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5101-824Mmwl

Public Auction

At Charlottetown Royalty

There will be sold at public auction on the premises at East Royalty on Thursday, the 3rd day of September, 1914 at 10 o'clock a. m., all of the real and personal property of the late Robert E. Longworth consisting of "Glynwood" farm containing at least 135 acres, household furniture, 70 tons hay, several acres growing oats, mixed feed, turnips and potatoes a number of pure bred Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire cattle, several cross bred cattle, 11 fine horses and foals, 9 pigs, all farming implements and other effects.

H. W. LONGWORTH Administrator 5141-8-27m21

WANT INTERVENTION

ROME, Aug. 27.—Italy cannot long afford to put off her decision as to intervention in the great war. Great pressure is being brought to bear on her by Germany and Austria, who have made alluring promises but without effect. Austria is not popular throughout Italy. Italy's enforced participation in the conflict on her side would mean a revolution. The Austrian frontier is well guarded and everything is ready for the most popular war since the unity of the Kingdom. Socialists, Republicans and Democrats of all kinds urge intervention against Austria. In a few days four more classes of Reservists will be called up, then a reason for intervention may be found.

60,000 FROM AMERICA

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Minister of Militia announced that offers from Canadian and American Citizens to serve in the Canadian forces are pouring in. Nearly ten per cent of the forces at Val Cartier are Canadians or Britishers who returned across the line. He also announced that H. H. Stevens, M. P., Vancouver and others have 25 horses to Vancouver Contingent. The offers of American Citizens total 60,000.

LORD ROBERTS MESSAGE

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The British nation is at heart still profoundly religious. Naval and military missions are distributing individual pocket bibles to every man in the army and fleet. Each bears this inscription for every sailor and soldier, written by Lord Roberts, "I ask you to put your trust in God. He will watch over you and strengthen you. You will find in this little book guidance when you are in health, comfort when you are in sickness, and strength when you are in adversity. Roberts, F. M."



CZAR'S ARMY IS WORLD'S BIGGEST

Five Million Men Could Follow Flag in Time of Need.

BRAVERY PROVED IN WAR.

Obey Orders Willingly to Prove Devotion to Country and Emperor, but Fall Below Troops of Some Other Countries in Intelligence and Adaptability—Officers Well Educated and Taken Entirely From Upper Classes of Populace, but Not Always Devoted to Duties.

UNQUESTIONABLY greater in numbers than any other army of ancient or modern times, the Russian army, called into action by the war of Austria-Hungary on Serbia, protege of Russia, is one of the greatest of the world's fighting machines. Over 5,000,000 men follow the colors in time of war.

Individually the Russian soldier is not ranked as high in intelligence and adaptability as the soldier of Ger-



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

many or France, but his devotion to his fatherland brings out his fighting qualities.

"Sincere and unaffected love for his monarch, profound religious piety intimately united with the idea of the czar and of the fatherland, attachment to the fatherland, unlimited confidence in his chiefs, strong esprit de corps and a faculty of enduring gayly and naturally the greatest privations—such are the most marked characteristics of the Russian soldier," says a Russian general.

"To these traits must be added remarkable bravery and a rare contempt of death, combined with naive kindness and a gentle and indulgent disposition. The Russian soldier is distinguished by a good humor that never abandons him even in the most difficult moments, by his brotherly understanding with his comrades and by his gay and contented way of facing all the decrees of fate. Obedience is so deeply rooted in the mind of the Russian soldier that during my thirty years' experience in the army I do not remember to have witnessed one single case of insubordination, either in times of peace or in times of war.

Willing to Die at Posts.

"The Russian soldier dies at his post. I have seen him in winter on sentry duty on the heights of Shipka die standing, surrounded with snow, and transformed literally into a statue of ice; I have seen him die on the march, striding over the sandy desert and yielding up his last breath with his last step; I have seen him die of his wounds on the battlefield or in the hospital, at a distance of 3,000 miles from his native village, and in those supreme moments I have always found the Russian soldier sublime.

"Although a child of the plain, where his eye rarely descends the most modest hill, we see him boldly scale the top-most summits of the Caucasus and climb the rocks and glaciers of the Thianshan, fighting all the time. He feels at home everywhere, whether in the steppes of the fatherland, in the tundras of Siberia or the mountains and deserts of central Asia. He has an exceptional faculty of putting himself at his ease wherever he may be, even in places where others would die of hunger and thirst.

"I have seen the Russian soldier at home in time of peace or during truces in the enemy's country, rocking the peasant's child in the village where he was stationed; I have seen him bivouacking in the desert, with his tongue parched and burning, receive his rations of a quarter liter of salt water; I have seen him in heat and in cold, in hunger and in thirst, in peace and in war, and I have always found in him the same desire to oblige, the same abnegation of self for the safety and the good of others. These special characteristics of the Russian soldier—his self denial, his simple and natural self sacrifice—give him peculiar powers as a warrior."

How Army is Organized.

So much for the individual soldier of the czar. As to his numbers the following figures are accepted as correct: The Russian army numbers 1,200,000 on a peace footing and 5,500,000 on a war footing. This includes possible fighters of all classes. The first line army numbers 1,850,000 men. Russia leads the world in point of numbers. There are a total of thirty-seven army corps in Russia, each of which in time of peace numbers a little more than 20,000 men, but which is more than doubled in war times.

Long before the Christian Era the beauties of Greece, Egypt, Rome and Persia used the complexion beautifiers and purifiers that is offered you in the famous Palmolive Cream. Not only in this preparation a rare cleanser of the skin, but it also keeps the

The enlisted men in the Russian army are not so ignorant, dull and wooden as they are sometimes assumed to be. Conscripted, of course, brings all sorts of men and all kinds of intellect into the service, but every effort is made by the officers of most regiments in Asiatic Russia to develop the intelligence of the rank and file.

The Cossacks, Russia's horsemen from the south of the European part of the empire, are numbered among the famous cavalrymen of the world. They are splendid horsemen and good fighters, but their amenability to discipline is doubted. The average "sotnik" or troop is more like a happy family than a military organization. The Cossack can be led with ease, but he is hard to drive. During the Boxer outbreak in Manchuria this fact was discovered by Russian generals unfamiliar with the handling of these people only after they had sustained some serious reverses.

"It is a mistake to make the Cossack a lashed proprietor," said a Russian officer. "As he becomes more and more prosperous he loses his military qualities because he naturally does not care to leave his farm and perhaps never see it again. A Cossack should be allowed to own nothing except his horse, his saddle and his weapons."

Czar's Men Good Campaigners.

If there is one thing in which the Russian army excels it is marching. Lord Roberts' famous march to Candahar has been equaled over and over again by the czar's troops in their Central Asian campaigns. When General Kouropatkin marched a force of Turkestan troops to join Skobelev in an attack on the Turcomans he and his men were swallowed up in an unknown trackless desert for twenty-six days, yet they covered over forty miles a day and marched in at the end of the time in perfect military order without a single man sick or fallen out. It was a wonderful feat, but it was not regarded in Russian military circles as being anything extraordinary.

Although the Russian soldier is said to be brutal and has a tendency to commit massacres like that at Blagovestchensk, in which thousands of defenseless Chinese neutrals, men, women and children were brutally slaughtered during the Boxer troubles, he is nevertheless a good fellow, who gets along admirably with the people among whom he is campaigning or is quartered. If he does not kill his enemy he makes a friend of him by his rough camaraderie and overflowing good nature.

Money Appropriated For Army.

In recent years, after the Russo-Japanese war, the government has paid close attention to the matter of equipping the army for war. In a speech before the duma in 1913 M. Vegineff, chairman of the committee on armaments, did not hesitate to declare that "the uncalled for and unexampled efforts which a friendly neighboring state is making to develop her military strength" demanded an explanation to be made to the duma, and he called upon General Mikhnevich to explain to the deputies what steps Russia was taking to restore the disturbed balance of power.

General Mikhnevich stated that the activity of the military department was now, as ever, directed to maintaining the army's readiness for war. During the last few years they had given evidence of their care by the lavish building of fortresses. It had been decided to provide the bowitzer divisions of the army with new bowitzers and the infantry with machine guns.

Proceeding, the chief of the general staff announced the measures which the ministry of war had taken with the object of facilitating the rapid mobilization and transport of the army as well as of perfecting the intelligence and aviation branches. The ministry had, in accordance with the wishes of the duma, gone into the question of the building of roads on the western frontier of the empire, and a plan for the construction of a network of railways for strategic purposes was being elaborated. This had been affected by the happenings in the Balkans, which had forced all nations to test the condition of their military power.

The ministry, said General Mikhnevich, had taken measures to provide everything necessary to secure the army's readiness for war. The military department had already drawn up a bill providing for a considerable strengthening of the Russian military forces—the formation of new bodies of infantry and cavalry and other arms as well as the reorganization of the field artillery in the direction of the increase of the number of guns of the field artillery of the army corps. These measures and others, added the chief of the general staff, imposed great sacrifices of men and money on the fatherland. The military department was thankful to the duma for granting its demands and for giving the means to meet the fresh demands.

In the future, however, yet further and greater grants would have to be asked for. The ministry for war hoped that the duma would co-operate with the military department in strengthening the army so as to enable the whole strength of the country to be developed for the defense of the fatherland and the protection of peace.

In reply to specific questions asked in the course of the debate General Mikhnevich said that an aviation department with dirigibles and aeroplanes had been attached to every army corps. Designs had also been accepted for Drednought dirigibles, each provided with machine guns, bomb throwers and wireless apparatus. There were to be six of this type of airship, which, he added, would surpass anything in the world.

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In all the season's latest styles and colors, arrived this week from New York and Canadian cities in blacks, browns, greys, fawns and other shades

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2.00 to 5.00

To the Ladies of P. E. Island

Miss De Long, Manager of our ladies' ready-to-wear dept., is now in the larger cities of Canada buying the season's latest productions in ready-to-wear apparel for our store. Last season's unparalleled success in this line made it necessary for us to send our buyer up to the fashion centres so that we could present to the Ladies of P. E. Island all that was the latest style combined with durability and workmanship.

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MINISTRY RESIGNS

(Canadian Press.) PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Viviani Ministry has resigned and another is to be formed immediately.

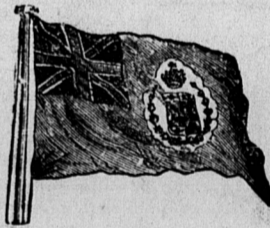


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