

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 2.) London, Sept. 22—Field Marshal Haig's troops last night smashed into the German lines at four distinct points, on the battle front. Near Gavrelle, north of the Scarpe, the British advanced on a two-mile front. East of Epehy the British captured several organized points of resistance, according to today's official statement. North of Epehy Haig's men pushed forward in the sector south of Villers-Guislain. They also repulsed a German attack on Meuvres and improved their positions there. This morning the Germans attacked the British positions northwest of La Bassée, in Flanders. Fighting is still in progress.

Paris, Sept. 22—The statement issued by the war office tonight follows: "On account of very unfavorable weather aviation activity was feeble on the night of the 21st. Availing themselves of a short period of clear weather our aviators dropped nearly sixteen tons of projectiles on enemy aviation grounds and results were observed and also on the railway stations at Elain, Bexancourt and Janville, where fires and explosions were seen."

With the Palestine Army, Sept. 22—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Limited)—General Allenby's smashing blow completely surprised the Turks. The operations were started during the night, by a local attack by Welsh and Indian troops, who advanced some distance on the right of the Nablus Road, capturing four hundred prisoners. The attack was delivered before dawn, after a brief but intense bombardment. General Allenby directed the blow at the enemy's most formidable right, which was quite overwhelmed. Our men captured the first line trenches before the Turks had time to lay down a barrage from the opposite remaining works, some of which were most powerful. These were overcome, thanks to the gallantry and dash of the British and Indian troops.

London, Sept. 23—News from the minor war theatres is exceptionally fine. With today's reports the story of the destruction of the Turkish seventh and eighth armies in Palestine is almost complete. Allenby has shut off all avenues of retreat and has already gathered in 25,000 of the 40,000 Turks south Nazareth and west of the Jordan. Allowing for the killed and wounded who are not included in the 25,000, it is plain that the British general has made a clean sweep. Guns numbering 200, and stores of ammunition, clothing, food and transport vehicles have been captured. It is possible that the haul of prisoners eventually may number more than 35,000. Falkenhayn, whose headquarters are at Aleppo, has suffered a grave defeat. No enemy army before has been so humbled in this war. With the capture of Jisred Danieh, the Turks' last exit is closed.

London, Sept. 23—Constantinople was bombed by the British Royal Air Forces Friday and Saturday of last week, according to an official communication issued by the Admiralty tonight. The statement says: "The Greeks co-operated in the bombing of Constantinople on Sept. 20 and 21, and dropped thousands of leaflets into Stamboul. A balloon shot down in the European operations in flames set fire to three hangars, which were burned out."

Paris, Sept. 24—The Franco-Serbian forces which crossed the Nidji Mountains have cut the enemy rail and road communications in the valleys of the Vardar and the Corna and forced the Bulgars and Germans to retreat all along the front. In southern Macedonia the first Bulgarian army which, in conjunction with certain German formations, holds that part of the front from Monastir eastward to the Nidji range has been cut off from communication with the second Bulgarian army, which before its retreat had been engaged for several days in a prolonged battle with the British and Greek troops in the Lake Doiran sector.

Local and Other Items

Latest war news is very good. In the East General Allenby's success is better than first stated. He seems to have made a clean sweep of the Turkish army. On the western front the Allied armies are steadily forging ahead. The capture of Metz is coming nearer and nearer.

After consultation with the Allies, Belgium decided to reject absolutely Germany's offer of a separate peace.

The American trawler Kingfisher was torpedoed and sunk, 85 miles off North Atlantic Coast.

Ottawa advises state, Mr. J. G. Turiff, Liberal Unionist member for Assiniboia, has been appointed to the vacant senatorship for Saskatchewan.

It was announced by the Admiralty Sept. 22, that a British Monitor was sunk as the result of an internal explosion. One Officer and nineteen men were killed, and fifty-seven were missing, presumed killed.

A Zurich despatch reports, because of the aggravation of the internal situation in Germany which continues to grow, the German Government has taken measures to assure rapid and pitiless repression in case of revolt.

The Cheese Board met in this city, Friday Sept. 20th, President Brown in the chair. The cable from Brockville read: "no board meeting this week. Last price 22c. The offering was small on the board and Mr. R. E. Mutch secured the lots offered at 22c. The next Board meeting will be held in two weeks time."

According to official statement received Sept. 22, the French line steamer ship Admiral Charner, bound for Bizerta to Malta has been torpedoed with the loss of six lives. The passengers and crew numbered 174. An unseen submarine fired three torpedoes two of which struck the boat, but the vessel remained afloat three hours.

The S.S. Northumberland left Charlottetown for Pictou at 6.30 a. m. Saturday and returned at 8.30 p. m., having been a little late on account of fog. She brought 180 passengers and a large cargo including six race horses for the exhibition and the paraphernalia of the Williams show. The steamer will leave here every morning at 6.30 until the 30th.

After five days' exposure in an open boat the crew including the captain of a Portuguese Steamer arrived at an Atlantic Port. They reported that their steamer had been torpedoed in the North Atlantic five days previously. It is feared that three other boats with the remainder of the crew have been lost. The survivors who landed suffered considerably during their five days at sea.

John E. Rovensky of New York, told the bankers who assembled in the national convention of the American Institute of Bankers Sept. 20th, that other nations probably will owe United States nearly \$9,000,000,000, at the end of the war if it should come about in a year's time. Mr. Rovensky is Vice president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York. The world now owes the United States about \$5,765,000,000. Mr. Rovensky said, and he estimated that this would be increased with a year by about \$3,000,000,000.

Prices still continue to advance, and are now higher on an average than they were last year. This is apparently true and the reason is the extent to which production of staples and almost all other materials and goods has been curtailed by war. A computation by the National City Bank of New York based upon the average import prices into the United States in the fiscal year 1918 of a large number of articles representing production in every quarter of the globe, shows prices exceeding those of 1917, when prices were higher than in 1917, 1915, and 1914 fiscal years.

Local and Other Items

London advises state that the total number of Canadians in hospitals in England and Scotland is now 23,000.

An early peace conference in the Royal Palace at Berlin, is the wish of Premier Massey, of New Zealand. As only the Germans and their allies are opposed to such a programme, let us hope it will not be long in coming.

Cardinal John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, died at his country residence at Marmaroneck, N. Y., on the 17th inst. aged 76. He had been ill for some time suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

The first concrete ship built at the Barrow ship yards England was successfully launched Sept. 23, being the first of the 10,000 ton barges now under construction for the Controller of merchant shipbuilding.

A number of German rear units mostly boys of 18 years of age refused to entrain for the front at Aix La Chapelle, according to Les Nouvelles, which says that soldiers were ordered to fire on the mutineers, of whom eight were killed and others wounded.

Ottawa advises state that the war board has issued instructions to inspectors of customs throughout Canada to permit entry without license of woolen and cotton and linen manufactures from Great Britain. This action is taken for the convenience of merchants, and is merely a temporary measure.

A new loan bill was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday last. It is at 4 per cent and runs for 25 years. An interesting feature of the loan is that, besides French rente certificates and national defence bonds Russian bonds will be accepted in payment to the half of the subscription. The Senate later passed the measure by a vote of 230 to 1.

A despatch from Kansas says, that ruling on the claim of a farmer who had three sisters, John G. Callaghan, government draft inspector, held that men on farms well provided with feminine workers are not to be exempted on agricultural grounds. Callaghan decided that the women were capable of running the farm and the man was placed in Class 1.

Lord Northcliffe in addressing the Newfoundland forestry companies, engaged in wood cutting in Scotland, at Kenmore Camp, urged them not to let the prevalent false optimism about submarines cause them to relax their timber getting efforts. He said that every stick felled was a plank in the bridge of victory. Lord Northcliffe paid a high tribute to the war effort of the, the most purely British overseas community in the world.

An average field of twelve and a half bushels per acre for spring wheat, and sixteen and a half bushels for fall wheat for all Canada, is given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its preliminary estimate of average yields per acre of the principal grain crops of Canada during 1918. Last year fall wheat averaged twenty-one and a half bushels per acre, while for the ten-year period, 1908-17, the average was twenty-three bushels. Spring wheat averaged fifteen and a half bushels last year, and nineteen bushels for the decennial period.

Ottawa advises state, the last link in the Canadian northern railway system between Vancouver and the heart of Montreal was officially declared open to traffic Monday afternoon, Sept. 23, when the first passenger train bearing a party of engineers and officials representing both the Government and the Company passed through the new three million dollar tunnel into the new and modern station on Dorchester Street. The chief engineer of the railway commission, Mr. G. A. Mountain, put his imprimatur on the tunnel and terminal and the Canadian Northern is now ready after six years of work on the new entrance to do a direct passenger business with Canada's largest Metropolis.

Local and Other Items

The Canadian High Commissioner in London cables to Ottawa that the British government has permitted importation of lobsters until February 22, 1919.

It was officially announced September 20th, that the British forces operating on the Archangel front in Russia have captured the enemy's largest steamer on the Dvina River.

The delegation representing the horse breeders of Canada which visited Ottawa last week and asked the Government to use its good influence with the Allies to follow the American lead and endorse the points enunciated by President Wilson, causing the situation to drive the wedge into Germany and her Allies. The Times admires the promptitude of the reply as heartily as it agrees with the line taken by the President. The Morning Post says that the answer is framed in the only terms which befit the occasion. The Daily Chronicle thinks that the Allies cannot fail to be influenced by President Wilson's example, which makes it certain that they will reject the Austrian invitation. The Chronicle contends, however, that their reply ought to be framed so as to carry a message of hope, and not despair, to the masses of Germany and Austro-Hungary.

Reply Approved By The London Papers

London, Sept. 19—The promptness, as well as the substance, of President Wilson's reply to Austria-Hungary is approved by the London morning papers. Even the pacifist Daily News urges the Allies to follow the American lead and endorse the points enunciated by President Wilson, causing the situation to drive the wedge into Germany and her Allies. The Times admires the promptitude of the reply as heartily as it agrees with the line taken by the President. The Morning Post says that the answer is framed in the only terms which befit the occasion. The Daily Chronicle thinks that the Allies cannot fail to be influenced by President Wilson's example, which makes it certain that they will reject the Austrian invitation. The Chronicle contends, however, that their reply ought to be framed so as to carry a message of hope, and not despair, to the masses of Germany and Austro-Hungary.

Says Prices Unwarranted

(Ottawa Journal-Press.) With the exception of the C. C. Ray Co., Ltd., practically all of the large coal dealers in the Capital have raised the price of coal from \$10.55 to \$10.80 a ton. The dealers justify the raise by saying that there has been an increase of ten cents a ton in freight rates; that the price of coal has been increased at the mines, and that labor costs have risen. The increase in price has been brought to the attention of the Ottawa Fuel Committee, and has been sent on by the latter to the Fuel Controller's Office for investigation. The Journal-Press is informed by a member of the Fuel Committee that an increase in local labor costs would not justify an increase in the price of coal, as the spread between the cost of the coal to the dealers laid down in Ottawa and the selling price has been fixed at \$2.45 a ton. The Journal-Press received reliable information on Thursday night that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of hard coal in storage in the Capital, and that the coal dealers are charging \$10.80 for coal which they bought before the existence of the alleged increase in costs.

Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that, under the Imperial Army Act, a soldier of the Regular Forces can not be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt. If the inhabitants resident within this district suffer soldiers of the Permanent Force or Canadian Expeditionary Force to contract debts, they do so at their own risk. E. C. ASHTON, Major-General, Acting Adjutant General, Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1918. Sept. 25, 1918.—21

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916—71v.



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Whether the coat is to be of the long or short model, whether trimmed with fur or with large collar and belt, whether the suit is to be of average length or a long coated model with the long, narrow skirt, whether the dress is to be of satin, serge or other material and will show various manners of trimming to bring out the silhouette effect, you may be sure of finding any style desired in our very extensive collection.

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The Largest Attendance in the History of Prince Edward Island Exhibitions is anticipated. Make your arrangements early.

For Prize List and all other information write to the Secretary.

Frank R. Heartz President. August 28, 1918—41 G. R. Smallwood Sec'y-Treasurer.

Advertise in The Herald

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold, by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Wednesday, the Sixteenth day of October, 1918, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Forty-four, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the Southern side of the road leading from Lower Rollo Bay to Souris West, at the Eastern boundary of a piece of land formerly held by Gabriel Deagle, and now in the possession of Moses Broe, and running hence East along said road seven chains and ninety links; thence South Fifty-six degrees west parallel with the South eastern boundary of the said piece of land in possession of Moses Broe to the Gulf Shore; thence Northwestwardly along said shore to the aforesaid Southern boundary of land in possession of Moses Broe, and thence along said boundary North 56° East Twenty-three chains and thirty links and North 28°30' East four chains and thirty links to the place of commencement, having a breadth at right angles of four chains and thirty links and an average length of twenty-nine chains, and containing Twelve acres of land, a little more or less.

The above Sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Second day of August, A. D. 1915, and made between Peter Warner of Souris West, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Truckman, and Josephine Warner, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, and because of default having been made in the interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to A. F. McQuaid, Solicitor, Souris. Dated this Twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1918.

HENRY DINGWELL, Mortgagee. Sept. 11, 1918—41

CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Matter of the Estate of Isabella McAulay, late of Annandale, Lot or Township Number Fifty-six, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, Widow, deceased, testate.

To the Sheriff of the County of King's County, or to any Constable or any literate person within the said County:

GREETING. WHEREAS James Angus MacDonald and Angus David MacDonald, both of Durell, in King's County aforesaid, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Isabella McAulay, deceased, have, by their petition now on file, prayed that all persons interested in the said Estate may appear and show cause, if any they can, why the accounts of the said Estate now on file in the said Court should not be passed, and why the said Estate should not be closed.

You are therefore required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in my Chambers, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the Seventeenth day of October next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and why the said Estate should not be closed.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this fifth day of September A. D. 1918.

(Signed) JENEA S. A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate. Sept. 11, 1918—31

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

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