

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 2.)

With the British Army in France, Oct. 11—(Friday)—There has been sharp machine gun fighting and the Germans, from high ground to Lacateau, have poured a heavy fire upon the west bank of the river. As soon as the Americans and the cavalry entered St. Souplet, south of Lacateau, they came under a heavy fire from the German gun fire. It is reported that many of the German gunners here fired their pieces over open sights. Luckily, their aim was not as good as it might have been. South of here the British and French have driven into the enemy territory and the French now control a long strip of the west bank of the Oise Canal. British advanced mounted patrols also have reached the canal bank at camps, but they have made too rapid progress and consequently returned.

With the French Army in France, Oct. 13—(By The Associated Press)—Laon was entered by the French troops today. Laon is a town of 10,000 population ninety miles northeast of Paris. It is the birthplace of the famous American missionary priest, Pere Marquette. In 1814 Napoleon was defeated at Laon by Blucher. Berlin, via London, Oct. 13—Nish, the capital of Serbia, has been occupied by Entente forces, the war office announced today. The official statement follows: "Southeastern theatres: There has been fighting in the region of Nish. In the face of strong forces our troops retired, in accordance with orders, to the heights north of the town. Nish was occupied by the enemy."

With the Allied Armies in Flanders, Oct. 14—(By The Associated Press)—British, Belgian and French forces attacked at dawn this morning. The Allied troops are driving in the general direction of Ghent and Ceutrai. The attack seems to be general from Comines to the northward. The troops of the three nations went over the top after a crash bombardment only. There was no preliminary bombardment. It undoubtedly tactically surprised the enemy. In the British formations were some of Great Britain's best troops, and the forces of the French were of fighting organizations. The Germans, appear, perhaps, prepared to retire to the Ghent line.

By the fury with which the attack was launched it is evident that the fighting armies are not paying the slightest attention to the "peace talk." They smashed forward with all the dash characterizing the recent operations. The blow in Flanders may prove to be Marshal Foch's master stroke. If the Allied progress is continued the Germans throughout the wide stretch of territory faking in the most important part of the Belgian coast, including possibly the important German submarine basis, as well as the entire Lille salient, will either have to get out or face a second Sedan. Reports from the advanced positions this morning indicated that the three groups of Allied troops were making excellent progress in the Belgian court salient from which the Germans have been precipitately removing war material for two weeks.

Every foot of ground gained here also deepens the Lillie salient, and success means that the enemy will be obliged to evacuate the region to the south as well as to the north of the front attacked. The attack would have been launched before now had the ground been ready. Immediately the Flanders attack began, the British troops drove first for the Comines-Menin railway. No tanks are reported to be participating in this offensive. The Germans are numerically weak on this front, being fewer than fifteen divisions, and these are in poor condition. It is known, partly as the result of enemy graves counted, that the Germans have suffered more than 100,000 casualties in the Lys salient in the past three months.

**SAVE
For Victory**

Local and Other Items

The Japanese steamship Hiranomaru of 7935 tons gross has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

The Spanish Government has decided to put into immediate service 62 German ships lying in Spanish Ports as the equivalent in tonnage of Spanish ships torpedoed.

The Spanish Influenza continues its ravages in this city. New cases are developing from day to day, and no day passes without some deaths.

The British explosives plant was destroyed at Trenton N. J., Oct. 15. The first explosion said to be the result of a fire, occurred at 7.10 and a dozen others followed in quick succession. As a result 2,550 men are out of employment.

A large number of American troops have been lost as a result of the sinking of the Transport, "Otranto" in the North Channel, between the Scottish and Irish coasts, in a collision with the steamer Kashmir.

A Tokio despatch, states: Emperor Yoshihito has cabled King Albert of Belgium, expressing his congratulations over the brilliant success of the Belgian army, and highly praising the chivalry of the Belgian soldiers, who are under the personal command of King Albert.

According to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Dublin mail boat Leinster has been torpedoed. The steamer was making a trip from Dublin to Holyhead. Four hundred and eighty persons perished in the torpedoing of this steamer, according to a report which has not been confirmed.

As estimated by Governor Yager, Oct. 12, one hundred and fifty lives were lost as the result of an earthquake in Porto Rico. Almost every town in the island reports damaged property and scattering fatalities. There are unconfirmed reports of great damage in Santo Domingo from the earthquake.

Washington despatches state: Another great effort by Germany's submarines is impending. Sir Eric Geddes first lord of the British admiralty, in a statement issued Oct. 12, paying tribute to the part played in the war by the American Navy, disclosed that plans of the enemy for what may be the final intensified U-boat campaign of ruthlessness are known and that the Allies are prepared to meet it.

Washington advises state: In a collision between the United States destroyer Shaw and a British vessel Oct. 9, two officers and 13 enlisted men of the destroyer were lost. Thirteen other members of the crew were injured. The collision occurred in British waters. The destroyer was able to make port under her own steam, the navy department said in announcing the collision, according to reports that it was caused by the jamming of the destroyer's steering gear.

An Atlantic Port despatch states: Scores of American sailors and soldiers were killed or wounded by shrapnel fired by a German submarine after it had torpedoed the steamer Ticonderoga 1700 miles off the Atlantic coast, according to a story told by 20 survivors who arrived aboard a British freighter. There were 250 aboard the Ticonderoga, an American steamship of 5,130 tons. All but the twenty who arrived at Port are believed to have perished.

"Christmas parcels for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France should be mailed in time to be despatched from Canadian ports no later than the middle of November. Transportation is congested during the Christmas season and the public are requested to endeavor to have all parcels posted in time to be despatched from Canada by the middle of November. Last year many parcels were mailed too late and it is desired that all parcels shall be mailed this year in time to permit of delivery by Christmas."

Local and Other Items

It is learned from London that the Bolshevik government has agreed to release the remaining British officials detained in Russia.

In order to demonstrate its carrying capacity, one of the Allied bombing planes, has brought from London to Paris a full sized upright piano. The machine landed safely.

London advices of the 15th state: King George, Queen Mary, and Queen Mother Alexandra yesterday received a party of twenty-five American editors at Sandringham.

In the British House of Commons Andrew Bonar Law, made the declaration that it would be very unwise for any of the Allied governments to make any statement on the terms likely to be imposed upon Germany, before an armistice is granted.

Captain Angus Macintosh, who married Lady Maud Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire Governor General of Canada, and to whom a daughter was recently born, in Montreal, died in Washington, where he was attached to the British Embassy, Saturday, Oct. 12, as the result of contracting Spanish Influenza.

Mr. F. N. Dennison, of the observatory at Gonzales Hill, near Victoria, B. C. reports that beginning at 7.15 o'clock Wednesday morning and lasting for five hours, severe earthquake shocks were recorded on the seismograph at the station. He estimates the distance at 3,700 miles.

Lord Shaughnessy has resigned as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is succeeded in the office by E.W. Beatty, vice-president. Lord Shaughnessy will retain the position of chairman of the Board of Directors. Sir Geo. Bury retires from his office of vice-president on account of ill health, and is to be succeeded by Grant Hall, who has been vice-president in charge of the western lines.

The war news continues to be of the very best. The victorious Allied armies are still marching on and driving the enemy ahead of them. Latest intelligence from the front states that the British forces northeast of Lens have advanced to the neighborhood of Haubourdin, about three miles west of Lille. This is the great manufacturing district of France. Lille is a great city, which had, previous to the war, a population of 217,000. The enemy in their flight have effected immense destruction of the mills and machinery and all industries peculiar to this section.

It is authoritatively stated that, should any peace proposals reach a stage where a conference of representatives of the Allied nations takes place, Great Britain will not agree on terms without consulting the Canadian Government. Consequently it is certain that if any meeting of this kind is called, Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Prime Minister, will be summoned to London.

SOURIS EXHIBITION—The Eastern King's Exhibition was held at Souris on Wednesday last, 9th inst. The weather was fine, and the attendance was fair considering the delayed harvesting operations. Brief opening ceremonies were held on the grounds at noon. Mr. Frank Mullally, President of the Exhibition Association, introduced Hon. Mr. McKinnon Commissioner of Agriculture, who delivered a brief address on exhibitions and then declared the Exhibition formally opened. On invitation, L. McDonald, Esq. and Mr. James McIsaac, M. P. delivered brief and appropriate addresses. Some very fine horses and cattle were exhibited and, everything considered, the Exhibition was most creditable.

In England they say: "A shilling wasted stabs a soldier in the back."

Parsimony to promote your country's welfare is now a virtue; indeed, it is expected of you.

Don't administer your finances on the come-easy, go-easy plan. Save.

Military System Grumbling

London, Oct. 13—A flood of rumors is rolling in from neutral nations regarding conditions in Germany. Chief among the reports are: First. That Germany is prepared to evacuate all occupied territory. Second. That the Kaiser is about to abdicate in favor of his grandson. Third. That Austria and Turkey intend to sue for a separate peace. If Germany's efforts fail. Fourth. That Turkey has already dispatched proposals to President Wilson. Fifth. That great strikes are on in Vienna, Budapest and other cities of Austria-Hungary. Sixth. That Ludendorff has resigned.

Germany is in the throes of a bloodless revolution, but whether it will result in the abdication of the Kaiser and the downfall of the Crown Prince, whose armies are almost pocketed in the Loos salient, and the subordination of the military to civil control in national affairs are questions which will be answered shortly. The German war machine is like a one-horse chase. Ludendorff and the other great militarists who stake Germany's fate on the campaign on the western front are about to join war minister Stein in retirement. Just as the enemy alliance collapsed following the surrender of Bulgaria, the German political structure is now falling apart. The German state is a military organization. Germany's internal situation is no better than her armies which are in an unbelievable state of disintegration and demoralization.

The ruling classes of Germany must surrender to the new forces just as the armies of Germany must surrender to the Allies. The downfall of the militarists and junkers is just as certain as that Foch will overthrow the German armies. Both events are near at hand. The end will be just as sudden and dramatic as the turn in the tide of the fortunes of the Allies since July 18. Within Germany, the Hohenzollern and the band surrounding them, are thinking now how they can save something out of the wreck—some bit of their old prestige and power. They face enemies within and without and their position is desperate. But they refuse to admit it is hopeless. As a last gamble the militarists sent troops into Serbia to resist the advance of the Allies, but the masses, thinking only of peace, failed to rally and failed to react. The cathedral at Arras and the Cloth Hall at Ypres witnessed months of bombardment before the walls collapsed.

The Prussian military system assailed by the armies of the Allies, the rulers and the peoples of the dual monarchy and Turkey and now finally by even other states in the German empire, is slowly breaking up. Hussarek and Wexler, the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, have resigned, and both cabinets are being re-organized as coalition governments along the lines followed by Germany. Two socialists, Renner and Seitz, will sit in the Austrian cabinet. These all the enemy countries now have coalition governments while the moderates are in the majority. The Scandinavian exchanges reflect the general belief that peace is near. The most significant and encouraging development is the optimistic tone of the German press. With only a few exceptions the German newspapers declare the belief that peace is near. If their expectations are unrealized, only a miracle can re-unite the Germans.

London, Oct. 14—The French, are approaching the line Serre-Souche, behind which is the Hunting line. They are not quite up to that line in the region of Leon, but will probably reach it before the end of the day. The enemy retirement was carried out in good order. He left very little material behind, and in no sense was his withdrawal a retreat. The enemy is reacting in the area north of Lacaut, and from every military point of view is by no means at the present moment in the position of a beaten foe.

Prodigal Waste By Big Earners

War Prosperity Has Led to Injudicious Spending. No Thought of Lean Years Ahead.

Side by side with a good deal of thrift, there is a good deal of thriftlessness among us just now. In the writer's immediate neighborhood in the East end of Toronto, and no doubt it is the same in other places, thrift is quite as much in evidence as is thriftlessness. It is surprising that this should be the case in this neighborhood, for it is one in which, only the year before the first year of the war, the people, very many of them, experienced the pinch of dire poverty. Work was scarce. Many who had bought their houses could not keep up the instalments, or pay the taxes due on them. Many who lived in rented houses could not pay their rent. Yet, although this was only between four and five years ago, many of the people who suffered most have already forgotten that then they went hungry, and in most cases, almost starving. They don't realize that what then was may be again. They don't believe it. They think that the present boom—for wages are quite abnormally high—will last for ever.

BOUGHT TWO CARS.

Here is a concrete case. A certain man who, four or five years ago, lacked food and all the necessities of life, is today making big money at munitions. He is not putting by a cent. In the three years and more during which he has been working on munitions, he has bought himself two cars. His first car didn't last long. He gave the poor thing no rest. When it was "all in" he bought another. Yet this man will cadge for clothes for his children, and send his children to the school dentist.

Now when the call is for economy, many women whose husbands are making big money, are outrageously extravagant in clothes. One of them in the same locality is so in love with fine clothes that she was seen wearing a silk dress when scrubbing the floor. Until her husband got his present \$50 a week job, they had never had more than \$20 a week to get along on. They have nothing saved (as she admits) and if the man was out of a job tomorrow all they would have to show as resultant from their present prosperity would be a quantity of partly-worn fine clothes.

EATING THEIR EARNINGS. Many families are literally eating up their big earnings. One that I know will give \$9.50 for a leg of lamb for Sunday dinner. The father takes to work for his unchilled ham bought cooked at a store, for which a big price is paid. The butcher who serves them says he could not begin to afford the expensive food they consume in large quantities.

War-time prosperity is just giving them a good time—for a time. What of the "lean years" that may be ahead?

One Fifty Dollar Victory Bond Will

Buy 1,300 rifle cartridges, or 100 hand grenades, or 104 rifle grenades, or 10 gas masks, or 50 pair of soldiers' socks, or 10 pair of soldiers' boots, or Knives, forks and spoons for company, or Pay Canada's war bill for 4½ seconds, or One soldier for 40 days, or, Feed 100 soldiers for 40 days, or, Buy 1,000 yards of adhesive tape.

Freemen Buy Bonds. Slaves Wear Them!

Patches in war-time are often in evidence of patriotism.

Saving brings its own reward compounded.

The man who saves for his country helps himself.

Those who do not fight must save.

A dollar saved over here helps the boys "over there."

Stop the reckless spending.

DIED.

McLELLAN—At Grand River, Oct. 11th, Daniel McLellan. R. I. P.

CONNOLLY—At his late residence 259 Dorchester St. Oct. 9th, Peter P. Connolly aged 23 years. R. I. P.

BURNS—In this City, Oct. 9th, Andrew Burns aged 75 years. R. I. P.

McDONALD—At St. Peter's Lake on 10th inst., Matilda, relict of the late John McDonald. R. I. P.

ARSENAULT—In this city on the 11th inst., Joseph O. Arsenault, leaving a widow and nine children to mourn. R. I. P.

BERRIGAN—In this city Monday, Oct. 14th, Miss Mary Margaret Berrigan. R. I. P.

DAMERY—On Oct 15th at the P. E. I. Hospital, Miss Nan Damery, formerly of Chatham N. B.

KNEEBONE—In Charlottetown, October 13th, James Russel Kneebone, aged 15, son of John Kneebone. R. I. P.

PICKARD—At 54 Bayfield St. on Saturday Oct. 12, Jasper Pickard in his seventieth year.

McFADYEN—At Churchill on Monday Oct. 14, Neil D. McFadyen, aged 86 years and 4 months.

RUSS—At Summerside Oct. 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Russ, relict of Mr. James B. Russ in her 77th year.

CORCORAN—Of heart failure, at Baldwin's Road, October 15th, Mrs. Michael Corcoran, aged 56 years.

McCANNELL—At his home Rochford Street, Oct. 12th, Archibald Crawford McCannell, in his 32nd year.

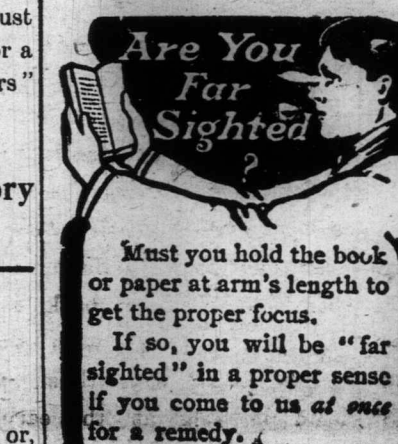
KELLY—In this city, Oct. 12th, Mrs. J. J. Kelly, widow of the late John Kelly aged 74 years. R. I. P.

DOYLE—At the Charlottetown Hospital on Wednesday Oct. 16, Mrs. Joseph Doyle, South Shore. R. I. P.

AITKEN—At his residence Euston St. on Wednesday Oct. 16, Edwin Aitken, aged 30 years, second son of Mr. W. Henry Aitken.

The Market Prices.

Butter.....	.047 to 0.50
Eggs, per doz.....	.048 to 0.00
Fowls each.....	1.00 to 1.10
Chickens per pair.....	.085 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.).....	.000 to 0.00
Beef (small).....	.010 to 0.16
Beef (quarter).....	.008 to 0.11
Mutton per lb.....	.011 to 0.00
Pork.....	.020 to 0.22
Potatoes.....	.060 to 0.65
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	.080 to 0.85
Black Oats.....	.080 to 0.85
Hides (per lb.).....	.016 to 0.00
Calf Skins (per lb.).....	.035 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts.....	.125 to 1.50
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....	.000 to 0.00
Turnips.....	.000 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb.).....	.025 to 0.30
Pressed Hay.....	.200 to 2.00
Straw.....	.060 to 0.60
Ducks per pair.....	1.55 to 2.00



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TO MAKE GOOD BREAD

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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 worryment she 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.

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