'clock the members of the Commission and several others were entertained to luncheon, by the Provincial Government, in the Prince of Wales College. At the conclusion of their work in the Provincial Building the Commissioners visited a couple of fox ranches and also the Karakule sheep and their off-spring at Upton Farm. They were subsequently entertained to tea at Hillsborough House, by Hon. Judge and Mrs. Stewart. The Commissioners left for mainland, via Summerside yesterday morning.

## Progress of the War.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—A German offensive movement north of Liege has begun and a big battle is impending. Clashes have occurred at Tongres, Tielmont, St. Trond, Orsmal and Gussenhaven. French artillery is hurrying through Brussels. German reinforcements are constantly reaching the Mues. The Liege forts are still under bombardment.

New York, Aug. 11.—The French war office announced late today that French and German forces are engaged along frontier for a distance of twenty miles. The opposing outposts were in contact at Longwy, Langnyon and Marville in France and at Virton in Belgium. The German advance is moving toward Stenay where attempt will be made to cross the Meuse river. Fighting at the above points is taken to indicate a German mass movement to force an entrance into France. No details of the invading army's strength is obtainable.

The war office this afternoon issued an official statement announcing that the French had been compelled to evacuate Muelhasen in Alsace. The army operating against Neu Breisch was driven back by an overpowering German force to the outskirts of Muelhasen where it made another stand. It is believed a great battle is now in progress there. The German main army in the north is reported to be entrenching itself on the river Ourthe, while two divisional cavalry had advanced as far as Longres, north of Liege. These and other indications point to general advance which will be opposed by the allied forces of Belgium, France and Britain.

A Brussels despatch says comparative quiet prevails since the attack on Fort Sereing Sunday night was repulsed with great loss to the Germans. Liege forts still are holding out, and according to the statement of the Belgian war office "can do so indefinitely."

Holland is about to make a peremptory demand on Germany to withdraw troops from the Dutch frontier, says a Brussels despatch, which states that the foreign office has been advised the Dutch have already demanded an explanation telling the Kaiser's government the retention of forces on the border be considered a casus belli.

Paris, Aug. 12.—A million soldiers will face each other on either side of the Franco-German frontier. The armies are about equal in number, but there is no doubt that the morale of the French troops are far superior. The utmost confidence and stamina will be needed on both sides as some of the impending battles are expected to last several days, and perhaps a fortnight. The frontier country lends itself to a heroic exploits. It consists entirely of mountainous roads bordered on either side by dense woods.

The carrying of two frontier passes by the French troops gives them an enormous advantage as far as Upper Alsace is concerned.

Down at Muelhasen the French troops have been withdrawn to defensive positions and are preventing the Germans from returning to the town.

With 600,000 men forming the German central force between Liege and Thionville, it is now practically certain that the most decisive fighting will take place between Brussels and Verdun. If France does not carry this titanic struggle into Lorraine, she will aim at checking the entire German advance until the end of August, when Russian's millions will pour across the western frontier, where Germany has left her worst fighting men because she hoped to strike a vital blow at France within a fortnight and then turn her finest troops against Russia.

London, Aug. 12.—A telegram to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says despatch to the Matin from St. Petersburg reports that in an official communication the Russian chief of staff has announced that the Austrians were checked at Zolotschitz, Volotschek and Zborje. Four regiments of Austrian infantry and 80 Uhans were routed. The prediction is added that the approaching big battle probably will be decisive.

Brussels, Aug. 12.—The Germans are commencing a German

phase of the war. Their attack through Central Belgium having failed, they are entrenching along the Maestricht. Liege forts can be heard twenty miles off.

A fight of importance occurred at Tirlemont, where a thousand German cavalry, with quick-firing guns, mounted on horses, attacked a regiment of Belgian lancers. It is believed to be the first time that quick-firing guns were used in such a manner. The Belgians were driven off, with a loss of two officers and a small number of men killed and wounded.

The war office announced tonight that a general attack on the French at Belgium centre had failed. The Germans are declared to have retreated all along the line with the exception of at one point where fighting still continues. The announcement was accompanied by a statement that fighting had been serious and resulted in heavy losses. Also it was announced the attack of the Germans on the Liege forts had been renewed with great vigor. The Germans have brought up the heaviest type of Krupp siege guns to batter the forts. The forts are holding their own, and their fire is hampering the movement of German troops across Meuse by way of pontoon bridges they have erected in place of those destroyed by the forts' fire several days ago.

Paris, Aug. 12.—It is officially announced that a general engagement is progressing at Tirlemont, Belgium. Germans assaulted the Belgian position there at dawn today and the attack still continues. This is believed to be the opening of the attack on Brussels. The Belgian capital, which is only twenty-five miles west.

London, Aug. 12.—A Rome despatch says a message from Basle, Switzerland, states two German infantry regiments were totally wiped out during a battle with the French at Mulhausen. They were the Eighth Baden Infantry. The commander of the twenty-fourth division was killed the same dispatch says.

Brussels, Aug. 12, (via London).—

"Central News" despatches received by the Belgian war office this afternoon state that the German forces operating before Liege have withdrawn a few kilometers to the eastward and have assumed defensive positions. Strong German forces, however, patrol the city.

General Von Emmich and the other officers of the German general staff are installed in the convent of the Sacred Heart at Cointe, a suburb of Liege. The Belgian commander before Liege reports that most of the German soldiers who have been taken prisoners declared that they were without food for two or three days before capture.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—The details of the Diest battle, the first great engagement of the war where the Belgian left gained the advantage. The Germans had over 10,000 composed of cavalry, artillery and a small force of infantry. The Belgians consisted of a cavalry division with a mixed brigade of several miles to answer the Germans. The Belgian effectives amounted to 7,000. The probable aim of the Germans was to hurl themselves to the north of the St. Trond Road at Tirlemont in order to turn the Belgian army.

Early Wednesday morning the Germans drew up between Hasselt and St. Trond and thence proceeded in the direction of Diest chiefly via Stevoort and Herck Laville. The German wings, however, come up from different ways over the front from St. Trond to Herck Laville on the one hand and their left guarded the road from St. Trond to Tirlemont, and the heights of Orsmal and Gussenhoven on the other hand. Their right protected the road from Hasselt to Diest. The Belgian commander aware of this movement from aeroplane and cavalry reconnaissances allowed the enemy to advance while he manoeuvred the Belgian troops to favorable positions.

This country divided by three tributaries, rivers Demer, Herck, Gethe and Volege, flowing south to north, to reach Diest it was necessary for the enemy to cross Gethe at Haelen. Here the Belgians took up the principal position, erected barricade entrenchments beyond where the

artillery was stationed and guns turned upon enemy. Towards eleven o'clock the Germans appeared on the road from Stevoort to Haelen. The first shots exchanged between advance guards. Belgians allowed the enemy to advance slowly. Firing quickly became fierce between the artillery on both sides. The Belgians made a deadly fire at a range of 2,000 meters played havoc with the German cavalry which continued to advance on Haelen Cortenaek. The battle became tremendously hot by two p.m., fire raging all along the line. The Belgian cavalry charged the German cavalry, but the conformation of the country prevented proper charge and the Belgians forced the attack in little banks across the fields.

The countryside is intersected with hedges and hillocks, nevertheless the two sides met fiercely. The Belgians displayed great courage, while the daring Germans hurled themselves against the barricades in an endeavor to carry them, but the Belgians shot Germans down coolly with precision. The attack on the bridges was as savage as on the barricades. German officers could be seen pressing men forward into most certain death from cannon. Men and horses fell like flies until when almost shattered the order to retreat was given at six p.m. The German defeat was complete. The German remnants finally retreated along the banks of the Gethe and Velve in the greatest disorder. At nightfall they were hastily making way toward Tongres. The German losses were over a thousand.

London, Aug. 13.—Exchange despatch from Brussels tonight states German right wing still retreating harassed by Belgian outposts during the afternoon. A number of skirmishes accentuated the German retreat.

London, Aug. 14.—That the Belgian authorities admit that a general advance of the German troops is under way is seen by following despatch from Brussels: "The German advance became more pronounced and is general today. Their infantry is advancing in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond and another attack is expected in the direction of Diest and Aerschot, to the northwest of Brussels by a force of 200,000."

"Formidable defensive works have been erected by the Belgians around Namur." Great masses of German troops are being pushed forward through Aix La Chapelle and Liege in an apparent effort to crush the allies by a force of overwhelming numbers. The gigantic battle of history will ensue when these corps meet. The allies were reinforced, it was said today, by the English and large bodies of French troops.

Namur, a strongly fortified Belgian town, is preparing for an assault in anticipation of the town's fall though the forts still hold out, all civilians have been disarmed to save them from reprisals at the hands of the Germans.

Diest, where the German cavalry were defeated yesterday, lies in the path of the advancing hosts and doubtless will be the scene of another desperate struggle.

Paris, Aug. 14.—What is deemed about the most important announcement of the war development of the day is that, British commander Sir John

French has joined. General Joffre at headquarters today, but location is ungiven. This is taken as an official indication that the main English and French troops have finally joined.

The announcement of the surrender of twelve thousand Germans was officially made by the war office which said:—"At one point Germany brought up formations of reserves to the aid of weakened troops, but the French attack and were obliged to lay down their arms, an entire division of twelve thousand surrendering. The French hold the entire valley of Bruche."

London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph learns from a diplomatic correspondent that the Japanese government intends to carry out to the full its obligations under the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The correspondent says that the Japanese navy has put to sea and will co-operate with the British fleet in taking effective action against the enemy's ships in the Pacific.

Already hordes of Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and to Austrian Galicia on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Sty river, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance in the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats or concerning the arrival of wounded or disabled ships of Great Britain. "These are, without exception, baseless," the warning says. The probable attitude of Japan and Italy is still the subject of much speculation. Conversations are going on continually between Japan and Great Britain concerning Japan's duty under her alliance with Great Britain and the part she will be permitted to take in the peace conferences following the war. There are persistent rumors that Italy will join the triple entente. The Italian ambassador is a frequent caller at the foreign office.

If it should prove correct that Turkey has purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, war between Greece and Turkey is said to be likely for Greece sees in the move an attempt on the part of Turkey to recover some of her islands taken in the last war. Russia to meet such a contingency would send troops to the Roumanian frontier.

The British government has called for bids for an issue of \$75,000,000 treasury bills. With the arrival in English ports of many ships there has been a sharp decline in the prices of provisions.

London, Aug. 15.—The greatest battle of all history has begun. Fighting today is raging from Liege to Luxembourg where half a million German soldiers are attacking the allies. The Kaiser's artillery is shelling the forts of the enemy and the roar of the big field pieces is incessant. The German general staff is prepared to lose 100,000 men in an attempt to roll back the allies.

Brussels, Aug. 15.—Since dawn today almost continuous cannonading has been heard from the

(Continued on page three.)

## The Bishop's Visits

On Saturday 8th inst. His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Pius McDonald, went to Sturgeon on a visit to St. Paul's Church, and to bless a cemetery. After arrival Saturday evening there was the solemn entry to the church with the accompanying ceremonies, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On Sunday at the high Mass his Lordship preached an admirable sermon. In the afternoon he blessed the cemetery and officiated at Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, when he preached the sermon appropriate to the blessing of the cemetery. His Lordship was presented with an address and held a reception at the Parochial residence. He was attended and assisted in the ceremonies by the pastor Rev. Theodor Gallant, and by Rev. Pius McDonald, Rev. M. J. Smith, Rev. D. P. Croken, Rev.

J. B. Gaudet, Rev. Joseph Gallant, and Rev. Sylvère Arsenault. On Sunday last his Lordship attended at St. Joseph's, Vernon River, it being the Patronal feast of the church. His Lordship, accompanied by his Secretary, was met at Vernon River Station on Saturday afternoon by a immense procession of carriages and escorted to the church. The usual solemn entry took place. This was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On Sunday Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. K. C. McPherson, with Rev. Father Connolly, deacon Rev. Pius McDonald, sub-deacon, and Rev. P. D. McGuigan, P. P., master of ceremonies. His Lordship presided in the sanctuary and preached the sermon of the occasion. In the afternoon he officiated at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, afterwards he was presented with an address and held a reception. On Sunday next his Lordship will dedicate the Church of St. Columba East Point and erect Stations of the Cross.

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W. MORAN, Secretary.

May 27th, 1914—tl.

## Local And Other

A man believed to be a spy was arrested Saturday. Cholera germs were tubes in his rooms.

The London Press announces that the Govt., steamer surprised a German steamer on Lake Nyasa 1046 prisoners.

Five thousand negroes in Africa have voluntary military service. The Mine contributed \$500, relief fund now being Kimberley.

Scores of Germans in Dublin Hotels and places on the Irish coast arrested Saturday. Country around Dublin found on one prisoner.

Col. San Hughes has enough offers from citizens in the United States to form four companies front. This is additional to the 100,000 Britishers ready to fight.

A despatch says that man officers captured by was found evidence that William, had invited his officers to dine with him on Aug. 11. The dinner finally postponed.

It is reported from Montreal to Liverpool, ship can sail when she perfect safety. This was a local announcement received by P. S. White of Customs a few days ago.

One of the spies arrested the Belgians in Ostend, his possession plans indicated halting points of the army on the march. According to these, Brussels to be reached August 2, France, August 5.

The London Daily Telegraph correspondent, Berlin newspaper has reported that Major von Buelow, brother of von Buelow, former Imperial Chancellor was in battle early last week.

Two German naval officers were arrested and held at Amshad Saturday. Dutch Island off Schiermonde off the coast of Erieland. They had left the German of Boranum in the North. A scouting expedition and because of motor trouble.

Chiefs of the Blood held a council of war reservation at McLeod and passed a unanimous resolution expressing loyalty to Empire, and it was also to offer one thousand dollars to offer for equipment. The council also intimates men were needed, the Belgians would welcome a chance to offer their services to country.

The two sections of the Ambulance Corps which been ordered to do duty at earlier Camp, Que., as a field hospital, left for destination on Saturday travelling to Summer special train. There were sixty officers and men marched to the station to the Abegweit L. I. Band crowd of persons assembled to witness their departure. them God-speed, and the a good deal of cheering train with the boys or steamed out of the station.

## SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION

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