

## Progress of the War.

Havre, France, Nov. 3, via Paris.—An official communication given out by the Belgian general staff and dated November 2, 9.15 p. m., says: "The enemy has fallen back towards the east, abandoning his dead and wounded. Our troops are holding the positions occupied yesterday. Our advanced forces which moved towards the Yser are finding signs of a precipitate retreat." A German spy confesses that the enemy lost thirty thousand men, of whom ten thousand were killed. "Our troops have delivered attacks between Dixmude and Noordschoote. Between Bixschote and Zonnebeke the situation is unchanged. After violent fighting between Zonnebeke and the Lys, the Allies maintained their positions, except in the environs of Messines, and at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon successfully resumed the offensive. To the south of the Lys, no important fighting is reported."

London, Nov. 3.—That the German army has abandoned its attempt to hack its way along the Belgian coast, to Calais is agreed by all the official reports tonight. A combination of inundated country, the remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert, and the activity of the British warships, seemingly all contributed toward ending the costly struggle. A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in some places is over a man's head; but it declares that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and without losses. After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting, the brunt of the attack has now shifted to the Ypres region, where the English army of Field Marshal Sir John French, reinforced by Indians and Territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the scene of this contemplated battle, according to reports, Emperor William has gone to give encouragement to his men by his presence. A state of war between Turkey on the one side and Russia, Great Britain and Serbia on the other, exists, yet the Ottoman Government appears as a house divided against itself, one portion seemingly being desirous of war, while the conservative section is trying to smooth over the situation arising from the attacks upon Russian ports and ships by Turkish warships directed by German officers. Russia apparently has welcomed the war, and will not give the Turks a chance to draw back, while the British cruiser Minerva has smashed the Turkish base of operations against Egypt at the head of the Gulf of Akabah. The Turkish ambassador in London has as yet made no arrangements to leave, and the embassy still maintains a conciliatory situation. The closing of the North Sea to all shipping, except that which places itself under the protection of the British fleet, is recognized as the first stroke of Admiral Baron Fisher, the new First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and as one of the most important events of the war. All cargoes destined for German or Austrian consumption must now run the gauntlet of British inspection in the English channel, the straits of Gibraltar or the Suez Canal.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 5.—The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden today attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged and as she was on fire, is supposed to have been lost. The British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow were under command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, and had been searching the coasts of South America for several weeks, with the object of engaging the German cruisers which had been destroying British merchant vessels. The British cruiser Monmouth, reported sunk in the engagement today, was 440 feet long, sixty-six feet beam, and of 9,800 tons displacement. She carried fourteen six-inch guns, eight three-inch guns, three three-pounders and was fitted with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 655 men. The Monmouth was built in 1899. The Good Hope, also reported lost, was the flagship of the squadron. She was 500 feet long, 71 feet beam and displaced 14,100 tons. She represented the British nation

at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, fourteen 3-inch guns, three 3-pounders and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 900 men. The Good Hope was built 13 years ago. The light cruiser Glasgow was built in 1909. She was 430 feet long 47 feet beam, and displaced 4,820 tons. She had a complement of 376 men. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch guns and ten 4-inch guns. She was equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Later intelligence indicates that the Monmouth was run ashore on the Chilean coast, and that at least some of her crew escaped.

London, Nov. 4.—Turkey has now definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, today demanded and received their passports. Some of them already have left their posts, while the others will depart tomorrow. Although no statement to this effect has been given out, it is understood that Turkey's apology for the actions of her fleet in bombarding Russian Black Sea ports and Russian ships proved unacceptable to the Powers of the Triple Entente in that Turkey was not prepared to accede to the demand that German officers in her service be dismissed, and the ships purchased from Germany dismantled. The Powers which the Ottoman Government thus defied are already taking warlike action against Turkey. The British have destroyed Fort Akabah, in Arabia. The Russians have invaded Asia Minor, and an Anglo-French fleet is bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles.

London, Nov. 5.—No decision has yet been reached in the battle in the sandunes of West Flanders, and the opposing armies stand now virtually as they have stood for many days. The Germans keep hammering away at the Allies around Ypres, which route they chose for their march to the coast after they had found that the road along the sea barred them, and the Allies are making an effort to move northward to Ostend, neither side has got very far. The Belgians and those supporting them have found that the floods which they have created to stop the German advance are a hindrance to their movements, although they have been able to occupy some villages, including Bixschote, which had been in the possession of the Germans. Around Ypres, the German offensive, according to the accounts of the Allies has met with no success. In fact it seems that all along the line there has been merely a repetition of artillery duels and of infantry attacks and counter attacks, which some times succeed, but more often do not. On the frontier in the east more wide sweeping movements are being made by the opposing armies. The Russians from all reports have driven back the German centre to the River Warthe, in Russian Poland, have held back a German offensive movement from East Prussia, are now straightening out their line for a more vigorous offensive against the Austrians, who have been trying to beat back their left wing in Galicia. It is to the British military men now are looking for they declare that if the Russians can keep up their successful fighting against the Austrians and Germans, relief will come to the Allied armies in the west, because of the necessity for a withdrawal of German army corps from France and Belgium to protect Silesia and East Prussia.

Paris, Nov. 6.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, has sent a telegram to General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, saying the Russians have gained in Galicia the greatest victory since the beginning of the war.

Lemberg, Galicia, Nov. 9, via Petrograd.—News was received in this city the evening of November 5 of the re-capture of the Russians of the Galician town of Jaroslou, together with five thousand prisoners. Military reports given out in Lemberg set forth that during the past few days the Austrians have been

attacking furiously day and night. Their artillery fire has been particularly severe, and leads to the impression that they have been making their last supreme effort. Nevertheless, the Russians have repulsed the enemy vigorously, and have broken his desperate resistance. In the struggle between the Germans and the Allies in the west there has again been little, if any change. The Germans, twice balked in their attempt to reach the French coast, are preparing for another attack, which, like the last, is directed at the line held by the British on both sides of the town of Ypres, where for a fortnight some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war has been in progress and where the casualties on both sides, perhaps, have been larger than those on such a restricted front in any previous battle.

Tokio, Nov. 7.—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing Tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces. It is officially announced that the first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defence. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

London, Nov. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night says: "After a desperate attack lasting the whole week, the German attempt to break the Allied line at Ypres has failed. 'It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence, and under the fierce cannonading the Allies had to withdraw from the town, which became a 'no man's land' across which the shells from both sides burst. 'The Germans made a superhuman and final effort, under cover of a fierce bombardment of the British positions. They had prepared a determined onslaught. Masses of men were launched in succession at chosen points on our front. The assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one Scottish and one of the Guards, went down with bayonets to stem the advance. It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war. It succeeded, the break in the line was repaired, and the German attack was once more driven back. 'That was their last effort. Today the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell into Ypres, but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the Allied line at Arras, forty miles further to the south, but not with the same fury as they exhibited in the onslaught of the past week. 'So far as has been the fighting around Ypres that the casualties of the Germans are here believed to have reached the enormous figure of 100,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated.' The correspondent of Reuters's Telegram Company at Athens, says: 'Two British destroyers bombarded the telegraph stations at Sarmoussak and Ayasmat. The Turks sank a Greek steamer that was flying the British flag at Aivali. 'The Greek inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing panic-stricken. A British destroyer went to Aivali to embark the British consul, but the Turks refused to permit this. 'It is stated that forts Sedie Bahr and Kum Kaleh, in the Dardanelles, have been completely destroyed by the bombardment. The Turks, under the direction of German officers, are hastily fortifying Aivali.' A despatch from Copenhagen quotes the Politiken as saying that three German officers, wearing civilian dress, arrived safely at Copenhagen on the Danish steamer Esrom, which sailed from Baltimore, on October 4. According to the paper the officers were provided with what purported to be passports issued by the Swiss consulate general in New York. British warships in the Atlantic searched the Esrom without discovering the disguised Germans. Tokio, Nov. 8, 9.30 p. m.—Japan is still celebrating the fall of Tsing Tau. Extraordinary enthusiasm is manifested throughout the empire. In every city there are lantern processions and merriment nightly. Every house supports a flag. All the armies are at each others' throats. Germans and Russians

clashing in cavalry engagements along the German frontier. Russians still harassing Austrians in Galicia and French, British and Belgians holding back what appears still to be a tremendous German attempt to break through the Allies' lines in the vicinity of Ypres. This in brief is the situation up to last night.

## DIED.

STEWART.—In Charlottetown Nov. 10, James W. Stewart, aged 50 years.

CORISH.—In this city, at an early hour Saturday morning 7th inst. Mrs. William Corish, R. I. P.

DAVISON.—At Burlington, at 1 p. m. Nov. 4, 1914, Mrs. Frederick Davison, aged 78 years.

FAVOUR.—At his home on Bishop St. City on 3rd inst. Ezekiah Favour, aged 87.

MURNAGHAN.—In this city on Nov. 8th, 1914, Mrs. Francis Murnaghan, aged 24 years. R. I. P.

DABRACH.—On Oct. 8, at Fortunate Bridge, Esther Jane, beloved wife of Angus Dabrach, aged 40 years, she was a daughter of Samuel Robertson, Annandale, Prince Edward Island, and leaves a husband, a child two years old, two brothers and one sister to mourn her loss.

## OYSTER CULTURE.

Applications on the regular printed form will be received by the undersigned for lease of barren bottoms for oyster culture in Hoxley River, Trout or Lot 10 River Conway Cove and The Narrows, all in Prince County, up to and on the first day of December next.

Each application will be required to be accompanied by cash or P. O. order for three dollars to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same. Copies of plans, application forms, form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places:

Office of the Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown.  
Office of the Prothonotary, Summerside.  
Store of J. E. Birch, Alberton.  
Store of Austin Ramsay, Conway.  
Office of G. M. Matthews, O'Leary.  
Store of Kahille Sharbell, Portage.  
Office of Hon. James A. McNeill, Summerside.  
ARTHUR NEWBERRY, Asst. Provincial Secretary, Nov. 4, 1914, 41.

## Tenders

Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's Queen's and Prince County Prisons.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1914.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 23rd, 1914,

from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Falconwood, for the year ending December 31st, 1915, with supplies as per list to be sent at this office.

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All articles to be of the best Quality. Tenders must express the price per barrel, pound and gallon, and to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the Contract.

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The tenders must express on the cover, "Jail Supply Tenders" and "Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary Supply Tenders."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Nov. 11th, 1914—21

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Beef (quarter).	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork.	0.08 to 0.09
Potatoes (new) (cwt.).	0.60 to 0.65
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.70 to 0.80
Straw.	0.47 to 0.60
Hides (per lb.).	0.11 to 0.12
Salt Skins.	0.13 to 0.15
Sheep pelts.	0.23 to 0.30
Outmeal (per cwt.).	0.10 to 0.11
Turkeys.	0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.).	0.20 to 0.25
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