

The Herald

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JAMES McISAAC,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your
Subscriptions.**Confirmation Itinerary.**

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary returned to Charlottetown Friday afternoon having completed his Confirmation Itinerary and Pastoral Visitation for this year. During the Itinerary his Lordship held Confirmation in all the parishes and missions east of Charlottetown, twenty in number, commencing at Tracadie on Sunday July 4th, and concluding at Iona on Friday 23rd, as already stated. Including Charlottetown, he confirmed 1,439 persons. For the most part the weather was fine and the country looked very beautiful. In every parish, pastor and people extended a most cordial welcome to his Lordship. The people turned out in immense numbers, practically whole congregations in some places, and escorted his Lordship to the church, and from one parish to another. In every church visited his Lordship was presented with an address of welcome, and in some churches with more than one. It was a grand demonstration of Catholic faith and piety and of love and respect for our Chief Pastor. All this was most gratifying to the heart of his Lordship. He was accompanied in the Itinerary by Rev. Dr. Hughes.

America's Latest Note.

The text of President Wilson's latest note, in reply to Germany's insolent, evasive and insulting declaration regarding submarine warfare, presented in Berlin on Friday was made public at Washington the same night. This note informs the Imperial German Government that any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights, will be regarded by the United States as "deliberately unfriendly." Germany is told that the United States will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

In official and diplomatic quarters the President's communication is regarded as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

Assuming that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as against Great Britain, the United States in this note expresses the belief that Germany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania, or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act." "Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, "however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself."

The President sweeps away all the extraneous and irrelevant matters with which Germany has sought to confuse the discussion and gets straight to the point at issue between the two Governments, and warns the German Government of responsibility for war or peace with the United States. This he does in the following significant words with which he concludes the note: "Friend-

ship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial German Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

Canadian Trade.

The Canadian trade statistics issued from the departments in Ottawa indicate that the country is rapidly recovering from the disruption caused by the war and the consequent commercial depression. For the month of May the total trade of the Dominion was \$30,023,321, as compared with \$78,938,999 in May of the last year. For the first two months of this fiscal year, 1915-16, the total trade was \$145,244,352, while for the same period last year it was only \$135,868,244. The period last year was in the antebellum months, so that it is evident conditions are becoming normal. What is particularly gratifying is that the balance of trade is in our favor. For May the imports were \$34,390,808, and exports \$42,080,486 and for May and April of this year the imports were \$62,782,448 and exports \$70,772,375. Our exports of manufactures shows a great increase; in May 1915, the amount was \$16,121,159, as against \$5,997,277 in May last year. The period of great exportation of agricultural products is yet to come and the future for a great trade balance in our favor is excellent.

Fully five thousand of all classes were present at the meeting held in Massey Hall Toronto a few nights ago, to stimulate recruiting for overseas service. Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor, presided. The principal address was by Sir George Foster, acting Premier of Canada, who stirred his audience to great enthusiasm. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, announced that the Ontario Government had set aside \$500,000 to provide 500 machine guns for the Canadians at the front, no matter what province they came from and for recruiting purposes.

Sir Robert Borden, R. B. Bennett, M. P., and Sir Max Aitken accompanied by a staff officer of the War Office and a naval attaché, left London the other day for France and were met at Boulogne by Field Marshal Sir John French. Before leaving London Sir Robert conferred with Sir Edward Grey regarding Hon. Dr. Beland, M. P., ex-Postmaster-General of Canada, who is held as a prisoner of war in Germany he having been in Belgium when the war started. The utmost efforts will be made to secure his release.

The Charlottetown Guardian has issued an illustrated supplement of some 70 pages, handsomely gotten up and bound in pamphlet form. It contains a vast amount of information about the men, the products and the resources of Prince Edward Island. "The Garden of the Gulf," and the numerous engravings of our men and institutions are excellent. We notice that in the names of a few of those whose pictures appear the initial letters are not the same as we have been accustomed to. Further reference will be made to this very interesting publication in a future issue.

Progress of the War.

London, July 21—A series of great battles, the result of which will seal the fate of Warsaw, is being fought to the north, west and south of that city. Having successfully retired to positions on the rivers and being well flanked by fortresses, the Russians have turned and are fighting desperately to stem the

Austro-German on slaught. To the north, on the River Narw they delivered yesterday three fierce counter-attacks from the fortresses of Rozan, Pultusk and Novo Georgievsk. The Germans, who had taken one out work of Rozan, repulsed these counter-attacks, according to the official report received from Berlin tonight but apparently have been unable to make any further progress southward. Immediately to the west of Warsaw, on what is known as the Blonie-Grojec line, the Russians have suffered a reverse and are retreating toward the Vistula. Further, south, the army of Gen. Von Woyrich is making progress toward the same river, which has been reached at one point.

July 23—The war office this afternoon gave out the following: The night was considerably disturbed at several points along the front. In Artois in the neighborhood of Souchez, there was violent cannonading and grenade fighting. Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quennewier, and on the plateau of Mourron, on the right bank of the Aisne near Soupir and on the Champagne front several artillery actions also were reported. In the Argonne there was rifle and gun firing in the region of Bagatelle, where one of our companies succeeded yesterday in seizing part of an enemy trench, thus strengthening the front to our advantage. Pont-a-Mousson was intermittently bombarded during the night. In the region of Arracourt a strong hostile reconnoitering force supported by artillery, was turned back by our infantry and artillery. In the Vosges an attempted German attack against our positions southwest of the Fays was easily repulsed. The positions we had won to the east of Metzler on the crest of the Lingé and Barrenkopf, were subjected to a very violent bombardment. The enemy momentarily succeeded in penetrating part of our lines but was driven out by an energetic counter-attack on our part.

Paris, July 25—French troops last night stormed several powerful German defensive works between La Fontelle heights and the village of Tannois, in the Ban-De-Sapt region of the Vosges mountains, according to an official communication issued this afternoon by the French war department. The southern part of Tannois, the statement adds, was occupied by the French and 700 unwounded Germans were taken prisoners. On the remainder of the front only artillery due's took place.

London, July 24—There has been further fighting in Southern Arabia, where British and Turkish forces have skirmishing for some time, according to a British official statement issued today, claiming a success. The statement, follows: Sheikh Othman, which in the withdrawal of our troops to Aden had been temporarily abandoned, was re-occupied on Wednesday. The Turks were easily expelled and were pursued for a distance of five miles. Sheikh Othman is now securely held and the civil population is fast returning. The Turks are still near Lahaj, but are said to be suffering from sickness. Our total casualties in the affair of Wednesday amounted to about 25 of all ranks.

Paris, July 25, (10.25 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: In Artois and between the Oise and the Aisne there have been continual artillery actions. On the north bank of the Aisne in the region of Troyon, as well as in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beaunejour front, the mining operations have continued to our advantage. In Southern Wevre the cannonading has been intermittent. In the Vosges our troops, notwithstanding the bombardment, have organized the positions conquered yesterday at Ban-De-Sapt. The number of German prisoners has increased to eleven officers and 824 men, of whom only seventy were wounded. A number of bodies were found in the trenches. On our side only two battalions of one regiment of the regular infantry were engaged. Six machine guns have already been recovered from the conquered trenches.

Paris, July 27—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a statement as follows: The bombardment yesterday of Furness and East Dunkirk was followed by a retaliatory fire from our guns on the German barracks at Westende and at Middlekirke. In the Vosges we succeeded yesterday evening in extending and consolidating positions on the crest of Lingé, occupying a height located between the river Lingé and the stone quarries. On three different occasions the enemy delivered counter-attacks, but without success.

There is another battle in progress along the borders of Bessarabia but how this is going the official communications do not say. The French have made another bid for the Valley of the Fechs, in the Vosges. They have delivered several attacks which have been partially successful and have captured the heights dominating the valley, from the east. About the same time French airmen dropped bombs on Colmar. Beyond this, and a German attack in the Argonne, which the Germans claim met with success, and another German attack in the Forest of Apremont, which the French assert was repulsed, only artillery engagements have occurred along the western front. The Italian offensive on the Isonzo continues and Rome reports further progress, particularly on the Carzo Plateau.

Paris, via London, July 21, p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight: In Artois the cannonade continues. A struggle is going on with aerial torpedoes and grenades around Souchez. There have been no infantry attacks, however. On the eastern edge of the Argonne the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in a trench forming the forward salient in our lines. Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment at Tete-A-Vache, in the forest of Apremont, and Le Pretre forest. About twenty shells were thrown on Saint Die.

Paris, July 22—The following communication was issued today by the French War Department: Relative calm prevailed generally along the front. There were some artillery actions in Artois in the Argonne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Les Esparges and in the Forest of Apremont. During the night of the 20th and 21st there was extremely fierce fighting on the Heights of Little Reich-Ackerkopf, to the westward of Muenster (in Alsace, ten miles west southwest of Colmar). An attack by us was followed by nine German counter-attacks despite their heavy losses. Two battalions of Chasseurs holding our positions held the enemy's troops and inflicted heavy losses upon them. We captured and held a trench in the Neighborhood of 150 metres in length and maintained all our previous positions. To the north of Muenster our forces organized the positions they had conquered on the crest of La Lingue. In this fighting we took 107 prisoners. Our aviators dropped eight bombs of 90 and four of 150 millimetres on the station of Autry, to the northwest of Blangy (in the Argonne). In the dardanelles quiet has prevailed since our success of July 12 and 13.

Sorrowful Anniversary.

Paris, July 21—The celebration of the eighty fifth anniversary of the independence of Belgium today was in sharp contrast to that of previous years. There were 200,000 wounded who reached the hospital from France only one was a Canadian he being R. F. Thomas, of the Second Field Ambulance, Toronto. At Givenchy, early in June, he was going to the assistance of a wounded officer when an exploded shell caught him in the leg. He said that the dressing station was shelled incessantly by the enemy. Thomas corroborated the statements made by others, that the Germans always pay special attention to the Canadians. When the Canadians reached a village near Fostbert they were informed that there had been no attack on it for six months, but next day a violent bombardment began. Lady Drummond expects to open a home for soldiers in the West End of London soon.

More Italians.

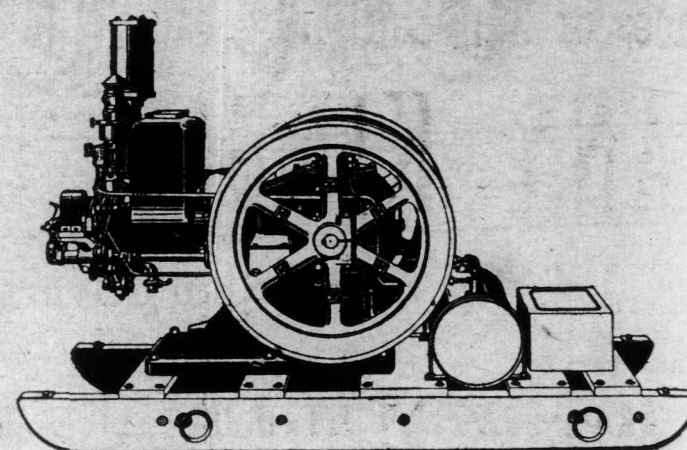
Montreal, July 21.—In answer to the first call to arms issued ten days ago to Italians in Canada, two hundred and fifty men left the city this morning for New York, en route to take part in the war, waving flags and apparently delighted with the prospect of striking a blow for their country. Chevalier G. Chilesotti, consul for Italy in Montreal, said today that from this city alone, whose Italian colony numbers fifteen thousand, approximately one thousand men would be called upon at the present time, while four thousand would be about the number from the whole Dominion required to return to their country immediately. The men will leave in parties of a hundred and fifty, two hundred or two hundred and fifty, according as trans-Atlantic passenger accommodation is available. There are plenty of soldiers in Italy now," said the consul, and although the military age is between twenty and forty years, only the younger men are being called upon from Canada now—those between twenty and thirty-five. Most of the men that went today are under thirty, but some were older, and the party included men nearly forty years old, who were anxious to go."

New Taxes.

London, July 22—"Under the present exceptional circumstances the question of future taxation on imports needs serious consideration and the government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will give the matter early attention," said Premier Asquith today to a deputation of bankers and merchants which interviewed him for the purpose of urging greater national economy and increased taxation on imported goods, as well as a tax on smaller incomes. The Premier fully concurred in the suggested wider application of the income tax and in the above tentative form endorsed the idea of broadening the basis of direct taxation. Premier Asquith said he was in full agreement with the deputation that the country had not gone far enough in providing additional resource from taxation for carrying on the war. He for a long time had been of the opinion that the present income tax was very arbitrary in its incidence and that it ought to begin on a lower scale. As to indirect taxation, it was obvious that if credit was to be maintained and the pecuniary resources needed for the effective conduct of the war procured, consumption of imports must be diminished and export trade maintained on an increased scale, he said. The question would be dealt with as a whole and not by piecemeal in the budget, the Premier added. In parliamentary circles it is believed that the government has arranged for the issue of an order-in-council postponing the coming into force of Welsh Disestablishment until the war is over. The Welsh members, it is understood, are not opposing proposal.

Germans Hate Canadians

London, July 21—(Gazette Cable)—Another Royal visit was paid to the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Clivedon today, the caller being Queen Mother Alexandra. Her majesty arrived late in the afternoon, with her ladies-in-waiting, and spent an hour in going over the wards and grounds, speaking with and shaking hands with several patients. She noted with interest the decoration of the Royal Cross won by the matron, Miss Campbell, of Montreal, and complimented Col. Correll and the Canadian Red Cross on the layout of the buildings, and the internal arrangements. Of nearly 200 wounded who reached the hospital from France only one was a Canadian he being R. F. Thomas, of the Second Field Ambulance, Toronto. At Givenchy, early in June, he was going to the assistance of a wounded officer when an exploded shell caught him in the leg. He said that the dressing station was shelled incessantly by the enemy. Thomas corroborated the statements made by others, that the Germans always pay special attention to the Canadians. When the Canadians reached a village near Fostbert they were informed that there had been no attack on it for six months, but next day a violent bombardment began. Lady Drummond expects to open a home for soldiers in the West End of London soon.

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We are now preparing a Pure Bred Stock Sale List, to be issued August 5th. Any member having stock for sale will please write the Secretary at once giving full particulars.

THEODORE ROSS, Secretary.

Live Stock Breeders' Association,
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Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th August 1915 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 4, from Kensington P. E. Island, from the first of October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kensington and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
July 15, 1915.

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