

Local And Other Items

King Charles of Romania, died Bucharest on the 11th.

A despatch from Vienna announces a sudden change in the commanders of five Austrian Army Corps.

Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is reportedly slightly wounded and his brother, Prince George, mortally hurt in the fighting with the Austrians.

It has been decided to transfer the Belgian Government to France to have full liberty of action. King Albert remains at the head of the Belgian army.

The heaviest snow storm ever experienced in the district of McLeod Alberta at this time of year was in progress on the 6th, and over two feet of snow had already fallen.

At the opening of the Federal Parliament at Melbourne Australia on the 9th, the Government announced that Parliament would be invited to make Belgium a free gift of half a million dollars in recognition of her sacrifices.

A Red Cross parade through the principal streets on Saturday afternoon was quite attractive and was witnessed by many people. The sum of \$135 was collected from the people as the parade passed along.

In proportion to numbers the public school teachers of London Ont., have established a Canadian record for patriotic giving, the two hundred local teachers donating over \$4,000, an average of \$20 each, to the local war relief fund.

A Cape Town despatch of Mondays date stated: It is officially announced here that a commander, Colonel Maritz, has rebelled in the North-west of the Cape Provinces. Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout the union.

Probably no branch of the Dominion public service has answered the call for volunteers better than the employees of the intercolonial Railway. From their ranks no less than 149 men joined the first contingent and many more will volunteer with the second force of 22,000 men now about to be raised. As in the case of all others in the Dominion government service they will have their salaries paid in full during their absence and their positions will be kept for them.

A few days ago, Mr. James McCullough, Byrnes Road met with a very serious loss by fire. His dwelling house with its contents was completely destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough with their little son were in the dining-room at supper when they noticed the smell of smoke. Upon investigation they found the kitchen in flames and the fire entering the main house. The flames spread rapidly owing to the high wind. The neighbors quickly gathered and at great risk managed to save a few articles of furniture. Mr. McCullough in leaving the burning building was struck by a falling roof but luckily escaped serious injury. Fortunately his aged mother who is blind was at Charlottetown visiting her daughter and so was saved the shock of the fire. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The building is a total loss there being no insurance.

His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. Pius McDonald, went to St. Teresa on Saturday afternoon last. On Sunday his Lordship celebrated Pontifical Mass, and Father Pius preached. In the afternoon his Lordship officiated at the blessing and erecting of stations of the cross. He was assisted in the ceremonies by the Pastor, Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, Rev. Pius McDonald, Rev. A. P. McLellan of St. Andrews and Rev. P. D. McGuigan of Vernon River. His Lordship preached an admirable sermon on the "Way of the Cross." His Lordship was presented with an address by Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, P. P. on behalf of the pastor and people of St. Teresa, to which he appropriately replied. The immense congregation present were then presented to his Lordship.

Cardinal Ferrata, Secretary of State, appointed by Pope Benedict on his accession to the papal throne, died in Rome of appendicitis on the 10th inst.

Another remarkable demonstration took place in Sydney Australia on the 7th, when the New South Wales portion of the first expeditionary force paraded the city streets. Business was entirely suspended, all the main thoroughfares were decorated, and private employers allowed their workmen special leave to enable them to cheer the troops. It is estimated over 100,000 people witnessed the march.

Progress of the War.

London, Oct. 7.—A Reuter despatch from Paris gives the French official communication issued last night at 11 o'clock, as follows: "The characteristics of the situation remain the same. On our left wing the action is more violent to the north of the Oise. In the centre comparative calm prevails. A little ground has been gained in the northern part of the heights of the Meuse."

London, Oct. 6, 10.10 p. m.—The sixty-third day of the great war of Europe saw a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of Germany's claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what, has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims to the progress of Russian arms.

From Paris at the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of the war in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded communication, cryptic to an extent as always hints of a greater diversity of operations than it ordinarily contains.

Above all stood out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, as the crow flies hardly ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Armentieres, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the allies have not been idle and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely.

Blow for blow, around Arras the scene of sanguinary fighting recently, is evidently still in order there. The same may be said of the region between the Somme and the Oise, for it is noticeable that the allies have claimed nothing there today except a see-saw advance and retirement. They do maintain that they have repulsed the enemy near Lassigny, upon which the Germans made a violent attack.

While the world awaits news of the great battle in which the British and French allied forces and the Germans in Northern France have engaged for twenty-six days, the meagre official reports from the front vouchsafe little information of the actual operations. Today it is a small piece of ground lost and tomorrow the same ground has been regained. Meanwhile the French forces are moving northward, but are gaining little to the eastward, which would be essential to the outflanking of the German right wing.

As a matter of fact, Gen. Von Kluck, in command of that section of the German army with heavy reinforcements which have reached him in the past week has taken a decided offensive, and day by day the same announcement is made by the French war office that the "violent battle continues."

The British official bureau reports that the French army is fighting with the greatest dash and bravery, but is silent on what the British are doing. The French officials report an advance on certain points on the centre and the re-taking of the ground previously yielded in the Roye district. Recently masses of German cavalry have been seen near Lille, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Armentieres. This important unit of the German army which it was thought might serve to break the French line, the French report, has been held in check, and to the north of Lille has bent back. On two wings, it is added, the German attacks have been repulsed.

London, Oct. 8.—While the immense armies of belligerent powers of Europe are engaged in death struggles along lines hundreds of miles in extent, in battles which for the numbers engaged, fierceness and stubbornness have no precedents in history, the intrepid little army of Belgium is making a last stand behind the forts of Antwerp, one of the strongest fortified positions in the world.

For the moment at least, the struggle around the chief port of Belgium attracts notice for the rustle of the engagement there must have a considerable effect on the bigger battle between the Anglo-French and German forces, which now extends from the Swiss frontier right across France, almost to the North Sea.

The Germans, who while attempting to get across the River Scheldt, southwest of the city, made their main attack from the east, succeeded some days ago by the aid of their big 16-inch guns, in breaking through the first line of forts, between the first and second belt of forts. According to their own accounts they defeated the Belgian army and captured a number of guns.

From the Battlefront via Paris, Oct.—Detachments of cavalry of the Germans and the allies met Thursday on the frontier of Belgium, manoeuvring for a position to outflank each other. The Germans had thrown brigade after brigade in front of the allies, but these found adversaries equal in force. The flanking operations are rendered difficult owing to the proximity of the sea, and the day passed without very serious encounters.

The allied leaders appear to be satisfied with present conditions, and ready to meet any offensive move by the Germans. The great plateau near Lille and Armentieres favors cavalry work but further north the ground becomes marshy, although it is interspersed with excellent roads. Some distance further south, near Roye, the artillery and infantry fighting continues very sharp. At other points along the battle line the opposing forces maintained their positions, contenting themselves with desultory firing.

The French Col. Merchand of Fashoda fame, is among those reported to have been seriously wounded when a splinter from a shell struck him in the leg.

While endeavoring to give prompt succor to wounded between the lines during the course of last night, a party of litter-bearers belonging to the American ambulance lost their direction and approached the German entrenchments. Several German sentries challenged the bearers who lay down and remained quiet and later returned safely to the allied line.

The Earl of Fitzwilliam, who was born in Canada, is very active in performing his duties as a transport staff officer of the British army. He controls thousands of motor cars and horse vehicles of every variety and displays wonderful ability as an organizer. The Earl has been of great service in keeping the field army well supplied. He is greatly liked by his subordinates.

London, Oct. 9, 2.20 a. m.—"The council of Ostend has passed unanimously a declaration that the town is ready for every sacrifice in order to resist the German advance to the last moment," says the Daily Telegraph's Ostend correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The following official communication was issued here this evening: "There is nothing new to report except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye where in the last two days we have captured 1,600 prisoners."

The war chancellors of the allies and the Germans have not seen fit to lift the curtain of secrecy high enough for the public to obtain an insight into the conditions which prevail along the battle line in France. "There is nothing to report," says the French war office, "except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where in the last two days we have captured 1,600 prisoners." That and remarkable in units so newly

is all. From the British and from the Germans came nothing.

Of the situation in the east the Russians declare that near the East Prussian frontier in Russian Poland they are still pressing the Germans hard and at several points have obtained successes over them.

While one morning newspaper in London has been informed "on good authority" that Antwerp has fallen, neither the British official press bureau, nor the Belgian minister, are able to confirm the report.

The last advices from Belgium had the Germans still hammering away with their artillery against Antwerp. One despatch says 200 big German guns were in operation there. Ostend advices reported thousands of refugees arriving in that city.

A Berlin despatch says that King Albert of Belgium, who has been reported to have left Antwerp at the head of a portion of his troops, has been slightly wounded. British aeroplanes have visited Dusseldorf, Germany. A British official report says an aerial squadron succeeded in blowing up a Zeppelin airship shed in Dusseldorf, and destroyed dirigible balloons in it. The three aviators engaged in the raid escaped but lost their machines.

Austria has temporarily lifted the customs duties on corn, flour and vegetables.

Belgium has protested to the Washington government against Germany's alleged action in commandeering all food supplies in Brussels, and "reducing the native population to famine."

London, Oct. 11.—Antwerp and the forts surrounding the city are now in complete possession of the Germans, but the greater part of the Belgian army have made good their escape.

It took the Germans just eleven days to capture the strongest fortress in the world.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that even the most powerful forts are no match for the howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way. These huge guns, completely outrange the guns of the forts, simply lay havoc with the most solidly built defences, and open gaps through which the besiegers find an entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

London, Oct. 11.—The first official admission that the British participated in the defence of Antwerp is contained in an Admiralty announcement, late Saturday, that three naval brigades with heavy guns, had been sent there during the last week of the German attack.

The announcement adds that in the retreat from Antwerp two of the British brigades reached Ostend safely. The other, however, was cut off to the north of Lokeren, (a town in East of Flanders, 12 miles northeast of Ghent) and 2,000 of the men were interned in Holland.

The retreat of the Belgian army was accomplished successfully. The losses of the British naval brigades will probably be less than 300, out of a total of 8,000 men.

The secretary of the admiralty makes the following announcement: "In response to an appeal by the Belgian government, a marine brigade and two naval brigades, with some heavy naval guns manned by a detachment of the Royal Navy, the whole under command of Gen. Paris, R. M. A., were sent by His Majesty's government to participate in the defence of Antwerp during the last week of the attack."

"Up until the night of Monday last, October 5, the Belgian army and marine brigade successfully defended the line of the Nethe river, but early on Tuesday morning, the Belgian forces on the right of Malines were forced by a heavy German attack, covered by very powerful artillery, to retire, and in consequence the whole of the defence was withdrawn to the inner line of forts, the intervals between which had been strongly fortified. The ground which had been lost enabled the enemy to plant his batteries to bombard the city."

BRITISH LOST ABOUT 300.

"The inner line of defences was maintained during Wednesday and Thursday, while the city endured a ruthless bombardment. "The behavior of the Royal Marines and Naval brigades in the trenches and in the field was what we have praised in a high degree, and remarkable in units so newly

formed, and owing to the protection of the entrenchments the losses, in spite of the severity of the fire, are probably less than 300 out of a total force of 8,000.

"The defense should have been maintained for a longer period, but not long enough to allow of adequate forces being sent for their relief, without prejudice to the main strategic situation."

"The enemy also began on Thursday to press strongly on the line of communications near Lokeren. The Belgian forces defending this point fought with great determination, but were gradually pressed back by numbers."

"In these circumstances the Belgian and British military authorities in Antwerp decided to evacuate the city. The British offered to cover the retreat, but Gen. De Guse desired that they should leave before the last division of the Belgian army."

"After a long night march to St. Gilles, the three naval brigades entrained. Two out of the three have arrived safely at Ostend, but, owing to circumstances which are not yet fully known, the greater part of the first naval brigade was cut off by a German attack north of Lokeren, and 2,000 officers and men entered Dutch territory, in the neighborhood of Hulst, and laid down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality."

"The retreat of the Belgian army has been accomplished. The naval armored trains and heavy guns were all brought away."

"The retreat from Ghent onwards of the naval division and of the Belgian army was covered by strong British reinforcements. "Vast numbers of the non-combatant population of Antwerp, men, women and children are streaming in flight, in scores of thousands, westward from the ruined and burning city."

The admiralty also reports, in the same statement, that the naval aviation park having completed its attack on Dusseldorf and Cologne, already reported has returned safely to its base protected by armored cars.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

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