

(Continued from second page)

operation for the first day and penetrating the German lines in places for a mile or more. The official report from Field Marshal Haig characterizes the result of the day's battle as a great success and The Associated Press staff correspondent at the front declares that if the British maintain the positions to which they have advanced "they will have accomplished one of the most remarkable and most important achievements in recent months."

Strong German forces had been assembled for the purpose of holding back the British troops in this most important sector, as the tremendous bombardment which had been going on daily, several times reaching dramatic intensity, presaged a determined effort to break through, and the German resistance at many points was of the fiercest nature. The weather is reported favorable for the continuation of the battle, and as the visibility is improving, the flying operations are taking a prominent part, both in the way of observation, air fighting and attacks upon the enemy infantry and batteries. On the French front, no important fighting is reported except a German attack southeast of Comy, which was checked by the French fire before the enemy reached the French lines, and French attacks near Hill 344 and east of Samogneux, which broke down without success, according to the Berlin war office.

The Russians are determinedly resisting the attacks of the Teutonic allies on the Riga front. After a strong infantry attack of the Germans in the region east of Lemberg, Lett troops organized a daring counter-attack, which with the energetic co-operation of the artillery, drove the enemy back with heavy losses. In the Oena region, on the Roumanian front, the Germans, by a counter-attack, forced the Roumanian troops to abandon positions they had previously taken on the Teutons. In the Caucasus region, battles continue in a freezing temperature with the snow four feet deep in places.

London, Sept. 20.—Two thousand prisoners have been captured by the British, according to the official report tonight, in the Flanders drive.

Field Marshal Haig's official report says North Country and Australian battalions penetrated the German positions in the center to a depth of over a mile and captured the whole of their objectives. These included Hamlet, Veldhoek and the western portion of Polygon Wood. Further north Zevenkote was captured and also a few guns. London, Sept. 20.—British troops are reported to have penetrated the German positions in their offensive on the Flanders front as far as the Zonnebeke-Cheluvet line. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs. At the time the correspondent's report was despatched the Germans had launched no counter-attacks. They were massing in certain places, however, where the British guns were bombarding them. "The British penetration has reached the depth of a mile which, considering the character of the ground is a wonderful achievement," the despatch adds. It characterizes the result of today's attack as a "fine success." The text of the report from Field Marshal Haig tonight follows: "Our attack this morning east of Ypres was made on a front of about eight miles between the Ypres-Comines Railway and the Ypres-Staden Railway. Great success attended our troops and positions of considerable military importance have been won. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy."

Berlin Sept. 20, via London.—The war office today reported a formidable drive on the Flanders early this morning, followed at daylight by strong British attacks on a broad front. The report from headquarters this evening on the British attack says: "The battle in Flanders is still in full swing on the British front from Langemarck to Hellebeke. In the foremost part of our defensive zone, bitter and fluctuating fighting has taken place since morning."

British Front in France and Belgium, Sept. 21.—This morning found the British still holding

strongly the important positions which they had wrested from the Germans. The consolidating process effected in the night was facilitated by the British artillery, its effective work preventing the Germans from bringing up their reserves. The importance of the new ground won, lies in the fact that it was high ground, taking in the ridge on which the Anzac flag now flies and extending southward and constituting the keys to one of the German defenses here. Over this the on-rushing British yesterday swept with irresistible force. Aside from local operations southwest of Cheluvet, the situation south of the Anzac stronghold was virtually unchanged. The Germans shelled the left of this front heavily during the night and showed considerable activity also immediate to the north.

Northeast of St. Julien the Germans formed last evening for a counter-attack, but the British turned a heavy rifle and machine gun fire into the enemy ranks and dispersed them with heavy losses. The fighting yesterday was very bitter in many places. The enemy battled determinedly to hold their positions and when once formed from the lines they were defending, continued to return to the attack in an effort to out the British. During the day no less than six counter-attacks were delivered on the front north of the Anzac, but in each instance the assaulting troops were hurled back.

Throughout this time the British continued to improve their line, reaching out here and there to occupy positions which would give them a stronger hold. In the days success, many parts of the empire were represented, Australia, South Africa, England, Scotland, all gave of their magnificent troops, who pushed out across the inhospitable marshlands and battled their way through concrete machine gun emplacements and redoubts. The whole operation was a remarkable demonstration of what organization backed with plenty of big guns can accomplish.

London, Sept. 23.—Considerable activity was shown last night by German artillery in the Ypres sector of the Belgian front, where the British have been conducting an offensive, it was announced today. On the Somme sector, British troops raided the Teuton trenches near Gouzeaucourt, destroying dugouts and killing many of the occupants.

Petrograd, Sept. 23.—After a battle on the Riga front yesterday Russian forces advanced in the region of the village of Budna and pressed back the German advance guards, it was officially announced today by the Russian war office. In the Jacobstadt region the Russians have fortified themselves on the right bank of the Dvina river. Two Austro-German attacks against the Roumanian positions near Muncheli were repulsed.

Paris, Sept. 24.—North of Verdun, and in the region of Fushes and Chaumont Woods the artillery duel was intensely violent last night, the war office announced today. Airplanes bombarded the camp of German prisoners near Bar Le Duc and two prisoners were killed.

Petrograd, Sept. 24.—Russian forces on the Riga front, in the region south of the Pskov, yesterday took the offensive and after a fierce struggle occupied the German positions in the sector of Zilseme the Russian war office announced today.

London, Sept. 24.—German heavy guns were active early this morning on both banks of the River Scarpe, on the Arras front in France, Field Marshal Haig reported today. A German raiding party near La Bassée Eville was driven away after a sharp fight last night with the British.

The Quebec Bridge

The central span of the Quebec bridge was raised to such a height Wednesday 19th, that an ocean going vessel was able to pass directly under it in safety. The ship that made the trip is the Lingan, a collier, bound from Sydney, C. B. to Montreal. No other ocean going vessel was permitted by the marine department to use the channel until the span was firmly

bolts in its final position. An exception was made in the case of the Lingan because her cargo was badly needed in Montreal.

Wednesday the bridge workers struck a gait of about fourteen feet to each hoist and by maintaining it steadily all day brought the span up to fifty-four feet, the best day's lifting since the hoisting began. The link on Wednesday night hung a scant thirty feet from the floor of the bridge and the engineers were able to announce that only a few hours of uninterrupted work were required to put it in place, thus completing the structural part of the bridge. The span was then 140 feet above the stream at low tide and 126 feet at high tide and had been actually raised a distance of 120 feet. The engineers now had only one link and a half of the sets of seven used originally to take up, while the link was raised ten feet more than its own height—110 feet. The day's operations passed off without a hitch. The splendid weather since Sunday, from the engineers point of view, came to an abrupt end Wednesday afternoon. The men were just concluding the afternoon lifting when a tremendous thunderstorm struck Quebec. All afternoon the barometer had been dropping suspiciously and the engineers watched it with evident alarm. Though fairly confident that the span was then so far in the air that little was likely to disturb it they were quite willing that no extreme tests were imposed upon it while it yet rested on the hoisting chains. The thunderstorm, happily was not accompanied by much wind, the element most feared by the engineers and though the rainfall was very heavy while it lasted the span rode through the storm with hardly a tremor, at night all was peaceful again and prospects for a successful completion of the bridge on the morrow were bright.

Information in the possession of the government, but not yet revealed, is said to show conclusively a more direct connection of the German machine in America with the Irish question than that indicated in Count Von Bernstorff's message. Today's announcement by the state department is the first official utterance of the government with regard to the German ambassador's active personal participation in the maze of plots and intrigues conducted for Germany's benefit in this country since the beginning of the European war. In voicing the general resentment in congress over disclosures of Count Von Bernstorff's message, Vice-President Marshall today gave out a statement declaring the disclosure was proof of the German government's effort to divide America into factions by corrupt means, if necessary. The American government's publicity spotlight revealing German intrigue in neutral lands turned today upon the expenditure of money by the Berlin foreign office in an effort to influence congress on the eve of the ruthless submarine campaign which drove the United States to war. Little surprise was occasioned either in official circles or at the capitol, although members of congress were highly indignant. There was some talk at the capitol of demanding an investigation. In the house Representative Heflin of Alabama, asserted that he could name thirteen or fourteen members of the two branches of congress who had acted suspiciously and expressed the opinion that they should be investigated. Generally, however, the disposition was to regard as absurd any suggestion that any part of the \$50,000 sought by Von Bernstorff was intended for members of congress.

Thursday night Quebec celebrated the completion of the bridge that is to put it on the direct route of trains passing over the Transcontinental Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The pinning of the central span to the bridge that are to permanently support it marks the successful accomplishment of an engineer feat without equal in the annals of cantilever bridge building and gives to Canada the credit for possessing a structure the largest of its class in the world. After the men adjourned for lunch Thursday, with only a scant eight feet to be hoisted, the excitement among the spectators of the dramatic engineering effort was intense. Inch by inch the span rose till the floor was level with that of the two cantilever arms.

Fascinated thousands watched the connecting of the links that hereafter are to bear the weight of the span. This was done by the driving of eight giant pins through the eye holes of the hangers. The workers on the bridge waited patiently until these pins were in place, then half a dozen of them started a race to see who got across the span to the other side first. The crowd saw the running figures and a ripple of applause broke out. As the on-sign of the Canadian marine department floated out from the span, indicating that the river was again open to traffic and that the bridge might be considered as officially completed as far as the main work was concerned, the cheers developed into wild shouts.

From the floor of the bridge locomotives tooted hysterically and the whistling was gradually taken up by the river steamers and carried down river to Quebec. Listeners in the city quickly caught the distant sounds of the demonstration and almost instantaneously thousands of bells began to clang, while the streets were transformed by the bunting that people hurried to hang out the moment it was known for a certainty that the spanning operations had been successful.

More Brazen Treachery.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Secretary of State Lansing today made public an astounding addition to the series of disclosures covering German intrigues in America and elsewhere, a message sent by Count Von Bernstorff, in January of this year to the Berlin foreign office, requesting authority to pay out \$50,000 to influence congress through an unnamed organization,

apparently known to the Berlin authorities. Count Von Bernstorff indicated in this message that money had been paid this organization on former occasions to perform the same work.

"I request authority to pay out up to \$50,000 in order, as on former occasions, to influence congress through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war. I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly. In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here." The reference to avoiding war is taken as an indication that Ambassador Bernstorff had prior knowledge of his government's intention to proclaim a merciless widespread submarine warfare, and that he was equally confident that the United States government could not be easily placated by mere promises.

The Car Ferry (Steamer, "Prince Edward Island" Captain Murchison in command, docked at the pier at Port Borden, for the first time, on Monday afternoon last.

The Costa Rican Government on the 21st, severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the representatives of Germany here and Costa Rican legation and consuls in Germany were recalled.

Submarine Record

London, Sept. 10.—British merchant ships of 1,600 tons and over sunk by mines or submarines during the past week numbered eight, according to the Admiralty report tonight. Twenty ships under 1,000 tons were also sunk and one fishing vessel. The summary Arrivals 2,698; sailings 2,737; British merchant ships over 1,000 tons sunk, eight; under 1,000 tons including mine previously, twenty; British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, six; fishing vessels sunk, one.

The number of vessels of more than 1,600 tons is the smallest sunk by mines or submarines in one week since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign last February, but the number under 1,000 tons is the largest for any week, but one, since mid-February. The total number of ships sunk is the largest since the week ending June 24. The Admiralty statement for the week ending September 9 showed 12 British vessels over 1,600 tons sunk by mines or submarines. That was the lowest mark since the week ending March 10, when thirteen vessels of that category were lost. The greatest number of vessels under 1,600 tons was in the week ending May 5, when twenty-two went down.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

Local and Other Items

China is expected shortly to decide on the sending of 20,000 troops to the French front.

Captain Bernier the Canadian explorer has reached Quebec from the far north, all well.

Colonel Henry Smith, Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, died suddenly at his home at Kingston on the 20th.

Two aeroplanes in collision at Camp Borden resulted in a double fatality recently. The victims were second Lieut. Williams of Toronto, and Cadet Ludford of New York.

The Chinese government has sounded Japan on the proposed despatch of Chinese troops to Europe; and the indications are that Japan will offer no opposition.

The Costa Rican Government on the 21st, severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the representatives of Germany here and Costa Rican legation and consuls in Germany were recalled.

Henri Monette, alleged leader of dynamite gang growing out of anti-conscription agitation, and which attempted to destroy Lord Atholstan's residence at Cartierville was arrested at Pointe Aux Trembles near Montreal on the 18th.

The Dutch steamer Zeelandia from Buenos Aires to Amsterdam via New York is being detained at Santos, Brazil at the request of the British legation. It is charged the steamer is loaded with a huge cargo of coffee for Germany.

Last Sunday was cemetery Sunday, and the annual service for the dead was held in the Catholic cemetery attached to the Cathedral parish, Charlottetown. Shortly before 3 o'clock the different Catholic Societies marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where a brief service was held, his Lordship Bishop O'Leary, officiating, assisted by the Cathedral clergy. After the service the societies reformed in procession and marched to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road, preceded by the League of the Cross Band. The line of march was covered with people and immense throngs assembled at the cemetery. His Lordship was assisted in the ceremonies at the cemetery by Rev. Maurice McDonald, Rev. Fathers Hughes and McQuaid and William V. McDonald. After the "De Profundis" by the choir, Rosary and Litany for the dead were recited. Father Maurice officiating. His Lordship the Bishop then preached an excellent sermon on devotion for the dead. He pointed out that this doctrine was older than Christianity. Its inculcation prevailed among the Jews, as set forth in the Book of Machabees. All down through the ages frequent references are made to it by the Fathers. He showed that this doctrine appeals to our nature. Nothing defiled can enter Heaven, and minor faults could not reasonably demand eternal punishment. What other meaning could be deduced from the Scriptural expression: "Some shall yet be saved so as by fire." It was in accordance with this doctrine that we had assembled to offer our prayers for those who had gone before in the sign of faith. This year, his Lordship pointed out, this service had a special significance, as so many, near and dear had been killed in the war. Many salutary lessons could be learned from assembling in the "City of the Dead." It was most charitable that all should frequently pray for the souls of the faithful departed. The "Benedictus" was then rendered by the choir and the Litany and absolution brought the service to a close.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd November 1917, 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 Murray River, 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

SPECIAL TRIPS

S. S. STANLEY

During Exhibition week the Steamer Stanley will run between Charlottetown and Picton. On her first trip Monday, 24th inst., she will leave Picton for Charlottetown after arrival of trains from Halifax and Sydney. From Tuesday 25th to Friday 28th, inclusive, she will leave Charlottetown at 6.00 a.m., returning in the evening. On Saturday, 29th inst., she will leave Charlottetown at same hour, 6.00 a.m., but will not return. The Arranmore will also make the usual tri-weekly trips during the same period. District Passenger Agent's Office Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 13th, 1917.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Sept. 19th, 1917—21

DIED.

MAHAR—In Charlottetown, 23 Edward St. on Sept. 23rd, Patrick Mahar, aged 62 years R. I. P.

BEATON—At Brookfield on Sept. 23rd, 1917, Capt. Angus Beatton, aged 67 years.

ANDERSON—At Vancouver, B. C., on the 8th instant Robert A. Anderson, youngest son of the late Mr. Alexander Anderson of Newtown, Belfast and brother of Mr. John Anderson of this city.

STEWART—In this City Sept. 24th, Jane MacD. nld, beloved wife of John T. Stewart, aged 88 years.

JAMES—At Midgell on Sept. 20th, Margaret McKenzie wife of Francis James.

CANADA,

Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Ambrose A. Malone, late of St. Catherine's, in Township number Forty-five, in King's County, in the said Province, Farmer, deceased, Testate.

GREETING:

WHEREAS J. O'Donnell and John Malone, both of Souris, in the said County, Executors of the last will and Testament of the said Ambrose A. Malone, deceased, have by their Petition on file prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may be cited to appear and show cause if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the Estate should not be closed.

YOU ARE THEREFORE required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Probate Court to be held at my Chambers in the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday the First day of November, A. D. 1917, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court (L. S.) this twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1917. (Sgd.) AENAS A. McDONALD, Judge of Probate. Sept. 26, 1917—41

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd November 1917, 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 Murray River, 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

SPECIAL TRIPS

S. S. STANLEY

During Exhibition week the Steamer Stanley will run between Charlottetown and Picton. On her first trip Monday, 24th inst., she will leave Picton for Charlottetown after arrival of trains from Halifax and Sydney. From Tuesday 25th to Friday 28th, inclusive, she will leave Charlottetown at 6.00 a.m., returning in the evening. On Saturday, 29th inst., she will leave Charlottetown at same hour, 6.00 a.m., but will not return. The Arranmore will also make the usual tri-weekly trips during the same period. District Passenger Agent's Office Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 13th, 1917.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Sept. 19th, 1917—21

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WE BUY

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes

And other farm produce at highest cash prices

WE SELL

Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods Flour, Feed & Wire

Fencing

At lowest possible prices.

"Let us trade together."

Sept. 5, 1917.

The Eastern King's EXHIBITION!

Will be held on the Exhibition Grounds at Souris, on

Tuesday, October 2nd, 1917

\$800.00 in Prizes. \$800.00

Given for the following classes, viz:

Live Stock, Roots and Vegetables, Dairy Products, Fruit and Floriculture, Housekeeping and Fancy Work, also School Exhibits, etc.

Liberal Prizes in all Departments

Train arrangements will be advertised later.

For Prize List and other information, write the Secretary.

ANDREW MOONEY, Pres. C. D. McKINNON, Sec'y. Sept. 19, 1917—21

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse

1000 bags Bran, best quality

300 bags Middlings

400 bags Cracked Corn

250 bags Cornmeal

600 bags Oilcake

Meal (old process). Several cars

Good Hay

500 bushels Feed Oats

Cracked Grain, &c., &c.

Lowest Prices

Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

Queen Street Warehouse

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Receipt Books

Note of Hand Books

S. S. Aranmore RESUMES TRIPS.

Commencing Monday, September 3rd, Steamer Aranmore will resume tri-weekly trips, leaving Charlottetown at 7.00 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday each week, and leaving Picton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at same hour.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Sept. 5, 1917.