

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(Continued) The German communique made a deal of an alleged British attack from Nieupoort, which was, in fact, only a minor raid.

Summing up the situation on the Russian front, Gen. Maurice says: "The Russian retirement has been conspicuously less in the last week. Premier Kerensky and Gen. Kornileff, the Russian commander-in-chief, are making strenuous efforts, with considerable success, to re-establish discipline, but it would be premature even to regard the situation more satisfactory. It is natural to expect that the Germans, after advancing ninety miles and reaching railways of a different gauge, must pause a while and bring up communications and supplies. All that can be said today is that the Russians have gained a brief breathing spell which we hope they will use to the best advantage to prepare for the next German movement forward."

Gen. Maurice gave an interesting resume of the detailed reports which he had received on the air fighting situation in the Flanders battle of July 31, and the amazing superiority which the British airplanes had displayed on that day to their determination in the onslaught on Germany's air fighters during the preceding fortnight. "On the day of the attack," says Gen. Maurice, "the weather conditions were as nearly impossible as could be imagined—low clouds of great density, haze and mist. The observation was almost nil, and as a result the artillery was under a severe handicap, having to work without adequate airplane observation. But the airplanes were enormously busy in other departments. More than 100 engagements were fought by airplanes with the forces of the enemy on terra firma, our planes in these cases descending often to within less than fifty feet of the ground, and sweeping the hapless enemy with their machine guns or bombing them. The enemy airplanes were well nigh helpless to interfere."

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Aug. 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's forces at daybreak this morning attacked and captured virtually all the German forward positions east of the Belgian town of Hooge on the battle front between Frezenburg and the Ypres-Menin road. The assaulting forces gained virtually all their objectives to the depth of several hundred yards in the first rush. This section of the front was the scene of the hardest fighting on the first day of the battle of Flanders south of Westhoek, the terrain is marshy in places, and in the wooded section the Germans had strengthened their positions by constructing deep dugouts. These obstacles, however, did not deter the onward rush of the British troops this morning. Details of the fighting are not yet available, but it is known that the British troops forged forward in the wake of a "protecting barrage" from their artillery, and achieved most of the objectives in a remarkably short space of time.

Following the usual tactics the Germans undoubtedly will counter-attack almost immediately, in an attempt to regain these important positions. The text of the statement reads: "In the course of a successful local attack delivered early this morning east of Ypres our troops completed the capture of the village of Westhoek and secured the remaining positions held by the enemy on the high ground known as Westhoek ridge. "On the left flank of the battle front our allies continue to make progress east and north of Bixchoote. "Our raiding parties entered the enemy's positions yesterday evening on a wide front east of Monchy-Le-Preux, blew in his dugouts and did great damage to his defenses. The enemy offered considerable resistance at several points and severe casualties were inflicted on his troops during the period when our troops were still in occupation of the German front. "A hostile counter-attack was stopped by our machine guns. We captured two machine guns and a number of prisoners."

Canadian Army Headquarters, Aug. 10.—By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press in France.—Under the protection of a heavy barrage, shortly after four o'clock on Thursday morning, raiding parties on a front of more than two thousand yards penetrated the enemy's positions in the Cite-du-moulin and St. Laurant sectors, returning with several prisoners. The raiders on a large part of the front attacked passed over the enemy first line and support trenches, which were found lightly held and in bad condition. A number of the enemy subterranean shelters were demolished, but nothing is known as to the fate of their occupants. Our men returned to their own trenches with manifest reluctance. Some of them said there would have been no difficulty in pushing forward into the streets of Lens. The troops engaged were from Ontario. Their casualties were slight. At some points the trenches were found to have been pounded out of all resemblance to defensive positions. Many dugouts were also seen that had been blown in by our heavy guns. Our exploring party had land mines exploded in front of them near a crater which was the scene of lively fighting earlier in the week. Undisturbed by these explosions they pushed on and encountered an enemy patrol of thirteen men who took shelter in a dugout. Only two answered the call to surrender and the remainder were killed in the destruction of the dugouts.

Win-the-War Liberals and the Government

One of the peculiar features of the present political situation is the fact that many Liberals who favor conscription and who claim that they are genuinely desirous of supporting every movement that will tend to the winning of the war continue loud in their criticism of the Borden Government.

That the Liberal mind, under normal conditions could not bring itself to approve of any action of the Borden Government is, perhaps not unnatural for the defeat of 1911 still rankles in the breast of the then follower of Laurier sufficient time not having elapsed to heal that wound. But we are not facing normal conditions. The danger that confronts the Liberal who wants to win the war does not come from the Borden Government or the Conservative party. On the contrary the win-the-war Liberals must work with the win-the-war Conservatives if they wish to attain the object they profess to desire.

There are now three definite political parties in Canada, the Conservatives, the conscriptionist win-the-war Liberals, and the Laurierites who oppose conscription. At the last general election the Conservatives had the majority of the whole and there is no evidence to show that this condition does not still exist. There is evidence that the Liberals are hopelessly split on the win the war question. This gap cannot be bridged unless one or the other of the sections of the party abandon their position in regard to the war measure on which they differ. The Laurier following in Quebec is against conscription and candidates in that province who espoused it will probably fail of success in the next election. This will be conceded by every man at all familiar with the situation there. In Ontario and the West the feeling is different. There the sentiment is for conscription and candidates who run contrary to it are equally certain to fail in the great majority of cases.

Therefore it follows that conscriptionist win-the-war Liberals must unite with the Government in winning the war or see Canada's effort slacken and cease altogether. If win-the-war Liberals are willing to cooperate with the Conservatives for the winning of the war what is the use of continuing to attack the men with whom they must work? Suppose there is a union Government. In such an event win-the-war Liberals will become publicly identified with some of the men they are now assailing. In such a case it is not advisable to call a halt to the criticism now rather than by joining the Government to proclaim that they are pleased to unite with an administration which they are denouncing as largely incompetent, insincere, dishonest and unfair?

Suppose there is no union Government. In that case Premier Borden's Government would be forced to go to the country alone. There is no doubt that it would win if it did; but suppose it didn't win; suppose the Government should be so weakened by the Liberal and Quebec attack that it could not command a majority over all other parties in the House. In any event it would probably be the strongest party as the Liberals would still be hopelessly divided on the conscription measure. Laurier would probably head the next strongest group, with his solid Quebec and the Kyles and McKenzies from the Maritime Provinces. He might be called upon to form a ministry. What would happen then? Why the very first move in the ensuing Parliament would be a Conservative war resolution and to be sincere, the conscriptionist win-the-war Liberals would have to vote for it and against Laurier. Thus the new government would be defeated before it had really got started. Possibly win-the-war Liberals would then be called upon to form a Government and if they opposed the Conservatives in the campaign, is it reasonable to claim that the Conservatives should support them in the House? Would it be wrong for one side to play politics when the other side did it?

Therefore the win-the-war Liberals have the choice of two courses. They can unite with the Conservatives in a sincere

Local and Other Items

Very severe earthquakes were recently experienced in New Zealand.

British admiralty announces that more Japanese ships have arrived in Allied waters to aid patrol work.

It now appears that King Constantine of Greece was paid 60,000,000 marks by Germany about the time that Fort Kuppel was surrendered to the Bulgarians.

The naval department at Washington issued a statement that the Standard Oil Tanker Campana, an American steamer, was sunk by a submarine on Aug. 16. Forty-seven survivors reached land safely.

Contracts have been let by the Navy Department in Washington for 4,500,000 yards of woolen uniform cloth at an aggregate cost of more than \$16,000,000. This is the largest purchase of woolen cloth ever made by the navy and is one of the most important single contracts for textile goods placed in the history of the trade.

A London despatch of the 10th says: Entente Allied warships since yesterday have been bombarding the Turkish batteries along the coast of Asia Minor according to a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. British monitors have successfully reduced to silence one of the Turkish batteries and have destroyed an air-drome installed near another.

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On Wednesday night of last week, some of those who are engaged in carrying on Germany's dastardly work in Canada placed bombs under the summer residence of Sir Hugh Graham, at Cantiersville, Quebec. Sir Hugh, or as he is now known, Lord Athelstan, together with his wife and daughter were in the building at the time. Fortunately the explosion took a lateral direction and the inmates escaped unharmed. It is stated that the outrage followed receipt of threatening letters, because of the advocacy of conscription in his paper, the Montreal Star.

The Military Service Bill received its third reading and was finally passed in the Canadian Senate on Wednesday evening last, after nine amendments to it had been defeated. The bill was carried on division and no vote was taken. The bill was sent back to the Commons, for the consideration of an amendment proposed by Sir James Loughheed, Government Leader in the Senate, to the effect that the approval of the Minister of Justice be a necessary condition of prosecutions under the Act. Should the amendment be accepted by the Commons the Senate will be notified accordingly, and there will remain only the signature of the Governor General, but if the Commons refuse to accept the amendment the bill will be returned to the Senate with a notification to that effect, when the Upper House will reconsider the amendment. In any event the Bill will be signed by the Governor General this week, and the Act will then be in force.

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The Newfoundland Legislature was prorogued last week by the government. It is announced that a new session will be opened next week. At that time the present vacancies in the legislative council will be filled and the government will again introduce a business profits tax which was defeated at the session just closed.

A sad and fatal drowning accident occurred at Coran Bay, on Friday last, by which Mr. James McDougall, the nineteen year old son of Mr. Donald McDougall lost his life. He had gone out in a dory about 6 o'clock to overhaul his lobster traps. While leaning over in the act of raising a trap the dory shot out from under him leaving the young man struggling in the water. The father of the unfortunate youth witnessed the accident from the house about ten chains distant and hurried to the scene, but when he reached the spot, sad to relate, his son had disappeared from view. The boat was about two chains from the shore, at the place where the accident occurred. A heavy breeze of wind was blowing at the time, and as the young man was not a strong swimmer there was little chance for him to save himself. Neighbors were soon notified of the fatality and grappling operations were started with the result that three hours after the accident the body was recovered.

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Just Received into Warehouse.

- 1000 bags Bran, best quality
- 300 bags Middlings
- 400 bags Cracked Corn
- 250 bags Cornmeal
- 600 bags Oilcake,
- Meal (old process). Several cars
- Good Hay
- 500 bushels Feed Oats
- Cracked Grain, &c., &c.

Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail.

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Just Received 4 Cars Hay

(GOOD NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY)

1 CAR OF Black Oats

A Limited Quantity of

- Bran
- Middlings
- Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal

All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Due to Arrive at an early date

LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Flour, Bran and Feed Wheat.

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GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry she so necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

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Agents for P. E. Island.

DIED.

McPHEE—At Hermanville on 1st instant Patrick McPhee, in the 81st year of his age. R.I.P.

BURDETTE—Suddenly at Fairview on August 9th, Thomas Burdette in the 75th year of his age.

McWade—In this city, August 10th, Mrs Stanislaus McWade, aged 48 years. R. I. P.

The Market Prices.

Butter	0.38 to 0.40
Eggs, per doz.	0.35 to 0.38
Fowls each	80.0 to 1.00
Chickens per pair	0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.)	6.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.16
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.11
Mutton per lb.	0.11 to 0.00
Pork	0.16 to 0.18
Potatoes	1.00 to 1.25
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.55 to 0.90
Black Oats	0.35 to 0.90
Hides (per lb.)	0.16 to 0.18
Calf Skins (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.25
Sheep Pelts	1.50 to 2.00
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	0.18 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.35 to 0.90
Bressed Hay	14.00 to 17.00
Straw	0.30 to 0.40
Ducks per pair	1.55 to 2.00
Lamb Pelts	0.00 to 0.00

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Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.