

**The Herald**

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 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
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 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

**Agricultural Instruction**

The allotments to the different Provinces under The Agricultural Instruction Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1913, have been made for the year ending March 31st, 1917. It will be remembered that by the terms of this Act ten million dollars spread over a period of two years was to be divided between the nine Provinces of the Dominion, according to population, for the encouragement of education in agriculture and domestic science. In the initiatory year, 1913-14, \$700,000 was to be divided. Each year the amount was to be increased by \$100,000 until 1917-18, when the grants under this arrangement will have reached a total of \$1,100,000, at which they are to remain until 1932, when the ten million dollars will have been exhausted. The sums received by the different Provinces for the year ending March 31st next will be as follows:

Prince Edward Island	\$30,443.75
Nova Scotia	74,859.28
New Brunswick	59,209.60
Quebec	243,212.23
Ontario	301,158.45
Manitoba	70,767.21
Saskatchewan	74,869.76
Alberta	61,747.22
British Columbia	63,732.50

By the aid of these grants agricultural education and domestic science knowledge has been greatly benefited and extended all over the country. School buildings have been erected,

tended and increased in number, experienced teachers of a high class have been engaged. District Representative and county agents expenses have been met, demonstrations in all branches of agriculture and short courses have been liberally arranged, agricultural instruction in both public and high schools has been extensively promoted, much useful literature has been circulated, veterinary science has been benefited, knowledge and practice of domestic science extended, manual training received an impetus, competitions of many varieties helped and initiated and school and home gardening greatly developed. In short the beneficial influence of the Act is making itself felt in every direction that agriculture and home making take.

**Big Span Collapsed.**

With everything running smoothly, engineers, brigades and spectators congratulating each other that within a very short time St. Lawrence river would be spanned by one of the most magnificent bridges in the world, something miscarried and the well laid and carefully thought-out plans of the foremost engineers of the country in which they had placed their professional reputations, were suddenly ruthlessly thwarted Monday morning and the massive centre span weighing 5,100 tons swayed to one side, wavered for an instant, then diving end foremost, in an instant disappeared leaving scarcely a ripple on the water and carried with it about fourteen men, nine of whom have yet to be accounted for. The span was towed out from Sillery Cove about eight o'clock Monday morning, safely lifted on pontoons and started on its upward journey. Everything pointed to a successful enterprise, when suddenly at a height of about fifteen feet, with a ripping noise from one of the girders holding the span at its northern corner, it dropped

into the stream at one end. The remaining jacks held the mass of steel for a few seconds, while frantic efforts were made to get a chain rope around the tottering beam. With reports like shells exploding the remaining supports snapped and the span fell with a mighty splash into the river, and disappeared in the 200 feet of the channel. A number of men were on the span and they were seen to jump into the stream. Most of them were picked up by boats rushed thither; but nine seem yet to be unaccounted for.

The central span, which weighed over 5,000 tons and was 640 feet long—these dimensions being equal to those of a good sized cargo steamer—had been constructed on pontoons at Sillery Cove, three miles east of the Bridge site, and was towed into a position immediately under the gap, left in the anchor arms of the structure, by nine tugs. Chains with links thirty inches in diameter, and girders were then attached to the span and work on pulling it into its place in the bridge by eight thousand hydraulic jacks was commenced. It was announced the elevation of the span would continue for some time, as the jacks could only raise the mass of steel at a few feet per hour and the distance from the floor of the bridge upon which the hoisting apparatus rested and the water level was 150 feet. If the span had been successfully placed in position it would have been bolted to the girders and the engineers could then have completed the bridge. The work it was estimated would occupy them until next spring.

The principal dimensions of the bridge are: Length from shore to shore, 3239 feet; width between anchor buttresses, 1,800 feet; length of central span, 640 feet; height of central span above the river 150 feet; width of railway tracks carried, two; street car tracks, two; roads, two. The steel used in the bridge weighed 180,000,000 pounds and cost \$11,000,000, the main pier masonry costing \$1,500,000.

Navigation will not be interfered with by the collapse of the bridge span, as the channel is not blocked by it. No attempt at completing the bridge can be made this year.

Figures given out on the 7th by the British Board of trade for the month of August show that imports during the month were increased by £6,716,000, while the exports were increased by £15,218,000. The principal increases in imports were cotton, \$3,000,000; and oil, seeds and fats, £2,250,000. The export increases were made up principally of manufactured articles. Of these cotton textiles increased \$3,000,000; iron and steel, £2,500,000; and coal, \$1,500,000.

Alexandre F. Ribot the French minister of finance, announced on the 8th that the appropriations committee of the chamber of deputies would introduce a law on the 12th authorizing a new national loan. M. Ribot, explaining to the appropriations committee of the chamber the requirements for the last quarter of 1916, amounting to 8,347,000,000 francs, said the totals for the different periods of the war were: Five months of 1914, 7,000,000,000 francs; 1915, 22,000,000,000 francs; 1916, 32,000,000,000 francs. The finance minister said there was considerable difference between the sums appropriated and payments made because of delays in the delivery of orders. The finance minister informed the committee confidentially in regard to the payments which France must make abroad, and upon the arrangements made with the British treasury and the Bank of England to maintain sterling exchange.

**Progress of the War.**

With the British Army in France, Sept. 5, via London.—Despite their determined counter-attacks yesterday, when they advanced in waves, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of this chosen strategic point, the Germans had to yield Fallemont Farm this morning. The British had closed around it in the darkness, and dawn found the survivors of the garrison raked with machine gun fire. In the hopeless situation plastered with mud after a night of cold and heavy rain, and having gone two days without sleep, they put up the white flag.

Meanwhile a British battalion, finding little opposition, on its own initiative, pressed on through the mud and the small craters and gained the edges of Leuz Wood, which carried them past Ginchy where the Germans are fortified amid the ruins with nests of machine guns. The British gain since Sunday is more than a mile in depth. The Irish troops of the new army, enlisted through the efforts of Mr. John Redmond and other Nationalist leaders, distinguished themselves by taking Guillemont. They rounded up numerous prisoners in dugouts, and swept forward toward their objective with characteristic dash. As a result of two days' work the British, in case they decide to make no further advance this year, command all the ridge of battle front from Thiépval south except around Ginchy. This means, as one British officer said, that "the Germans would have to dance to our tune" through the winter.

Paris, via London, Sept. 6.—Further French gains are reported in the official statement issued by the war office tonight, these being entirely south of the Somme, where the greater part of the village of Berny was captured, as well as the northern portion of Vermandovillers.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The French troops have captured the village of Ommeicourt, Hospital Farm, and the village of part of Marriero Wood, and progressed in other regions north of the Somme, according to the official communication issued by the war office tonight. South of the Somme a furious battle raged throughout the day. The French captured a line of German trenches and repulsed all counter-attacks. The prisoners captured since Sept. 3 number 6,550, and the cannon 36.

Rome, Sept. 6, via London.—An official statement issued today by the Italian war office says: "On the whole front bad weather prevails. The first snow already has fallen in the mountains. The enemy activity yesterday was reduced to some artillery actions which were vigorously answered by our batteries. On the Upper Rio Felizio, in the Valley of Boite, our troops extended their occupation on the western slopes of the Punta Del Forane. In Albania, on Monday, a column composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery made another raid on the right bank of the Voyussa, in the region north of Aviona. Our troops after debouching from the Ciflik-Ildris bridgehead, stormed and destroyed the enemy's positions between Samar and Frankuta. At the same time an Italian aerial squadron bombarded Fieri, headquarters of the enemy command. In the evening our column returned undisturbed to the left bank of the river, bringing some Austrian prisoners. One of our aeroplanes failed to return."

London, Sept. 7.—According to definite information reaching Berné, Switzerland, from Germany, says a despatch to the wireless press. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, upon being questioned, at the August meeting of the federal council as to why he yielded to the demands of the United States regarding the unrestricted torpedoing of ships on the high seas, replied emphatically that the value of the submarine was exaggerated by the adherents of wholesale torpedoing. The chancellor said that insistence on an unrestricted submarine warfare would cause war between Germany and the

United States, and that the results of unlimited torpedoing would not justify such a policy. Elaborating this point the chancellor is quoted as saying that Germany could not effectively blockade England, nor cut off England's food supplies.

Paris, via London, Sept. 8.—The French troops have made further progress in the village of Vermandovillers, south of the Somme, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The communication says: "South of the Somme isolated engagements enabled us to advance in the village of Vermandovillers, where we captured about fifty prisoners. The artillery struggle continues actively on the whole of the Somme front. On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans launched this morning several attacks against the positions we captured in the Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois region. The enemy, who had succeeded in setting his foot in one of the trenches, was soon ejected by a brisk counter-attack in the course of which we took a hundred prisoners and many machine guns. "Southeast of Thiépval we advanced with the aid of a grenade attack. In the Thiépval sector and on the Fort De Vaux road there was a violent cannonade. In the Forest De Parry an enemy attack on one of our works was repulsed. Elsewhere on the front there was the usual cannonading. "Aviation: During yesterday, on the Somme front, two enemy aviators were brought down in Epenancourt region, and another, compelled to descend after a fight near our lines, was destroyed by artillery fire. Three other enemy machines appeared to be seriously injured, the observer of one being killed by machine gun fire. "It is confirmed that on the 15th instant Lieutenant Guynere brought down his fifteenth enemy aeroplane in the region of Ablaincourt."

London, Sept. 8.—The British official communication issued this evening says: "The main feature of today's operations was an intense artillery bombardment by both sides. The general situation is unchanged. The Irish regiments which took part in the capture of Guillemont on Sunday behaved with the greatest dash and gallantry, and took no small share in the success gained that day. "This afternoon we successfully exploded a mine near Railroad Wood, south of the Ypres-Roulers railway. "Yesterday artillery fire was directed by one of our aeroplanes on a hostile machine, which landed behind its own lines. The machine was set on fire and destroyed. Ten of the enemy's aeroplanes were bombarded with good effect. There were many aerial combats, and one enemy machine was forced down."

London, Sept. 8 1916.—Roumania, which entered the European war less than two weeks ago, is now the scene of a great battle between Russo-Roumanian forces and armies of the Central Powers. The southern part of Dobrudja, or eastern Roumania, has become a fighting ground and the opposing armies are engaged from the Black Sea to the Danube along the front of about 70 miles. Bulgarian and Turkish troops, advancing along the Black Sea coast, have occupied Baljik and two other seaports. Sofia reports, and the fortress of Dobrich, or Bazarjik, 50 miles southeast of Bucharest has been taken by a combined Bulgarian-German force. The armies of the Central Powers have not yet crossed the Danube, all reports agree. The Roumanians continue their offensive in Eastern Transylvania, and also have occupied the important town of Orsova, on the Danube, above the Iron Gate. Advancing from Csik Szereda, in Transylvania, north of Kronstadt, the Roumanians are driving westward, and Vienna admits the withdrawal of Austrian forces before the attack against Hargitta. The Russians, on the northern end of their line near Riga, have commenced a new undertaking and have crossed the Dvina, north of Dvinsk. Repeated efforts by the Germans to dislodge them, Petrograd declares, have been unsuccessful. In Eastern Galicia the Austro-Germans are fighting desperately to hold back the Russians advancing on Halicz,

southeast of Lemberg. Petrograd says the Austro-German forces have fallen back to the western bank of the Ginita Lips, while Vienna asserts that the troops of the Central Powers are holding their own in the fighting that is going on. Russian attacks against German positions on the Zlota Lips, southeast of Brzezany, failed with heavy losses. Berlin reports. On the Somme front, in France, the violent bombardment continues along almost the entire line. The only infantry engagements have taken place south of the river. The French report a further advance for their troops in the village of Vermandovillers. In the Berny-En-Santerre and Chaulnes sectors, where the fighting was particularly vicious both the Germans and the French record successes for their armies in the repulse of attacks. There has been no infantry action on the front in Greek Macedonia, but the artillery duels have continued along the Struma and in the region of Lake Doiran.

Paris, Sept. 9.—"Prisoners taken by French troops alone north and south of the Somme since September 3 amount to 7,700 men including about 100 officers. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) intense artillery fighting continues in the region of Fleury, Vaux-Chapitre and Chenois. Towards two o'clock the Germans attacked the position which we captured on Sept. 6 in Vaux-Chapitre Wood. "Our curtain of fire broke up all the enemy's attempts. The night was comparatively calm on the remainder of the front. "Although there was a high wind last night one of our aerial squadrons dropped 24 bombs on railway stations at Estain and Contain, and on military establishments at Rombach."

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—Russian torpedo boats, it is reported, bombarded the Roumanian port of Baljik on the Black Sea and sank 21 barges, in which the Bulgarians who had occupied the seaport were shipping bread. A despatch to Reuters' Telegraph Company from Petrograd says: "Russian cavalry has occupied several points on the Bulgarian Roumanian frontier. "According to evidence received by the Russian commission of inquiry into Germany's methods of warfare, columns of Russian prisoners in German uniforms were marched to the rear on the Franco-German front with the purpose of deceiving French air scouts who, taking them for German reserves, frequently dropped bombs on them."

Bucharest, via London, Sept. 9.—The Bulgarians have been driven from Bazardjik, or Dobric, in Southern Roumania, by Russian and Roumanian troops, says the official communication issued by the Roumanian war office yesterday. In Northern Transylvania the Roumanians have occupied Olah Toplitza and five other towns. The statement follows: "Northern and western fronts: After a sharp action we occupied Olah Toplitza (42 miles northwest of Osik Szereda), San Milai, Deine (three miles east of Osik Szereda) Giurbiurgien and Senniclan. An enemy attack south of Mehadia, (15 miles north of Orsova, on the Danube) was repulsed. "Southern front: Russian and Roumanian troops drove the Bulgarians from Bazardjik (Dobric) and Dobesai."

London, Sept. 10.—In an attack along a front of about three and a half miles the British succeeded in occupying the whole of Ginchy and the territory between that village and Lueze Wood, according to the announcement from general headquarters last night, several other gains are also recorded. The text of the statement reads: "We attacked this afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards, extending from High Wood to Lueze Wood. As a result the whole of Ginchy village is now in our hands, after severe fighting, and the ground between that village and Lueze Wood was captured. "East of High Wood we advanced three hundred yards on a front of five hundred yards. Numerous prisoners were taken and the enemy's casualties were very heavy. Northeast of Pozieres we gained a further six hundred yards of German trench. (Continued on page three.)

**There's a Really Wonderful Array on Newest Linen Ready in the Daylight Linen Dep't Here**

We specially invite all visitors to Charlottetown, and to Prince Edward Island, to inspect the lovely things that are shown in such splendid assortment in the "daylight linen store." We have just been fortunate in getting an enormous shipment of new things that we thought would be out of the market till after the war. We're so pleased over these that we want you to see them—needn't buy unless you feel like it—see them anyway.

**Shamrock Linens—Sold Here Exclusively**

**Hemstitched Bed Spreads \$3.25**  
 Just received a shipment of hemstitched and embroidered bed spreads in pretty designs. These cannot be replaced at any price, size 90 x 100, while they last at \$3.25 and \$3.75 each.

**72 x 72 inch Table Cloths \$2.00**  
 Damask table cloths made from a good strong, fine even thread, free from dressing, a splendid cloth for everyday wear in pretty floral and scroll designs, full size 72 x 72 inches at \$2.00 each.

**Shamrock Pillow Cases**  
 All pure linen hemstitched and embroidered pillow cases in many pretty designs and range in price from \$2.50 up to \$5.00 pair. Also initial hemstitched and embroidered cases in all initials at \$3.75 pair.

**Lunch Napkins 65c. to 75c.**  
 Lunch Napkins, made from all pure linen, fine and evenly woven, hemstitched all round, in many pretty designs. This is some of the famous Shamrock linen that has given such good satisfaction at 65c. and 75c. each.

**Shamrock Napkins.**  
 A splendid lot of famous Shamrock table Napkins, all pure linen and will wash and iron well, in two designs. Poppy and Fleur de Lis, size 20 x 20 inch, regular worth \$4.75 each, while they last at \$3.75 doz.

**"Everyday" Linen Napkins \$2.00**  
 20 dozens of splendid everyday Napkins in a good weight, strong and durable in many pretty floral designs, size 20 x 20 inches. This is a good size for everyday wear; they are hemmed ready for use at the old price, \$2.00 dozen.

**22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inch Linen Napkins \$2.25**  
 15 dozen hemmed Napkins ready for the table, made from good strong durable yarns, free from dressing, will wash and iron easy, size 22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inches at \$2.25 doz.

**Damask Border Towels**  
 Damask border hemstitched, all pure linen towels in many pretty designs. All good durable towels, range in price from 75c. each to \$1.00 each.

**Guest Towels 60c. Initialed**  
 Initial guest towels in all initials, made from good all pure linen huck, hemstitched at both ends with a pretty damask border at 60c. each.

**MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED**

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 22nd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Tignish, P. E. Island, from the 1st of January next. 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 Tignish and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector Office, Charlottetown, Aug 7th 1916, Aug. 9th 1916-31.  
**McLEOD & BENTLEY**  
 Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.  
**MONEY TO LOAN**  
 Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

**Stylish Shoes for Stout Women**

Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends. By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

**ALLEY & CO.**  
 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Continued from page 1  
 es and captured sixty prisoners inflicting heavy casualties enemy who was caught in artillery fire while making counter attack. "Our attack on Vimy Ridge, opposite St. There was reciprocal activity in the neighborhood Calonne and Ginchy and between La Bassee Camp Neuve Chappelle. "In the afternoon many air fights took place. A number of our planes bombed another aerodrome, two hangars shed being destroyed. Our machines is missing."

London, Sept. 12.—Respectfully offensive to the north Somme river in France. The forces have again smashed German lines, captured the line and other trenches and about 1,500 prisoners.

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

**Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes**

From the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1916-1917.

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

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

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

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

**The United States Act**

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