

Progress of The War

London, Jan. 25.—General Sarrail, commander of the French forces at Salonika, is said by the Reuter's correspondent at that point to have taken over supreme command of the Allied troops, bringing the British expedition under his control. Gen. Sarrail is the senior of Gen. Maion, the British commander. The correspondent says this move is welcomed by both armies, in the belief that it will make for the best results.

Athens, via London, Jan. 17.—The Greek government, in agreement with the King, will proclaim martial law this week according to the newspaper Kairos. The parliament, which will meet next Monday, is expected to ratify this measure. The British and the Russians in Mesopotamia and the Caucasus region respectively are pressing the Turks hard. The army of King George, coming northward from the Persian Gulf to the relief of the British forces at Kut-El-Amara, has driven the Ottomans to within six miles of the beleaguered town on the Tigris.

New York, Jan. 19.—A news agency despatch from London this afternoon says—British forces advancing to the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut-El-Amara have been unable to make further progress because of the "atrocious" weather. Secretary for India Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons this evening. The latest despatches received here reported that the Turks had been driven back to within six miles of Kut-El-Amara's outer forts.

After only a slight pause since the conclusion of the "New Year's Battle," on the Eastern front, the Russians again have begun a strong offensive against the Austro-Hungarians on the Bessarabian front east of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina. Vienna had a forecast that the second phase of the battle in this region was imminent by the announcement that the Russians were throwing strong reinforcements into East Galicia. In the initial offensive of what probably will be termed the "Second Battle," the Russians launched, with numerous columns, for attacks near Toporoutz and Boyan, but, according to Vienna, they were everywhere repulsed. The German war office asserts that the Russians in the Caucasus have abandoned their offensive along the entire front of nearly a hundred miles, owing to the reinforcement of the Ottomans and their assumption of a violent offensive, the latest Russian official communication describes the Turkish army in this region as having been disorganized and dislodged from a strong position extending over sixty-six miles. The Turkish retreat taking on the character of a panic-stricken flight. Several Turkish units the communication adds, were almost annihilated, hundreds of bodies covering the fields of battle.

London, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers were killed, and a very large number wounded, in a bombardment of Petritsi, by a squadron of 25 French aeroplanes, according to despatches received in Athens and forwarded by the correspondent there of the Evening Standard. Great damage was caused by the bombardment, the advices state. The provisioning of the Bulgarian forces on the Greco-Serbian frontier is being conducted with the greatest difficulty owing to the condition of the roads, due to bad weather, the correspondent adds. A viator's report, he says, that the Bulgarian army at Givgali is being provisioned from the Velesta district, the supplies being carried on the shoulders of large bodies of peasants whose services have been commandeered for this purpose. The Petritsi mentioned by the correspondent is probably Petrich, 53 miles northeast of Saloniki.

Kiev, Russia, Jan. 18, via Petrograd and London, Jan. 19.—Latak, the important fortress in Volynia, one of the triangle of fortifications there, is being evacuated by the Germans.

according to information obtained from prisoners arriving here. Four thousand prisoners have recently arrived here from the southwestern front.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 10.—The official communication, issued today from general headquarters, reads the following: In the region of Dvinsk our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy column which approached Schlossberg from the west. On the Middle Stripa we stopped an attempt by weak enemy units to approach our trenches. North of Czernowitz, in the region of Raminzele, we captured the sector of an enemy position. In an attempt to recapture the sector the enemy made five desperate counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed with enormous enemy losses. On the Black Sea, on January 17, our torpedo boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 163 sailing vessels, 79 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoner. Other vessels made their escape on our appearance.

Violent attacks by the Russians, with strongly reinforced armies, are being launched against the Austro-Hungarians along the Bessarabian frontier, that the renewal of the offensive here is of a sanguinary character is indicated by the Austrian official report, which says that between Toporoutz and Boyan the Russians, at several places, succeeded in entering the trenches the Germans and engaged the defenders in hand-to-hand encounters. To the northeast of Czernowitz the Russians claim to have captured an Austrian sector, and to have repulsed five desperate counter-attacks. The Russian official communication tells of a raid on the Black Sea by Russian torpedo boats, 163 sailing vessels being destroyed along the Anatolian coast. In the Caucasus the Turks, according to Petrograd, were thrown from their positions in the centre of the long front, suffering heavy losses. In addition to the usual artillery and line, in France and Belgium, the British have essayed an infantry attack against the Germans to the north of Frelinghien. Berlin reports that the attack was put down.

Teheran, Persia, Jan. 21, via London.—Russian columns operating in Persia have pushed to and occupied the town of Sultanabad, 150 miles southwest of Teheran, and about an equal distance northwest of Ispahan. The garrison and the German consul have fled to Bouroujird, fifty miles west of Sultanabad. Considerable activity on the part of the Russians is shown by tonight's official statement. In the Caucasus the Czar's forces, after repulsing a Turkish attempt to drive them back, pursued and drove the enemy as far as the Erzerum forts, sabering or taking as prisoners in this operation over 1,500 men and capturing much war material, as well as the town of Hassan Kalah, twenty miles east of Erzerum. The Turks are reported to be retreating precipitately. An earlier Russian official statement records the capture from the Turks of the town of Sultanabad, Persia. The taking of additional towns in the Kamerun district of Africa is another feature of the fighting, as contained in the latest official communication. There has also been small engagements in Russia, around Pinsk and in the region of Czartorysk, artillery and mining operations along the front in France and Belgium, and a continuation of the artillery duels, and here and there infantry attacks, in the Austro-Italian theatre. In none of these, however, have any great results been attained.

Although it has been reported that the Austro-Hungarians and Montenegrins again are at grips no details have yet come through us to the progress of the fighting. It is presumed, however, that the Austrians will continue to press the Montenegrins toward the Albanian front and try to capture Montenegro's principal seaport, Antivari. A Rome despatch says that Albanian troops under Essad Pasha, provisional president of Albania, have arrived at Soutari to join the Montenegrin troops, who are retiring on that

Albanian city. The Entente Powers, acting on the request of the United States government, will release the consular representatives of the Teutonic Powers and their allies, arrested recently at Saloniki. To hasten the manufacture of munitions the British government will place semi-skilled, unskilled and woman laborers with skilled laborers in factories under the control of the government. Premier Asquith has announced that the trades unions, which had previously objected to this plan, were now supporters of it. In order to prevent the Central Powers from importing wheat from Roumania, an Anglo-French corporation has been formed to buy all the available grain in that country.

London, Jan. 21.—Seizure by the French of the Greek Island of Corfu is now known to have been due chiefly to the location there of an Austro-German submarine base. A second base has been located in the narrow channel between Corfu and the Albanian coast. Most of the submarine raids in the eastern Mediterranean have been directed from these two bases, by a fleet embracing German as well as Austrian craft. Submarine activities of the Germans in the North Sea have largely abated, owing to international complications and the relentless warfare of British destroyers. German submarines have been diverted to the Mediterranean to such an extent that, according to the best information, only two small underwater craft of the Germans remain in the North Sea. Co-operation of German submarines with Austrian craft in operations against Italian shipping is regarded here as of political significance, it having been stated on good authority that Italy would declare war against Germany if it should be established that German submarines had contributed to the loss of Italian ships.

After the Ancona—What?

Collier's Weekly has never been accused of possessing much sympathy for the cause of the Allies in the present war, in fact a careful perusal of that periodical for the past eighteen months will show a rather different tendency. Consequently the following editorial from last week's issue strikes what may be regarded as a new note and one which will awaken a responsive chord amongst the safe and sane citizens of the American republic. Collier's says:

The Austrian government has disavowed the sinking of the Ancona, the guilty submarine captain is to be punished under their own rules in some unspecified way, and some indemnity is to be paid for the losses of life caused by his unauthorized act. Vienna agrees that passengers are to be given a chance for their lives. This looks good, but while the settlement is pending Americans are warned not to embark on the French liner Lafayette, and the Persia and other passenger vessels are torpedoed in the Mediterranean with an appalling loss of life. What will be the next act in this submarine inferno? The second Austrian note on the Ancona states facts that are inconsistent with each other and that agree with no other responsible version of the matter. The picture drawn is that of a conscientious submarine captain who causes panic by shelling a helpless ship and then stills the panic by blowing up the ship. Even so, the note would be a step toward settlement were it not for continuing slaughter at sea. Berlin is pleased with the outcome of the Ancona matter and resolutely does nothing about the unsettled controversy with us over the Lusitania. If the Teutonic powers wanted to string the United States along with endless diplomatic palaver while doing all the submarine piracy possible, they would be acting precisely as they are doing now. Public opinion in the United States has not formed any definite conclusions as to what should be done in these matters, and the administration has never attempted the leadership necessary. Our position is merely that of the helpless bystander, and the Ancona incident proves it.

Local and Other Items.

Melbourne, Australia, via London, Jan. 22.—A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

The British House of Commons on the 20th passed, without discussion, the supplementary navy estimates, authorizing an addition of 50,000 men to the personnel of the navy.

J. Austen Chamberlain announced in the house on the 20th that Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake had just taken over the supreme command of the Mesopotamia expedition from General Sir John Eccles Dixon, who has been invalidated home.

An English syndicate has closed a deal for the purchase of eighty thousand cars of Roumanian grain, paying \$50,000,000 in gold. The entire Roumanian grain surplus will be purchased by the Allies, it is understood in conformity with the plan of "starving out" Germany.

Sir Robert Borden has given notice that he will submit to Parliament the following resolution:

Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty praying that he may graciously be pleased to give his consent to submit a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to amend the British North America Act, 1867, in the manner set forth in the draft Bill hereto attached:

"An act to amend the British North America Act, 1867

"Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"1. Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council, or terms or conditions of Union, made or approved under any Act of the Canadian Parliament, the term of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada is hereby extended until the Seventh day of October, 1917."

The Burn's Anniversary entertainment held in the Peoples Theatre here on Monday and Tuesday nights of this week was an eminent success from every point of view. The programme as published in the Herald was admirably carried out amid much enthusiasm. The Theatre on both nights was packed to capacity and many had to be turned away for want of room. On Monday night there was a special train from Summerside bringing a large number, and on Tuesday night a special from Murray Harbor brought the usual crowd. Taken for all in all this year's Burn's entertainment was the best yet.

The citizens of Tignish were shocked last Wednesday by the news that Mr. Napoleon Curry, of Skinner's Pond, had been found torpedoed to death just outside the town. Mr. Curry, who was 58 years of age, had been in Tignish on Monday 17th and started to walk home about ten o'clock at night. Not arriving there some anxiety was felt, and search was instituted all day Tuesday. Wednesday morning his body was found by Messrs S. Bernard and T. Myers lying on the road, death having been caused by freezing, the unfortunate man it is thought having been overcome by the extreme frost. An inquest was held at one o'clock Wednesday the verdict being "Death by freezing." The deceased leaves a wife and eight children to whom is extended the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

Canada Will Pay

Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, in reply to Mr. Pugsley the other day announced that it was the determination of the Canadian Government that all the expenses in connection with Canada's troops at the front or to go there shall be borne by the Dominion. That has been

the settled policy of the Government since the war commenced and it is surprising that Mr. Pugsley should ask for information on the point, unless, indeed, he had held the opinion that the Borden Government would follow the precedent set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the South African war and send the soldiers "C. O. D." Canada will pay. And the people of Canada will cheerfully make every sacrifice necessary to provide all the men the Empire requires from this Dominion and pay them as well. In this there can be no division of opinion. Canada, which has waged prosperous and mighty under British rule, will not lag behind when it comes to showing the Motherland that she is grateful for protection rendered in the past. Because of the action of the partisan Grits in the Canadian Senate at the time of the Naval Aid debate there was an unfortunate impression abroad that the people of this country were divided in their conception of their duty to the Empire. Such a misconception of Canadian spirit should never again have excuse for existence.

German Traders In England

How much longer will it be before the Asquith government adopts an adequate policy in dealing with the matter of German firms doing business in England? One has only to casually peruse the English papers to discover the dissatisfaction that exists in that land in connection with the action of the government on this score. It has all through the piece been the policy of the British authorities to treat these German firms in England with all the consideration that has been meted out to similar English firms; in other words, to confine the processes of war to strictly military enterprises, so to speak, and to interfere as little as possible with the undertakings of commercial concerns of German origin or under German control.

About all that the government has done in this matter up to the present time has been to authorize the Board of Trade to take certain steps under "the trading with the enemy act."

About the terms of this act the Board of Trade has power to appoint an inspector or controller of any company with a third or more share capital held by the enemy.

The actual working out of this legislation is somewhat as follows:

An inspector is asked to report upon a firm whose activities have suggested a suspicion of aiding or abetting the enemy.

Should the report of this inspector be adverse, in all probability, he is further asked to supervise the business of the firm under suspicion. In that event, however, he is positively informed that his powers are limited to seeing that the company does not trade with or pay money to the enemy. He has no real control over the business. His activities are strictly limited to examining the cash book, bank pass-book, and initiating cheques once a week. He is forbidden to touch the company's mail and is not permitted to see their correspondence. Thus does the British law protect the German firm doing business in England at the present time. Recent events have raised popular feeling in England and there is little reason to doubt that the Imperial government will be forced, fairly it is true, but forced all the same by popular opinion to enact legislation which will limit the power of these German firms affording aid to the nation's enemy. It is certainly well that this be done.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 18th February, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route Crapaud No. 1 Rural Route 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 Crapaud and Hampton, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, east of the Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1916. JOHN F. WEAVER, Post Office Inspector.

DIED.

McMILLAN—At St. Peter's Bay, on Dec. 25th, Grace McNeill, relict of the late Alexander McMillan in the 51st year of her age.—R. I. P.

McNEVIN—At Gay's Mills, Pennsylvania, on Jan. 6th, Alexander McNevin aged 57 years, formerly a native of Argyle Shore.

LANDRIGAN—At Hanover, N. H. on Jan. 16, 1916, David Landrigan, aged 83, formerly of Cove Head, P. E. I.

CURRIE—In the City Jan. 20th, Miss Katherine Currie, formerly of West River, 81 years R. I. P.

GORDON—At the Bell River early on Saturday morning the 15th inst., Mrs. M. Gordon, aged 79.

FINLAYSON—At residence, Jan. 19, Mrs. C. Forbes, wife of C. Forbes.

EARLE—At Brookville, Ont., Henry Norman, eldest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. V. Earle in his fourteenth year.

WARREN—At North River, Jan. 19th, Maynard L. infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Warren, aged 7 months.

MAYHEW—At North Tryon on Jan. 17th, Samuel Mayhew, at the age of 82 years.

CRICHTON—At his home suddenly in San Francisco, California, Jan. 12, 1916, James Crichton, formerly of Murray Harbor.

McLAUCHLIN—At Covehead on Saturday Jan. 22, Alexander McLaughlin, aged 72 years.

MCDONALD—At Clear Spring on Tuesday 18th inst, after a few weeks illness, Donald J. McDonald aged 66 years. Deceased was, in the best acceptance of the term, a gentleman. He was an industrious, prosperous farmer, a good neighbor, a model husband and a kind and indulgent father. He was unassuming in manner, genial and kindly in disposition, warm-hearted and hospitable in his home. His unobtrusive bearing and charitable disposition impressed all with whom he became acquainted. He will be much missed by the community in which he lived, and in the family circle his demise leaves a void that cannot be filled. He died fortified by the holy rites of the Catholic church of which he was a faithful member. He leaves to mourn a disconsolate widow and one son. May his soul rest in peace.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, or the office of Mr. J. K. Biekinson, Sup. of Dredges, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the office of Mr. W. E. Hyndman, District Engineer, Public Works Department, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the tender is declined to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or all to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, K. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Jan. 21, 1916. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—9665.

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.

1916 For the New Year We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS We include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with illuminating dials. Ladies' Watches in handsome designs. Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes. Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them. Solid Gold and Rollplate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Cloaks. The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc., etc. E. W. TAYLOR 142 Richmond Street.

ISLAND SOLDIERS At the Front Are Asking For Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd. PHONE 345