

The Herald

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

More Gold.

Gold and securities, said to exceed \$80,000,000 in value, the third and largest shipment from England to New York within a month, arrived in New York Tuesday night from Halifax to which Canadian city it was brought from England. Guarded by forty armed men, the special train carrying the gold and securities left Halifax Monday and crossed the border late that night. The shipment, which is consigned to J. P. Morgan & Company, the financial agents of the British government in that country, included 11,650,000 English gold sovereigns, equivalent to about \$58,000,000, and \$7,850,000 in United States gold coin, and securities valued at \$14,000,000. The total value exceeds by \$30,000,000 either of the previous shipments. It was announced that the six steel cars would remain sealed until early Wednesday, when the gold will be taken to the sub-treasury. Automobile trucks, guarded by armed men and mounted police, will carry the gold and securities through the city. It was expected the gold would not be within the treasury vaults much before noon tomorrow. The first large shipment of gold and securities to strengthen the British credit in this country was received August 21, and consisted of about \$19,500,000 in gold and \$30,000,000 in securities. Nearly \$20,000,000 in gold and securities worth about \$25,000,000 comprised the second shipment, which arrived August 29. In each case the gold and securities were carried to Halifax by ship and their put on board a special train for New York.

Canadian War Contracts

Contract awards were held at Ottawa on Thursday last. Apart from whatever more contracts Canada may send to the front, there is no doubt that if the war continues for any length of time this country will be asked by the imperial government and by the allies to provide a great quantity of supplies of various kinds. Since his return to Ottawa Sir Robert Borden has had several interviews with Mr. D. A. Thomas, the representative in Canada and the United States of the new British Department of Munitions, and it is understood that these conferences have been of a satisfactory character. During his visit to Great Britain the Prime Minister had numerous conferences with the heads of various departments of the British government respecting the ability of Canadian producers and manufacturers to furnish supplies necessary for the purposes of the war. In every case he was assured that in every respect of all supplies that had to be procured outside of the United Kingdom, the resources of Canada would be utilized to the fullest possible extent and that instructions to that effect have been given to all the officers of every purchasing department. While in England he had an interview with the Allies' Purchasing Commission. He pointed out the resources of Canada, both in agricultural and manufactured products. To this commission, as well as to each of the purchasing departments of the British government, he gave a full memorandum

in writing of the various products and articles which Canada could furnish if required.

Intriguing Ambassador.

The United States Government have instructed the American Ambassador at Vienna to notify the Austro-Hungarian authorities that their representative at Washington is not acceptable, and that he must be recalled. Dr. Dumba, the representative in question, has, it appears, been an intriguer and has shamefully abused the hospitality of the Government and people of the United States. He was a trouble maker and, through agents, attempted to create dissension and provoke labor disputes and strikes in American factories engaged in producing munitions to be supplied to the Allies. A letter outlining his plans was entrusted to Dr. James F. J. Archibald, an American correspondent, and was seized from him by the British authorities. Its text was then placed before the American Ambassador in London and cabled to the State Department at Washington. The letter, which absolutely establishes Dumba's guilt, is as follows:

New York, Aug. 20, 1915. My Lord—Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally known paper, Szabadsag, after a previous conference with him, and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions war factory, and also in the Middle West.

Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your Lordship, leaves today at twelve o'clock, on board the Rotterdam, for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your Lordship's favorable consideration. It is my impression that we can disorganize, and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance, and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

But even if strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should exert, under the pressure of the crisis, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow-countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for twelve hours a day and seven days a week. All weak persons succumb and become consumptives.

So far as German workers are found among the skilled hands, a means of leaving will be provided for them. Besides this, a private German registry office has been established, which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and is already working well. They will also join, and the widest support is assured me.

I beg your Excellency to be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless telegraphy, replying whether you agree. DUMBA. His Excellency, Count Burlan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna.

In interviews, after the capture of his letter, Dr. Dumba defended his activities and attempted to make light of the situation. He regarded his conduct as correct and contended that he had not violated any diplomatic proprieties. If we are to judge Berlin and Vienna by the standards of diplomatic honor followed by them on previous occasions, it is safe to say that they will take the same view as the gentleman who has been politely invited to remove himself from the United States.

ground. The United States manufacturers have supplied munitions of war to the Allies but it is not on record that orders from Berlin or Vienna have been refused. Owing to the power of the British navy, it is possible for the Allies to import munitions from any country in the globe where they can be manufactured. Germany and Austria are less fortunate. Dr. Dumba, as the agent of Austria, sought to interfere with the supply at its source.

The government of the United States, having caught him red handed, has properly decided that he shall not be permitted to remain where he might be able to interfere with their domestic industries. Vienna or Berlin cannot object to that action. If conditions were reversed, if the German navy had been able to keep the trade routes open for supplies of all sorts, and if a British representative, by promoting the dissension and strife, had sought to bring about conditions whereby American manufacturing plants would close, and American workmen would be thrown out of employment, the Teutonic governments would not agree that Washington was fully justified in saying to the trouble-maker "Your room is preferable to your company," but if such intimation was not speedily given, would not hesitate to ask for it. Dumba was prepared to do more than place an obstacle in the wheels of American industry. He was quite willing that strikes might occur with all the attendant evils of bloodshed and loss of life.

The Dominion financial statement issued by the finance department lately gives the revenue for August as \$14,240,844, an increase of \$44,000 over the corresponding month. For the first five months of the fiscal year the revenue has been \$60,089,190, a decrease of \$200,000. August postal revenue \$1,869,790, practically doubled over August of last year. In the five months expenditure on consolidated fund account declined by about four millions, the total being \$38,870,712. Expenditure on capital account reached \$13,898,659. On August 31 the net debt of Canada was \$472,468,885, an increase of about \$140,000,000. There was temporary loans of \$145,940,000, mainly for war use. A revised statement of the Dominion finances for the last fiscal year gives the total of revenue as \$135,978,481. Consolidated fund expenditure was \$135,523,206 and on capital account \$107,389,303. War outlay to the end of the year was \$60,750,476. On public works \$41,447,320 was spent and on railway subsidies \$3,191,507.

Sir Robert Speaks French

The Montreal Herald (liberal) says: When the acting mayor had finished [reading the peoples address of welcome] Sir Robert raised his hand, and amid the loud applause of the cosmopolitan crowd, he spoke in French, and then in English. Speaking in French, he declared: "With all my heart I thank you for the cordial reception, and your gracious welcome. I am very happy to come back again to Canada, my native land, and to bring you a message of hope, of confidence and of courage, from the Canadian soldiers who are fighting so valiantly on the battle-fields of Europe for liberty against tyranny. (Cheers.) I had the honor of visiting so gloriously for their cause and ours. They are fighting for the liberty of France, but they are also fighting for the liberty of Canada. (Applause.) They are fighting for the liberty of all nations, and we Canadians are fighting for the same freedom. The victory will be with liberty; it cannot be with tyranny. We are sure it will be with the allies. I thank you again, and with all my heart, and now I ask you to permit me to express my thanks in English, my maternal language." (Loud cheers.)

Progress of the War.

London, Sept. 7.—The news that Emperor Nicholas had placed himself at the head of his army, which he announced in a telegram to Raymond Poincaré, president of France, and the visit paid by the French commander-in-chief, Gen. Joffre, to the Italian army, forebodes, it is believed, stirring military circles here, stirring events on both the eastern and western fronts in which the armies of all the Allies will cooperate.

It is declared that the Russians already are nearly, if not quite, holding their own against the Austrians and Germans, whose advance at most points has been brought to a stop, and in places are carrying on active counter-offensive.

Riga remains the danger point, but the fact that the Russians continue to occupy the town, and the Germans have advanced to the Dvina, southeast of Riga, leads the military writers to the conclusion that the Russians feel pretty sure of their ability to defend the river and in time to push sufficiently far westward to relieve the pressure on their forces on the shores of the Gulf of Riga.

Westward of Dvinsk and Vilna the Russian offensive has now held up the Germans for more than a week, and the military observers these two towns seem fairly safe, unless the invaders are able to bring up strong reinforcements.

East and southeast of Riga the Russians have taken up new positions across the River Stohra and its numerous tributaries, and are protecting the network of railways which run eastward and northward to the interior of the country.

To the southeast again, among the forests and swamps to the northeastern edge of the Pripiet marshes, a great battle is in progress between the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and the troops of the Russian centre, the latter having at last elected to make a stand. Amid the Pripiet marshes the German Field Marshal, Mackensen, is waging hard for a decisive result. He reports that he has taken two Russian positions.

Still another battle is being fought for the triangle of fortifications further south, of which Rovno and Dubno remain in the hands of the Russians. The Austrians and Russians are facing each other across the Sereth river in Galicia, where the fighting is continuous. The stands which the Russians are making suggest that their supply of munitions is ample. A Petrograd correspondent says the ammunition shortage of the Russians has been corrected, and that while the production is slow it is incessant and growing in activity and method.

For the thirteenth successive day the Allies have bombarded German positions in the west, only varying their artillery activity by occasional air raids, sapping and mining operations and bomb-throwing. In this fighting the Germans also are taking part, and success rests first with one side and then the other.

London, Sept. 9.—The German Crown Prince, making another determined attempt to break through the French lines in the Argonne, and according to the Berlin official statement, has succeeded in taking trenches over a front of two kilometers, (one and three-quarters miles) and to a depth of 300 to 500 metres, capturing 2,000 prisoners, forty-eight machine guns and sixty-four mine throwers. The French, both in their midnight report and again this afternoon, admit that the Germans had gained a partial success, but declare that in most instances they were thrown back with heavy losses.

London, Sept. 10.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges mountains and in Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long expected offensive in the west will not be much longer delayed. In these attacks the Germans claim that they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. The French report issued later, admits this, but says the German progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases, and that in counter-attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf, and later repulsed another violent attack against that position.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The violent fighting in the Argonne Wednesday and Thursday was the result of an effort of the army of the German Crown Prince to break through the French lines. The attempt was made with powerful artillery and a large number of troops. It apparently has had no appreciable result. The Germans were able to penetrate the French trenches on a portion of the front, but were checked immediately. They renewed their attacks again and again, but with such severe losses that they gave up the effort. This offensive movement, it is said, on good authority, has not modified the situation in the Argonne. In making it, the Germans have had greater losses, according to the French official figures, than they have inflicted. The army of the Crown Prince has attempted several times in previous months to break through the French front, but so far has scored no definite success. The statement is made here that this army has lost upwards of 100,000 men, one corps alone losing

40,000 from the ranks, which are being continually depleted and refilled.

London, Sept. 12.—There is still no sign of waning in the battles which are being fought along the eastern front, that now runs almost directly north and south from Riga to the Roumanian frontier. From Riga southward to the Galician border the Germans and Austrians, who are continually receiving reinforcements and supplies of munitions by railway and river, are endeavoring to force their way to Dvina and the main trunk of the important railway lines. The Russians continue their offensive, and according to their accounts, with excellent results.

Petrograd, Sept. 12, via London.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers and seaplanes have been sent in pursuit of German submarines operating near the Crimean coast in the Black Sea, according to an official statement issued at the war office tonight. The statement reiterates the reports made Sept. 8, of a "great success near Tarnopol and Trembowla. The Russians are increasing their activities in the Caucasus and it is believed that the arrival of Grand Duke Nicholas will be the signal for more important operations, which will lessen the burden of the Allies who are trying to force the Dardanelles. No report has been received from the latter front for upwards of a week from the Allies, although it is apparent, from the Turkish reports, that there has been a considerable amount of fighting.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The allied fleet succeeded in locating the Turkish batteries along the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, according to a Journal despatch from Athens. Observers took a captive balloon and spied out the Ottoman artillery which was silenced by shells from British and French guns, with the result that the camp of the allied troops are now more tenable. A German submarine has been torpedoed and sunk by the French torpedo boat patrol between Mytilene and Tenos, says an Athens despatch to the Journal.

Autumn Excursions To Montreal

Montreal is always a city of interest, and especially so in early autumn, when its citizens have returned from the summer resorts to their town homes, the many stores crowded with fashionable shoppers, and the places of amusement in full swing. The annual fall excursions via Intercolonial Railway will be run this year, Sept. 16, 17 and 18, tickets being good for return October 5th. The rate from Halifax to Montreal and return on these dates will be reduced to \$19.45. From Moncton and St. John \$15.30, and proportionately low fares will prevail from all parts in the Maritime Provinces. Travellers from the Maritime Provinces have the choice of two excellent trains, the "Ocean Limited" and the "Maritime Express," both noted for the high standard of their sleeping and dining car service. A good piece of advice is to reserve your berth early.

Sight Restored

London, September 9.—Private S. I. Chambers, of Truro, who now sees, lost his sight when he was blown into a shell crater in the fighting at Hill 60. He staggered out blind. He heard a wounded man moaning and told him to get on his back and direct him towards the British lines. In this way both men reached safety. Chambers unable to see, carrying on his back his wounded companion, who could not walk. He says that he was dozing on the Hesperian when the explosion occurred. He felt his way to the dock and was put in to a boat. Then he was plunged into the water and when he came to the surface he saw the ship. In a moment somebody began to pull his heel and drag him under. He muttered to himself, he says "Good God, to be drowned just as I am beginning to see." Then he kicked hard and freeing himself swam to a lifeboat. Since his arrival in Queenstown Chambers has been roaming about the city enjoying his sight.

The Prince Edward Island EXHIBITION AND HORSE RACES

At Charlottetown September 21 to 24, 1915

OPEN TO ALL CANADA OVER 8,000.00 in EXHIBITION PRIZES

Live Stock entries except Poultry close 10th September. All other entries close 14th September.

Three days Horse Racing, \$2,800 in purses Special Attractions in Front of Grand Stand

Nearest Station Agents will give particulars of Railway Rates.

For Prize List and all information write the Secretary. FRANK R. HEARTZ, President. C. R. SMALLWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.

KING'S COUNTY Industrial Exhibition AT GEORGETOWN Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915

Grand Display of Exhibits. Liberal Prizes in all Departments. Lowest Excursion Railway Rates.

The Ladies of the Red Cross Society will serve Hot Lunch on the Grounds for 25 cents.

25 Cents Admits to all Departments. Articles for Exhibition will be received at the Drill Shed, from Monday, September 27th, at 10 o'clock a. m., until Tuesday, September 28th at 10 a. m.

Entries for Horses will be received until Saturday, September 25th, and for other Live Stock until 10 a. m. on Wednesday, September 29th.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown, Elmira, Souris, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown, at one way first-class fare by afternoon trains on September 23th, and by forenoon trains on September 29th, good to return up to and on September 30th, 1915. Tickets at special reduced rates will be issued from Charlottetown, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown by special trains on morning of September 29th, good to return by special trains on same date, also from stations on Montague Branch by regular morning train on September 29th, good to return by special train on same date.

The following are the fares and the time of departure of trains:

Table with columns: STATION, FARE, TRAIN DEPARTS. Rows include Elmira, Souris, New Zealand, Bear River, St. Charles, Selkirk, St. Peter's, Morell, Lot 40, St. Andrew's, Mount Stewart, Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, York, Suffolk, Bedford, Tracadie, Piquid, Peake's, St. Teresa, Perth, Cardigan, Montague, Brudenell, Emmerson, Georgetown, Arrive.

\* Fare includes war tax. Returning the Special Train will leave Georgetown for Elmira and Charlottetown at 5.45 p. m.

Passengers from the Montague Branch will go to Georgetown by the regular morning train, and will be returned to Montague by special train in the afternoon.

Live Stock from Elmira and Souris Branches coming to Mount Stewart will be forwarded to Georgetown by Express Train same afternoon. For information and Prize List apply to the Secretary.

W. W. JENKINS, President. ANDREW LAVERS, Secretary. Sept. 15, 1915—21 Georgetown.

Canadian Gov

Prince Edward Provincial Exhibition SEPTEMBER 21

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from all regular trains on September 23rd, good to return up to and on September 24th, good to return up to and on September 25th, good going and regular trains.

SPECIAL C

Tickets at Special Rates will be issued from all stations to Charlottetown 28th, good to return up to September 24th good to 25th, 1915, good going and regular trains.

Special Train Arr

STATION: Tignish, O'Leary, Summerside, Kensington, Emerald, Hunter River, Charlottetown, Arr.

Elmira, Souris, St. Peter's, Mount Stewart, Bedford, Charlottetown, Arr.

Vernon, Lake Verde, Mount Allison, Charlottetown, Arr.

Proportionate rates for Incoming a. m. and Exhibition Grounds to leave.

Returning from Charlottetown, will leave as follows: Cape Traverse, Summerside 6.00 p. m., and for Georgetown 6.00 p. m., and for Georgetown 6.00 p. m., and for Georgetown 6.00 p. m.

See posters at stations. C. A. HAYES, General Traffic Manager, Moncton.

W. T. District Passenger Agent, Sept. 15, 1915—21

LET U Your

When it comes to clothes, there's no other.

When it comes to fitting qualities, and to be made fashionable, want to get them.

This store is a store of the goods of the very best.

allowed to go into our clothes have tailored appearance good dressers.

If you have to suit you, give you.

We guarantee our clothes have tailored appearance good dressers.

If you have to suit you, give you.

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Fraser & McQuarrie Barristers and Attorneys, Law, Solicitors, Notary Public, etc.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND