

Progress of the War.

London, Aug. 22.—The British have made a further advance between Martinpuich and Bazentin, where they captured 100 yards of the German trenches, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

"Between Martinpuich and Bazentin we gained a further hundred yards of enemy trenches. South of Guillemont we carried out a successful enterprise in the enemy's lines, and captured one of his machine guns. Hostile artillery was quieter today along our front. As a result of yesterday's operations south of Thiepval and near Moquet Farm we took 164 prisoners. Further south of the British front there is nothing to report except considerable hostile artillery activity at Aix-les-Bains and south of the Ypres-Comines canal."

London, Aug. 22.—David Lloyd George, secretary of war, in the House of Commons today, contrasted what he termed the extraordinary change in a couple of months in the relative positions of the Entente Allies and the Central Powers on all the fronts except Mesopotamia, where climatic conditions had kept the British forces quiescent. Mr. Lloyd George said the criticisms of the British operations on the Somme front, on the ground of their failure to break through the German lines, were unjustified. The Germans, having two alternatives, said Mr. Lloyd George, chose the alternative of bringing troops and guns from Verdun to prevent the British from breaking through. "That suited our purpose," he said.

"The war secretary continued." "It relieved the pressure on Verdun, and prevented the enemy from pouring his forces into the Russian theatre to support the Austrians against General Brusilov's thrust. "The German accounts of our losses on the Somme are ludicrously exaggerated. Our losses, though deplorable, have been relatively low as compared with those of the Germans. The French and ourselves have captured positions on the Somme front whence the course of the campaign is visible, and I think in the dim distance we can see the end. "France is equipped, and Russia is rapidly becoming equipped. Italy's equipment has amazed her best friends. Germany has missed her chance, and she knows it. It would be a mistake to underrate the nature of our task, which requires all of our resources. But surveying the whole situation, and upon the advice of those more competent than myself to express an opinion, I do not hesitate to say that what this country and her allies have to do is to march together steadily, and work together loyally, as they have done in the past, to ensure that victory will rest on their banners."

London, August 23.—A further advance by the British in the region of Thiepval is recorded in the British official communication, issued this evening, which says that 200 yards of a German trench has been captured there. The silence of German artillery at three different points also is told. The statement says: "South of Thiepval (in the Somme region) we gained a further 200 yards of a German trench, which has strengthened our line and improved our position. "The enemy's artillery, which has been showing much activity, was silenced in three different areas by the counter-battery work of our heavy guns, which appeared to be very effective. "When the weather cleared yesterday evening enemy aircraft, which had displayed unwonted enterprise, were engaged in large numbers with most satisfactory results. The fighting was continuous until dusk. At least four hostile machines were destroyed, and many others were damaged or driven down and apparently out of control. Others were pursued to their aerodromes. We suffered no casualties. "Despite the continual fighting, reconnaissance was completed successfully, and bombing raids were carried out against sundry points of importance." Paris, August 23, via London, August 24.—The official communication issued by the war office this evening says:

"North and South of the Somme artillery fighting continued all day being particularly severe in the sectors of Belloy and Estrees. "On the right bank of the Meuse an attack, brilliantly conducted, by our troops against German positions between Fleury and the Thiamaont Work resulted in an appreciable advance for us. We also took 200 prisoners. "Adjutant Dornus brought down his sixth aeroplane, which fell in the neighborhood of Marchepot, northwest of Chaullines. Another enemy aeroplane was fallen near Reye."

London, Aug. 23.—The German battleship Westfalen was hit and slightly damaged on Saturday by a British torpedo, it was announced in a semi-official telegram from Berlin today, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The Westfalen, however, it is declared, continued capable of manoeuvring, and will shortly be repaired. "A British torpedo launched against the Westfalen missed the battleship, the message asserts. A British official announcement yesterday told of a torpedo attack by British submarine E-23 upon a German battleship of the Nassau class in the North Sea. The submarine commander reported that while the ship was being escorted back to port in a damaged condition he attacked again and struck her with a second torpedo and believed she was sunk. The Westfalen is one of the Nassau class of battleships, displacing 18,000 tons. She was at first reported sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last May but afterwards was declared by the German admiralty to be safe in a home port. London, Aug. 23.—The admission by the Germans that the battleship Westfalen, which belongs to the Nassau class, was damaged by a British torpedo in the recent fighting in the North Sea has gratified the British public, as it is proof that the British were not left at such a disadvantage in the most recent naval fighting as appeared from first reports. The first account of the clash depicted Great Britain with the loss of the two light cruisers Falmouth and Nottingham, as against the destruction of one German submarine and the damaging of another. The fact that Germany withheld the news of some of her losses in her first official account of the Jutland battle is used by the newspapers as an argument to discount the statements of Berlin. The denial of the British admiralty of the German claims is accepted without reservation. The account now stands, as figured on the British side, the loss of the Nottingham and Falmouth, whose crews however, were nearly all saved, against the certain loss to the Germans of a big battleship damaged and, according to the belief of the commander of the attacking submarine, possibly sunk; one submarine sunk and another damaged. There is great rejoicing here over the exploit of Commander Turner of the E-23. His successful attack in a fight in the open sea is taken as disproving the contentions of those who questioned the utility of the submarine in such warfare."

London, Aug. 23.—The official statement from Berlin, reiterating the claim that a British battleship was struck by a torpedo in the recent North Sea fighting, was met with an emphatic denial from the British admiralty. The secretary of the admiralty issued the following statement: "There is not a particle of truth in this fantastic story. No ship was struck, except the Nottingham and the Falmouth, whose loss has already been officially announced."

London, Aug. 24.—The British troops have advanced 300 yards south of Thiepval, capturing a German trench 400 yards in length and many prisoners, according to the official statement, issued by the War Office tonight. The text of the statement follows: "South of Thiepval this morning we made a further advance of 300 yards, capturing an enemy trench 400 yards in length. Many prisoners are being taken in this sector. Yesterday 62, including two officers, were passed back. These are in addition to 164 already reported. Today a further number was taken, the exact number not yet being ascertained. "A hostile bombing attack against our new trenches north of Bazentin-Le Petit was easily repulsed last night. There has been considerable hostile shelling this evening along our front, mainly in reply to our bombardment."

Paris, Aug. 24.—The French troops today completed the occupation of Maupas, and carried their line 200 metres beyond the town on a front of two kilometres, according to the official communication, issued tonight. The communication says: "North of the Somme, about five o'clock in the afternoon, we attacked German positions in the Maupas region. After carrying in a single dash, that part of the village which the enemy still occupied, and adjoining trenches, we established a line two hundred metres beyond on a front of about two kilometres, stretching from the railroad north of the village to Hill 121, on the southeast. We took prisoners 200 Germans during this operation, and captured a dozen machine guns. "South of the Somme the artillery duel continues in the Estrees and Lihons sector. "On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy launched many hand-grenade attacks against our new front between Thiamaont and Fleury. All these attempts broke down under our fire. We made slight progress beyond the eastern outskirts of Fleury. The day's combats brought the day's total of prisoners in this sector to 300, of which eight were officers."

Petrograd, Aug. 24, via London.—The Russian forces operating in Southern Turkish Armenia have recaptured Mush, which was captured by the Turks on August 8, says an official communication issued by the War department tonight. The statement adds the Russians captured 2,300 prisoners in the battle at Rehta. The communication says: "Western (Russia) front: The situation is unchanged. "Caucasus front: Our troops, pressing the enemy in the region to the west of Lake Van, entered Mush, where they took some prisoners. "Supplementary information arrived from Army Headquarters says that in the battle fought in the region of Rehta, where we surrounded portions of the Fourth Turkish Division, we took prisoners the whole of the Eleventh Turkish Regiment, consisting of its commander, 68 officers and 1,600 of the rank and file, as well as nearly all of the remnants of the Tenth, Turkish Regiment, consisting of two staff officers, several other officers and 650 Askaris. We also captured, in this battle, three cannon and three machine guns. "Our offensive west of Lake Van is developing. Northeast of the town of Mush we occupied the region of the village of Arindovank. In the direction of Masul our gallant troops defeated four Turkish divisions in the region of the village of Bahta."

London, August 25.—The town of Kilossa, in Central German East Africa, 200 miles west of the port of Dar-es-Salaam, on the Indian Ocean, was occupied by the British on August 24nd, according to an official statement given out by the British war office this evening. The statement follows:—"On the morning of the 21st of August a column under Lieutenant Colonel Vandeventer attacked Kilossa. The fighting continued throughout the day and during the night a column was detached to attack Mkata on the railway, 20 miles east of Kilossa, with the object of assisting Lieutenant Colonel Vandeventer. This move was successful, and Kilossa was occupied at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd. The enemy retired to the Southeast."

London, August 25.—The Bulgarians driving deeper into Eastern Macedonia, have attacked the Greek port of Kavala and the town of Drama. Thus the issue between Sofia and Athens has come to a crisis. Arousal by the struggle between the invader and the Greek garrison at Kavala, the Greeks will dispute fiercely efforts to seize two of their most important towns in Macedonia. Kavala long has been a bone of contention between the Greek and the Bulgarian. After the first Balkan war Sofia contended that this Aegean port should be her's because of her victory over the Turk. But Athens refused to give it up. Berlin and Sofia have given assurances to Athens that the occupation of the Macedonia towns is merely a part of a defensive-offensive and would not be retained. This promise may appease the Greek government and enable King Constantine to keep the country neutral. But the news advance of the Bulgarians is viewed with grave suspicion. Sofia, Athens knows, is determined to gain, as her share of the spoils, Kavala. Once she wins it, she will not relinquish it without a struggle. Volunteers continue to flock to the colors. The commander at Seres who, according to last reports, was delaying the orders of his superiors and resisting staunchly the advance of the Bulgarians, has received many recruits. The continued march of the invader doubtless will bring many more troops to the Greek leaders."

Paris, August 25.—The Bulgarians have attacked the Greek port of Kavala and the important Greek town of Drama, both of which are held by Greek garrisons, according to an official statement issued by the war office tonight. Fighting between Bulgarians and Greeks, principally at Seres, has been reported in news dispatches from Greece for several days past. The statement by the French war office is, however, ever, the first official confirmation that the soldiers of the two nations have clashed. On August 22nd it was announced in Athens that the German and Bulgarian governments had given a written undertaking to Greece that their troops would not enter Kavala, Drama or Seres. The advance of the Bulgarians on Greek territory since the opening of the allied offensive has caused a profound sensation in Greece, according to press dispatches stated that the Bulgarian advance has been used by the Venizelist leaders as a weapon to attack the government, and that volunteers were rushing to the front from all parts of the south to aid the commander at Seres, who had announced his intention of resisting the invader. The port of Kavala has been a bone of contention between Bulgaria and Greece since the first Balkan war. Bulgaria has consistently claimed that the port should have fallen to her as part of her reward for her victories over Turkey. In the division of the spoils, however, Kavala was awarded to Greece, and Bulgaria was compelled to content herself with the inferior port of Dedaghatoh."

Petrograd, August 25.—The Turkish attempt to encircle the left flank of the Russian Caucasian army appears to have received a crushing blow from the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas in the region of Lake Van. The Turkish scheme of encircling the left flank and regaining Erzerum, thus nullifying all the successes of the Grand Duke in Turkish Armenia, appeared to be well on its way to a successful outcome, but the Russian re-occupation of Mush and their re-establishment of their positions west of Lake Van, apparently has put a definite quarter to the ambition of the Turks. The initiative now appears again to be with the Russians at all important points in Asia Minor, and now that the Turkish offensive on the left flank has been stopped Grand Duke Nicholas can continue his march toward Asia Minor. The task of turning the left flank of the Russians in Southern Armenia and Western Persia was entrusted to the Mash group of the Turkish forces, which, reinforced by troops from every part of European and Asiatic Turkey, until they far outnumbered the Russian army opposing them, began the eastern drive in this direction of Erzerum. Although constantly halted by the Russian fire, and forced to send in a continuous stream of reserves to repair the ravages to their lines caused by Russian counter-attacks, the Turks appeared early in August, after the occupation of Mush and Bitlis, and

the successful expedition into Persian territory as far as Hamadan, to be in a fair way toward accomplishing the task which they had undertaken. The turning point came soon after the Turkish occupation of Mash when the Russian line in that neighborhood stiffened suddenly. The battle begun then continued, uninterrupted until yesterday, when the Turkish forces, despite their reported superiority in numbers, fell back under the Russian assault, conducted from the regions of Melagur and Gusskala, and left Mash again in Russian hands."

Berlin, Aug. 28, via London.—Fighting has begun between Rumanian and Teutonic troops on the Transylvanian frontier, the official announcement of today indicates. It says Rumanians have been taken prisoners on the Transylvanian frontier. Rumania has thrown in her lot with the Entente Allies, having declared war against Austria-Hungary, and almost simultaneously Germany has announced that a state of war exists between Germany and Rumania. Already the troops of King Ferdinand are seeking entry into the plains of Transylvania, through the eastern Carpathian mountain passes toward Kronstadt, the chief city in Transylvania, and in the direction of Hermannstadt, evidently in an endeavor to press northward through Transylvania toward the Sukowina and Galician borders, and take in the rear the Austro-Germans who are trying to hold back the Russians from entering the plains of Hungary. As yet nothing has come through to indicate what preparation has been made by the Bulgarians, if, as now seems probable, Rumania declares war on Bulgaria, to offset a probable attack by the Rumanians along the Danube, and through Dobrudja, or by way of the Black Sea into Eastern Bulgaria. It is estimated unofficially that Rumania will be able to throw nearly a million men into the fray."

The Editor of the Herald is absent this week. His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, accompanied by Very Rev. J. C. McLean, V. G. and Rev. F. H. Gallant, returned from the Magdalen Islands on Wednesday morning. During his visit his Lordship administered Confirmation in four churches on the Islands."

Canadian National Exhibition. Toronto, Aug. 28th to Sept. 11th. A great natural park 204 acres in extent, a veritable garden spot with wide paved streets and walks, vistas of velvety green sward enriched with a profusion of shrubs, trees and flowers blended into harmonious effects. Stately permanent buildings graceful and rich in architectural detail, valued in the aggregate at \$2,500,000. Beautiful grounds valued at a similar sum, models of landscape scenery, sloping picturesquely from the blue, scintillating waters of Lake Ontario along which they stretch for 1½ miles. This is the magnificent setting that adds so tremendously to the charm of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, the greatest short-time exhibition in the world. In this pleasant environment the people of Canada pause each Autumn to take a national inventory, to see how they have progressed during the years as a nation and prospered as a people. The Canadian Government Railways offer specially low rates from all points in the Maritime Provinces to Toronto August 31st, good for return September 8th, and September 4th good for return Sept. 13th. From Sydney the return fare on those dates will be \$28.80, from Halifax \$25.00, from Charlottetown \$23.55, and from St. John, Moncton, Fredericton \$20.00. From all stations on the line, the fares will be proportionately low. Single fare for the round trip will be in effect going August 28th, good for return Sept. 5th, going August 30th, good for return Sept. 13th. Return tickets for fare and one-third will be issued from August 25th, to Sept. 4th, good for return until Sept. 13, 1916. Further particulars regarding

rates will be supplied by ticket agent of the Canadian Government Railways. It will be well to secure reservations on sleeping cars in advance. Passengers from the Maritime Provinces will have the advantage of travel by the fast trains, the "Ocean Limited" and the "Maritime Express." Via the "Maritime Express" the Ocean Limited connection is made with the Grand Trunk "International Limited." The "Maritime Express" connects with the Grand Trunk express trains for Toronto. Aug. 30, 1916-11.

The Market Prices. Butter.....0.30 to 0.00 Eggs per doz.....0.30 to 0.00 Fowls each.....0.50 to 0.80 Chickens per pair.....0.85 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00 Beef (small).....0.10 to 0.14 Beef (quarter).....0.08 to 0.09 Mutton per lb.....0.08 to 0.09 Pork.....0.12 to 0.18 Potatoes (new).....0.70 to 0.00 Hay, per 100 lbs.....0.75 to 0.80 Black Oats.....0.65 to 0.70 Hides (per lb).....0.00 to 0.16 Calf Skins.....0.22 to 0.00 Sheep Pelts.....0.75 to 0.80 Oatmeal (per cwt.).....0.00 to 0.00 Turnips.....0.12 to 0.15 Turkeys (per lb).....0.20 to 0.00 Pressed Hay.....14.00 to 17.00 Straw.....0.40 to 0.00 Ducks per pair.....1.55 to 1.60 Lamb Pelts.....0.40 to 0.50

COMPETITIONS IN Fields of Standing Grain. Competitions in Fields of Standing Grain will be conducted as in former years. The prizes will be the same and the Island will be divided into the same districts as last year. The following are the rules governing the competitions: 1. A field of oats shall contain at least five acres; of wheat at least three acres, and of barley at least two acres. 2. An entry fee of one dollar will be charged, if only one kind of grain is entered, and an additional fee of fifty cents for each additional kind of grain. 3. The entry fee must be sent in with the entry. Entries will be made to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, or to any of the following: M. H. Coughlan, Montagu, District Representative for King's; W. R. Shaw, Charlottetown, District Representative for Queen's; W. J. Reid, Summerside, District Representative for Prince, and should arrive not later than August 19th. 5. No field will be judged unless the entry fee is paid before the time of judging. 6. Members of the Banner Out Club should have all fields from which grain for seed will be sold properly inspected while standing. 7. Members of the C. G. S. A. are requested to enter a field in the competition. 8. Competitors should give the Department at least one week's notice when the fields will be ready to cut. Members of the Banner Out Club and of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association are asked to notify the Department of the amount of grain they wish inspected in the field. Aug. 9 1916 ff.

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