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es and captured sixty prisoners, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy who was caught by our artillery fire while massing for a counter attack. "Our artillery bombarded the enemy's trenches on Vimy Ridge, opposite Sonchez. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the neighborhood of Calonne and Ginchy and between La Basse Canal and Neuve Chappelle. "Friday afternoon many air fights occurred. A number of our aeroplanes bombed another enemy aerodrome, two hangars and a shed being destroyed. One of our machines is missing."

London, Sept. 12.—Resuming their offensive to the north or the Somme river in France French forces have again smashed the German lines, captured the front line and other trenches and taken about 1,500 prisoners.

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—A victory for the Russians over Turkish troops in Persia is reported in today's war office statement. In the region of the Sakis the town of Banna has been occupied by Russian forces following a battle in which the Turks were defeated.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes.

From the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1916-1917.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.) and white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.) and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3 lbs. will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

The United States Army

Efforts in the United States to expand the regular army are not meeting with any great success. The necessary laws have been enacted by Congress but the men do not come forward. A soldier's life under the normal conditions has little attraction for the average American, nor, for that matter, does it appeal much to the citizen of any democratic community. Neither is the experiment of calling upon the state militia for service along the Mexican border answering fully to expectations. The young fellows without dependents like it well enough for a while, as an experience and an adventure, but the men who have to leave their families or to sacrifice positions in the business world regard it as an imposition. They do not see why this burden should be placed upon them when other citizens are exempt. At the same time it is noticeable that when a real war is in sight the American is ready enough. More of them are in the Canadian army than have volunteered to serve their own country since their troops were ordered to the southern frontier. There would be many thousands more of them enlisted here were it not for the operation of the neutrality laws. The truth is that a democracy, and especially a well-fed democracy, will not consent to waste time in the half-idle and almost wholly vacuous life that is a soldier's lot in peace time. A comparatively few can be found to do it but the endeavor to keep a standing army of any size does not appeal to the people.

Local and Other Items.

It was announced on Sunday last that a two week's mission will open in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday October 22nd.

The second domestic Canadian war loan is now offered to the public. The loan opened yesterday and full particulars thereof will be found in this day's Herald.

The Canadian National Exhibition closed at Toronto last Saturday night with a total attendance during the two weeks of \$10,000, the second largest attendance in 1913 totaling a little over a million.

Mr. Augustus McAulay and his niece Miss Malone, of Boston, were among the passengers making the round trip on the steamer Halifax which arrived here yesterday afternoon and left on return at midnight.

At Vernon B. C. a few days ago tunnelling under their main kitchen and out to the backyard of the house nearest to the wire fence enclosure of their internment camp, a number of prisoners made their escape from imprisonment. The occupants of the house is now in the provincial jail awaiting trial for aiding and abetting in the escape of the prisoners.

The Stores Department of the P. E. Island Railway was badly gutted by fire about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The firemen responded to the call quickly, and it was due to their prompt action that the fire was confined to the eastern section of the building. Just what the extent of the damage is can hardly be determined yet, or the origin of the fire is not definitely known.

Commander John Casement of the British Navy, a distant relative of Roger Casement, who recently was hanged in London for high treason, arrived at Halifax the other day from Bermuda on his way to London under orders of the British Admiralty. Early in the European war he commanded the British cruiser Highflyer which destroyed the German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, off the west coast of Africa. It is said he is returning to England to be promoted by King George.

An arrangement has been made to send 10,000 natives of South Africa to France for dock laborers. The natives will be recruited voluntarily and will be organized into five battalions of two thousand men each, under military discipline with trusted officers. Each battalion will have a chaplain and its own medical officers, while a fully equipped hospital will be provided for the contingent. The scheme was the result of a request made by the natives to be allowed to assist in Europe as they had done in German Southwest Africa and German East Africa.

Sunday last was observed as Cemetery Sunday, by the congregation of St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The Catholic societies of the parish marched to the Cathedral about 2.30 p.m. Here his Lordship the Bishop officiated at short services for the dead, assisted by the priests of the Cathedral. At 3 o'clock the societies reform ed in procession at the Cathedral and proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. The rear of the procession was drawn up by the Bishop and clergy in carriages. Arriving at the cemetery, the clergy assumed seats, arranged for them, at the Calvary group in the centre of the cemetery. After an appropriate hymn by the choir, the Litany for the dead was recited by his Lordship. Then another hymn was sung by the choir. This was followed by the sermon of the occasion by Rev. Leo Herrell. It was an excellent discourse on the doctrine of Purgatory and the Communion of Saints. A number of other hymns followed and the huge locomotive fall over on well-fed democracy, will not consent to waste time in the half-idle and almost wholly vacuous life that is a soldier's lot in peace time. A comparatively few can be found to do it but the endeavor to keep a standing army of any size does not appeal to the people.

Italian War Finances

Highly pleasing and satisfactory is the position of Italian finances under the strain of war. On the old peace basis, Italy had a national debt nearly as large as Britain's without half the wealth per capita to sustain it. The Italians are thrifty, like their Latin cousins, the French, and a few hundred million lire loomed large in the national budget. The Tripolitan war deemed to have pretty well emptied Italy's war purse, having cost about two hundred million dollars, or about a billion lire. But in common with her Allies, Italy did not know her own capacity, and the severe strain of nearly fifteen months' war has not worked the financial hardships expected by many at the outset. Every country at war enjoys a temporary and fictitious prosperity through high prices and big war business. Foodstuffs are high, judging by the cheap Italian scale, the bank deposits of the people gain steadily. At the end of March the total savings deposits amounted to 2,727,977,130 lire, or about \$550,000,000, exclusive of post office and commercial deposits, an increase of 55,000,000 lire in one month. Money in Italy is cheap and plentiful at present, and war issues are readily taken up. The treasury report of the cost of the war up to the end of June shows relatively moderate expense. Where Britain is spending at a rate of nine billion dollars a year, France at about seven billions, and Russia six billions, Italy's expenses in fourteen months of war amounted to two billions. The armed neutrality that Italy maintained during the first ten months of the war cost \$45,000,000 a month, and at this rate the maintenance of mere neutrality right up to now would have cost more than a billion dollars. So Italy is paying out, in hostilities in a fairly big scale, nearly twice what neutrality would have cost. The increasing of taxation in Italy has to be carefully placed, for Italy has a large poor population. But the national revenue has been increased by about sixty billion dollars a year, which is quite sufficient, up to the present, to provide for the interest on the new war debt. If the war ends within another year, Italy will have come out of the financial ordeal with colors flying.

Railway Smash-up

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 10.—One of the worst wrecks in the recent history of the C. G. R. took place at 6 p.m. Sunday on the main line of the Moncton St. John subdivision at Boundary Creek, a point about thirteen miles west of Moncton, where freight extra No. 448, engine 448, eastbound, in charge of Conductor E. J. Moore, Engineer Augustine Larroque, collided with the rear end of freight extra No. 111. Conductor Alex. Stronach, Engineer Patrick O'Leary, also eastbound, upsetting the 448 in the ditch, smashing the van of extra 111 to kindling wood, derailling and smashing many cars of both trains and hurling others against the station with such violence that the building was moved about a foot, and Agent H. L. Belyea and wife were thrown out of their beds. Extra 111 had stopped on the main line to clean the fire of the locomotive and had barely gotten under way again when the collision occurred exactly in front of the station. By almost a miracle no one was killed or even seriously injured in the smash, although the crew of extra No. 111 were in their van at the time and the engine crew of extra 448 stuck to their overturned locomotive. At 7.45 a wrecking crew under command of Foreman Harvey Kelly arrived from Moncton, and at 8.35 in the afternoon trains were again passing the wreck. No. 15 westbound C. P. R. being the first train through. Locomotive 448 is a Pacific type passenger engine, one of the largest of her class in Canada, and she ploughed through the freight cars like matchwood. The huge locomotive fell over on her side, but the ponderous tender remained squarely on the rails. Cars of lime, nails and general merchandise were smashed up and thrown against the station which was saved from destruction by an iron signal pole which took the brunt of the attack.

A Call to Save.

One of the most difficult tasks in life is to induce improvident people to become forehanded. Improvidence is not the madness of a moment, but rather a habit and one that is most difficult to eradicate. People of the butterfly sort who spend all as they pass along, are not likely to change their way of doing things until stern necessity forces them to it. And then it is not they who have changed, but their circumstances. Again and again the leaders of thought in the Dominion have urged thrift as the one means by which the Dominion may come through the titanic struggle in which it is engaged with credit to itself. Governments are setting an example in reduced expenditures on public works that can be left over and the turning of every effort in the direction of furthering the war cause of the Allies. Many individuals have followed this good lead and are planning their affairs so that they today are saving what they before spent. But there are still many others who are continuing a thoughtless, butterfly existence and jeopardizing the future for the whole nation. National thrift after all, is merely a condition which comes as a result of the individual thrift of the people who make up the nation. One-half the people may be thrifty, but with the other half extravagant there can be no satisfactory result from a national viewpoint. Again the call has come from Finance Minister White to the people to practise thrift—to save, save, save. Men in such positions as the finance minister are able to see further than the average individual, and when the call to save comes from them it is the part of wisdom to heed. The war is not over by any means and the good years we are having because of and in spite of it are not going to last forever. A day is sure to come when every resource we can possibly bring to our hand will be needed to keep us going as a nation, and it is for that day we should be working now.

Mr. Martin's Letter

To the Editor of the Herald:— Sir, I was astonished to read in your report of the Conservative Convention the statement that I seconded a motion to make the nomination of McLean and Nicholson unanimous. It is not correct. I did not do so; because the balloting was unfair; because the constitution was changed in order to allow a whole army of officials to vote and throw me down, and because I could not vote for a man who, like one of the candidates, abused and vilified me when I was in the chair where he knew I could not contradict him. Yours, etc., ALEX. MARTIN, Valleyfield, Sept. 9, 1916.

[We had no desire to give anything but a correct report of the Convention. At the rear of the hall, we distinctly heard the mover of the motion. We did not hear the seconder; but were afterwards told it was Mr. Martin. We made our statement in good faith.—Ed. H.]

DIED.

WILLIAMS—In this city, on the 8th inst., Janie, relict of the late Thomas Williams, aged 72 years. CLARK—At the P. E. I. Hospital, of appendicitis, on Sept. 10th, Joseph H. Clark. TWEDDY—At the P. E. Island Hospital, on Monday, the 11th September, Cephas Tweddy, of Vernon River, at the age of 56 years. GILLIS—At Orwell Cove, Sept. 11th, Catherine, wife of Capt. John Gillis. GILLIS—At Sydney, Sept. 12th, Mrs. Joseph J. Gillis, formerly of Charlottetown, aged 51 years. The remains will be brought to Charlottetown Thursday evening for interment. Funeral Friday.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, and Lamb Pelts.

WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931. PAYABLE AT PAR AT OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA. INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. ISSUE PRICE 97½. A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917. THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE. NOTICE OF SALE. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of the 1st October, 1916, for the purchase of the DOG-FISH FERTILIZER to be produced at the Dog-Fish Reduction Works at Capso, N. S., and Clark's Harbour, N. S., during the season of 1916. The total quantity that will be produced is estimated at between 150 and 200 tons of 2,000 pounds.

The Prince Edward Island EXHIBITION! AND HORSE RACES AT CHARLOTTETOWN Sept. 26 to 29, 1916 Open to all Canada OVER \$10,000 IN EXHIBITION PRIZES. Live Stock entries, except poultry, close 15th September. Three days Horse Racing, \$3,000 in purses. Special attractions in front of the Grand Stand. Nearest Station Agents will give particulars of rates. For Prize List and all information write the Secretary. FRANK R. HEARTZ, C. R. SMALLWOOD, President, Sec'y Treas. Sept. 6th, 1916-31. 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

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