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MORNING DAILY

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TURKEY HAS JOINED THE WARRING FORCES, DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA AND HAS ALREADY GONE INTO ACTION

INTERESTING VISIT TO QUEBEC AND OTTAWA.

Colonel F. S. Moore returned to Charlottetown on Wednesday evening from Ottawa, where he was attending the General Conference of the Methodist Church, having been away from the Island since September 21. En route to Ottawa Colonel Moore stopped at Quebec in order to spend a day at the camp at Valcartier, where he had the pleasure of seeing Professor Watts, formerly of Charlottetown, Professor Watts is an officer attached to the Nineteenth Battalion and has gone to the front. Colonel Moore also saw officers from Prince Edward Island whom he found unattached to any corps and who were not very well satisfied with the position they occupied at the camp. In company with Professor Watts, Colonel Moore went through the Camp and was highly pleased with the location, the general layout of the place, the facilities which it afforded for the comfortable training of a large body of troops. To him, a veteran militiaman, the Camp was interesting; to a layman it was a most vast and spectacular affair. The Camp was laid out as an immense oblong, the infantry being encamped in battalions numbering from one to nineteen. The encampment was arranged on the lines of a town, with roads intersecting and each battalion being distinct. The day Colonel visited it about thirty-two thousand troops, composed of cavalry, artillery, infantry, army medical men and signallers. He saw one of the infantry battalions on parade and considered them a particularly fine, sturdy body of men and fairly proficient in drill. The field and heavy brigades were prepared for engagement before marching out; in fact, the horse artillery were marching out that afternoon and to Colonel Moore they appeared to be in very good condition. One thing which specially attracted his attention was the cleanliness and order of the camps and the facilities which were provided to ensure the observance of these features. A system of water supply was laid throughout the entire Camp and there was also a complete electric lighting equipment. The only difficulty appeared to be that of drainage or sewerage, but a system was then being installed and will be in full operation shortly.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church, at which Colonel Moore was a lay representative, assembled on Thursday, September 23, the attendance being well over three hundred, consisting of representatives both clerical and lay. A great many matters of interest to the Methodist Body were adjudicated upon, and one question in which particular interest was taken and which created a good deal of discussion was that of the term "pastorate." After the subject had been thoroughly considered and a number of resolutions and amendments had been voted down the conference decided that the term "pastorate" should remain as it is at present, which is for four years. A splendid resolution was adopted in the shape of an address to the King approving in very strong terms of the stand taken by the British Government in the present struggle and expressing confidence in His Majesty and the Government. On the opening evening of the Conference addresses of welcome were delivered by the Mayor of Ottawa, one of the Ministers of the Crown who spoke on behalf of Sir Robert Borden, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, and also by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. These addresses were highly appreciated by all who had the pleasure of listening to them. The speakers all made reference to the topic that is of paramount interest today—the war, emphasizing the duty of every individual to his country and the Empire.

One of the important decisions arrived at by the General Conference was the appointment of one General Superintendent for the Methodist Church, to which office Dr. Chowan was elected by a practically unanimous vote. His associate superintendent

for the past year was appointed as Superintendent Emeritus, Rev. Dr. Carman. This was done in recognition of the splendid service rendered by him as General Superintendent ever since the formation of the General Conference. The clerical representative from Prince Edward Island was Rev. George M. Young and the lay representatives Mr. Henry Smith and Colonel Moore. The Conference was in every respect a great success. Leaving Ottawa, Colonel Moore went on to Bay City, Michigan, on a short visit to relatives there. He was very much fascinated by what he saw, being struck by the beauty of the city and the many symptoms of prosperity which prevailed everywhere. One industry in particular to his fancy, and one which he would like to see established in Prince Edward Island, viz., the growing of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar. Last year, he says, can be seen on many of the farms, and on enquiry he found that it was the best paying crop which the farmers could produce.

Colonel Moore enjoyed a number of delightful automobile rides while in the city and found the roads in both the city and the surrounding country in excellent condition for auto driving. Colonel Moore then left Bay City, after his very pleasant stay, going back to Ottawa, where for several days he attended a meeting of the General Board of Missions. This Board looks after the mission work of the Methodist Church for the whole Dominion. The Board regrettably found itself retarded greatly by the financial stringency due presumably to the war, but it has made arrangements for active carrying on its missions, both home and foreign, during the current year.

In Toronto the Colonel found the people enthusiastic in their support of the war policy, and large numbers of men are volunteering for service. On the Sunday morning he attended a service in the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto and listened with much pleasure to a clergyman of that city. His address was a patriotic one and he made an urgent and forcible appeal to the students, stating that the present war in which not only England was concerned but every part of the Empire, and that it was the duty of every one, young men particularly, to do their utmost in defense of the Empire on the field of battle.

On the evening of the same day the Colonel listened to another brilliant oration, a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Hincks, whose subject was "The Contemptible Little Army," in which he scored the Kaiser severely. In Toronto Colonel Moore met a number of Prince Edward Islanders, one of whom, Mr. Frank Beer, having accumulated a comfortable competence in regard to the war industry. He was a member of persons financially interested in Prince Edward Island Fox Companies who were anxious to receive information concerning them. The feeling in regard to the fox business, he says, is rather optimistic and people have much faith in its future.

Asked by a Guardian reporter whether many of the horrors and tortures to which the innocent people were being subjected by the German hosts, in her address she described the beauties and the prosperity of the country prior to the war and then strikingly contrasted those conditions with the present pitiful state of things. The audience were very sympathetic and contributed largely to a fund for the relief of Madame Vandervelde's fellow-countrymen and women. The meeting was presided over by Colonel Ryerson and was addressed by the Premier of the province, the Mayor of the city, Hon. Mr. Rowell, Leader of the Opposition, the Stipendiary Magistrate of Toronto and others. The addresses were all excellent and aroused a true patriotic spirit. Colonel Moore enjoyed his trip very much and has come back to the Island with pleasant recollections.

SNOW IN NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The first snow of the season fell Tuesday in New York City shortly after 11 o'clock and lasted for fifteen minutes. The flakes were very light, and did not stay on the ground. They were blown away by a heavy wind, which increased in velocity towards midnight. There was another light fall of snow just before 1 o'clock this morning. Those leaving the restaurants for home thought at first that it was rain, and were surprised when they found white flakes on their coats and cloaks.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH DESTROYERS

(Special to the Guardian)
PARIS, Oct. 29.—A squadron of British torpedo boat destroyers sunk in the Adriatic a German steamer which had been converted into a cruiser. The destroyers rescued 26 members of the crew of the German vessel.

TURKISH CRUISER BOMBARDING RUSSIAN TOWN

(Special to the Guardian)
THE ODSIA, Crimea, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—From 9.30 to 10.30 this morning a Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded a station and city, damaging the Cathedral of the Greek Church, the pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southwesterly direction.

The Odesa, formerly Kaffa, is a Russian seaport on the south-east coast of the Crimea, 100 miles north-east of Sebastopol, by which it is connected by rail. (Special to the Guardian)
NOVOROSSYSK, Caucasasia, Petrograd, Oct. 29.—The Turkish cruiser Hamideh, which arrived here to-day, demanded the surrender of the city and Government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish Consul and officials were arrested, and the cruiser withdrew. Novorossysk is on the north-east coast of the Black Sea and is the capital of the territory of the Black Sea. It is almost directly opposite the Odosia at a distance of 120 miles.

FIRST SEA LORD RESIGNS POSITION

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Oct. 29.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, has resigned. His resignation is said to be due to a campaign in some newspapers against him because of his Austrian connections. He was born in Austria, but has been a naturalized British subject since the age of 14.

HOW GERMANS USE BRITISH PRISONERS

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Oct. 29.—What the London press describes as reprisals by Germany, in the matter of the vigorous handling of Germans in England are related in Reuter's telegram from Berlin: "The German police authorities," the message says, "are preparing to take more drastic and oppressive measures against the British. The authorities are taking the revised census of British residents with a view of facilitating arrests. In the words of General Forts, a clean sweep will be made. It is considered possible that every Englishman in Germany will be under arrest in a short time."

GERMAN REPRISALS

(Special to the Guardian)
VIENNA, Oct. 29.—It is stated that the Germans are taking additional precautions against spies and are curtailing the privileges of English civilians already interned. In some concentration camps in Germany Englishmen, it is said, are forced to sleep on straw.

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian)
TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Maritime: moderate to fresh southerly winds, fair and mild at first then rain before night. THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was beautifully mild and clear. The tide will be high this morning at 7.50 and tomorrow at 8.53; it will be high tonight at 8.35 and tomorrow at 9.09. The sun sets this afternoon at 4.49 and tomorrow at 4.48; it rises tomorrow morning at 6.40 and Sunday at 6.41. The moon rises this afternoon at 3.25. The first quarter of the moon was on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 6.44 p. m. There will be a full moon on Monday, Nov. 2nd, at 7.49 p. m. The length of our today will be ten hours and ten minutes. Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Oct. 29.—The battle of Yser and the series of battles which have taken place along the whole front in Belgium and France appear, with the troops now exhausted, to have degenerated into numerous isolated attacks and counter-attacks, in which gains and losses are about equally divided between the combatants. On that part of the battle front nearest the sea, where the Germans have delivered repeated attacks with daily increasing forces in an effort to make their way to Dunkirk and eventually to Calais, and where the Allies have offered stubborn resistance, there has been another day of comparative calm, and although the Germans, in the morning bulletin, claim to have made some progress to the south of Nieuport, the French in a communication this afternoon say there is no change. In fact, as expected, the Germans seem to have transferred their more serious operations farther inland, and to be trying to break through the Allies lines from Lille, which, if successful, would compel the Allies, who are holding the front through Ypres to the coast, to fall back toward Dunkirk.

However, nothing of great moment is likely to be accomplished until the troops, who have been fighting steadily for a fortnight, have been given some rest, and reinforcements arrive to fill up the gaps which have been made in both armies as a result of the continuous artillery and infantry attacks. In the meantime there has been sharp fighting, while each side is endeavoring to hold the positions they at present occupy, or secure better positions, which would give an advantage when the next big battle breaks. Both claim to have been successful in this, and official reports are full of sentences, such as "the enemy's attacks have been repulsed" or "we have made progress."

The same thing is going on to the eastward, where the Germans are pushing the long-promised attack toward Verdun, while the French are doing all in their power to keep them away from that fortress. In all of these attacks prisoners and guns are lost by one side or the other, and trenches evacuated.

In Poland, where Austrians and Germans are retiring before fresh armies brought up by Russians, something more decisive has occurred, the Russians having a week ago driven back German right advancing on Warsaw. Russians have now struck at the centre, south-west of the Polish capital, and, according to Petrograd reports, have broken the resistance of the last units of the armies trying to maintain themselves north of Pilizza River.

Russian cavalry has reoccupied Radom, where many men and guns and much war material has been captured.

On the East Prussian frontier, along which line the Germans took offensive, both sides claim success.

In South Africa the situation appears more favourable. General Louis Botha, Premier, is at the head of the army approaching against rebellious commandos under Beyers and De Wet, while loyal commandos of the Dutch and English are gathering in remnants of the commando which Lieut.-Col. Maritz was leader of until he was wounded and fled across the German border.

With the presence of German mines off the north coast, which made it necessary to-day for the steamer Olympia to put into a North Ireland port, London newspapers are asking that the Admiralty take more vigorous measures to prevent a continuation of this sowing of mines. It is believed that vessels flying neutral flags are responsible for these mines. The papers are also urging that stronger measures be taken to rid the country of spies, the presence of whom is proved by the capture of a man on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, while operating a flashlight apparatus.

TURKEY DECLARES WAR

(Special to the Guardian)
TOKIO, Oct. 29.—The Russian ambassador here declares that Turkey has declared war on Russia.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The French War Office to-night says: "There is no important news to report, according to latest information received."

DARE-DEVIL ESCAPE OF GERMAN CRUISER

(Special to the Guardian)
TOKIO, Oct. 29.—The British Embassy hears that the German cruiser Emden, flying a Japanese flag and disguised by an additional fourth smokestack, entered Penang, a British port in the Straits, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemtechug, and a French destroyer. The Emden's entrance to the water of Penang was audacious. She came in under the guns of the fort, and after sinking the cruiser and destroyer escaped through the Straits of Malacca.

KING AND QUEEN TO REVIEW CANADIAN CONTINGENT

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is officially announced here to-day that their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, signified their intention of reviewing the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plains at an early date.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

(Special to the Guardian)
PARIS, Oct. 29.—The newspaper "Paris" says to-day that the Belgian Parliament will be called into session at Havre some time during the month of November.

GEN. HERTZOG TRIES TO PACIFY REBEL

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Oct. 29.—General Hertzog has left Capetown to try and induce the rebel Boers led by Generals De Wet and Beyers to lay down their arms and return to their homes.

RUSSIAN REPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—All the German army corps on the left bank of the Vistula in Poland are in full retreat, according to an official report from Petrograd made public here to-night. The report follows: "On Oct. 28 we overcame the resistance of the last troops of the enemy who were endeavouring to put up a fight to the north of the river Pilizza. At the present moment all Austro-German corps left on the bank of the Vistula are in full retreat. Strykoff, Elow and Novomostki are occupied by our troops; Radom is occupied by our cavalry, and we have captured several thousand prisoners, guns and trains in Galicia. There are no changes on the East Prussian front. The first German army corps, supported by other troops, is for the fourth day keeping up an attack near Bakaiojewo. Losses are very heavy."

GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T. ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Session of the grand Division, S. of T. was held at Margate on Friday last with the usual good attendance. The Officers' report showed some gains during the quarter just closed, and substantial progress during the Division year. The Committee on the State of the Order outlined a programme for more practical propaganda work during the coming months which was adopted. The quarterly sessions for the current year were ordered to be held at the following places, January with Union Division at Springfield; April with Victoria at Charlottetown; July with Aberdeen at Darnley; and October with Harmony at Freetown. The Officers for the year were elected as follows, and installed by the D. M. W. P. Bro. J. A. Lawson: G. W. Patriarch, Lewis P. Tanton, Charlottetown; G. W. Associate, Ira E. McKay, Summerfield; G. Scribe, J. E. Proffitt, Kensington; G. Treas, D. N. McKay, Springfield; G. Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Weeks, Fownall; G. Com. John Johnson, Margate; G. Sent, Ray Clow, Freetown; G. Patron John Howard, Margate.

PUBLIC MEETING

The public meeting in the evening in spite of a heavy rainfall, was large and interesting. Speeches, readings, recitations and music were all excellent and the order of the very best. The programme was as below: Chorus, Choir; Address, by Chairman, L. P. Tanton; Reading, Nina Durant; Address of welcome, Geo. E. Brown; Violin Music, Chester Howard; Reading, Rev. E. S. Weeks; Reading, Mildred Payne; Reply to Address of Welcome, J. F. Proffitt; Address, J. A. Lawson; Chorus, Choir. The thanks of the Grand Division to the people of Margate for their

35,000 IRISH HAVE JOINED THE ARMY

BELFAST, IRELAND, Oct. 28.—Addressing a meeting of Irish volunteers today, John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said that when the Irish Government came into being the volunteers must be absolutely at the disposal of the Government, and he declared that in spite of emigration Ireland would maintain her place as a fighting nation. "Ireland's rights," said Mr. Redmond "are not to be defended merely within the Irish shores. If the manhood of Ireland refused to strike a

blow where real fighting is going on, the country would be covered with disgrace. Ireland would be humiliated, if after the war, it had to be admitted that the safety and liberties of Ireland had been guarded by the sacrifices of other men, while Irishmen remained at home and took none of the risks." Thirty-five thousand men from all parts of Ireland have joined the army since the beginning of the war, Mr. Redmond added.

SIX DREADNOUGHTS AMONG BRITAIN'S 22 NEW BATTLESHIPS

LONDON, Oct. 29.—On Trafalgar day the British Admiralty announced that since the war began twenty-two new fighting vessels of different kinds have been added to the navy that once the great admiral commanded. That brings the British naval strength up enormously. One can only surmise as to which ships have actually joined the first battle squadron, but one or two facts make it clear that at least four new Dreadnoughts, one battle cruiser and several oil-burning light cruisers, "destroyers of destroyers," as Mr. Churchill called them, are included among these twenty-two new ships.

Battle Dreadnoughts. The first fact of significance is that the two battle Dreadnoughts taken over from the Turkish government at the outbreak of hostilities, the Reshadieh and the Osman I, then completing in British private yards, had their crews told off for readiness during the week of September 15. The crew assembled and the officers were appointed to the command. Since then nothing has been heard of these two ships. But they have certainly been completed and have left their ports. They are now H. M. S. Erin and Agincourt.

There are two sister ships of the Iron Duke, namely the Benbow and the Emperor of India. They were at the beginning of September on the verge of completion, one at Glasgow, the other at Barrow in Furness. It is probable that these super-dreadnoughts are at sea.

There are two other super-dreadnoughts, which are being rushed to completion. As far as one can dis-

cover, they have not yet put to sea, namely, the Queen Elizabeth and the Warspite. Both of these were completed in Government yards and were to be delivered in the ordinary course of events this year. Night and day work has been put in upon these ships and they must be ready, if not at sea.

Carry the Big Gun. These two ships will be the only two vessels in the world carrying the most powerful naval gun yet used—the 15-inch gun. This is the gun of which Mr. Churchill said recently: "Its power may be measured by the fact that whereas the 13.5-inch gun hurls a 1,400 lb. projectile, this 15-inch gun discharges a projectile of nearly a ton in weight and can hurl this mass of metal ten or twelve miles. That is to say, there has been an increase of very nearly half as large again in the weight of the projectile for an addition of 1½ inch to the calibre."

"The high explosive charge which the 15-inch gun can carry through and get inside the thickest armor afloat is very nearly half as large again in the 15-inch gun as was the charge in the 13.5-inch gun." It is known that the Arethusa and the Undaunted, the hero of the last naval engagement with destroyers, two of the oil burning cruisers are actually at sea with the fleet. What is not known is how many of the sixteen cruisers of this class, all to be delivered this year, have actually been completed.

It is probable that three or even four in addition to the Undaunted and Arethusa are in Jellicoe's command.

VASTNESS OF RUSSIAN ARMY DISHEARTENS GERMAN GENERALS

(Special to the Guardian)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Official dispatches made public by the French Embassy here to-night announced that the Germans are retreating before Russian armies in Poland, and are now basing on Edlinsk, Radon and Lisa. The Germans, it is said, have lost

prisoners and ammunition. In Galicia the combat continues on the whole front with success for the Russians. In a series of operations along the frontier between Moscow and Vosges, we dislodged some outposts of the enemy. Prisoners were captured almost everywhere.

kind hospitality, and to the audience for splendid order and attention, was rendered by the G. W. Patriarch, and the meeting closed singing heartily, God save the King.

THE NEW FISH INSPECTION ACT

During the regular session of Parliament which ended in June last the Honourable J. D. Hazen secured the passing of an act to provide for the inspection and branding of pickled herring, mackerel, alewives and salmon.

The object of the act is to bring into general use an improved standard of curing and marketing such fish, and to raise the standard of curing and packing to such a degree that the cured article shall secure the confidence of consumers and all who deal in the commodity. A small staff of competent inspectors will be duly appointed who will thoroughly examine all pickled fish presented to them for inspection, while the goods are still in the hands of the original packer, and who, provided the barrel is of the standard size and make, and the fish packed and graded in accordance with the Act and its relations, will apply to each barrel so conforming to the requirements, a brand, in the form of a crown, showing the quality and grade of fish, the year of packing the inspector's initials or number.

The Act is not compulsory, but by rigid enforcement of the regulations, when application is made for inspection, it is expected that the government brand will in a short time become such a guarantee of quality to the trade that dealers will in due course see to it that all goods they buy show the brand. Fishermen and packers will in turn be under the necessity of exercising greater care in curing and grading the fish, and of refusing to accept any barrel from the coopers that will not be likely to pass inspection when filled. The results are bound to be enhanced prices and an increased outlet. The act comes into force on the first day of May, 1915. Meaningful copies of the act, together with the regulations which have been made thereunder to govern the construction and capacity of barrels, the

methods of curing and the work of inspecting and branding have been distributed to fishermen, fish merchants etc., for their information and guidance. Copies are available to anyone who may apply for such to the Department of the Naval Service.

In addition to this the Minister has instructed Mr. J. J. Cowie of the Department to meet the fishermen and others directly interested at convenient centres in the fishing districts of the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of making clear to them by word of mouth, what is required by the new Act and its regulations, and what fishermen and packers will have to do in order that their packs may receive the government brand when presented for inspection.

Meetings are now being held on the Gaspe Coast and at the Magdalen Islands, and these will be continued along the coast of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia till Grand Manan in the Bay of Fundy is reached. Public notices will be posted up in each locality as far in advance as it is possible to decide on what date and hour each meeting can be held.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

ONE CENT per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany all orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

Rev. Wm. P. McVie will deliver his interesting and instructive illustrated lecture, "Life and Experiences in the Congo," in Grace Church, Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Silver collection at door. 6294-10-30-m31

CINEMA SHOW.—Do you want to enter the Cinema Show business? You can have complete equipment to travel the country for \$150. Marvel of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown. By order, D. Schurman, Secretary. 6283-10-30-M11.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Samson Silver Black Fox Company, Ltd., will be held on Wednesday, November 11th at 7.30 o'clock p. m., in the Board of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown. By order, D. Schurman, Secretary. 6283-10-30-M11.

CONDENSED ADS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

PRIME SAUSAGES.—Best in the city. From selected young pork. Drake & Co. 6262-10-30M10.

WANTED.—DRIVING HORSES.—Must be sound, up-headed and young. Write to 6290-10-30M31 W. F. Robins.

HOTEL FOR SALE WITH LICENCE.—bar, a big business and well located. Apply to Box 240, Campbellton, N. B. 6289-10-30M10.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady wishes a position as companion. Good home rather than high wages. Address "M. M." Guardian Office. 6287-10-30M11.

FOR SALE.—ANY TEACHER DESIRING a set of Practical Reference Library published by Hanson & Co. may obtain same at a low price. Reduction by applying considerable reduction by applying at this office. 6287-9-26M11.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria