

Local and Other Items.

What cutting started last week on University farm Saskatoon, Sask. and will be general throughout the district this week.

In an earthquake which shook dozens of cities and towns in central Italy on Friday the chief damage was at Rimini where four persons are dead and 30 injured.

Newfoundland sealers are reported to have done well this year on the grounds. Dr Estill says the steamer Florizelle, on which he sailed, gathered in about \$150,000 worth of pelts and oil.

Police Justice M. Tligham Johnston, of Euston, Md., was arrested recently by a town policeman for running his automobile beyond the speed limit. The Justice promptly fined himself \$1 and costs.

The annual Scottish Gathering, under the auspices of the Caledonia Club, held on the grounds of the Exhibition Association, Charlottetown, on Monday of this week, was very successful. There was a large attendance and excellent order and the programme was well carried out. All seemed highly pleased with the day's proceedings.

A northeast storm accompanied by heavy rain and low temperatures which swept over Southern Alberta on the 18th moderated that night. The temperature averaged 43 degrees, which is a rise of three degrees since noon. Reports from Banff and points west say that considerable snow has fallen. Snow flurries were reported from many points in the district.

With the British armies on the Somme, Aug. 19.—The thunders of the heaviest rain storm of the season joined those of the artillery and flashes of lightning from the heavens vied with the flashes from a lurid battle picture in the darkness of the early hours this morning as a finale to yesterday's Anglo-French attack from Pozieres to the Somme.

After a three-hour battle a ten-foot shark was caught off Rockaway Point, New York, the other day by two men and a woman in a motor boat. The men were Henry Sampson and George Adams, both employed on Morse's dry dock, Bay Ridge. The woman was Mrs. Sampson. The monster was finally towed to Morse's dry dock, hauled up and measured. He was 10 feet 2 inches long and weighed 305 pounds.

A deplorable accident occurred Tuesday evening of last week at Pictou. Whilst the Stanley was loading coal at the pier her carpenter, namely, Barclay of Maitland, N.S., got his foot caught in the wire hawser as the steamer was being hauled up to the pier. His foot was completely severed just above the ankle. The accident was witnessed by quite a number on the wharf, and Barclay bore the terrible pain like a hero. He was taken to the hospital at Pictou.

The Cheese Board met in the City Friday with a large attendance, including many visitors. The cable message read: 2600 cheese sold on Brookville board at 10.5-16. Wilson combination of 1000 sold at 18.4.8, cool opened at 10.1-2. The bidding was spirited. Mr. Spillet bid 15c for a selection of the board, and secured part of the cheese offered at this figure. Cheese board were: New Glasgow 275, Kensington, 500, H. Brook 215, Flats, New Perth 75, Cornwall 95, East River 45, Orwell 240, Flats, Milton 200 Flats.

Sealing in the ice fields of Newfoundland has been very profitable this year, says Dr. Reverdy V. W. Estill, of Louisville, Ky., who has returned to New York from a five weeks' trip to the sealing grounds. Dr. Estill said the steamer Florizelle, on which he sailed, gathered about \$150,000 worth of pelts and oil. The Florizelle was the hospital ship of the fleet of ten sealers, and was the first to carry a medical officer, as the sealers formerly depended upon the service of a drug clerk or male nurse, to care for cases of snow blindness, cuts, ice bruises, etc.

Progress of the War.

London, Aug. 15.—After a visit to the front, King George today issued a general order to the army in France expressing his appreciation of the splendid condition and cheerful confidence of all ranks, and, through personal visits to the scenes of later desperate struggles, his understanding of the demands made upon the courage of the men and the physical endurance required to assault and capture positions prepared during the past two years, which were stoutly defended to the last. "I realize not only the splendid work done in immediate touch with the enemy," says the general order, "but also the vast organizations behind the fighting line, honorable alike to the genius of their originators and to the hearts and hands of the workers. Everywhere there is proof that all men and women are playing their part, and I rejoice to think that their noble efforts are being heartily seconded by all classes at home." After an allusion to the happy relations between the allied armies and the populations where they are quartered, King George concluded his message as follows: "Do not think that I and my fellow-countrymen forget the heavy sacrifices the armies have made and the bravery and endurance they have displayed during the two years of bitter conflict. These sacrifices have not been in vain. The arms of the Allies will never be laid down until our cause has triumphed. I return home more than ever proud of you. May God guide you to victory."

Paris, Aug. 15.—The apparent slow rate of progress by the French and British forces on the western front since July 1, as compared with that of the Russians on the eastern front, it is explained in military circles here, is due to the methodical nature of the Entente offensive against a line of strongly fortified positions extending virtually from the North Sea to Saloniki, and the fact that infantry must wait until the artillery has done the work. The front of the Central Powers in the western theatre of the war is much more strongly fortified than the front with which the Russian armies have had to deal, so the latter are in a better situation for manoeuvring on a large scale. One of the principal drawbacks against the Entente Allies on the western front is the nature of the Tonic positions, which prohibit the use of the wings of the Entente armies. The Russians, however, face no such obstacles. The Russian operations, it is explained further, have not been planned with political considerations, such as necessarily have arisen on the western front, owing to the co-operation of various Entente armies in view.

With the Russian armies on the Central Russian Front, Tuesday, August 15, via Petrograd to London, August 17.—The continued success of General Brusilov's two powerful movements, which gradually are enveloping Kovel and Lemberg, have begun to have a marked effect on the situation in the central portion of the front which, except for small Russian gains on the lake region south of Dvinsk, has remained virtually unaltered since the Russians fell back last autumn to the line from Dvinsk to the Pinsk marshes. The Austrian line now has receded so far before the repeated thrusts of the south-western Russian forces in South Poland and Galicia that the Germans are in danger of a flanking movement from the south, and the automatic retirement of the force opposed to the Russian centre. Despite the desultory bursts of activity at various points Russian officers say there are many indications that the Germans are prepared to abandon their present line on this part of the front at any moment.

Paris, August 16.—The Allied forces on the Saloniki front have captured the railroad station at Doiran and four villages at other points on the front, according to an official statement issued by the French war office tonight. The statement covers continuous fighting, extending from August 1 to the present time, and shows that the Bulgarians are being engaged along practically 100 miles of the Serbian-Greek frontier.

Petrograd, via London, August 16.

The Russians have delivered another telling blow against the right flank of Gen. Von Bothmer's retreating army at Tustobaby, three miles west of the Zlota Lipa and northwest of Monasteryska. The Austrians crossed the river at Korjoba under the shell fire of the Russian batteries, suffering heavy losses. They attempted to make a stand in the high ground on the west bank, where they previously prepared strong entrenchments and wire defences. While shells raked the Austrians from across the river the Russians moved up from the south, where they had been expanding their positions during the last few days in the neck formed by the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester. They poured a grilling fire from machine guns on the Austrians, who withstood the Russian attacks for five hours and then fell back on the Gorjuna river, four miles to the west.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The French forces have made further progress in the village of Maurepas, and also the road from Maurepas to Clercy, according to the official communication issued this evening. On the remainder of the front during Friday there were the usual bombardments. The communication follows: "North of the Somme our attack was directed on a part of Maurepas occupied by the Germans, enabling us, in the course of a brilliant assault, to carry a notable portion of the village, together with Calvary Hill, situated to the southeast. In this operation we took two hundred prisoners who were unaccounted for. Between Maurepas and the Somme we extended our positions to the east of the Maurepas-Clercy road. On the right bank of the Meuse we continued our offensive action, driving the enemy from two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont Works, taking 100 unaccounted for prisoners, including five officers and also three machine guns. East of the Vaux-Chapitre Wood we made appreciable progress in the vicinity of the road from Vanx to the fort. The customary cannonades took place during the day on the rest of the front."

London, August 19.—Further German positions in the region of Ginchy and Guillemont have been captured by the British forces operating in the Somme region, according to the official communication, issued shortly before midnight. More than 200 prisoners were taken by the British during Friday. The statement says: "Fighting took place this afternoon (Friday) over the whole front, from Pozieres to the Somme. As a result we captured several strong enemy positions and gained ground towards Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners during the day. On our right the French also made progress. Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down in flames in our trenches after an air combat, and a second machine by our anti-aircraft guns. Enemy billets have been successfully bombed in various places by our aircraft."

London, Aug. 17.—Six determined German counter-attacks on the British trenches northwest of Pozieres were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. Northwest of Bazentin the British captured about one hundred yards of German trenches. The text of the statement follows: "On our right there was considerable artillery activity all day. Last night and early this morning the enemy delivered a series of determined counter-attacks on our trenches northwest of Pozieres on a broad front and with considerable forces. Six times his infantry advanced to the attack, but ran back suffering very heavy losses. Our guns and machine guns did great execution. In no case did he succeed in entering our lines. Northwest of Bazentin we captured about 100 yards of trenches. A counter-attack made by the enemy today from Martinpuich was repulsed, and some prisoners were captured by us. A German aeroplane was brought down behind our lines near Pozieres."

London, Aug. 18.—In the recent operations around Katia, east of the Suez canal, the losses sustained by the Turkish forces were estimated at about 9,000 men, including prisoners, or virtually one-half the force, according to a further report of the Egyptian operations, given out by the war office this evening. The report

The pursuit of the enemy was maintained until the 12th, and it is now possible to form a more accurate idea of the enemy's strength and losses. The enemy force amounted to probably 18,000 men. We took prisoners 40 officers and 3,871 men, the known killed amounted to 1,251, and wounded are estimated at 4,000, aggregating, in round numbers, about 9,000. The following material also was brought in: One Krupp 75-battery of four guns, complete, with accessories, and 65 rounds of ammunition; 2,300 rifles with 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition; nine German machine guns, with 30 boxes of ammunition; large quantities of material and equipment of all kinds; 500 camels and 100 horses. During the retreat the Turks burned a large quantity of stores at Bir-el-Ahd, and abandoned two field hospitals."

London, August 20.—The presence in the North Sea of a German squadron of some fifteen warships, including large cruisers, is reported by travelers arrived at Ymuiden, Holland, a Reuter dispatch from that point says. The squadron was sighted early yesterday morning in the region of White Bank, and was accompanied by two Zeppelins. It was taken a northwesterly course. Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the admiralty shortly before midnight. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the admiralty statement, which follows: "Reports from our lookout squadron and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, the 19th. The German high sea fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in very considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port. In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Capt. John Edwards. All the officers of the former were saved, but 33 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Frick, died of injuries. An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk. There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged." The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,400 tons and was built in Pembroke in 1913. Her normal complement was 380 men. The Falmouth was of 5,250 tons. She was built in 1910 and carried a crew of 376 officers and men. The Nottingham was 430 feet long and carried nine six-inch guns, four three-pounders and torpedo tubes. In her trials she made slightly over 27 knots.

London, Aug. 20.—The Russians made important gains on two fronts today, developing the successes of yesterday on the Upper Stokhod and the foothills of the Carpathians. Again there was no hint of activity of any sort on the wide flank area in the Russian attack in the Stokhod sector was no hint to catch Von Bothmer off his guard, but strict adherence to the methodical scheme of the Czar's general staff—that of striking alternate blows of great power at the Tonic's front in the east. Never in their great offensive have the Russians allowed one drive to lose its strength before launching another determined attack at some point far removed. The developments of the last eleven weeks on the eastern front have proved the wisdom of such tactics. The first renewed thrust of the Russians after a term of inactivity has always been successful, because invariably the Austrians and Germans have been compelled to weaken some part of their line to bolster up sections more or less seriously threatened. Fighting which is feeling out the strength of the opposing armies has been general along the 155-mile front in the Balkans today, with the developments entirely satisfactory to the allied high command. At both ends of the long line, south of Monastir and toward Kavala, the Bulgarians advanced, while in the critical region around Lake Doiran the British won decided successes. It is from the lines now being established there that the great campaign northward is expected to start. The considerable military importance of the strategic point of Dolzeli, which was occupied after a heavy bombardment, while further east the French rushed a series of fashion that they have been advancing on both sides of the Poz-

Western Crops (St. John Standard) Information published in this morning's issue of The Standard is to the effect that, despite the adverse reports, the western grain crops, taken as a whole, will be up to the average, though not as large as last year. In Manitoba the crop will be lower but it is expected that Alberta and Saskatchewan will do almost as well as formerly. Last year's wheat crop of 376,000,000 bushels was a phenomenal large one and this year with a greater acreage will not reach that record. Still it will hardly be below the average; and even if it should fall 100,000,000 bushels behind last year, which is the figure set in one of the most pessimistic reports, the farmers of the Canadian west are not likely to be hurt by adverse weather as the United States wheat-growers have been. Last year over the border the wheat yield was the phenomenal one of 1,000,000,000 bushels, the greatest on record. The Government crop report the other day estimated only 654,000,000 bushels for this year for Winter and Spring wheat combined. That is only 65 per cent. of the 1915 production. The violent advances in the wheat pit have begun the discounting of the new conditions, and in London the price of wheat, flour and bread begins to go up. As Canada would have out of 375,000,000 bushels about 175,000,000 for export, we would be in a position of great advantage, for the export surplus from a United States yield of 654,000,000 bushels would be practically nothing. The American farmer was a heavy competitor in the European market last year, having 300,000,000 bushels for export. The Canadian farmer will get the cream of that trade this year. British crop reports have indicated a considerably increased yield of wheat at home, but this was at the sacrifice of other grains. Britain will have to buy more heavily than usual, for her own account and for France and Italy, whose women and children are tilling the land. It may be that the Canadian farmers' income from a lesser crop this year will be no smaller than it was from the larger yield of 1915.

The Western Crops

(St. John Standard)

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DIED.

FORD—In the P. E. I. Hospital Wednesday morning 16th William H. Ford, aged 45 years. STUART—In Hatton, Washington, U.S.A., on August 5th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stuart. (Mrs. Stuart was formerly Miss Janie Simpson, daughter of Mr. James Simpson of Bay View, Mills, P. E. I.) MILLS—At the City Hospital on August 17th Albert Mills, aged 38. LESLIE—At Kensington at 3 a. m. August 18th, 1916, H. A. Leslie.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Oats, Hides, Sheep Pelts, and Lamb Pelts.

D. C. McLEOD K. C. - W. C. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices - Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Liberal Conservative Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Queen's County will be held in Market Hall, Charlottetown, on FRIDAY THE 25th DAY OF AUGUST inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Officers, and General business of the Association.

ALSO On the same day and in the same place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, five delegates from each Polling Division will meet in convention to choose Candidates to represent Queen's County in the House of Commons at the next general election. Presidents and Secretaries of each Polling division will see that delegates will be appointed and represented at the convention personally or by proxy.

Sgd. ALEXANDER MARTIN President of the Liberal Conservative Association of Queen's County. Aug. 9, 1916 21.

COMPETITIONS IN Fields of Standing Grain

Competitions in Fields of Standing Grain will be conducted as in former years. The prizes will be the same and the Island will be divided into the same districts as last year. The following are the rules governing the competitions:

- 1. A field of oats shall contain at least five acres; of wheat at least three acres, and of barley at least two acres. 2. An entry fee of one dollar will be charged, if only one kind of grain is entered, and an additional fee of fifty cents for each additional kind of grain. 3. The entry fee must be sent in with the entry.

Entries should be made to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, or to any of the following: M. H. Coughlan, Montague, District Representative for King's; W. R. Shaw, Charlottetown, District Representative for Queen's; W. J. Reid, Summerside, District Representative for Prince, and should arrive not later than August 19th.

- 5. No field will be judged unless the entry fee is paid before the time of judging. 6. Members of the Banner Out Club should have all fields from which grain for seed will be sold properly inspected while standing. 7. Members of the C. G. S. A., are requested to enter a field in the competition. 8. Competitors should give the Department at least one week's notice when the fields will be ready to cut. Members of the Banner Out Club and of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association are asked to notify the Department of the amount of grain they wish inspected in the field.

Aug. 9, 1916 1f.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 18th Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Albany, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Albany and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 5th 1916. Aug. 9, 1916 - 3.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Truro, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Truro and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 5th 1916. Aug. 9, 1916 - 3.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Wellington Station, P. E. Island from 1st January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Wellington Station and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 7th 1916. Aug. 9, 1916 - 3.

LIME!

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916 - 1f

50 day Smart Suits to \$9

50



9c

Women's Hats

75

of colored hats all sizes, medium ones. They've

9c

of Coats Middie Dress

Women

shoes not built which are bound as their shape? of the "AUNT T SIZE" boots

CO.