

Local and Other Items

The new church at Kelly's Cross was opened on Tuesday last. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary officiated.

The new church at Mount Ryan was opened on Sunday afternoon last.

Hon. Walter Scott has resigned the premiership of Saskatchewan on account of ill health.

The two weeks mission to open in the Cathedral on Sunday next will be preached by the Jesuit Fathers.

The Stanley is making daily round trips between here and Picton carrying mails and passengers. The Car Ferry is carrying freight between these same ports.

Norway's losses at sea since the war opened are 171 vessels of 235,000 tons valued at eight and a half millions. Of crews 140 sailors have lost their lives.

The most violent rainstorm in fifty years has paralyzed the railroads and damaged the crops over a large part of Scotland.

Wm. C. Sibermann, of New York, has been sentenced in Paris to five years in prison and 500 francs on charge of trading with the enemy.

A Berlin cable says that on the 5th German war loan, the number of small subscribers fell off by \$4000.

The Headquarters mess room and kitchen at Camp Borden were destroyed by fire last Monday night.

The increase in the price of printing paper has become so serious that publishers are getting together to devise measures to meet the situation. Many have already increased their subscription rates and some have been forced to suspend publication. We may be obliged to increase our subscription price.

A cyclone swept over St. Thomas Monday night of last week following morning with disastrous results. Almost every building in the city was damaged and some were destroyed. There are many homeless persons, and it is probable some form of public measure of relief will be necessary. The damage thus far reported runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. So far as was known there was no loss of life.

The barn attached to the Parochial farm at Lot 7 was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, Oct. 7th. The loss coming at this season of the year is a serious one for Father Stephen McDonald, who lost all his hay, grain, carriages, sleighs, harness, etc. The lumber is mostly all on the spot already for a new and commodious structure to replace the one destroyed.

At the last regular meeting of the Cheese Board the attendance was small. Only two hundred boxes offered the first half of October make. Mr. A. J. Biffin offered 20¢, but the salesmen refused to sell at this price as Brockville is posted as going 21¢. No sales were made. New Glasgow boarded 150 cheese. Cornwall 50, Union 150.

The Market Prices. Butter .035 to .036. Eggs, per doz. .032 to .033. Fowls each. .050 to .080. Chickens per pair. .085 to 1.00. Flour (per cwt.) .000 to 0.00. Beef (small). .010 to 0.14. Beef (quarter). .008 to 0.00. Mutton per lb. .008 to 0.09. Pork. .012 to .13. Potatoes (new). .040 to 0.50. Hay, per 100 lbs. .060 to 0.65. Black Oats new. .045 to 0.00. Hides (per lb.). .000 to 0.16. Sheep Skins. .022 to 0.00. Sheep Pelts. .020 to 0.25. Oatmeal (per cwt.). .000 to 0.00. Turkeys (per lb.). .020 to 0.00. Pressed Hay. .140 to 17.00. Straw. .040 to 0.00. Ducks per pair. .155 to 1.60. Lamb Pelts. .040 to 0.50.

Progress of the War.

London, Oct. 11.—Vice-Admiral Dartige Du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has presented an ultimatum to Greece, demanding that Greece hand over the entire Greek fleet, except the armoured cruiser Averoff, and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, to the Entente Allies by 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent. Demand is also made for the control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway. "The minister of marines," the correspondent continues, "says Vice-Admiral Fournet's demands will be complied with, and that the fleet will be handed over before the prescribed time. The demands were made as a precautionary measure to ensure the safety of the Allies' fleet."

With the French Armies in France, Oct. 11.—via London.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.) There was tense excitement, but no hurry, on the French front just before the assault delivered yesterday. The men stood to their arms coolly; they looked to the breaches of their rifles, loaded their magazines, loosened bayonets in the scabbards, fixed the straps of their steel helmets and tightened their belts. Some of them sat down with their backs against the side of the trench, writing what might be their last messages home, while waiting for the word to "go over." There was no hesitation when this word came. The men, with confidence, all muscles taut, clambered out, sprang forward and gained the ground they had been sent to win. The correspondent of the Associated Press had the opportunity of being in the midst of the movement of preparation at a certain point on the French line "somewhere south of the Somme." The first line trenches here were two to three hundred yards apart. The French, with great rapidity, dug approach trenches, zig-zagging forward fifty to eighty yards, where they were joined up by a trench known as the "Taking off parallel," from this Running still further out, saps were cut, leading toward the German lines. These saps were occupied by listening sentinels and armored machine gun emplacements. From the bottom of the taking-off parallel steps were cut in the ground which led to the level ground. Up these steps the companies chosen for the assault sprang, on the signal, spread out in open formation, and dashed forward in sections toward the German works, which had previously been almost battered out of existence by the French guns. An artillery curtain of fire had been started by the Germans to prevent the arrival of French reinforcements, but its effect on the French troops was almost nil. The correspondent, before the assault, watched French trench mortars pitching great five hundred pound missiles directly into the German trenches, some two hundred yards from where the correspondent stood. The only flight of a projectile could be followed from the muzzle of the gun to its destination, and enormous black clouds of earth were thrown up by the explosions.

London, Oct. 12.—Reporting the military operations in Greece, Macedonia, the British official statement issued this afternoon says: "Struma front: A mounted brigade in clearing the country up to the outskirts of Seres found the town strongly held by the enemy. 'Dorian' front: Further raids on enemy trenches were carried out on Tuesday night. Two advanced posts were driven in and some Bulgarians and German prisoners were taken. Bucharest, Oct. 12, via London.—Rumanian troops yesterday repulsed attacks of General Von Falkenhayn's army in Transylvania, the war office announced today. The statement follows: "On the northern and northwestern fronts, between Kelenjen and Buxen, as far as Bran, our troops repulsed several enemy attacks. 'At Coti (east of Cained) an attack of the enemy was repulsed. On the remainder of the front, as far as the Danube, there were artillery and infantry engagements. 'On the Southern Danube front there were artillery duels. 'The situation in Dobruja is unchanged.'"

Men of Military Age Barred From Government Jobs

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censor's office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England; 151st and 175th Alberta Battalions; 152nd Saskatchewan Battalion; 179th Highlanders; Winnipeg Battalion; drafts for field and heavy artillery, cavalry, infantry (Royal Canadian Regiment), Army Service Corps and C. A. D. C.

Paris, Oct. 13.—General Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, in talking with Walter Hale, an artist, and H. O. Beatty, director general of the American Relief Clearing House, of New York, at his headquarters during the shelling of German trenches by the French on Tuesday, remarked that the French were throwing more than one hundred shells to one thrown by the Germans, and that soon they will be doing better than that. The defender of Verdun said that his army had had its bitter struggles, but that now, if there should be an attack, it would be broken by the French. Beatty and Hale watched the cannonade for two hours at night from the ramparts of Verdun. They also spent a night in the citadel at Verdun with General Ferais, commander of the French forces in the Soissons-Verdun region, with whom they also had lunch. General Ferais thanked Dr. Beatty for the gift of 50,000 francs by the American Relief Clearing House. The general said he intended to use the money in purchasing artificial legs and arms for the mutilated soldiers of his army. The French commander said he deeply appreciated the open-heartedness and charity of the American people.

Petrograd, Oct. 12, via London, Oct. 13.—The official statement tonight says: "The Germans last night opened artillery fire on our trenches along the western bank of the River Shara in the region of the village of Goldovitch, and later delivered an attack which resulted in the temporary capture of a trench section. 'The enemy was soon driven out by our counter-attacks, repelled with heavy losses. 'In the region southwest of Bubnov our patrols attacked enemy outposts and put them to flight. Our patrols then occupied a trench of the enemy, in which they fortified themselves. 'In the region southwest of the village of Svyteliki, on the River Naravka (on the front southwest of Lemberg) the enemy attempted to dislodge our advance guards, but was repelled by our fire. 'In the region of Selenin, on the River Suchava, in the wooded Carpathians, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our rifle fire. The machine caught fire as a result of the fall. 'The aviator and the observer, who escaped death, were captured. 'Over the whole Caucasian front an exchange of fire and scouting operations are taking place. 'In Dobruja our position remains unchanged.'"

Paris, Oct. 14.—The French official communication issued tonight follows: "South of the Somme we made two attacks which succeeded brilliantly; one to the Santerre which put us in possession of the German first line on a front of more than two kilometers. The other placed us in possession of the hamlet of Genemont and the sugar refinery, 200 metres northeast of Ablaincourt. We took a large number of prisoners, including seventeen officers, have been passed back. 'There was an intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.'"

London, Oct. 13.—According to Athens despatches received here the Entente Allies sent their ultimatum to Greece because they had unearthed a royalist plot to fight the Entente. It was planned, the despatches add, that if the Allies should seek to coerce Greece into joining the war and try to force Eleutherios Venizelos upon King Constantine, the king should retire northward along the railway, taking the troops with him, and concentrate at Trikalis, in Thessaly, and lie entrenched there until the arrival of the German army, when he would strike in unison with them, at the Allies. London, Oct. 14.—When a high diplo-

Ingenuous Diplomats Attempt.

London, Oct. 13.—The operations of the German submarine boat U-53 off the American coast raise no new issues, as far as the British government is concerned, in the opinion of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, who discussed today with the Associated Press the latest developments in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Robert declared that this form of warfare on merchantmen violated international law, as it was recognized by Great Britain and the United States in the days before the war, and was still objectionable to Great Britain, but no more so than when it is done on this side of the water.

Referring to reports of meeting between Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British embassy at Washington, with American bankers and business men, Lord Robert said no departure in principle had been made from the British blockade measures, but it could be safely said that the general policy leaned in the direction of a modification, rather than an extension, of the blacklist note now on the way to Washington, and this answered the American criticism of the principles behind the measures. As regards the administration of the blacklist, Lord Robert said Washington had forwarded very few individual complaints about it.replying to the charge that Great Britain is violating its equal treatment provisions of the Anglo-American treaty of 1815 by granting licenses to Japanese and French exporters, while refusing permits to American shippers for similar goods. Lord Robert Cecil said that such restrictions were in the hands of the Board of Trade; but that he was personally of the opinion that such

Continuing the minister of war trade said: "German public opinion appears to be obsessed by the idea that the way to deal with the Allied blockade is to have a succession of sudden crises with neutrals, which may be used for striking diplomatic bargains. These bargains, in the mind of Germany, always take one form—that Germany is to refrain from violating international law and humanity in return for the abandonment by Great Britain, as toward neutrals, of the legitimate military and naval measures of the Allies. "In the last few weeks there has been a re-occurrence of this idea in Germany, coupled with a good deal of talk of peace and mediation, and the press of the world is now conjecturing that the appearance of a submarine off the coast of the United States is the first step in a new attempt at a bargain of this kind. It is an ingenious idea, but it doesn't have the advantage of being novel among nations. It has been the usual device resorted to from time to time by militarist governments which have substituted might for right. Napoleon tried it with his Milan decrees, and it failed then, as it will fail now. "The whole of the recent German foreign policy has proceeded on the same principle. Kiaochow, Agadir, the mailed fist and shining armor are examples of this international procedure. In private life it is called blackmail. It may be well to say at once, in answer to these German ideas of international diplomacy, that the sinking of ships off Nantucket is precisely calculated to prove at once the danger of any concessions by the Allies, and the injustice of the many American criticisms levelled against our naval and military measures. Three weeks ago Americans might have argued that the presence of British cruisers in American waters, just outside the three mile limit, was, in view of the present stage of the war, merely a petty annoyance. What has happened is a sufficient commentary on that argument. Again Americans have suggested that our trading with the enemy regulation, and our refusal to allow British goods to go to certain firms in America, is also petty and unnecessary. "That sounded reasonable a week before the Deutschland appeared in an American harbor, but when I tell you that the Deutschland took on board in America certain vitally necessary metals of which there is a serious shortage in Germany for munition purposes, and that there is reason to believe these particular metals were a part of the small stock mined in Allied territory, you will see again how important it is that we should take precautions to prevent Allied property getting into the hands of those whom we know will use it to help our enemies.

We can only do this by preventing British subjects at home trading with firms that will help the enemy with supplies obtained from us. "It would be all very well if we could sit down at any moment and say the war has settled down into certain known channels. But war never does that. What is a continued succession of unexpected strokes. Recent events have shown that even American waters are not outside the area of war. "Any concessions made by the Allies in regard to their war measure—the abandonment of their merchant ships, the withdrawal of their cruisers from certain parts of the high seas, the allowing of stocks of material needed by Germany to accumulate in the United States from British territory without some kind of assurance that they will not reach the enemy, the export of British material to firms known to be in sympathy with our enemies—all these things might, at any moment, assist the German armies in the field to prolong the war, and "even in the extreme case, jeopardize our success. "By the enterprise of the Moewe, the Deutschland, the U-53 and the continued carefully prepared conspiracies in the east, conducted through territories of the United States and by organized outrages against American factories and Canadian public works, Germany has gone out

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Ottawa, October 14.—During the war no man of military age may be appointed to either the inside or the outside civil service unless a badge has been issued to him," is the significant statement in an order-in-council which was issued today. The possession of such a badge means that the possessor has offered to enlist, has been exempted from military service. About a year ago the government instructed the heads of the various departments that preference was to be given in appointments to men who had been on service overseas. A further order has been passed to insure effective operation of the policy and to prevent the appointment of men eligible for military service to government positions except when necessary. The new order says that in all appointments to either the inside or the outside civil service preference must be given to men of overseas service who have been honorably discharged, and more especially those who through disability are unable to resume their former occupations. The heads of departments and the civil service commissioners are held responsible for carrying the order into effect. In the case of women and men of non-military age or men to whom badges have been issued and have been temporarily appointed to the service the tenure of appointment may be extended to cover the period of the war. Men of the overseas service are exempted from paying the examination fees.

Petrograd, Oct. 15, via London.—Russian troops, after a stubborn fight with German forces north of Korytniza, in Volhynia, have stormed the Teuton trenches there, says the Russian official statement issued today. Two machine guns were

of her way to prove there is no point at which the Allies can safely abandon, in any part of the world, the measures which they are entitled to take under their national rights and under the laws of war.

Mail Contract. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 24th Nov. 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. 4 from Wellington Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 all route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

DIED. TOWNSHEAD—At Souris, P. E. I., on Sept. 30th, Cecil Townshead, at the age of fifty-three years. McKINNON—In this city, Oct. 11, Mrs. Cecelia McKinnon, aged 76 years. R. I. P. MERRY—In this city, Oct. 16th, James Merry, aged 87. R. I. P. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 13th, 1916, Oct. 18th, 1916—31. INARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco TRY HICKEY'S TWIST Hickey's Famous Twist has every quality claimed or possessed by other chewing tobaccos, with a score of individual points of merit that has made it the best selling chewing tobacco sold on this Island. HICKEY'S TWIST is the favorite of all experienced chewers. Try it and you will find the reason why.

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.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit. We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers. If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.