

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$1.50, (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.00 for U.S.A.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Subscription and Advertising Phone.132

News and Edit. Phone.1133

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916

THE WAR

Operations on the western front indicate the beginning of another great drive. Fighting has been fierce and the cornered Germans are naturally putting up a stiff fight. Our despatches yesterday and today record further successes on this sanguinary front. Peronne, the principal objective, an important railway center is being slowly approached, and the positions taken by the British and French are being consolidated. In this sector the battlefield extends about twenty-five miles, and French and British troops are steadily driving the Germans back and repulsing all their counter-attacks. North of the Somme the French have driven the lines forward capturing a number of important positions all of which they are holding. A study of the map will show the importance of the positions taken both by the French and English. South of the Somme the French have taken the town of Chilly, one mile west of the railroad leading from Chaulnes to Roze and a number of important positions in the neighborhood. Between Sunday and Tuesday night the French alone, on the Somme front, took 6,500 prisoners and 36 guns, most of them of heavy calibre.

On the eastern front there is also exceedingly heavy fighting on practically the whole front from the Priepet marshes, through Galicia, up in the Carpathian passes, and towards the plains of Hungary.

In Eastern Roumania the Germans and Bulgarians made some headway, capturing the town of Dobrio, and compelling the Roumanians to retire. Our despatches this morning indicate that this retirement was a strategic move and that a junction with the Russians will be effected at once when a counter-attack will be carried out against the Bulgarians.

The situation in Turkish Armenia is not definite, Petrograd and Constantinople each claiming a victory.

The Italians are pressing forward, and have taken several very important positions.

The situation in Greece is still somewhat involved. Greece has not yet announced her intentions and her late King Constantine, who has abdicated in favor of his son is said to have left the country. This, however, is not confirmed, and is probably not true. Grecian democracy is asserting itself rapidly and the patriotism of the Grecians may save their country from the penalty due to the King's treason and treachery. It is reported through New York that Greece is now ready to throw in her lot with the Allies.

There is not an atom of relief in sight for the Central Powers. The closing up of the Danube and the lively war being waged by Roumania cut off the only route that was left by which supplies could enter Germany, and by which Germany could send munitions to Turkey. How long will it be before the Sultan throws up his hand? Of course Berlin can explain away the Austrian retreat. "It is one link of a great carefully worked-out plan about which nothing further may be said at present." We have no hesitation in accepting this explanation. It was good strategy to run away, whoever planned it, and as usual on such occasions, "there is nothing to report in Berlin."

The Kaiser appears to be discouraged. Generals are being blamed and dismissed for what is happening, charged with incapacity, shouldered with the incapacity of the Crown Prince.

It is said that the Kaiser, Francis-Joseph and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria are to hold a Council of War in Vienna. It is more likely to be a Council of Mutual Recrimination. Ferdinand is said to be disposed to drop out of the game and leave Crown Prince Boris to take up his hand, in which case we may look for a new deal pretty soon. Whether Ferdinand hangs on or abdicates Bulgaria is likely to flop at the first convenient opportunity. Bulgaria is in danger of having even that which she has taken away from her, if she is found in arms against the Entente Allies at the close of the war. The Balkan States are all running for cover, a sufficient indication of what they think of the tendency of the war.

It is all mystery at Berlin. The appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of staff is regarded as a measure of such far-reaching military and political consequence that it is impossible fully to discern its significance. If we may venture a guess it signifies that Von Hindenburg will be the next scapegoat to fall before the Kaiser's gun unless he has sense enough to force the Kaiser to join the abdicating procession. The Field Marshal is the only great military commander in Germany who has any prestige or popularity left. He could fire the Kaiser. He is the only German who could do it, and if he doesn't the Kaiser will assuredly fire him.

EXIT SCHENCK

A few days ago our despatches recorded the arrest in Greece and the sending to England on board a British cruiser of Baron Schenck, a German propagandist and spy. When Bulgaria entered the war German diplomats were engaged in Greece to stiffen the backbone of King Constantine in his allegiance to the Kaiser, and also to keep Greece from throwing in her lot with the Allies.

Diplomacy alone could not do this, although King

Constantine was favorable to Germany. It was necessary to manufacture support for the Greek King if he was to withstand the demands of the Entente and a majority of his own people.

Baron Schenck, a German reserve officer, and a former commercial agent of the Krupps, was placed in charge of the propaganda in Greece. Some months after the war began Baron Schenck was made an attaché of the German Legation at Athens, to give him official status. He had many influential agents, including Stuker, librarian of the palace, and Honick, a German Protestant pastor at the palace. In addition there was a complete organization, honeycombing the whole government and political life in Greece. A more striking example of the interference of an outside power with the internal affairs of a peaceful nation would be hard to find.

Only recently Baron Schenck was reported to have received an addition of 1,800,000 francs, to be used to prevent the return of Venizelos and the Liberal party to power. The most conspicuous activity of the propagandists was the organization of reservist leagues, which were the chief supporters of Constantine in opposing Venizelos. Apparently Baron Schenck was considered to be making progress. The reservist leagues were formed after the Greek army demobilized and were expected to keep Greece out of the war.

Today the German propaganda in Greece, as elsewhere, must be written down as a failure. Baron Schenck and some of his agents are prisoners on board Allied warships. Constantine himself is reported to have turned to the Entente, and it is confidently expected that Greece will at once follow Roumania and enter the war against the Central Empires.

If the activities of the Baron Schencks were limited to Greece, or even the Balkans, they would be of but passing moment. We know too well, however, that Greece happens to be merely the latest country to be exploited by the emissaries of the Deutschem. The world has all the proof it needs that Germany has attempted, in the most amazing manner, to impose her will upon all the nations. There has been no limit to which the propagandists would not go. They have been supplied with unlimited funds and have not lacked other resources. Baron Schenck's failure in Athens, therefore, should be the final answer to the proposition that world domination is not to be achieved by this means.

AN EXPENSIVE VICTORY

The victory supposed to have been won by the Brotherhoods in the United States in forcing Congress to accede to their demands in order to avert a nationwide railway strike, appears to be threatened with an aftermath. The Brooklyn Eagle commenting on the incident, says:

"Prominent members of the brotherhoods are speaking with freedom and frankness. One of them says that the trainman who now receives \$2,000 a year will, should he work ten hours a day, be paid \$2,500 a year. The extra \$500 will take effect. It will operate as a silencer. It will put an end to the protest that a ten-hour day is oppressive. The trainman will welcome rather than repel it. Money makes the mare go, no matter what humanitarians may say or believe, or what may be said about the sanction of society.

"No loopholes were left. The law says that, pending the report of the commission to be appointed and for a period of thirty days thereafter, for all work in excess of eight hours 'employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard work.' It will be a misdeed to violate this provision, with fine or imprisonment, or both, as punishment. It is now a settled fact that for not much less than a year the railroads will be mulcted.

"A day of reckoning will come. A few weeks ago no labor organizations were held in higher esteem than the brotherhoods. What they have forfeited it will take them not long to realize. Through the railroads they have raided the pockets of the public. Before the raid they were, as a class, the highest paid laborers on earth. They forced an unconditional surrender by a Congress presumed to legislate not in the interest of a class, but for the benefit of all.

"It has fallen to the lot of Jacob M. Schiff to state the case succinctly and conclusively. 'A few have forced their dictation upon the representatives of 100,000,000 people. It would have been far better if these men had been bidden to do their worst.' Mr. Schiff doubts whether even an autocracy could have done worse, but of one thing he is sure—that incalculable harm has been done to the cause of labor itself. And with that cause he is in unquestionable sympathy.

"Victories have been known to cost more than defeats. 'I have long advocated the eight-hour day,' says Dr. Lyman Abbott, but he regards the action of the brotherhoods in forcing legislation as 'a most unfortunate thing for the whole country and for labor itself.' They have lost a sympathetic friend. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that at one fell swoop they have alienated what was worth preserving at almost any price. They have added the public to their list of hostiles. Contrasted with what they have lost, what they have gained is a mess of pottage.

"It is going from bad to worse to talk of the Congress. Dictation was by a comparative handful. As The Eagle has taken occasion to remark, it came at the right time in the right year. This not only explains the subserviency—the crooking of the pregnant hinges of the knee—but emphasizes the betrayal. One guess is as good as another as to the political effects, but there is nothing speculative as to one of the consequences. The brotherhoods have blundered. And when they are most in need of friendship they will pay for it."

Willie Says:

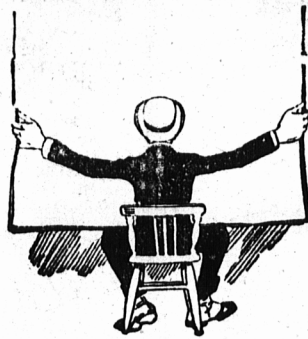
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6.50	" "	5.20
6.00	" "	4.80
6.75	" "	5.40
9.00	" "	7.20
10.00	" "	8.00
10.50	" "	8.40
14.00	" "	11.20
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No Agreement by the Jury in the Trial Of Sir R. Roblin

WINNIPEG, September 6.—After hearing evidence and argument at the assizes for six weeks, the twelve men chosen to try the guilt or innocence of former President Sir Rodmond Roblin, and two of his ministers, George R. Coldwell and James H. Howden, reported at four o'clock this afternoon that they could not agree. Mr. Justice Prendergast accepted their statement, and they were discharged. The jury stood nine to three. It was learned afterwards that nine were for conviction and three for acquittal. The case was put over to the fall assizes, but whether or not there will be a second trial of the charges of conspiracy rests with the attorney-general's department. A charge of destroying documents which rests against Sir Rodmond Roblin also was laid over. The ex-ministers, who have not been in custody at any time, continue at liberty on their bail bonds of \$50,000 each.

CHLOTTOWN MARKETS

Butter (creamery) in prints	32
Butter (tub) lb	25
Butter (fresh) lb	24 to 27
Eggs, doz.	27 to 28
Beef lb. (retail)	15 to 20
Fowls lb.	13 to 14
Chickens, lb.	12 to 14
Hay (pressed), t n	15 to 16
Straw (pressed) ton	13 1/2
Port lb.	13 to 14
Turnips, bus.	30 to 35
Potatoes bus.	35 to 45
Oats (black) bu.	62
Oats (white) bus.	65
Beets, bus.	5 cts. bunch
Carrots	5 cts. bunch
Wool lb.	35 to 40
Barberries qt.	6 to 7
Raspberries, qt.	15 to 20
Ducks, pair	70 to 80

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

SUNDAY CLOTHES.

In a recent number of the New York "Churchman" attention is drawn to the opinion of a War Chaplain regarding "the fetish of fine clothes on Sunday." The war is proving an opportunity for the expression of opinions on a great variety of topics, and many are being said now that was only in people's minds before. Many a Church member has regretted the fact that dress has invaded the Church to so great an extent. It is keeping many a poor person from attending the public worship of God, and yet we have tolerated it. No one who has any respect for God's house would excuse carelessness or slovenliness in dress, or lack of cleanliness of body. Still, there is moderation in all things, and much that one sees in the house of God nowadays is dangerously near degradation. It is not only the effect that it has upon the poor, but we fear that in very many cases it makes it a difficult matter for the wearer to keep his or her mind on what the place stands for. The primary object of the assembling of people on Sunday in the house of God is to worship Him in spirit and in truth, and anything that interferes with that ought to be eliminated. We can worship God quite as well in plain clothing, and will therefore impress upon others our earnestness.

Roumanians Will Attack Bulgaria

(Canadian Press Despatch) LONDON, September 6.—Russians and Bulgarians have clashed in the Roumanian province of Dobrudja. Although the engagement was only a cavalry encounter it indicated that the Czar's forces sent through Roumania for invasion of Bulgaria from the north are ready to strike. It foreshadows heavier fighting in the near future. The progress of the German-Bulgarian forces in the Dobrudja continues. The invader stormed fortified positions, defending the bridgehead at Tuterakan, on the Danube, about ten miles inside the border and captured the towns of Dobrio, Kurtburnar, and Akkadunlax further east. A heavy battle in the Dobrudja cannot be far off.

The Roumanians falling back before the Bulgarians will soon be reinforced by strong Russian detachments and then the counter stroke will be launched. The clash today between Russians and Bulgarians points to this.

The Roumanian invasion of Transylvania made no progress to-day, chiefly because King Ferdinand's troops are hampered by inadequate supplies. Until the army gets assurance that revictualing convoys will move forward in sufficient numbers it is not likely that the advance will be resumed.

According to reports which reached Paris today the progress made by the Roumanians in the first five days of their attack was considerable and at some points they are said to have pushed forward for nearly fifty miles. The Austrian resistance has now stiffened and combined with failure of supplies has held up the offensive.

Along the Macedonian front Sarail still has made no move. He is waiting for events on the Russian border to develop. As soon as the Russian thrust from the Dobrudja, gets into swing, the allied forces operating from Salonica doubtless will advance to the attack.

Then the Bulgars will be caught between two jaws of the vice.

Toutonic armies are doing everything possible to hamper the concentration of the Russian forces for this threat. They are engaged frequently in raids on Constanza, the Roumanian Black Sea port, where Russian sea forces have assembled. Bucharest, too, has been shelled.

The Bulgar advance into Roumania indicates that the Germans have brought some troops to the Balkans, to reinforce the army weakened by the necessity of transferring troops to the east front. But if Brusiloff's drive develops as it promises to do, these forces soon will have to be withdrawn.

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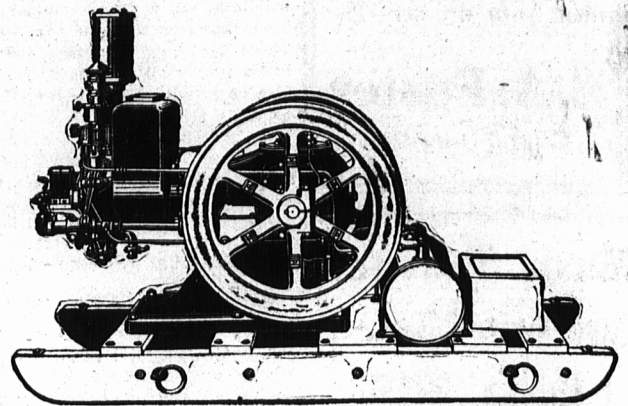
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