

**The Herald**

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**Parliament Opens.**

The fifth session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada was opened at Ottawa, with the usual ceremonies, by his Royal Highness, the Governor General, on Thursday last. The scene was unusually brilliant in consequence of the great number of civil and military uniforms in evidence. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the Senate Chamber by her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught and by the Princess Patricia and was attended at the throne by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and the Hon. J.A. Loughheed, Conservative leader in the Senate. Both leaders wore their Windsor uniforms. In seats on the floor of the Senate Chamber were the Most Rev. Mgr. Stagni, Apostolic Delegate, the judges of the Supreme Court and other dignitaries of State. Unusual precautions against any untoward act were taken, and no one was admitted to the galleries except by ticket obtained through a member of Parliament. All indications pointed to a session to be principally devoted to matters relating to the war in which the Empire is engaged. The speech was brief and to the point, and was as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:  
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

During the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of the war, the people of Canada have given most abundant and convincing evidence of their firm loyalty to our sovereign and of their profound devotion to the institutions of the British Empire. Since I last addressed you, a Canadian expeditionary force of more than thirty thousand men has been safely despatched across the Atlantic, and after arriving in the British Isles has been engaged in completing the necessary training before proceeding to the front. Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather conditions which have prevailed in the British Isles, the training has proceeded satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that the force will shortly take its place in the field of action.

The earnest and resolute spirit of patriotism which animated the whole Dominion has evoked a magnificent response to the call for service beyond the seas. Large additional forces have been organized from which further contingents are ready to be despatched as soon as the necessary arrangements for receiving them and completing their training can be consummated. Notwithstanding the inevitable disturbance of trade which was created by the outbreak of the war, on so vast a scale, the financial and business conditions of the Dominion have shown great stability; and on the whole the country has adapted itself to the new conditions in a very effective way.

My advisers will submit for your consideration measures rendered necessary by the participation of this Dominion in the great task which our Empire has undertaken in this war.

The accounts for the fiscal year will be laid before you immediately and the estimates for the next year will be submitted without delay. You will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for effective aid in the conduct of the war.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The strong unity of purpose which inspires His Majesty's Dominion gives us the firm assurance that the cause for which this war has been undertaken will be maintained to an honorable and successful issue. I commend to your favorable consideration the measures which will be submitted to you, to aid in that great cause, and I pray that the Divine blessing may be vouchsafed to you in your deliberations.

Sir Robert Borden gave first place on the order paper to a resolution, on which a bill will be based, ap-

propriating \$100,000,000 for war expenditures. According to the resolution the money is to be devoted to the following purposes:

"A"—The defence and security of Canada.

"B"—The conduct of military or naval operations in or beyond Canada.

"C"—Promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communication, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk, or otherwise.

"D"—The carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor-in-Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

After some other preliminaries, Parliament adjourned to Monday of this week.

**The German Dynamiter.**

Horn or Van Horn, the German, who attempted to blow up the C. P. R. Bridge across the St. Croix River at Vanceboro, is a bold rascal, if he is not somewhat demented. He glories in his deed and regrets that it was not completely destructive of the bridge. As he was taken into custody in the State of Maine by officers of that state, extradition is necessary to bring him into Canada for trial. The authorities at Ottawa have made the necessary application to Washington to start the extradition proceedings. But extradition is the very thing that the dynamiter does not desire and he will no doubt fight this as far as possible. He has sent a communication to the German ambassador at Washington to look after his interests. One would suppose that in the case of such a criminal as this there would be very little delay in bringing him to justice. Legal technicalities however may block progress. In the mean time the German has been sentenced by the Maine authorities to thirty days in the County jail at Machias. By that time it is expected extradition proceedings shall have so far progressed that the culprit may be put on trial for his crime.

**Germany's Naval Proclamation.**

The recent German proclamation relative to naval zones, evidences the desperation to which the Kaiser and his advisers are reduced, in consequence of the progress of the war. This latest departure shows that in order to strike a blow at the Allies, in secret, the Germans are prepared to disregard and trample under foot all the laws and usages of civilized warfare. In their blind rage they are prepared to destroy neutrals as well as belligerents.

The proclamation sets forth that the water areas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, and bordering the north and west coasts of France and a portion of The Netherlands are naval war zones. This means that all ships found in these waters, whether war ships or ships of commerce or of whatever kind; whether ships of the enemy or of neutral nations, are liable to attack and destruction, by submarines or by any other means the Germans may be able to employ. It is also intended as a menace to the transports conveying troops from Great Britain to the Continent.

From this it will be seen the proclamation is a threat against the commerce of all nations. It is so sweeping in its declarations that it would seem to defeat the very objects supposed to be aimed at. Before any nation could undertake to enforce such a proclamation as this it should be sure of its ability to do so; but Germany as compared with Great Britain has not yet established her claim to be mistress of the seas. The very contrary is the fact. The position is so preposterous that

it may be doubted whether it is ever intended to be taken seriously. It looks very much like a bluff. The following intelligence from London, under date of the 6th inst, affords some idea of how the matter is regarded: While the German threat of a blockade has created a great wave of indignation among the newspapers and the public, it is regarded by many high officials as a bluff. It is claimed that with the small number of war vessels at the disposal of Germany it will be quite impossible to make the blockade effective and it is argued that had Germany been able to interfere with British transports carrying troops to France she would already have done so. So far as shippers are concerned very little alarm appears to be felt. At Lloyds the underwriters viewed the threat calmly and made little changes in the war risk rates. Inquiries at Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports show that no change is contemplated in sailing schedules, most of the companies stating that it is their intention to carry on business as usual, unless stopped by Admiralty orders. Great interest is shown in the question of how neutral countries will view the threat, and extensive extracts from comments in American and other foreign newspapers are published here.

The London Morning Post in an editorial on the 6th, characterized the Hague conventions and the Declaration of London as nothing but a carefully prepared conspiracy engineered by Germany against the British sea power. The paper argues that Germany now having thrown off the mask and declared for full rigor of the game, Great Britain should throw overboard the whole paraphernalia of declarations and conventions with which the navy is encumbered and reply to the German threats with another screw in the blockade. The Morning Post also urges practical measures such as the arming of British merchantmen and trawlers with rifles, maxims, bombs and quickfiring guns—not to make them belligerents but for employment against piratical attack.

The main estimates of expenditures were tabled in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday. The amount to \$149,962,168 as against \$208,188,672 last year. One of the largest items in the estimates is a vote of \$1,900,000 to provide for the Prince Edward Island car ferry, construct terminals and built necessary constructions. In addition to this large amount the estimates provide for an expenditure of \$38,000 for the Railway and \$158,000 for the Public Works of this Province.

**Progress of the War.**

London, Feb. 2—During the last few days the Germans have been making desperate efforts to break the deadlock which has existed for so long on both the eastern and western fronts. They have delivered a series of attacks, always preceded by artillery activity, on the Allied lines in Flanders and France, and while in almost every case they have thus won a preliminary advantage, before the fighting was concluded the French, British or Belgians have been able to regain the trenches temporarily lost, and in some cases to occupy the German positions. In these attacks, according to the reports of the British and French general staffs, the Germans have suffered severe losses. The German artillery has been subjected the Belgian positions in Flanders to a severe bombardment, which suggests that the moment has arrived for another effort to get across the Yser, and thence to the French coast ports. In return, the French bombarded the railway station at Noyon, one of the German military centers behind their advanced lines. More serious attacks, however, have been made against the Russian lines in Central Poland. Faced by flanking movements, both north and south, Field Marshal Von Hinden-

burg made a desperate effort, which apparently is to be renewed, to break through to Warsaw, and thus not only gain a great military and political advantage for Germany, but at the same time release the pressure on Hungary and East Prussia, in each of which regions the Russian troops are slowly pushing forward.

Copenhagen, the newspapers of which still have correspondents at Constantinople, has a report that the Anglo-French fleet have destroyed four of the Dardanelles forts, and that there is a panic in the Turkish capital, where the defeats suffered by the Turkish armies in the Caucasus and Azerbaijan are just becoming known. With the openings of the British parliament today the political truce was renewed. The government, while assuming all responsibility for the war, welcomed the opposition's support, and the ministers announced that they would readily reply to all criticisms and endeavor to avoid controversial matters. An indication of possible action by Italy is to be found in a notification issued to Italian reservists in England to prepare to join the colors.

London, Feb. 3—With comparative quiet prevailing on the western front, the fighting in the east, which is more strenuous and widespread, monopolizes attention. While the Russians are on the offensive in East Prussia, North-western Poland and in the passes of the Carpathians, the Germans continue their attacks on the Russian lines along the Bzura and Rawka rivers. The invaders reached the Rawka line about the middle of December, and since that time have made at least half a dozen attacks in force against the Russian trenches, each time at undoubted heavy cost. Nothing daunted, however they have been repeating the attacks during the past week, and while they have made a slight advance it has been accomplished only after further great losses, according to the reports from Petrograd. Now it is believed that the Germans are preparing for still another onslaught, for only by compelling the Russians to strengthen their lines protecting Warsaw can they hope to divert the Russian attacks from East Prussia and Hungary. Military men here hold to the belief that the Germans are attempting what seems virtually impossible in their efforts to force their way through to Warsaw. The Rawka and Bzura lines, which they have been attacking for six weeks, are exceedingly strong, for on the right banks of the rivers, which the Russians for the most part hold, the ground is considerably higher than on the left banks; so that the Russian infantry and artillery have a decided advantage. Should the Germans break through this barrier there is another line of entrenchments half way between the Bzura and Warsaw, with Blonie as the centre, which would have to be forced before the Polish capital fell. In the Carpathians the Austrians and Germans are offering vigorous resistance to the Russians, and a decision has not yet been reached in the battle which has been in progress there for some days. The statement in the Russian official report that there has been fighting to the southeast of Uzkok Pass; in the interior of Dukla Pass, and to the southeast of Beskid Pass, indicates the extent of the struggle for the possession of these important strategic points. The attempt of a German submarine, as officially reported, to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias, has attracted a great deal of attention in England where it is strongly condemned. There has been another skirmish between the British and Turkish scouts east of the Suez Canal, near Ismailia. The Turks were driven off with some loss, and the British had six men wounded. The opinion still prevails in London that the Turks will not attempt to cross the desert with a large force, and that the present pinpricks were arranged only to compel the British to keep troops in Egypt, instead of sending them to France. Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 3—The Berliner Tageblatt says that the German government intends to buy up pigs to the value of \$50,000,000, to be killed and canned, in order to save fodder useful for military and other purposes.

London, Feb. 4—The Turks at last have made a definite attack on the Suez Canal, but after a sharp fight they were driven off with heavy losses. After a fruitless attempt made on Tuesday night to bridge the canal near Toussoum, they returned to the attack early yesterday morning with a force estimated at 12,000 strong, and six batteries of artillery, and essayed to get across the waterway on rafts. The British force, however, was waiting, and the invaders were forced back, leaving about 300 prisoners in the hands of the defending. A considerable number of the Turks were killed and wounded. The British lost fifteen killed and fifty wounded. The attack was also renewed by the Turks at El Kantara, but this met with no greater success than the other attempt, the Turkish casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners, numbering upwards of a hundred. The New Zealand contingent, and presumably the Australians, took part in the battles, the New Zealanders having two casualties. Compared with the battles in Poland and the Carpathians this is a mere flash, but as British Territorials, Australians and New Zealanders are receiving their baptism of fire in Egypt, and there is much interest in the attempts of the Turks to move a big army across the desert, the operations in that part of the world are attracting a good deal of attention in England.

Amsterdam, Feb. 4, via London, Feb. 5—The Austro-Hungarian war press bureau has issued the following. Artillery and infantry fighting continues along the Nida river. We evacuated Tarnow (Galicia) after the Russians bombarded the place with heavy mortars. A decisive battle is being fought in the region of Dukla, where strong Russian pressure is felt in the direction of Dukla Pass and neighboring passes. The fighting in the Carpathians is being seriously interfered with by the deep snow. Vigorous operations around Tarnow, which is reported to have been evacuated, have been going on for some time. An official despatch from Vienna January 30, said that attempts of the Russian-Galician army to outflank Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army near Nowy Sandec, and attack Cracow by way of Tarnow, had led to a counter-offensive by the Archduke against Tarnow which threatened the rearward communications of the Russians in Galicia and in the Carpathians. Tarnow, a town of some 40,000 inhabitants, is on the Biala river, a short distance from its junction with the Dunajec. It lies 135 miles west of Lemberg. It is a manufacturing centre of considerable importance, and contains a number of historic buildings, among them the cathedral, built in the 15th century.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 5—Not since the battle around Lodz, in Russian Poland, in the early part of December, have the Germans delivered such violent attacks as those of yesterday when they attempted to drive through the Russian line near Borjimon, probably never before in the eastern area of the war have they concentrated such a force upon a single point. In a distance of six miles between Humin and Borjimon the Germans threw 105,000 infantrymen, together with heavy forces of cavalry, the whole supported by 100 batteries of artillery, comprising in all no less than 600 guns. It is estimated that in this short line there were nearly 30,000 men to the mile, coming on in ten or twelve lines, like the waves of the sea. The Russians, warned by the attacks of previous days in this same vicinity, have concentrated correspondingly heavy forces to resist the German advance. So close were both sides packed in this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless. The battlefield was a flat plain unobstructed by either trees or houses, the latter had already been demolished by shell fire. The Russians met the German advance with rifle fire and the bayonet, the first lines struggling forward and backward from trench to trench. At some places the trenches were only a few hundred yards apart. The closeness of the line made fighting extraordinarily sanguinary. Whole companies were entirely exterminated. The mos-



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**Local And Other**

A rebel force of 550 rendered to the British toria. More expected.

The promotion of Rear Kingsmill to Rank of Vice was officially Gazetted on day.

For the first time since solid ice bridge spanned Lawrence, between Que Levis, a couple of days la

There was an explosion mines at Carliele near Fay West Virginia Saturday hundred and thirty me in the mine and it is fear have perished.

A Belgian correspondent Dutch newspaper Nieuw writes: "Canadian nurses Flanders look very smart. In the field they are eve and know no danger.

A further expeditionary of 10,000 men has been by Australia and accepted British government. This dition to reinforcements men monthly.

Paris advices of the 5th Of the 14,000 surgeons French army 6,500 are front. At the end of Decem had been killed, 200 wounded 440 missing and 155 mentioned in despatches gallantry.

The New York Tribune Manitoba province has ar a loan of approximately fi a half million dollars in York at 5 per cent interes the city of Ottawa has pla million dollars loan with York Bankers.

Lt. Sharp of the Canada tingent of the Royal flying was killed while flying at ham England. He was ret from a trip when his suddenly dived to the earth machine was smashed, at Sharp died within a few m

The Postmaster Gener Canada has passed an ord council granting all letter permanent and temporary employed as such, del letters on the street, a half day on Saturday afternoon ing the months of July August of each year.

The damage done by the ing of a water main at Second street and Eighth New York, was estimat \$100,000 almost all of whic due to the flooding of cella several blocks along B avenue. The torrent of poured through the street two hours.

No word concerning Stefa the Arctic explorer, was con in the budget of mail bro Dawson from Fort MacPh by Northwest Mounted who arrived Saturday from Arctic coast. Letters dated 11, said no tidings had, be ceived from the explorer; w out from Herchsell Island March for Banks Island.

The steamer Minto, whic rived at Pictou on Saturday Georgetown, left Pictou on Sunday, arriving at Georg at 7.15 p. m. bringing over sengers freight and some After discharging her carg left Georgetown Monday at 6.30 for Cape Breton f free two of the Dominion Company's steamers and large tug, the "Douglas Thomas" which were stuck ice between Flint Island Glace Bay. Captain Farr sealing steamer. "The Sea previously sent from Halifax the assistance of these bo was unable to release the hence the Minto had to be patched. At 2 o'clock M afternoon she was off J shoals at the entrance of Strait of Canso. At 3 o'clock was received at the Marlin that the icebound steamer got clear and h l arrival Louisburg. The Minto wa recalled and returned to Georgetown route.

MINARD'S LINIMENT C DIPHTHERIA.