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THE GERMAN INVASION

OF BRITAIN POSSIBLE

Colonel Repington Tells the British Public That we Must Not Rest Under Any Illusions That we Might Not be Assailed in Order to Compel a Disastrous Peace

LONDON, October 16.—Colonel Repington, military expert of the London Times, writing on the situation last night says:

Now that the war is reaching the climax of its violence, we must anticipate that all the living forces of Germany will be thrown into the conflict and the German navy no longer remain inert. We must expect to be attacked at home and must not rest under any comforting illusions that we are not to be assailed, as an attack upon us can have no serious object unless the intention is to land an expedition in England for the purpose of compelling us to sign a disastrous peace.

It is well that we should look the situation calmly in the fact and reckon up Germany's power to do us harm, also our power of resistance and the means for improving it from a soldier's point of view.

The naval defence of a country, situated as the British Isles are to-day, presents difficulties which not even a marked preponderance of force can with absolute assurance overcome.

The length of our coast, the absence of our best troops overseas, the submarine menace which keeps our grand fleet often far from the ultimately decisive point, the Zeppelins, the mines, and other conditions which are more or less novel, throw upon Admiral Jellicoe a burden of responsibility which no one must underestimate.

With an intact navy, much can be done, and as "hope springs eternal in the human breast" it will probably be hoped, while the German navy engages our transports escorted by older warships may slip across and complete a landing.

Under the protection of mines, submarines and vessels sunk in the fairway, there is ample shipping in German ports for the embarkation of a quarter million men or more, and from evidence which we have had of the calmness with which German generals sacrifice life to attain their objects, we can be sure the loss of five thousand men in transit will be considered a cheap price to pay for throwing the remainder ashore.

There is much reason why the Germans should wish to strike at us as the land campaign does not at present appear likely to produce decisive results favourable to Germany.

An attack on the British Isles is one of the most difficult operations to be imagined while we possess an unbeaten fleet, but the loss of a chance for the Germans to bring off a great success on the land the more they would likely risk a blow at us.

Convinced as we may be that our land armaments improve daily, we must not allow ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security. The more completely we are prepared the less is the chance that a stroke will be delivered.

ALONG THE BATTLEFRONT

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

There is little new in the situation. The censorship has been screwed down tight and only the most meagre scraps of information are being given out. The official bureaux declare the position of the Allies satisfactory and news from the Russian side is "officially" encouraging. Notwithstanding these assurances it is known that the Germans have secured a strong foothold in Belgium; that they are transporting large bodies of troops from the East to reinforce their lines in northern France, and that, although driven from one position to another, they always manage to "dig themselves in" wherever they are driven to. The situation is not as bright as might be wished.

Another regrettable loss is reported from the North Sea in the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke and the loss of almost her entire complement of men.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

LONDON, Oct. 16.—An official communication issued by the French War Office confirms the progress of the Allies. It is not indicated at what point of the coast the Allies' fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point is 22 miles from Ypres and close to the French-Belgian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend, which the Germans are reported to have occupied, and the presumption, based on knowledge of German movements, is that the line of the Allies is in a more northerly direction, consequently is nearer thirty than twenty miles in length. The line would seem to be an advance by Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash toward Calais. With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success one or other of the opponents must break through the line, and the army having the greater number of men and ability to move them to a chosen point, seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this.

The Germans, it is believed here, are certain they can make a breach in the Allies' line, but just where is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders who are receiving reports from aerial scouts of any movement in strength. It is believed, however, that as in this war armies fight less for positions than for lines of communication, the Germans are striking for the outer railway system now in French hands which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hazebrouck Junction and thence to Calais and the coast.

Thus far, according to French reports, the Allies have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object and now have pressed well back from the threatened railway. The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from Germany to stiffen their lines and enable them to resume offensive.

Paris, Oct. 16.—(12:09 a.m.)—Infantry and cavalry, after a period of comparative inactivity, have been doing more fighting during the last few days than for several weeks.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Admiralty has given out the following announcement concerning the loss of the cruiser Hawke: His Majesty's ship "Theseus," Captain Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the Northern waters of the North Sea yesterday afternoon but it was missed. H. M. S. "Hawke," Captain M. P. E. T. Williams, was attacked about the same time and was sunk. Three officers and 49 men of the crew have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler.

The "Theseus" belongs to the same class as the "Hawke," and was built a year later. The speed of both the cruisers is only given as 19 knots.

MORE SURVIVORS OF CRUISER HAWKE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Admiralty announces additional survivors of the cruiser Hawke, consisting of Lieut. Commander Roman and 20 men.

Sydney Austin, a boatswain of the Hawke, who was saved, bears a charmed life, according to his way of thinking.

He was one of the few survivors of the cruiser Hawke. After sinking with this vessel he was transferred to the Hawke. Thus within a few weeks he has survived two submarine attacks.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The French War Office made an official announcement this afternoon in which the progress indicated in the communication yesterday is confirmed.

"On the left wing the field of action of the allied forces extends, at the present time, from the region of Ypres to the sea.

"In Russia, on the left bank of the Vistula River, Russian troops during the day of October 13th, repulsed German attacks on Warsaw and Ivagorod. The battle is still going on south of Przemysl."

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Official, this evening:—"On our left wing the action continues vigorously everywhere. We have held our own. At certain points we have gained ground and have occupied Lavenne at the east of Etaires in the direction of Lille. There is no important incident to mention on other parts of the front, except an unsuccessful attack by Germans in the region of Malancourt, north-east of Verdun."

THOUSANDS OF FUGITIVES FROM POLAND TO WARSAW

WARSAW, October 16 (Despatch to the London Standard)—Thousands of fugitives crowd the city who come from all parts of Poland, but principally from the frontier towns and villages which the Germans have been now ravaging for more than six weeks. It tends one's heart to hear of the sufferings of these poor creatures, mostly Jews, but with a considerable sprinkling of Poles and Lithuanians.

Every available hall, every empty warehouse, is filled with them. They must have shelter and food, and Warsaw has risen heroically to the task of providing them with these necessities. Yet how they suffer, and what a struggle is theirs for their existence.

My first visit was to the largest hall in Warsaw, called the Swiss Valley, where large philharmonic concerts usually are held, and in ordinary times it is a gathering place of society. It is now converted into a refuge for 600 or 700 fugitives who have left behind them and fled in terror, frequently on foot for many miles, and carrying their possessions on their backs. The majority are old men, and women and children.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

WAIT WORD OF KITCHENER

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—No word has yet been received from the British War Office as to the nature of the force desired to make up Canada's second contingent. It is understood that Lord Kitchener will probably look over the first Canadian contingent and the other Imperial forces before he determines the composition of the second Canadian overseas force. It is also probable that he will consult with Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, who landed in England today. Until the militia department here is notified of the desires of the Imperial Government, the mobilizing of the second contingent will not be proceeded with.

GERMANS REPULSED IN VOSGES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Basel says fierce fighting occurred in the Vosges passes, in which a German column was hurled back with heavy losses.

A NEST OF SPIES FOUND IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The police have found at Willesden, a suburb to north-west of London, a building occupied by Germans, with foundations and roof of concrete. They arrested twenty-two Germans on the premises. The premises were being used by C. G. Roeder, a German music publisher, as a factory. The police laid their plans and conducted a successful raid. In large force they surrounded the building and then entered it and took into custody twenty-two German subjects. The factory is of one storey. Within they found very thick concrete foundations and it was discovered that the roof also was of concrete and built between three and four feet thick. The factory was built by the Germans, and was used as a workshop for the manufacture of munitions. The factory is situated in a residential area, and the discovery of the factory is a serious blow to the German cause in London.

LONDONERS SUSPECT GERMAN EMPLOYEES

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The agitation in the London press against the employment of thousands of Germans in hotels in the city resulted to-day in the announcement that five fashionable houses were free of Germans. Several important hotels, however, notably in the Strand, are managed by Germans, and English help is not required. Many English employees were dismissed by German proprietors at the outbreak of the war.

LABOR PARTY FAVORS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Despatches from British embassy today gave abstracts of a manifesto issued by the leader of the Labour party, declaring their sympathy with the action of the British Government in the present war. Labour leaders urged that a German victory "would mean the death of democracy in Europe."

OSTEND REPORTED FALLEN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Central News despatches from Amsterdam says fugitives who have arrived at the Dutch frontier declare that Ostend has fallen into the hands of the Germans.

PLAYED THE GERMANS IN RINGING SPEECH IN CONGRESS

Representative Gardner Said He Believed That the God of Battles Would Visit Defeat Upon the Germans—Declares That the Enemy's Cause is Unholy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's neutrality proclamation was torn, so to speak, in the House today, when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts flayed the Germans and expressed the opinion that God would visit defeat upon them.

"It is true with respect to the present European war my views are not those of a neutral," said Mr. Gardner. "I am entirely convinced the German cause is unholy, and moreover a menace to the principles of democracy. Furthermore, I believe the God of battles will visit defeat upon the Germans. But no matter which side wins, we must remember that since the beginning of time victorious nations have proved headstrong and high-handed. We must begin at once to reorganize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high-handedness when the day of necessity comes."

Stating his opinion that the United States is totally unprepared for any kind of war, and that the effect of the vast sums of money spent by Andrew Carnegie in his peace propaganda, had been to blind Americans to the fact that our national security from a military point of view is undermined.

Representative Gardner also introduced a resolution, providing for a commission to investigate the preparedness of the United States for war, either offensive or defensive.

"I simply cannot understand," said Mr. Gardner, "how any intelligent student of history, can fail to see that we are impotent to defend ourselves, and to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by moral sanction and financial might. The time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed, and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets cannot be stopped with bombast, nor powder vanquished with platitudes."

Mr. Gardner's anti-German comment was made in the form of a formal statement accompanying a resolution.

THE REBELLION OF SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.—As a result of Col. Maritz's rebellion in the Northwest of the Cape Province Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa and commander of the troops of the Union is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos organized on old burgher lines which are affiliated with regiments trained by the Union defence force. Commandants, field connects and burghers who served under Botha in the South African War are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feelings, to fight alongside of the English in defence of the Empire against which, twelve years ago, they were in the Union defence force. The action taken by the Kronstad meeting is considered significant in view of the fact that hitherto the people of the Orange Free State were lukewarm regarding the campaign against the Germans.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.—The first encounter between the rebellious Boers and Loyalists resulted in a victory for the latter. A force of South African native troops, under command of Col. Dries, was sent against the rebels and defeated the band, taking seventy prisoners.

are suspected of sowing sedition, charging them with high treason. Gen. Hertzog who has been one of the bitter opponents has offered his service to the British Empire.

PRETORIA, Oct. 16.—A meeting of commandants representing all the Free State north of Bloemfontein was held at Kroonstad and a resolution unanimously adopted denouncing the rebellion started in the north-west of the Cape Provinces by Col. Maritz as a blot on the honour of the Free State. The resolution pledged the fullest support of the commandants to the Government, and requested a mobilization of burghers to crush the rebellion.

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IT IS ENGLAND'S DESTRUCTION THE GERMANS ARE SEEKING

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 16.—The Cologne Gazette, in an article written while the bells of the cathedral tower were ringing in celebration of the fall of Antwerp, states that the Germans have not suffered severely, and now that their last bulwark has been levelled we hope the Germans will push on toward the Straits of Dover, where we shall be nearer the enemy we desire to combat."

English we have no kindly thoughts, for we shall have no peace in the world until mighty England is destroyed.

"At Antwerp we hope the Belgians have not suffered severely, and now that their last bulwark has been levelled we hope the Germans will push on toward the Straits of Dover, where we shall be nearer the enemy we desire to combat."

2,000 FRENCH CUIRASSIERS OUTWIT GERMANS

Two thousand French cuirassiers have distinguished themselves by a daring feat in swimming the River Lys, where it flows deep and swift. They completely outwitted the Germans, who were waiting for them on the other side, with machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French horsemen made a long detour during the night. One man swam the river with a rope; then dragged over a cable which he attached to a tree. The others, holding to the rope, crossed singly with their horses, through the swirling waters. Arrived on the opposite bank, the French drew up in line, and charged the German flank at Merville, driving the Germans back, and opening the way for the passage over the river of a division of Allied infantry, who later occupied Estaires.

ARMY FIELD SERVICE FUND

It is requested that citizens of Charlottetown who have not yet subscribed to this fund do so on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It is known that a great many wish to make smaller contributions than have been made so this opportunity is now given to everyone to help the army of Great Britain who are so valiantly fighting in France. On those three days subscriptions will be received at any of the banks or by the Treasurer, Mr. C. H. B. Longworth.

YORK, Pa., Oct. 16.—Love for his old home has brought "Bob," an old foxhound raised by L. E. Sontz, back after he had been shipped first to Virginia and then to the mountains of North Carolina.

Sontz discovered an emaciated old dog dragging himself into his yard, and, failing to recognize "Bob," was about to drive him away when the animal made himself known by joyous barking. Sontz has decided to keep the faithful dog.

EXILED DOG RETURNS LONG WAY TO OLD HOME.

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GERMAN ATTACKS WERE FUTILE AFTER SUFFERING TERRIBLE LOSSES

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Though the German army has been fighting desperately for more than a month along the great battle front reaching from the frontier of Belgium into Alsace and Lorraine, spurred to fury by the lashing of the Kaiser, who has ordered his Generals, no matter at what cost, to break through the Allies' lines, they have failed. It is true that here and there, as at St. Mihiel, they hacked their way through for a few miles, but only to be forced back with heavy losses by the French.

CONDENSED ADS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION
ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertisement in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

YOUNG WOMEN DESIROUS OF training for nurses communicate with the Superintendent, City Hospital, Bath. 6925-10-7m121

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be comfortably accommodated with room and board. Apply at this office. 6095-10-7m31

FOR SALE GOOD SAFE—A BARGAIN. Apply Box 155 City. 6082-10-17m31

FOR SALE 20 SHARES BUNBURY stock 50 per cent. Guarantee 1915. Apply Box 155 City. 6081-10-17m31

WANTED IMMEDIATELY RELIABLE farm laborer who understands machinery. References required. Highest wages. Apply to Stewart & Son, Grocers. 6100-17m31

LOST—ON FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, between Mermald and Charlottetown Post Office, an oilcloth coat. Finder please leave at 171 Kent St. 6089-23wM & E11

MALE HELP WANTED.—Three men to appoint agents; salary \$20 weekly; will pay more, salary later. Lacoa Finish Co., Niagara Falls, Ont. 6087-10-17m61

LADIES WANTED TO DO EASY, pleasant, coloring work at home. Can make \$15 to \$20 weekly. Experience unnecessary, no canvassing. National Decorating Co., Dept. N 69 Adelaide St., East Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—ANY TEACHER desiring a set of Practical Reference Library published by Hanson Belows Co., may obtain same at a considerable reduction by applying at this office. 5757-9-26m1f

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One Silver Black Female Fox, one Cross Male from black litter, six good crosses, ten patches, from fifty to ninety per cent. black. Would consider taking part stock in good company. J. L. Maynard, Northam. 6089-10-17m61

STRAYED.—I have had on my premises for six weeks, a red heifer, W. branded on her side. No horns. If not claimed by the 2nd of November, will be sold by public auction to pay expenses. Collin C. McLure, Revere, Brackley Point. 6089-10-17m31

BLACK SILVER FOXES FOR SALE.—Two males one female lightly silvered now about full grown. Three Black Silver Stock. Price three thousand for the bunch delivered at Moncton. Wire James A. Kane 489 Moncton. Wire Brooklyn, N. Y. Several Cross Foxes also for sale at reasonable prices. 6086-10-17m71

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE IDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Oct. 17.—Maritime: Moderate winds; fair and not much change in temperature.

THE WEATHER.—The Weather yesterday was fine with a moderate breeze.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 58 degrees above zero, the lowest the previous night being 51 degrees above. At 9 a. m. yesterday it was 54 degrees above; at 9 p. m. 44 degrees above.

The tide will be high this morning at 8.33 and tomorrow at 9.40 and Monday at 10.35; it will be high tonight at 9.15 and tomorrow at 9.54 and Monday at 10.32.

The sun sets this afternoon at 5.10, tomorrow at 5.05 and Monday at 5.03; it rises tomorrow morning at 6.21, Monday at 6.22 and Tuesday at 6.23.

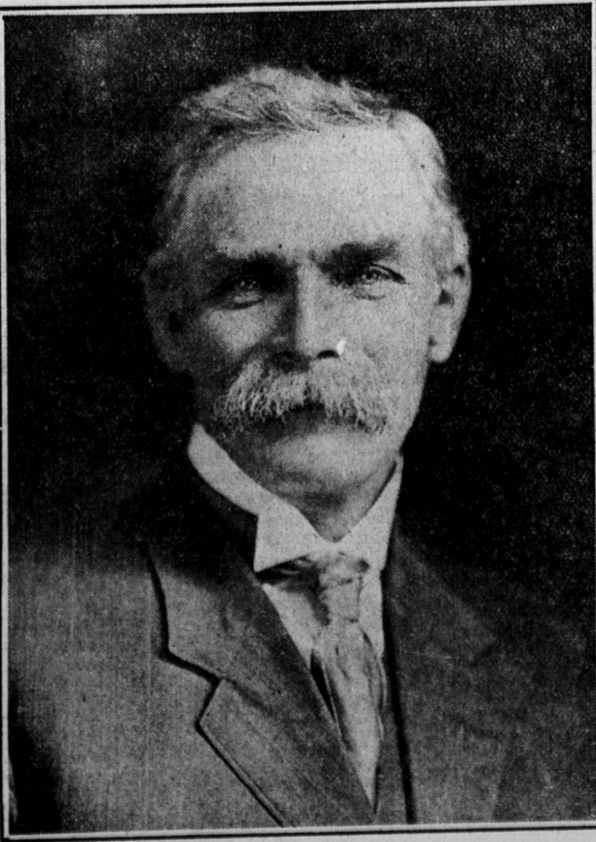
The moon sets this afternoon at 3.56 and tomorrow at 4.21.

The last quarter of the moon was on Monday, Oct. 12, at 5.33 a. m.

There will be a new moon on Monday, Oct. 19th, at 2.33 a. m.

The length of today will be ten hours and 51 minutes and tomorrow ten hours and forty-nine minutes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism



HON. CHARLES DALTON. Who to-day assumes the duties of Acting Premier.