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"THE LATEST NEWS"

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914

FIRST OF ALL

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BIG BATTLE RAGING IN BELGIUM FRENCH PUSHING INTO LORRAINE

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

In a message to his soldiers on the eve of their departure, His Majesty King George counselled them to do their best for the honor of his pledged word and stated that he would pray for their success and welfare. The message was one of studied moderation quite in contrast with the belligerent outbursts of his royal cousin, the Kaiser.

King Albert of Belgium has informed the Germans and Austrians that for every bomb dropped by aviators he will kill 100 prisoners. This threat of summary reprisal had its immediate effect in the discontinuance of bomb-dropping.

A Berlin despatch, which is not officially confirmed, states that an encounter took place in East Prussia between a division of the German First Army Corps and a Russian force. It is alleged the Germans captured 1,000 prisoners and six machine guns, while those that could not be taken were destroyed.

A Washington despatch states that President Wilson has agreed to a tentative plan for the appropriation of \$22,000,000 by Congress for the purchase of ships to carry American foodstuffs, but it is not stated whether this is a voluntary contribution for relief purposes, or an endeavor to capture the shipping trade of the German merchantmen and those of other nations now engaged in the war. The latter is the more probable.

By act of war Germany cut herself off from trade with Great Britain that in 1911 amounted to \$487,000,000; from trade with the Russian Empire that in that year rose to \$815,000,000, and from the French trade, which was then \$266,000,000. German exports and imports rose from \$3,639,000,000 in 1908 to \$4,715,000 in 1912. The British navy, aided by the French fleet in the Mediterranean and the small Russian fleet in the Baltic, has blockaded the vast bulk of this trade entering and departing in ships carrying yearly 100,000 cargoes from German ports, the chief of which are Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Altona, Luebeck, Danzig and Warnemunde. Of the great mercantile navy which the fleets of the Triple Entente are holding in check, more than three-quarters belongs to the German nation.

GERMANY REJECTS JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM

(Exclusive to The Guardian)
LONDON, August 19.—An official dispatch from Berlin states that Germany will not consent to evacuate Kiaochow or comply with the demand of Japan. Officials in Berlin take the position that the taking of Kiaochow would effect the issue of the war more than the taking of Togoland and that the ultimatum must be rejected.

(Exclusive to The Guardian)
LONDON, August 19.—The Japanese Ambassador's departure from Berlin is approaching. The police are guarding the embassy. The Japanese Club is empty and all Japanese students to universities have departed.

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

One cent per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism

KING GEORGE'S STIRRING MESSAGE

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A stirring message from King George to the expeditionary force was read out to each regiment as it left its port of departure under sealed orders as follows: "You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my Empire, Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same power. I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers; duty is your watchword and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray God to bless and guard you and to bring you back victorious."

FRENCH PUSHING INTO LORRAINE

(Exclusive to The Guardian)
PARIS, August 19.—The French army has reached Morhange, Lorraine. The troops are progressing rapidly this afternoon travelling beyond the river Moselle in the central part of the province. At the end of the march the troops arrived at Delme on one side of the river and Morhange on the other.

H.M.S. BRISTOL ENGAGES GERMAN CRUISER

(Exclusive to The Guardian)
KINGSTON, Jamaica, August 19.—The British cruiser Bristol today engaged shots with the German cruiser Karlsruhe. The Bristol, which was conveying a supply ship, the German vessel at least three times before the Germans could escape.

GERMANS' OPERATIONS NOW DEVELOP

LONDON, August 19.—Telegraph Special.—The Kaiser has again cast the die and has made a grand German retreat yesterday afternoon the Germans began an attack in force on the Belgian centre at Tirlemont which covers Louvaine the Belgian army centre, which in turn covers Brussels. This probably indicates that despite the cavalry feints north of Namur during the last few days the real aim of the Germans is to work round the left flank of the allies in hope of rolling up their line, a favorite method of German military tradition. This seems to begin a new Waterloo as it opened a little more than twenty miles to the east of the scene of Napoleon's overthrow. This new fight with forces unimagined a hundred years ago entirely dwarfs Waterloo. Many days may pass before the balance of battle leans clearly to one side or the other. Latest reports indicate that the German army consists each of 40,000 men, and reports on paper show that both organization and plans were as perfect as human ingenuity could make them. The troops were provided with every type of bugle used in the French and Belgian armies, with field glasses and watches whose hands glow at night, with whistles for transmitting orders, with numerous English and French uniforms for deceiving the enemy, with time tables scheduling stages of the victorious advance, but not with food; this was not due to the lack of foresight; the German plan, so perfect on

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian.)
TORONTO, August 20.—Maritime: Moderate winds; fine and warm.
"THE WEATHER"—Yesterday was fair and warm.
The highest temperature registered yesterday was 78 deg. above zero, the lowest the previous night being 63 deg. above. At 9 a. m. yesterday it was 67 deg. above; at 9 p. m. 64 deg. above.
The tide will be high this morning at 9.06 and tomorrow at 10.04; it will be high tonight at 10.51 and tomorrow at 11.28.
The sun sets this evening at 7.02 and tomorrow at 7; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.06 and Saturday at 5.07.
The moon sets tonight at 6.55.
The last quarter of the moon was on Thursday, Aug. 13 at 8.56 p. m.
There will be a new moon on Friday, Aug. 21st, at 8.26 a. m.
The length of today will be thirty-three hours and fifty-eight minutes.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

GERMANS STARTING FORWARD MOVEMENT

(Exclusive to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.—A central news despatch from Brussels says the Germans tonight started a forward movement over the whole battle line. It is stated the movement has been made on direct orders from the Kaiser.

100 SHOT FOR EVERY AERIAL BOMB

(Exclusive to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Daily News Special, dated Namur by Geoffrey Young, says, King Albert sent envoys to the enemies notifying them he'll shoot a hundred prisoners for every bomb dropped by aviators. This stopped aerial bombs in Dinant but the losses are heavy.—350.

NO INCURSION TO BRUSSELS FEARED

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The official announced situation of Belgium army continues excellent, while impossible to indicate the position of the troops, says statement from war office, it may be said now that there is no chance of any incursion to Brussels. No Germans are in or around Laden. German Cavalry camps are in Gembloux region but there is no movement of troops in that district.

EUROPEAN WAR TO LAST THREE MONTHS

PARIS, Aug. 19.—A despatch from Tardes quotes Count Witte, Russian statesman on way from Biarritz to Russia, as declaring that the European war would not last more than three months. "This bound to end, he says, in the downfall of Germany. The moment had come when Russia should intervene. Her mobilization had been carried out slowly and surely, and her army was certain to vanquish Germany, whatever might happen."

A RUSSIAN REVERSE REPORTED TO BE HEAVY

(Canadian Press)
LONDON, August 19.—A despatch received by the wireless press bureau from Berlin says that in an encounter near St. Aluphne, East Prussia, August 17, a division of the German first army corps defeated a Russian force capturing 1,000 prisoners and six machine guns. Many Russian guns which could not be taken by the Germans were destroyed.

GERMAN GUNBOAT FORCED TO DISARM

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A despatch from Rome says the German gunboat Vaterland was forced to disarm at King, China.
Bank of England has resumed discounting bills on a large scale.

ENGLAND'S POSITION REGARDING JAPAN

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Sir Edward Grey in a message to the State Department at Washington, explains England's position regarding the Japanese ultimatum to Germany. In diplomatic circles generally it is believed there is no necessity for America becoming aroused, particularly if England has given its assurance as to the possible behavior of Japan in future.
There is not the slightest possibility of Japan interfering in German Samoa as England would not permit that. Credence is given to the report that Japan has engaged with England that her action will not extend beyond Chinese waters. It is believed this will suffice to meet all American requirements.

IMPORTANT BATTLE EXPECTED

(Canadian Press)
BRUSSELS, August 19.—An engagement is reported to have taken place in northern Limbourg. An important French and German battle is expected.
2000 SHIPS CAPTURED
LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Express estimates that the number of German ships captured at sea by the British, French and Russians total 2000 of the value of \$300,000,000.

LOYALTY OF CANADA EXPRESSED IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Robert Borden Thrills House in Speech of Burning Eloquence on Canada's Duty in Present War, Ably Seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Scene of Unprecedented Enthusiasm Followed the Unanimous Adoption of Address.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—"Not for the love of battle, not for the lust of conquest, not for the greed of possessions, but for the cause of honor, to maintain a solemn pledge, to uphold principles of duty, to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yea, in the very name of the peace that we sought at any cost, save that of dishonor, we have entered into this war and, while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them but with firm hearts we abide the event."
Those words, spoken by Sir Robert Borden in a speech that will be historic, produced a scene unprecedented in the annals of the Canadian Parliament. They thrilled the Parliament by committing Canada to the conflict waged by the Empire for its national honor, its integrity and the liberty and civilization of the world. It was

a memorable occasion and the Premier in his calm, dispassionate manner gave to the world the firm determination that Canada did not shrink from the ordeal nor waver in its choice of dangerous duty or dishonorable security.
Calmly the Government leader analyzed the causes leading up to the terrible conflict. In his dispassionate presentation of the facts, Sir Robert Borden never made a greater impression on Parliament than when in summing up the situation and representing the Canadian people, he proclaimed that for good or ill we stood for the Empire. An unprecedented scene occurred. He was cheered by every member irrespective of politics. His judgment of Canadian conviction was clearly proved.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed. Age has probably quenched to a degree his fiery eloquence of the late Premier, but on such an occasion as this his

words were worthy of the best traditions of his race. Sir Wilfrid characterized the conflict as between freedom and oppression, democracy and autocracy, civil liberty and military barbarism. He said that Canada's answer to the Motherland was the old British answer: "ready, aye, ready."
Both leaders paid the highest tributes to our German and Austrian citizens, believing they were loyal to the land of their adoption.
There are rumors that two or more French Canadian Liberals intended opposing the unanimous adoption of the address. They are opposed to Canadian participation in European conflicts. However, pressure from their colleagues was strong enough to prevent their destroying the unanimity of Parliament. Among these men it is known were Messrs. Ethier and Lanctot. Parliament will now last but a brief period. There is no dissension and no criticism.

DEATH OF POPE PIUS X

ROME, August 20.—His Holiness Pope Pius X. died this morning peacefully of a broken heart on account of the war.
A later bulletin announced that the report of his death was caused by the ringing of the Vatican bells to call the faithful to pray for his recovery and news of his death was contradicted only to be followed early this morning



THE LATE POPE PIUS X.

by the report of his death.
Giuseppe Sarto, who succeeded to the throne of St. Peter on the death of Pope Leo XIII. in 1903, under the name of Pius X., was born at Riese, a village in the diocese of Treviso, north of Venice, on June 2nd, 1857. For many years he performed the ordinary duties of parish priest in several parts of the Venetian territory, which was then under Austrian domination.

MADE BISHOP

In 1884 he was made Bishop of Mantua by Pope Leo, who, in the consistory of June 12, 1893, created him Cardinal and three days later appointed him Patriarch of Venice.
Cardinal Sarto's appointment as Patriarch gave rise to an animated dispute with the Italian government, a nineteenth century revival of the question of investiture. The government claimed the right, as the successor of the Republic of Venice, to create the Patriarch, while the Holy See denied the right. The government finally granted Cardinal Sarto the exequatur.

His whole career was that of a parish priest who had risen to be Bishop Archbishop and finally Supreme Pontiff. He had none of the diplomatic or court experience of the ex-Nuncios and Cardinals of the Curia, who make up the bulk of the Roman Cardinals. He was, moreover, a priest and not a monk or other regular, a fact that had considerable weight with the conclaves that elected him to succeed Leo XIII.

As Cardinal his relations with the Italian government were always extremely friendly. As Pope he endeavored to maintain the same friendly relations with the Quirinal, though still firm for the recognition of all rights and privileges claimed by the church. He was looked upon as a Liberal, but his love for Italy was probably due to his being a Venetian who had lived under Austrian rule when the rest of Italy had become united.

FAMILY HISTORY
The Pope was of humble origin, but his family for generations had been noted for its piety. His grandfather, Leone Sarto, was a soldier in the Papal Army under Pope Gregory XVI. His mother was noted for her charitable works and great faith. When Giuseppe Sarto was seven years old, his mother took him to the city of Treviso on a pilgrimage, and there made a novena that the tradition that every soldier of the Pope's army gives to holy orders at least one child should be fulfilled in her boy.
After his ordination he received his first appointment as assistant priest at the Church of San Rafael in a small village named Tombola. He remained at this post for five years. In 1867 the Vicar General promoted him to the pastorate of St. Peter's Church in Saloano, where he remained until 1875.

SELECTED AS POPE

On the death of Pope Leo the Patriarch of Venice was not considered among the possibilities of election to the throne of St. Peter. But the four days' struggle, in which he had not the slightest ambition, ended in his almost unanimous choice. The election occurred August 4th, 1903. In the first proceedings of the Sacred College his name did not appear. The second morning two votes were cast for him and in the evening ballots were increased to seven. The next morning twenty Cardinals named him for the Pontificate, and in the afternoon 37 votes were cast for him. The following morning he was elected by a practically unanimous vote. When the votes were read out Cardinal Sarto was overwhelmed.
His reply was, "It is a cross that I receive from you."

AN ACTIVE PONTIFF

Pius X. did not prove the passive Pontiff that many had prophesied. He endeavored to pursue the policy of his predecessors in regard to all leading questions and in the struggle with France, as in other momentous matters that arose during his pontificate he displayed a quiet firmness that won general admiration. He instituted many minor reforms in various departments of the Church government, in the hierarchy in Spain, in foreign missions, in the Pope's encouragement, and in the administration of affairs of his personal household.
In appearance Pope Pius X. was of medium height, with well filled body, the clear skin of a healthy man, the enthusiasm and strength of one younger than himself and a manner undeniably patrician.

MASS MEETING TONIGHT IN AID OF RED CROSS

Mr. Rogers, Honorary Vice President for P. E. Island, of the National Chapter of Canada of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, asks all women of Charlottetown to attend a mass meeting to be held in the Hearts Memorial Hall this Thursday at a quarter to eight o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps to assist the P. E. Island Branch of the Red Cross Society in every way possible, especially in providing bandages and other requisites for the relief and comfort of the wounded in the army and navy. The meeting will be opened by a united prayer service for the Empire under present conditions, taken part in by the various clergymen. The Lieutenant Governor will preside and officers of the Red Cross Society will be present.

GERMANS SHORT OF FOOD.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—According to information received from Berlin the German Capital is beginning to feel the pinch of hunger. The price of provisions has mounted enormously and dairy products and vegetables are seldom seen by those of moderate means. In some sections of the city horse meat is selling at an equivalent of one dollar a pound.

RENEWED ATTEMPT TO CROSS MEUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A despatch from Brussels says it is reported that the Germans again attempted to cross the Meuse, near Dinant, and the French artillery repelled the attack inflicting considerable loss.

SPAIN MOVING.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—King Alfonso, accompanied by Premier Dato, has returned from San Sebastian and will have an important conference with the French and English Ambassadors in regard to Spain's attitude toward the European conflict.
AUSTRIA VESSELS CAPTURED.
HAVRE, Aug. 19.—The Austrian steamer Dinorah, laden with barley and wheat was captured off Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, by French despatch boat Pluton.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

MEETING OF ANTI-AUTOMOBILISTS

A convention of the members of the different district Anti-Automobile Associations was held in the Lyceum Hall yesterday forenoon and afternoon. Mr. Horace Wright, Bedeque, was called to the chair and explained that owing to some misunderstanding there was a smaller attendance than was expected. Many thought when the Confederation Celebration was postponed, the Convention also should have been postponed. He said they should proceed with the business pending the arrival of the Western train and adjourn till after dinner when office-bearers would be elected. This was agreed to, and Mr. John H. Gill was elected secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Bradley, Royalty, strongly denounced the press of the Island for not publishing all the news about the automobiles. He said of course the Patriot was a Liberal organ and most of the automobilists were Liberals, but that was no reason why all the news should not be given. The Guardian newspaper was acquired by its present proprietors after its late editor had been given a Government job with \$2,000 per annum for doing nothing. That paper could find space in its front page for articles about Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, but it could not find room for contributions against the automobile. He declared that the automobiles were continually breaking the law, and they were told that a doctor went to Alberton to see a sick woman when he asserted that it was for another purpose altogether. Mr. Douglas, Donaldson, said when people were ruled over and run over it was time to voice a protest. He did not think it necessary to use autos for military duty.

Mr. Peter Brodie said he was not in favour of the automobiles running through the country, but he did not think that they should be prohibited from running in Charlottetown if the majority of the people wanted them. He would not mind having the cars run in Charlottetown, but they must stay in the city; and, furthermore, they must not run on market days.

Mr. George Lewis, of Kensington, said there was not a man who was more ready to help the Mother Country than he, and if there were wanted a hundred automobiles to take the soldiers to the front no one would be more eager for them to go than he. But the automobiles were not being used for the soldiers alone, and their

(Continued on page 6.)

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

- **Pure Gold Quick Puddings make wholesome desserts for children. 5053.
- **Reserve Monday afternoon, the 24th, for the Milton Ice cream social and afternoon tea. 5065-8-20M31.
- **Church of England picnic at Crapaud on Thursday afternoon, August 20th. Come and enjoy yourselves on the good old rotary grounds. 5061.
- **Go to York Point Hotel for a days or weeks outing. Good bathing and boating. A Ferry boat makes four trips daily between Powal wharf, Charlottetown and York Point Round trip ten cents. See time table. Telephone connections with the hotel. D. W. White, Proprietor. 5118-7-24M6wks.
- **The people of Covehead Methodist Church intend having a tea party on Wednesday, August 26th, on the church grounds. Tea served at 3 o'clock. Proceeds in aid of church. If day proves unfavorable tea will be held following day. Visitors from Charlottetown are cordially invited. 5088-8-19M21.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.