

Local and Other Items.

The fishery protection cruiser Canada which had been in port for some days, left here yesterday morning.

A bill providing for a referendum on conscription passed the House of Representatives at Melbourne on the third reading by 47 to 11.

Alfred Ward chief inspector of Scotland Yard, died in London on Monday. He was famous in connection with the investigation of many sensational crimes.

The Car Ferry Steamer, Prince Edward Island, reached here Saturday afternoon from Picton, and will ply daily between here and Picton during Exhibition week.

Rev. Messrs Hughes and Dougan, recently returned from Rome, will be ordained to the priesthood in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday next, by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary.

Nearly a million people have been made homeless in China by one of the greatest floods in fifty years. Advice telling of the disaster said appeals for foreign aid would be made.

The crew of the Nova Scotia bark "Minola" who arrived at Newport News Virginia on the 23rd report the total loss of their ship in a recent storm on the Jamaica coast.

The auxiliary steamer "Panama" was destroyed by fire in the Gulf of California, last Thursday night with all on board—the captain and his wife and four men comprising the crew.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, accompanied by Sir Max Aiken who has been the minister's chief confidential agent in England since the outbreak of the war, are expected to arrive in Ottawa about the end of next week.

Fire early on Sunday wiped out the entire business district and more than half the industrial section of the village of Phoenix, near Syracuse, New York, causing a loss of more than \$1,000,000. One person is known to have perished. Eighty-two buildings were destroyed.

Lieut. Col. The Hon. Guy Victor Baring has been killed in action. He was Unionist member of Parliament for Winchester since 1906. He was the son of Lord Ashburton, and was born in 1873. He had travelled extensively in the United States and Canada.

A Havana Cable despatch to The Times New York says: Millions of tons of potash have been discovered near Motombo, on the border line between Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. Engineers declare that the deposit averages 25 per cent. in pure potash.

The Wireless Press gave out in London on the 21st a despatch from Zurich to the effect that 1,500 Socialists were arrested in Berlin on the ground that they were concerned in an agitation against the war. Although over military age, they are said to have been sent to the front.

Fully armed Cretan insurgents, numbering 30,000, are in complete control of the island, according to Reuters Athens despatch to London. Canea, Heraclion and the other coast towns are in their possession. The Greek authorities have turned over all government buildings to the leaders of the separatist movement. Only eleven members of King Constantine's Cretan guard remain loyal, the others being disbanded.

There was a fatal accident at Dartmouth N.S. last Friday morning, the victim being little Dorothy Wild, aged 1 year and 5 months, daughter of Joseph Wild. Just how the accident happened is unknown, but the child was crushed and her neck broken on the roadway by a coal team driven by Arthur Tynes. He did not see the child before the accident and it is uncertain whether it was a hoof of the horse or one of the wheels that crushed the body.

Progress of the War.

Athena, Sept. 19, via London.—It is stated, in most reliable diplomatic sources here that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste.

London, Sept. 19.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Saloniki, dated Monday says: "The Serbian successes in the Florina region continue. They have captured Krushegrad, eight kilometres, and Neokazi, ten kilometres northwest of Gornichevo, while the Serbian cavalry has reached Rosna, and is still advancing."

London, Sept. 19.—Serbian troops in Macedonia, after a night of desperate fighting, developed a success yesterday on the Kaimak Calani range, to the north of Lake Ostrovo, says a Reuter despatch from Saloniki today. At ten o'clock at night they occupied the highest summit of the range, 2,500 metres in height, which the Bulgarians had been ordered to defend to the last man. Bulgarian counter-attacks were completely repulsed, the despatch adds, and the Serbian offensive is continuing successfully.

Athena, Sept. 20, via London, Sept. 21.—The Greek military officers regard the capture of the Kaimakalan plateau by the Russo-Serbian troops as the most important military event in the Balkan campaign, up to the present. The height, which is 7,800 feet above sea level, lies in Serbian territory and constitutes the western door post to Serbian Macedonia. The local Serbs are jubilant over the capture, which they consider rivals the mountain feats of the Italians.

London, Sept. 22.—The latest official communication from Bucharest confirms the Entente reports that the great battle in Dobruja has ended in the defeat of the Central Powers after six days' fighting. The battle began last Friday, gradually increased in scope and intensity until Tuesday evening, with the result that on Wednesday, the Germans, Bulgars and Turks, crushed, were forced to withdraw, burning villages in their line of retreat, in an effort to retard their pursuers. The same communication, referring to the Transylvania theatre, announces that a Rumanian force has entered Ordehel, better known as Szekely Udvarhely, fifty miles northeast of Kronstadt. One fourth of Transylvania is now in Rumanian hands.

Rome, Sept. 21, via London.—Italian troops have occupied a new position east of Gorizia, on the Isonzo front, and repulsed an Austrian attack in the Carso sector, says the official statement issued here today by the war office. The Italian offensive in the mountain region northeast of Trent continues.

London, Sept. 21.—Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. They are led by German and Austrian officers, and their whole equipment is German.

This is the first time that the presence of Turkish troops so far north has been reported. Several weeks ago Turkish troops appeared in Galicia with the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, and since that time have taken part in much heavier fighting. Turkish troops also are aiding the Germans and Bulgarians in their advance into the Rumanian province of Dobruja.

With the September rains still impeding the operations on the western front in France, interest in the world warfare has been transferred to the Russian, Rumanian and Macedonian theatres where violent fighting is in progress. Probably the most sanguinary encounters have taken place along the 12-mile battle line in the region of Lutsk, Volhynia, where the Russians attacked repeatedly in mass formation, but only, according to both Berlin and Vienna, to meet with repulse and heavy casualties. The battle is still raging in the region of Korytniza and Svinusky. To the north, along

the Stokhod river the German assumed the offensive against the Russians, but everywhere were repulsed, according to Petrograd. On the other hand attacks by the Russians in the Narayuvka river region, in Galicia, were put down by the defenders of the road to Lemberg. In the Carpathians both Berlin and Vienna concede that the Teutonic line east of the Panther Ridge and near Briaza has been pushed back by the Russians. Although both Berlin and Vienna record the re-occupation of heights on both sides of the Vulcan Pass, Bucharest says that to the south of Petroseny the Romanians have stopped their retirement and are fortifying their positions. Stubborn fighting continues in Dobruja, where the Rumanians and Russians are holding their strongly fortified against the armies of the Central Powers.

In Macedonia, on the extreme western wing, the Entente forces have pushed their way three miles northwest of Ploederi, according to Paris. Harsh fighting for the Kaimakalan plateau, on the Greek-Serbo border, northwest of Vodena, is in progress, but with neither side having been able to secure an advantage. Sofia says that near Florina counter-attacks by the Entente have been repulsed with heavy casualties and the capture of prisoners, among them Russians and also machine guns. The Germans, Bulgarian and Turkish troops, under Field Marshal Von Mackensen, have been defeated in the Rumanian province of Dobruja, according to the official announcement from Bucharest. It is declared that the invaders have retired to the south, and burning villages in their retreat. The great battle, which was the climax of Von Mackensen's swift campaign in the Dobruja district, immediately after the declaration of war by Rumania, began on September 15, and ended, says Rumanian headquarters, on the 20th. Rumanians, Russians and Serbians were pitted against the invaders, strong reinforcements having been hurried to Dobruja when the operations under the noted German Field Marshal threatened to overwhelm a section of Rumania.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The Canadian general representative at the front sends the following account of recent operations participated in by the troops from the Dominion, including the capture of Courcellette and adjacent positions:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, Sept. 22, via London.—The Canadian troops have been actively participating in the great battle of the Somme. Already, in a series of brilliant attacks, they have forced the Germans back for over a mile beyond their original line. They have captured Moquet Farm, having finally overcome a desperate resistance; they have attacked and carried the Sugar Refinery and its lines of connecting trenches, and then, following up this success with a boldness of plan and action of execution not excelled in this war, they have, on the same day, organized and delivered fresh attacks which made them masters of the whole village of Courcellette.

The Canadians have taken over 1,200 prisoners, including thirty-two officers, together with two guns, a large number of machine guns and several heavy mine wipers of trench mortars, and in the course of the heavy and sustained fighting they have inflicted very serious losses upon the enemy. A Montreal battalion was the first to enter the battle, coming up through a heavy hostile barrage to the assistance of hard pressed troops, practically in the middle of an attack. They were closely followed by the Canadian Scottish from Vancouver, and by a Toronto battalion. These battalions, although they delivered no assault, were given a very difficult and trying task to perform. They were heavily shelled in trenches newly dug or recently captured from the enemy, and the exact location of which it was almost impossible to determine. Yet, despite very adverse conditions, they consolidated their trenches and repelled several hostile bombardings at

At one time there was considerable movement remarked near Monquet Farm. Men were seen jumping from shallow hole to shallow hole, and finally a large party in full marching order attempted to approach the farm. Our men opened fire and dispersed them.

In this locality at 6.10 the next morning about 200 Germans attacked a trench held by Lieut. G. B. Murray and Lieut. B. L. Cook, with twenty-four men of another Montreal battalion. The enemy used their bayonets freely at the first rush and succeeded in entering the trench. A counter-attack was, however, promptly organized, and succeeded in expelling the Germans from the greater part of the captured positions.

But these activities, important and commendable though they were, were only preparatory to the great offensive that was to follow.

The first assault was undertaken by an eastern Ontario battalion against a salient in the German line some 500 yards in length. This battalion carried out its task in a manner little short of perfection. Sharp at 4.45 one afternoon in broad daylight, and under an almost cloudless sky, three companies under command of Major Vanderwater sprang from their trenches and advanced steadily towards the German lines. In front of them our artillery laid down an intense barrage, and our men followed so closely that they were almost in the midst of their own shells. One German machine gun was still in operation, but it did not succeed in stopping the advance. Some of the enemy continued to shoot until the last moment. Thus several of our men including two officers, were killed on the very parapet of the German trenches. But their death was avenged, for with an irresistible onrush our men poured into the enemy lines.

Those of the enemy who did not immediately surrender were shot or bayoneted. Those who attempted to escape back to their support positions were shot down as they ran from hole to hole, either by a Lewis machine gun which Lieut. Duse had promptly brought into action or by our snipers. Altogether about eighty prisoners were taken, and the trench was filled with German dead.

This successful enterprise, depriving the enemy of a valuable observation post, straightened out our line and carried our positions forward some 200 yards, thus preparing the ground for the more general assault of September 15.

London, Sept. 23.—German trenches on a front of about a half mile east of Courcellette, in the Somme region, were captured by the British last night, the war office announced today. "South of the Ancre," says the official statement, "a further advance was made last night by our troops east of Courcellette. A strongly fortified system of enemy trenches was captured here, and our line was advanced on a front of about a half a mile."

West of Moquet Farm the enemy counter-attacked at night-fall yesterday with great violence, but was driven back by our fire with heavy losses. There was considerable artillery activity during the night on many parts of the battle front. East of Bethune an enemy ammunition dump was exploded by our artillery fire."

Paris, Sept. 23.—No infantry action occurred today on the section of the Somme front held by the French. There was violent artillery duels in the Bouchavesnes and Bely-Berry regions. The official text reads: "On the Somme front a fierce artillery duel occurred in the Bouchavesnes region and in the Bely-Berry sector; there was no infantry action. The enemy in the Voges attempted to attack our positions south of the Marie Pass. After a lively bombardment the enemy was driven back to his trenches. There was nothing important elsewhere."

London, Sept. 14.—"South of the Ancre Brook," says the official British statement today, reporting military operations in France, "There was considerable

military activity during the night on both sides. East of Neuville St. Vaast the enemy's trenches were entered and prisoners were taken."

London Sept. 24.—Two Zepelins met their fate at the hands of the British anti-aircraft gun on the eastern coast of England in Essex, after a fleet of 12 or 15 of them had visited London and other points Saturday night, dropping bombs. One of the machines, with its entire crew, was burned in mid-air. The other was brought down damaged, and its crew, made prisoners. In the Metropolitan district of London 28 men, women and children were killed and 99 wounded. Outside of London 2 persons met death and 11 were injured. Considerable material damage was done in London and the outlying districts by bombs.

Paris, Sept. 24.—North of the Somme last night German troops attacked the French positions on the Farm of L'Abbe Wood, and in the region of Verdun they attacked the French trenches on Pepper Hill, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French war office. In both instances, the statement adds, the Germans were repulsed leaving many dead on the field. The official text reads: "North of the Somme our artillery showed activity during the night. The enemy replied feebly. This morning a German attack was launched on the Farm of L'Abbe Wood, and the positions to the south came under a violent fire of our artillery and machine guns. The enemy was dispersed by our troops before he could approach our lines, leaving numerous dead on the ground. On the right bank of the Meuse we easily repulsed several German attacks upon Poivre Hill and southeast of Thiaumont."

The Quebec Bridge.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Contrary to expectation there was no meeting of the cabinet this afternoon. It was thought, the Quebec Bridge would be discussed. Sir Robert Borden intimated, however, that the matter had not yet been taken up by the government. It is quite probable that the government will make no move in the affair as it seems to be considered generally that the contractors are wholly responsible and that it is their business to finish the contract. The contract as arranged between Hon. Geo. Graham, as Minister of Railways and Canals, in the late government, and the contractors, is acknowledged to cover the question of responsibility adequately. There is also a heavy cash deposit in the hands of the government which is understood to be one million dollars. The contractors will hold an investigation of their own.

Queen Nathalie Scrubwoman.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Evening Sun publishes the following from Paris, under current date: "Former Queen Nathalie of Serbia, whose disappearance at the beginning of the war was one of the mysteries of the world conflict, has been found working as a common serving woman in one of the big hospitals in Bordeaux. The identity of the royal scrubwoman was made known by Jean De Bonnefont, a well known journalist, while he was making an investigation of the hospital service in Bordeaux. De Bonnefont, who used to attend court ceremonies at Belgrade, found the widow of King Milan cleaning the hospital floor. "At the opening of the war the Queen, a figure in the most tragic of Europe's court histories, placed her Biarritz palace in the hands of the Princess Ghika for use as a military hospital. "As for me," she added, "I am going to efface myself. The times are so tragic that those who were once rulers of men must aid them in all humility." On the same evening Queen Nathalie unattended, entrained for an unknown destination and her suite had not heard a word of her since. In the hospital where De Bonnefont found her she volunteered her services under the name of Eathalie Kechoko, her maiden name, and for the last two years has performed the meanest and most exhausting duties. "When I last saw her at the Belgrade court," writes De Bonnefont, "King Milan's widow wore a blazing diadem and looked a haughty and queenly beauty. She was attired in a purple velvet

cloak, lined with ermine. Now she wore brown Holland overalls, instead of the purple cloak. The wounded soldiers are totally ignorant of her identity. They speak gratefully of her 'saintly goodness,' and her untiring efforts to aid them. At the queen's urgent request the exact location of the hospital is kept secret, as she intends working incognito until the end of the war."

"New North" to Menace Germany's Prestige?

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Reports received from the Peace River district state that a new industry has developed, one that will determine whether this "new north" can replace Germany as the world's producer of potash. According to the representatives of Baron Rhonda, better known as D. A. Thomat, the man who is spending millions in the development of industries along the Peace River, there is every promise of the valuable mineral, and experiments by experts have proved the presence of fully saturated saline solution with solid salt underneath, containing potash. Active boring will commence next spring on Salt Prairie, and already machinery for drilling purposes is stored at Vermillion. Chute. Representatives of big American companies, who have been on the ground, have promised substantial assistance.

Latest Athens intelligence says Venizelos has gone to Crete whence he is expected to reach to Salonica to head the revolutionary movement.

London, Sept. 22.—The continued depletion of the world's supply of tonnage as a result of the operations of the submarines

of the Central Powers will be met by an increase in stringent measures by which the Entente Allies design to control shipping, so as to ensure it being used to the best advantage of the allies, and prevent it even indirectly aiding their opponents, according to a statement made to the Associated Press today by Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade. Lord Robert admitted that even the present rate of destruction, without considering the possibility of a resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, meant a serious loss to the world's tonnage, and that consequently it could not be expected that British coal or other British facilities should be expended on ships carrying goods to blacklisted firms. The Entente Allies will increase their shipping measures, which already are proving valuable in making the best use of available tonnage in proportion as the Germans succeed in destroying merchant ships. The minister of war trade said that as a matter of course the Entente Allies would be favored as regards the use of tonnage, and that neutrals engaged in Entente Allied trade, or in unsuspected neutral trade would be given the next consideration. Neutrals suspected of unequal acts, he added, would not enjoy the usual facilities. Lord Robert said that the answer of Great Britain to American government's protest against the seizure of mails would be sent to Washington almost immediately, and that the reply to the American protest with regard to the blacklist imposed by the Entente Allies would follow shortly.

Take Control of Shipping

Grand Display of Exhibits Refreshments on the grounds Liberal Prizes in all departments Lowest Excursion Railway Rates

J. R. Brehaut, Esq. of Montague, offers special prizes amounting to \$12.00 for foals sired by his Carriage Stallion "PARKLIGHT"—\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00.

25 Cents Admits to All Departments

Articles for Exhibition will be received at the Drill Shed from Monday, October 2nd at 10 o'clock a. m., until Tuesday, October 3rd, at 10 a. m.

Entries for horses will be received until Saturday, September 30th, and for other Live Stock until 10 a. m. on Wednesday, October 4th.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS. Excursion Return Tickets at one single first class fare will be issued from Elmira, Souris, Charlottetown, Cardigan, Montague and intermediate stations to Georgetown by afternoon trains of October 3rd and morning trains of October 4th, good to return up to and including October 5th, 1916. Also from Charlottetown and intermediate stations to Georgetown on 4th October, 1916, good to return by special train same day as follows:

Table with columns: STATION, FARE, TRAIN DEPARTS. Rows include Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, York, Suffolk, Bedford, Tracadie, Mount Stewart, Pisquid, Peake's, St. Teesa, Perth, Cardigan, Montague, Brudenell, Emmerson, Georgetown.

Returning the Special Train will leave Georgetown for Charlottetown at 5.45 p. m.

Passengers from the Montague Branch go to Georgetown by the regular morning train, and will be returned to Montague by special train in the afternoon.

Live Stock from Elmira and Souris Branches will be brought to Mount Stewart by morning train on 4th October, to connect with train from Charlottetown.

W. W. JENKINS, President. ANDREW LAVERS, Secretary.

Sept. 27, 1916—11

King's County Industrial EXHIBITION AT GEORGETOWN Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1916

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