

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1914.

VOL. XLIII. NO. 31.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on June 1st, 1914, Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down.						Trains Inward Read Up.					
Daily Except Sunday.						Daily Except Sunday.					
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	11.30	10.15	2.45			
6.15	4.42	8.30	"	Hunter River	"	10.30	9.10	1.15			
7.10	7.00	5.21	9.02	"	Emerald Jct.	"	9.56	8.45	12.20		
7.55		5.56	9.27	"	Kensington	"	9.27	8.17	11.35		
8.30		6.30	9.50	Ar.	Summerside	Dep.	9.00	7.50	11.00		
		P.M.					A.M.				
8.00	12.10	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.		8.45	5.15				
8.58	1.39	"	Port Hill	"		7.48	3.46				
9.47	3.00	"	O'Leary	"		7.04	2.30				
11.00	5.00	Ar.	Tignish	Dep.		5.45	12.20				
8.55	7.10	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.		7.00	8.45				
9.30	8.00	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.		6.00	8.10				
Daily Ex. Sun.			Daily Ex. Sun.			Sat. Only					
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.						
3.00	6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.		8.05	5.40	6.45			
4.10	8.35	"	Mt. Stewart	"		7.05	4.10	5.15			
4.36	9.12	"	Morell	"		6.38	3.20	4.36			
4.57	9.41	"	St. Peter's	"		6.11	2.51	4.05			
6.00	11.10	Ar.	Souris	Dep.		5.10	1.25	2.35			
Sat. Only						\$7.00					
7.10	12.40	Ar.	Elmira	Dep.		4.00		1.00			
Sat. Only	Dly. Ex.	Dly. Ex.	Sat. & Sun.	Dly. Ex.	Dly. Ex.	Sat. Only	Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only			
P.M.	A.M.		Sun.	A.M.	P.M.						
5.15	4.15	8.40	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Ar.	5.55	3.50	4.10			
6.04	5.04	9.50	"	Cardigan	"	6.06	2.43	8.03			
6.25	5.25	10.20	"	Montague	"	5.44	2.15	2.35			
7.00	6.00	11.00	Ar.	Georgetown	Dept.	5.10	1.25	1.45			
Daily Except Sunday.			Daily Except Sunday.								
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.						
8.15	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.		5.35	9.45				
9.50	4.25	"	Vernon River	"		4.01	8.31				
11.45	5.55	Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.		2.00	7.00				

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men.

These are shown in gun metal, patents, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

SS. Peter and Paul in Rome

(By Father Graham, M. A.)

Time is over on the side of Rome. Historical research, the unearthing of ancient documents, the witness of newly discovered monuments, archaeological finds—all in these latter days go to confirm the tradition of Rome on matters that are really of any importance to her, matters from which she derives subsidiary arguments in support of her unique and exclusive claims.

And it is significant that modern scholars, who have freed themselves as far as possible from historical prejudices and theological prepossessions, coming to the study of these matters, invariably find themselves driven to accept the age-long tradition of the Catholic Church. A notable instance of this is to be seen in the newly published Bampton Lectures on "The Church in Rome in the First Century: An Examination of Various Controversial Questions Relating to its History, Chronology, Literature, and Traditions," delivered before the University of Oxford this year by the Rev. George Edmundson, M. A., late Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, and Vicar of St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea. A Bampton Lecturer is a man speaking with authority, or at least a man whose learning and talents entitle his views to be received with great respect; if he had not high qualifications in the sphere mapped out by Canon Bampton, he would not be a Bampton Lecturer. We may say that Mr. Edmundson proves himself well worthy to occupy the post formerly occupied by Liddon, Hatch, Barry, Strong, Mozley, Sanday, and others of equal and even greater eminence. His erudition is shown by the wealth of authorities, ancient and modern, whom he has studied, and his calm and well-balanced judgment appears in the discriminating use he makes of them.

Briefly, it may be said that his conclusions are substantially those which Catholic scholars and apologists have always upheld on the questions treated. Mr. Edmundson firmly accepts the conservative and traditional, or let us say at once, the Catholic side on questions which have hitherto sharply divided Catholic from Protestant authorities. Notably is this the case with regard to a point of great interest and importance for Catholics, the connection of St. Peter and St. Paul with the city and See of Rome.

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Returning, then, once more to the undisputedly historical ground of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, we find that in 57 A.D., there was in Rome a Christian community not of yesterday but of many years' standing; an important community, whose faith and whose high repute were well known in all Churches of the Empire with which the writer was acquainted. Further, that St. Paul himself for some years past had been longing to visit this Roman community, but had been hindered from doing so by the restriction he had imposed upon himself of not building upon another man's foundation. If again the question is repeated, Who was this man? with greater emphasis than before the same answer must be returned: It cannot be any other than St. Peter.

The conflict of St. Peter at Rome with the sorcerer Simon Magus is regarded as historically certain, and in this connection the Bampton Lecturer gives short shift to Baur and his Tubingen school in their attempt to prove that the Roman Petrine legend was without foundation. All this is characterized as nothing but an "unsubstantial romance," with "not a shred of early evidence behind it," as "fundamentally false," a "figment of the Tubingen critics with no basis in history" and it is now practically abandoned.

Referring first of all to St. Paul's declaration in his Epistle to the Romans (xv. 20) that he wished not to seem to "build upon another man's foundation," our author writes (p. 28, 9)—"It has often been asked why St. Paul, if he meant that another had preached at Rome and been the

founder of the Roman Church did not mention his name. The answer is a very simple one: he was not writing for the information of students and critics of the twentieth century, but for the Roman Christians, who knew the facts. There had then been a founder of this great Church of world-wide scope of successful preaching he did not think it right to intrude. Who was he?"

All tradition answers with one voice the name of St. Peter." In his second lecture, Mr. Edmundson sets forth the ground on which he is constrained to accept this tradition. "That St. Peter visited Rome," he says, "between the years 62 A. D. and 65 A. D., and that he was put to death there by crucifixion, is admitted by everyone who studies the evidence in a fair and reasonable spirit. This is not a tradition, it may rather be described as a fact vouched for by contemporary, or nearly contemporaneous, evidence. On this point no statement could be stronger than that of Professor Lanciani (the distinguished archaeologist). I write about the monuments of Rome this year by the Rev. George Edmundson, M. A., late Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, and Vicar of St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea. A Bampton Lecturer is a man speaking with authority, or at least a man whose learning and talents entitle his views to be received with great respect; if he had not high qualifications in the sphere mapped out by Canon Bampton, he would not be a Bampton Lecturer. We may say that Mr. Edmundson proves himself well worthy to occupy the post formerly occupied by Liddon, Hatch, Barry, Strong, Mozley, Sanday, and others of equal and even greater eminence. His erudition is shown by the wealth of authorities, ancient and modern, whom he has studied, and his calm and well-balanced judgment appears in the discriminating use he makes of them.

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JAMES MCISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

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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 been 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, who 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 unslaughter comes, if 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 ing

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 Lauerman, of South Africa; E. J. Harding, secretary of the commission; Messrs. Glenny 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, is 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, while 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 Karakul sheep and their offspring 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.

London, Aug. 11—A telegram to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says despatch to the Matrix from St. Petersburg reports that in an official communication the Russian chief of staff has announced that the Austrians were checked at Zolotsejje, Volotschok 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 French trench beyond where the

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, Trelmont, St. Trond, Ormzaal and Gussehaven. French artillery is hurrying through Brussels. German reinforcements are constantly reaching the Muers. The Liege forts are still under bombardment.

New York, Aug. 11—The French war office announced

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 Trelmont, 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 to-night that a general attack on the French Belgian 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 seacoast 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.

The German defeat was complete. The German remnants finally retreated along the banks of the Geete and Velpe 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 Chappelle and Liege in an apparent effort to crush the allies by a force of overwhelming numbers.

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 militia to answer 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

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 deadly fire at a range of 2,000 meters played havoc with the German cavalry which continued to advance on Haelen Cortenaeck.

The battle became tremendously hot by two p. m., fire raged 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 hedge 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 Geete and Velpe in the greatest disorder. At nightfall they were hastily making way toward Tongres. The German losses were over a thousand.

London, Aug. 15—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, with one exception, baseless," the route to Lemberg.

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London, Aug. 15

Rev. Joseph Gallant, Arseneault, On
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Joachims, Vernon
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Local And Other Items

A man believed to be a German spy was arrested in London Saturday. Millions of Cholera germs were found in tubes in his rooms.

The London Press Bureau announces that the Nyassaland Govt., steamer surprised and disarmed a German Government steamer on Lake Nyassa taking 1040 prisoners.

Five thousand negroes in South Africa have volunteered for military service. The DeBeers Mine contributed \$500,000 to the relief fund now being raised at Kimberley.

Scores of Germans employed in Dublin Hotels and watering places on the Irish Coast were arrested Saturday. Plans of the country around Dublin Bay were found on one prisoner.

Col. Sam Hughes says that he has enough offers from American citizens in the United States to form four companies for the front. This is additional to Los Angeles, where there are 200 Britishers ready to fight.

A despatch says that on German officers captured by Belgians was found evidence that Emperor William had invited his Artillery officers to dine with him in Paris on Aug. 11. The dinner is indefinitely postponed.

It is reported from Montreal that the ocean route is clear from Montreal to Liverpool and any ship can sail when she pleases in perfect safety. This was an official announcement received from Ottawa by P. S. White Collector of Customs a few days ago.

One of the spies arrested by the Belgians in Ostend had in his possession plans indicating the halting points of the German army on the march to Paris. According to these, Brussels was to be reached August 2, and Lille, France, August 5.

The London Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says a Berlin newspaper has confirmed the report, that Major-General von Buelow, brother of Prince von Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor was killed in battle early last week.

Two German naval aviation officers were arrested and disarmed at Amsterdam Saturday on the Dutch Island off Schiermonnikoog off the coast of Eriesan Holland. They had left the German Island of Boraum in the North Sea on a scouting expedition and landed because of motor trouble.

Chiefs of the Blood Indians held a council of war on the reservation at McLeod Alberta and passed a unanimous resolution expressing loyalty to the Empire, and it was also decided to offer one thousand dollars to be used for equipment purposes. The council also intimated that if men were needed, the Blood Indians would welcome a chance to offer their services to their country.

The two sections of the Ninth Ambulance Corps which have been ordered to do duty at Valcartier Camp, Que., as a stationary field hospital, left for their destination on Saturday morning, travelling to Summerside by special train. There were about sixty officers and men, who marched to the station headed by the Abegweit L. I. Band. A large crowd of persons assembled to witness their departure and give them God-speed, and there was a good deal of cheering as the train with the boys on board steamed out of the station.

Local And Other Items

It is stated from Washington that Britain, France, Germany and Austria decline President Wilson's mediation.

Orders have been received at Val Cartier, Quebec, to commence the mobilization of the first contingent tomorrow morning.

Two German cruisers have been disabled and brought to Hong Kong. The censorship withholds the names but the fact of their arrival is confirmed.

A Rome despatch says an Austrian torpedo boat was sunk by a mine at Pola, the Austrian's naval base in the Adriatic. Only one of the crew was saved.

The warship Tennessee, from North Carolina, laden with gold and relief corps for American refugees arrived in Falmouth England Monday afternoon.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will contribute a vessel to be used for the hospital ship donated to Britain and equipped and furnished by Canadian women.

Crops all over the Province are good, and notwithstanding the late season, with good weather conditions at harvest time, Island farmers will produce their share of the Dominion's export of food stuffs.

Col. Morrison Director of Artillery announced last week at Ottawa that Canada's artillery which is to go to the front will consist of three Brigades of 18 guns each. In all there will be 23 officers, 772 men and 746 horses of each brigade making a total of 69 officers, 2,316 men and 2,238 horses. Montreal Quebec, St. John and Charlottetown will each furnish one section of a divisional ammunition column.

DIED.

COADY.—At Greenfield, King's Co., on the 8th inst. James Coady, aged 73 years R. I. P.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Aug. 17th Sarah Weeks, aged 77.

DOYLE.—At French Village on the 10th inst. James Reuben Doyle, son of John R. and Mrs. Doyle, aged 26 years. Besides his father and mother, he leaves to mourn three sisters a nd two brothers—Mrs. Jones of Newton, Mass., Mrs. Fisher of Duluth, Minnesota, and Mrs. McDonald of Tracadie; Elisha and Milton, at home. R. I. P.

Despicable Act.

A fire which the thousands of people present firmly believed to be the work of German or Austrian spies early last Thursday morning totally destroyed the I. C. R. grain elevator near the Union Depot, St. John N. B., two hundred feet of the conveyor, running to Long Wharf, and ten box cars, badly damaged the roof of the Union Station train shed, the two L. C. R. freight sheds, under the shadow of the elevator, the new C. P. R. freight shed on the other side of the street, and scorched the ell and roofs of more than fifty houses facing on Mill streets and Paradise Row. The damage is estimated as in the vicinity of \$700,000. With the elevator is lost 70,000 bushels of wheat which was brought here for shipment to England, to relieve a possible food famine, and for the service of British soldiers in Europe. The first shipment of 7,995 bushels was taken on board by the Furness liner Rappa-hannock Wednesday.

Distribution of Animals by The Federal Department of Agriculture.

As the distribution of pure bred stallions and bulls, 125 and 411 of which respectively have been located in different parts of the Dominion, has now been completed for the current year, it is announced that the Live Stock Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture will undertake a further distribution of pure bred rams and boars during the months of August, September and October next, to associations of farmers organized in districts in which the services of satisfactory breeding animals in these classes are not already available. Applications for rams and boars, a large number of which have already been received, should be made at an early date, as it will not be possible to consider those that are not made prior to October 1st. Farmers desiring to secure the services of such stock should arrange to organize an association in their district and forward their application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from whom application blanks and all information with respect to the conditions under which pure bred sires are distributed, may be obtained. It is under-

The Market Prices.

Butter.....	0.23 to 0.26
Eggs, per dozen.....	0.50 to 0.55
Bowl's each.....	0.05 to 0.25
Chickens per pair.....	0.85 to 1.25
Ducks per pair.....	0.00 to 0.05
Beef small).....	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter).....	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.....	0.08 to 0.09
Pork.....	0.10 to 0.11
Potato (bush) (new).....	0.75 to 0.00
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.45 to 0.50
Bik Oats.....	0.40 to 0.45
Hides (per lb.).....	0.11 to 0.12
Sheep.....	0.25 to 0.00
Oakmoss (per oz).....	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips.....	0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.20 to 0.25
Pressed hay.....	17.00 to 19.00
Barley.....	0.30 to 0.35
D chks per pair.....	1.55 to 1.60
Lamb Pelts.....	0.95 to 1.00

SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION
SEPT. 5th to 12
1914
SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES
SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
AGRICULTURE,
INCREASED SCOPE IN
WOMEN'S WORK
CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBIT
GREAT PROGRAM
OF FREE
ATTRACTIONS
EXCURSIONS
BY SPACIAL
LINES
H. A. PORTER
MANAGER.

Progress of The War.

(Continued from page two.)

front where the German forces are making a most desperate effort to turn the left flank of the allies. All available invaders' troops have been thrown into this struggle excepting only that force of about one hundred and fifty thousand which still continues the attack on the Belgian forces before Liege.

The latest reports from most reliable sources state that these are all holding out, and the indications are they can still do so indefinitely. An attack on the left began before daylight. Large bodies of German infantry are moving forward. The allies' left rests to the southeast of Antwerp, and this seemed the objective of the invaders. The acuteness of the situation is shown by the fact that the war office has shut down news from the front. Up to the present artillery fire of the allies has proven effective in keeping allied infantry, but this action of the war office has taken to indicate that the forces are here engaged and the first great battle of the war is now being waged along the line represented by the extreme left of the allies' formation.

London, Aug. 17.—A despatch from Nish, Servir, to Reuter's agency says that a naval battle between the French and Austrian warships began off Budva, Austria in the Adriatic at 1 o'clock this morning. The French squadron, coming from the southwest attacked the Austrian war ships. Two Austrian ironclads were sunk, one was set afire and a fourth fled northwards towards Cattaro. The fight lasted over an hour."

Leads of Gold

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Dray loads of gold in iron boxes, with armed dominion policemen and pincer detectives carrying rifles sitting on top, are beginning to drive up to the finance department in the east block. The gold comes for the most part, from New York, and is being placed in the treasury vaults and credited to the Bank of England in accordance with the arrangement made a few days ago, whereby the Canadian finance minister becomes trustee for gold owing to the Bank of England on this continent. The object is to obviate the sending of specie across the Atlantic at war risks and under high rates of exchange. Two dray loads of gold were unloaded this afternoon. It is estimated that the total amount received in the past forty-eight hours aggregated about \$5,000,000. The gold flow is expected to keep up in a steady stream for a considerable time pending the restriction of normal conditions of gold balances between Great Britain and the United States.

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stood that all applications shall be reported upon by officers of the Live Stock Branch and that favourable action as regards any application shall be subject to the approval of the Live Stock Commissioners. Letters addressed to the Department do not require postage.

Naval Engagement.

For half an hour on Thursday night, 6th inst., the H. M. S. Bristol, the smallest British warship in the North Atlantic engaged in a long range duel with the Karlsruhe, the largest and fastest of the German cruisers which have been trying to damage British shipping on the North Atlantic. Fleeing from H. M. S. Suffolk which interrupted the Karlsruhe coaling at sea from the North German Lloyd Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was intercepted by the Bristol, South of Bermuda, and for half an hour a long range running fight took place in the blackness of semi tropical night. Details of the first fight in which a British man-of-war has engaged in these waters in a hundred years, were brought to Halifax last Thursday by H. M. S. Suffolk, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Cradock, commanding the fourth cruisers.

The Story of the Fight.

"We were steaming north on Thursday morning. The crew had just been ordered to general stations when from the foremost head came the hail 'enemy on the port bow' said the flag captain of the Suffolk in giving out an official statement of the chase of the Karlsruhe.

"As soon as we knew that war was declared the ship had been prepared for battle. Cabin fittings, all wood-work and everything else that might be at all inflammable was pitched overboard and the sea for miles around was strewn with debris. Under these circumstances there was very little left to do when the order 'clear ship for action' was given. The gun crews went to battle stations and the stokers were double banked. Off the port bow about eleven or twelve miles away we could see the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlsruhe had her boats out cooling from the North German Lloyd and as we hurried down toward her I was in the hope she had run so short of bunkers we could catch her. As soon as the Germans sighted us they took to their heels. The Karlsruhe did not even stop to pick up her boats. Her men clambered aboard as best as they could and she hustled away to the northward while the Kronprinz Wilhelm steered off to the east. We knew of course that the Karlsruhe had the heels of us. Our only hope was that she was short of fuel and could not keep up with her steamer, but this hope was fruitless.

German's Speed Saved Her.
"Nineteen thousand yards was the closest we got to our quarry. The Bristol was to the north of us and the Berwick south. We called both of them up by wireless and ordered them to aid in the chase, the Berwick trying to cut off the Kronprinz Wilhelm, while the Bristol took up a position to intercept the Karlsruhe.

All afternoon we raced after the fleeing German. By five o'clock her smoke had disappeared and when all our hopes centred in the Bristol picking her up. At nine o'clock that night the welcome news came through the air to us from the Bristol, enemy in sight. A few minutes later came the message 'we are engaging the enemy.' Although we must have been fully a hundred miles astern by then we raced on for all we were worth. We had no fear of the result if the German stood up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fellows could whip the Karlsruhe easily at close quarters, but we wanted to be in at the finish ourselves. The Karlsruhe had the heels of the Bristol too. They were in action for just about half an hour. For a few minutes the German stood up and the ships fought broadside to broadside, the Bristol using her two six inchers and the five four inchers on her broadside against the Karlsruhe's five four point ones. After a few minutes, however, the Karlsruhe turned and ran. The Bristol chased her firing her forward six inchers, while the Karlsruhe used her stern chasers. It was difficult to

make anything like good practice. It was pitch dark and the sea was heavy. None of the German shells landed anywhere near the Bristol but our chaps think they got some shots aboard the Karlsruhe. However, in long range fighting under those conditions it is pretty difficult to do much and the Karlsruhe's speed saved her again. The Suffolk, Berwick and Bristol cruised together for several days but could get no trace of the Karlsruhe, her consort and finally we heard she had put into Porto Rico for coal.

"We got our prize on Saturday morning. The Leda is a fine oil tanker and was coming up from Baton Rouge empty for New York. She did not know war had been declared and was very surprised when we ordered her to stop with a blank shot across her bows. However, they took their capture with very good grace. We put a prize crew aboard and convoyed her to Bermuda where we turned her over to the examination service there and continued our voyage north."

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Job Printing at the Herald Office

May 27th, 1914—tf.

We Want Your
WOOL

We will pay the highest price, cash or trade, offered by anybody in P. E. Island.

Bring in any amount you like—nothing too large and nothing too small for us to handle.

MOORE & McLEOD
119-121 Queen Street
Charlottetown.

May 27th, 1914—tf.

NOTICE

Tenders For McLellan's Creek Bridge.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department until noon on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1914.

from any person or persons willing to contract for the building of McLellan's Creek Bridge, Da Grot Maran, according to the plan and specification to be seen at the residence of R. A. Campbell, Road Master, Newport, Office of T. W. McDonald, M. L. A., Georgetown and at this office.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for McLellan's Creek Bridge."

L. B. McMILLAN,

Secretary of Public Works,

Department of Public Works,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

August 11

Go Feel, What I have Felt.

A lady of New York was in the habit of writing for a Philadelphia paper on the subject of temperance. Her writing evinced such emotion that a friend of hers accused her of being monomaniac on the subject of temperance. Whereupon she wrote the following lines:

Go, feel what I have felt;
Go, bear what I have borne;
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,

And the cold, proud world's scorn;

Then struggle on from year to year,
Till sole relief the scalding tear.

Go, weep as I have wept,
O'er a loving father's fall:

See every cherished promise swept;

Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way

That led me up to woman's day.
Go, kneel as I have knelt;

Implore, beseech and pray;
Strive the besotted heart to melt.

The downward course to stay;
Be cast with bitter curse aside—
They prayers berusled, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood
And see the strong man bow,

With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood;

And cold and livid brow

Go, catch his wandering glance and see

There mirrored his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard—
The sobs of sad despair,

As memory's feeling fount hath stirred.

And its revelations there

Have told him what he might have been

Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go, to my mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer;

Thine own deep anguish hide,

Wipe from her cheek the tear;

Mark her dimmed eye, her furrowed brow,

The gray that streakes her dark hair now;

The toil-worn frame, the trembling limb;

And trace the ruin back to him

Whose plighted faith, in early youth,

Promised eternal love and truth.

But who, forsown, hath yielded up?

This promise to the deadly cup,

And led him down from love and light,

From all that made her pathway bright

And chained her there 'mid want and strife

That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife!

And stamped on childhood's brow so mild,

That withering blight—a drunkard's child!

Go, hear and feel and see and know

All that my soul hath felt and known,

Then look within the wine cup's glow—

See if its brightness can atone,

Think if its flavor you would try

If all proclaimed, 'Tis drink and die.

Tell me I hate the bowl?

Hate is a feeble word:

I loathe, abhor, my very soul

By strong disgust is stirred

Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell

Of the dark beverage of hell!

Lethan The Leper.

A tale of the hallowed time when the God-Man went about the Holy Land doing good to all.

"Have any unclean passed here?" The questioner was but a child of ten, and as on this late afternoon he stood in the midst of the incoming reapers, now about to leave the fields for the city, his little Jewish face glowed with the added beauty of youthful anxiety. The answer of the harvesters was the inevitable "No." Not since the high sun had any leper passed that way; while in the early hours but one had been seen, and he had sauntered along in the direction of the city. The boy's heart sank within him, while the reapers, weary but happy at their work's end, moved onward. The little urchin, sad and tired, now

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what is fatigued is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, loss of appetite, headache, and disagreeable belching. I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of but nothing got anything that were of any use until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. "Always for the good it will do me, and I shall not be without it."

W. A. NOONAN, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

turned and hastened away. Far in the distance below him the gates and walls of Capernaum were gilded in the last rays of the autumn sun, and the little lad, standing for a moment to measure their distance, started with renewed energy upon his quest.

Where could his leper brother be? How many anxious hours had he been searching for him now? How welcome even that awful cry "Unclean!" would now be—if but uttered by that dear familiar voice! The little prayer for help is left half-formed upon his lips, but hark! Up from the valley, shaded now in the mystic garb of twilight comes a voice like a whisper. faintly it echoes in tones sorrowed over the whetstone of affliction. The boy's keen eye peers into the gathering darkness in the vale below, while his ear is alert for the voice to come again. Oh! But there is no mistaking, "Unclean!" "Unclean!" The cry arises into the darkening air and soars above like the sound of a funeral toll. It is Lothan! With a start the nimble little lad; but a moment before perplexed, hurries downward, and breathless now shouts about a shrill halloo. He sees the white shadow behind him stop and listen: he hails him and waves to him, and hurrying with arms outstretched in a moment is by his brother's side.

And thus the hours passed. At last Lothan, slowly rising, re-traced his steps into the valley. Avoiding the highway, he crossed the pasture lands and brooks, silvered now in the tender glow of the moonlight. Access to the city is easy, and wending his way unobstructed through the deserted streets, he stood for a moment with a trembling hand upon the wicker-gate, the entrance of what he once called by the endearing name of home. How many times had he entered there, strong and healthy, in the perfect prime of manhood; then had he looked the world in the face and felt himself its equal; but now he must tread a cautious step and avoid the eyes of those who knew him once, but now no longer.

No one was astir but the little dim light, flickering in the room he knew so well, told all. His fine tall frame once so manly and fearless, is broken now and trembling.

He approached the little lattice window and looks within.

But that little red light is shattered into a thousand rays by a misty flood of glittering tears, for there is little Eli—faithless in his faithfulness—asleep upon his knees beside his mother's dying couch. He had laid his tear-stained hands in the hands he loved so well, and there, weary with his journey and his vigil, was dreaming now and roaming the hills again in quest of his absent brother.

Lothan could linger no longer.

Moving quickly, he found the door unbolted—Eli had awaited the midnight hour.

Noislessly he enters; his breast throbs madly at every step as if to cry.

"Away, away! Unclean!" He hurries to the couch, throws himself upon his knees beside his brother, and peers into the fever-stricken face of his dying mother.

Ab! would his heart burst asunder now? How dearly in life and health he had loved her; how madly now when he realized that he and she must die? Why not wake the sleeping boy and make her conscious of their presence? Why not let her see him and embrace him once again? but no; that happiness would be but sorrow. "I shall kiss you mother dear," he said; one last embrace of love before we meet again in paradise." The sorrow-stricken man leans forward, but no! a thousand voices seemed to cry against him; "Lothan! Unclean! Unclean!" It is a sin; thou art a leper!" He drew back, dazed and trembling. "Unclean! Unclean!" rang in his ears like the unearthly voices of tormentors, crying, "Do not kiss your mother, Lothan! Thou art a leper!"

Lothan moaned. "Yes, the fever; Eli my boy!" But that was all, for tears, heavy, manly tears, spoke aloud what words could not.

The little lad caught at his brother's garments and the tiny face, bright in a flood of tears pleaded aloud: Lothan, she cries and calls for you and says she must die; how she longs to see you once again. Come, Brother Lothan—come!" But Lothan was silent; until at last a warm tear fell from his little brother's eyes upon his cold numb hand. "Leave me; I shall go. I shall steal through the city at the midnight hour; yes, I shall see our mother tonight. Be watchful, for at midnight I shall be there. God help you little Eli—God help us all."

Lothan silently leaned upon his staff, peered into the darkness,

while the little white robe before him hastened away to the fields and out upon the highway. The stars, like an army of sentinels, were now appearing at their posts and Lothan threw himself upon the soft grass and turned his eyes toward heaven. Never before did all nature seem so beautiful and so attractive to his stricken and sorrowing soul. Never before did the earth and heavens reflect in such enhancing splendor the divine grandeur of their Maker, and now he alone seemed to mar the whole expanse of beauty by a chasm of deformity and ugliness. Never before did the hymn of death sound so discordant in his ear. What could be added to his misery? Was not this the climax? Truly, his cup of sorrow was full, to overflowing. His heart, burning with the flame of love for her who had nurtured and loved him, must needs now pine away and break in anguish, far away over the starlit valley the lights of the city burned. Occasionally a soft truant breeze brought in its train the faint echoes of a shepherd's pastoral song, so embittering his sorrow that he alone of men seemed to be unhappy. The moon, sailing like a craft upon the heavens, cast their shadow upon the hillside, and it seemed to be but the angel of Death drawing closer and closer.

And thus the hours passed. At last Lothan, slowly rising, re-traced his steps into the valley.

Avoiding the highway, he crossed the pasture lands and brooks,

silvered now in the tender glow of the moonlight. Access to the city is easy, and wending his way unobstructed through the deserted streets, he stood for a moment with a trembling hand upon the wicker-gate, the entrance of what he once called by the endearing name of home. How many times had he entered there, strong and healthy, in the perfect prime of manhood; then had he looked the world in the face and felt himself its equal; but now he must tread a cautious step and avoid the eyes of those who knew him once, but now no longer.

No one was astir but the little dim light, flickering in the room he knew so well, told all. His fine tall frame once so manly and fearless, is broken now and trembling.

He approached the little lattice window and looks within.

But that little red light is shattered into a thousand rays by a misty flood of glittering tears, for there is little Eli—faithless in his faithfulness—asleep upon his knees beside his mother's dying couch. He had laid his tear-stained hands in the hands he loved so well, and there, weary with his journey and his vigil, was dreaming now and roaming the hills again in quest of his absent brother.

Lothan could linger no longer.

Moving quickly, he found the door unbolted—Eli had awaited the midnight hour.

Noisily he enters; his breast throbs madly at every step as if to cry.

"Away, away! Unclean!" He hurries to the couch, throws himself upon his knees beside his brother, and peers into the fever-stricken face of his dying mother.

Ab! would his heart burst asunder now? How dearly in life and health he had loved her; how madly now when he realized that he and she must die? Why not wake the sleeping boy and make her conscious of their presence? Why not let her see him and embrace him once again? but no; that happiness would be but sorrow. "I shall kiss you mother dear," he said; one last embrace of love before we meet again in paradise." The sorrow-stricken man leans forward, but no! a thousand voices seemed to cry against him; "Lothan! Unclean! Unclean!" It is a sin; thou art a leper!" He drew back, dazed and trembling. "Unclean! Unclean!" rang in his ears like the unearthly voices of tormentors, crying, "Do not kiss your mother, Lothan! Thou art a leper!"

Lothan moaned. "Yes, the fever; Eli my boy!" But that was all, for tears, heavy, manly tears, spoke aloud what words could not.

The little lad caught at his brother's garments and the tiny face, bright in a flood of tears pleaded aloud: Lothan, she cries and calls for you and says she must die; how she longs to see you once again. Come, Brother Lothan—come!" But Lothan was silent; until at last a warm tear fell from his little brother's eyes upon his cold numb hand. "Leave me; I shall go. I shall steal through the city at the midnight hour; yes, I shall see our mother tonight. Be watchful, for at midnight I shall be there. God help you little Eli—God help us all."

Lothan silently leaned upon his staff, peered into the darkness,

(Concluded next week.)

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