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CANADIAN FLOUR FOR BRITISH ARMY

ORDERED BY BRITISH WAR OFFICE

Canadian Department of Agriculture to Undertake Purchase for Army.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—It was announced at the Agriculture Department today that the British War Office has asked the Department to undertake the purchasing of a supply of flour in Canada. The War Office has in the past purchased in England from time

to time various quantities of Canadian flour for the use of the army. The purchasing agent who has been buying flour in England has arrived in Canada and is taking up with the Minister of Agriculture the securing of a limited supply here for the purpose of arranging details of the work during the next few months.

CANADIANS IF NOT IN LAST BATTLE WILL SOON BE HEARD FROM

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—No word has been received at the militia department as to whether the Canadians were in the big drive which began Saturday. General Hughes, however, stated that from the despatches, as he read them, it would not appear that the Dominion's khaki-clad sons had been in the thick of the fighting so far. The only time in the reports which might refer to them was one in which an action had been described as taking place south of the Mimin road, but on the whole it is considered that unless their position has been changed they have not yet been in the forefront of the new fighting. General

Hughes, represented personally at the front, in the past has been informed promptly when the Canadians were engaged, so if Dominion troops had been engaged, he should have had news by cable. General Hughes was through the front line of the allies last month, and is thereby familiar with the positions. He says the Canadians have been holding a salient position extending into the German lines, while the despatches indicate that Saturday's operations were against a German salient extending into the British lines. Only the Canadian first division is in the front line of trenches.

IMPORTANCE OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD TO ALLIES

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 27.—(via London)—W. H. Dawe, President of the South African Chamber of Mines called attention today to the vital importance of South African gold to the cause of the Allies. Mr. Dawe said that numerous employees of the mines desired to volunteer for service at the front but that permission for them to do so could not be given because the importance of the industry was so great that no risk could be taken which might affect its steady operation.

FRENCH TROOPS MADE FURTHER GAINS

(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, Sept. 28.—French troops fighting on the western front have made further gains of ground east of Souchez and north of Messiges, prisoners being taken, including Germans recently brought back from the Russian front, says an official statement issued by the French War Office at 10.30 tonight. A heavy artillery action is in progress in Argonne.

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ANGLO FRENCH AMERICAN WAR LOAN

(Special to the Guardian.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The French Financial Commission announced tonight that the proposed credit loan to Great Britain and France will be five hundred million, issued on joint Anglo-French five year five per cent bonds, and will be offered to the public at 98 and to syndicate underwriters at 96. It is announced also that bonds will be issued in denominations as low as \$100 and subscribers might pay for them in instalments.

SNOW IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—Snow fell yesterday and this morning early in the Quebec city only a few scattered flakes were seen, but the surrounding country the fall was heavier. In St. Flavien and Father Point, Rimouski County, there fell fully three inches of snow.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

Moderate, strong northwest and west winds, very cool with some local showers.
The tide yesterday was similar to the previous all day.
The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 49 degrees above zero. At nine o'clock yesterday morning it registered 45 degrees above zero; at nine last night 45 degrees above; the coldest the previous night was 42 above zero.
The tide will be high this afternoon at 2.48 and tomorrow at 3.36; it will be high tomorrow at 1.45 and Friday at 2.14.
The sun sets this afternoon at 5.44 and tomorrow at 5.42; it rises tomorrow at 5.57 and Friday at 5.59.
The moon rises tonight at 8.48.
There was a full moon on Thursday September 23rd at 3.21 a. m.
The last quarter of the moon will be on Friday, Oct. 1st at 5.44 a. m.
The length of today will be eleven hours and forty-eight minutes.
Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia

ARMIES OF VON BUELOW GRIPPED IN PINNACLES OF ALLIED ARTILLERY

Two Wedges Being Driven Into German Lines at Arras and West of Argonne and German Centre Likely to be Caved in Beyond Repair. German Losses Have Been Appalling. Allies Captured Hundreds of Machine Guns and Thousands of Rifles. Battle is Still Raging.

LONDON, September 28.—The British advance north and south of Labasse completely overshadows the fighting at Neuve Chapelle in March, in fact it is the most glorious achievement of the allied arms since the German rout in the battle of the Marne. But while the British advance is a great achievement, it pales when contrasted with the French victory in Champagne, where the German iron wall has been shattered in fragments by the gallant French who have penetrated the German lines to a depth of three miles and taken more than twenty thousand prisoners.

Apparently the German losses in this great battle are appalling. The French, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British, have inflicted terrible losses on the Germans, forcing them out of what were considered impregnable positions.

All reports agree that during the two days of desperate fighting, which still is raging, the French-British forces have undoubtedly proved their superiority. It is impossible to estimate the amount of booty captured by the Allies, but a conservative estimate places it at hundreds of machine guns and many thousands of rifles taken from the enemy who could not withstand the terrific assaults of the magnificent troops commanded by Sir John French.

As an indication of how the British received the news of what may develop into the long promised general advance, it is only necessary to say that the Daily Telegraph calls it the greatest battle since the beginning of the war, and the feeling of jubilation is intensified by the report that the Russian armies, having entrapped the Austro-Germans into marsh lands, where their heavy artillery is stalled, are continuing a counter-offensive, and has paralyzed the strategy of the Kaiser's generals, who, according to despatches from Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Petrograd, are beginning to believe the history of the retreat from Moscow will repeat itself, with all the terror that that implies. Meanwhile, the Italians are fighting among the mountain tops and are taking a terrible toll from the Austrians.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Paris correspondent of the New York World says: "The Allies' offensive is likely to become the most decisive movement on the western front since the present lines were established, months ago. Such is the information that reaches me. Unless the German resistance is far greater than expected at present, or German strategy dictates a change of plan, the Allies will be able to compel a retreat that must mark the end of trench warfare. Two wedges are being driven into the German lines at Arras and west of the Argonne, thus gripping the armies of Von Buelow and Von Heeringen in pincers of artillery concentration more powerful than anything concentrated on any front hitherto.

"Should the campaign be carried through to its ultimate conclusion, it must achieve what the Germans have sought vainly again and again to inflict on the Russians—to cut off one or more German armies from their neighbors.

"Thus the German centre may be caved in beyond repair, upon which the German right and left must leave their trenches."

PARIS, September 27.—A very brilliant tactical success, but not a strategical victory. This is the unanimous verdict of the military critics with whom I to-day discussed the Champagne battle.

Its immediate result is the massing of strong German forces north of Tature in order to protect the lateral railroad supplying the German forces between Sorry-Au-Bac and Argonne, and from which French batteries are now only two miles distant. The reinforcements are necessarily being drafted from other points on the Western front where no infantry action is now in progress. The movements of these troops foreshadow the French attacks against weakened portions of the line, and it is confidently believed the offensive will become general. At this moment the whole front is being drenched with shells and air torpedoes night and day. The swift movements of the Germans is being conducted behind a 400-mile curtain of fire, but it is watched by hundreds of French aeroplanes. Never before have so many aeroplanes appeared above the huge battle line. Every hour new squadrons rise and a perpetual air battle accompanies the ceaseless roar of thousands of guns.

While the mighty struggle is proceeding on land, so far favorably to the Allies, a tremendous flanking operation is being carried out by the British, of which the communiques have as yet made no mention. This development will probably prove the decisive factor in the huge attack now in progress. It is a surprise for the Germans and another triumph for the British fleet. An operation analogous to the Dardanelles effort is being carried out on the shell-swept sands of what was once the most famous gambling resort in Belgium. This is a part of the huge effort the Allies are making, before winter sets in, to cripple permanently Germany and Turkey on the fronts.

Admiral Jellicoe's fleet activities are by no means confined to the North Sea. His ships, with French units, are even now covering operations on the shores of the Aegean and of Asia Minor. Everything points to the fact that the Allies are delivering the blow for which they were preparing throughout the summer.

News reaching me from Champagne tells of fearful carnage among the retreating Germans. This is, in fact, one of the bloodiest of the battles and which, for the number of victims, surpasses any previous combat in French warfare. On a front of only 16 miles, 30,000 German infantry fell, which, in addition to over 20,000 prisoners, makes the total German losses more than one army corps.

The suddenness and vigor of the attack are clearly illustrated by the number of guns taken. That the retreat was swift and bloody, especially north of Beausjour, is shown by the frightful slaughter on the hill above the Boise river. The impetuous rush of the oncoming Frenchmen, charging with the bayonet, drove the Germans from the crest of Hill 900 into the river below. The shouts of the victorious French mingled with the screams of the fugitive Germans, as they plunged into the swift running river, and as the current swept the Germans off their feet, they clutched one another by the necks in a desperate death grip. It is no exaggeration to say that in a few minutes the rushing stream accounted for several German companies, and at certain points it could be forded across on their heaped up bodies.

This hurried retreat, however, was saved from becoming a regular rout by the German batteries, which opened fire from the other side of the river and stayed the onrushing French, who contented themselves with retaining the important positions conquered, from which their guns could not only sweep the Dormoise valley, but could get the lateral railway within range.

So far as infantry action was concerned the section of the battle of Champagne towards Tature ended here and the opposing artillery resumed their terrific cannonade.

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION EAST AND WEST

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Sept. 29.—(7 a.m.)—An official communication just made public dealing with operations in France Tuesday says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken an exceptionally strong line of German trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken and forty machine guns captured and others destroyed.
(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.—In Champagne the French are attacking the German second line trenches and making further progress but seemingly the Allies' offensive movement is not being carried out with the same impetuosity that characterized the first days of operations. The successes won are very important, but the main object which is to break through the German lines has not yet been accomplished. Both British and French have greatly improved their positions and by gaining Hill Crest from which they can dominate German lines of

communication their next attempt to secure a decisive victory should be made easier to carry out. In the view of experts here the French are pushing forward east of Souchez, aiming at the Heights of Vimy which command the plain to the east while the British to the north are making secure their hold on the Lone-Labasse road and beating off German counter-attacks. The battle in Champagne is over a sixteen-mile front, where the French are attacking and are now within less than two miles of the railway which crosses the country behind the German positions which has been so useful to them in moving troops and supplies to threatened points. With French guns within easy range, the railway is rendered useless. As useless, as usual there is a great divergence between the German and French official accounts of the battles. The German claim all the French attacks were repulsed and that a number of prisoners were captured. It is the same with regard to the Crown Prince's offensive in Argonne. Whereas this is described by the French as an important action, the Germans say it is a minor one, designed to improve the situation and that the desired result has been achieved.

\$50,000,000 ORDER FOR HEAVY GUNS

SHELL ORDERS FOR \$80,000,000

Will be Undertaken by Canadian Munition Plants in Near Future.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Canadian munition factories will soon be working on a \$50,000,000 order for heavy guns, according to a statement made unofficially here today. This, it is understood, is the order regarding which members of the Canadian shell committee were in conference last week with Mr. D. A. Thomas, representing the British Minister of Munitions. Following this conference a definite proposal was put before the British authorities. This proposal is said to have received very favorable consid-

eration with the result that the order as outlined above will come to Canada. It is understood also that new shell orders aggregating \$80,000,000 are coming to Canada have been received already. These orders are for shells of a much larger type than have been manufactured here up to the present 9.2 and 12 inch shells being now called for. The factories of Canada have increased their shell output by 200,000 a month. They are now producing 800,000 shells and will use 170,000 tons of steel on new orders. Fixed ammunition is being turned out at the rate of 15,000 per day.

MILITARY EXPERT SAYS THE ALLIES HAVE HARD NUT TO CRACK

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Colonel Repington, the noted military expert, discussing the Franco-British advance in this morning's Times, says: "We have a hard nut to crack now that we have passed to the offensive. The ground in front of us is honey-combed with trenches, and the Germans have all the best of the ground. We have no natural line of defense to lighten our task. All the ridges to the east are occupied by the enemy

and the Scheldt and the Meuse in our front have been fortified by them. Nevertheless, good generalship can be attacked while the high quality of the Allied troops provides that generalship with the moral force required for victory. In a spirit of calm confidence in our leaders and men we can regard the future on the western front."

FIRE ON BOARD ITALIAN BATTLESHIP

(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, Sept. 28.—A despatch to the Havas agency from Brindisi says a fire which was followed by an explosion occurred on the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin. Eight officers and 379 marines have so far been rescued. The battleship was of the pre-dreadnought class and the fire was accidental.

SOME DAMAGE BY RECENT STORM

The wooden crib bridge at Fullerton's Marsh was badly damaged by the force of the heavy seas during the gale on Monday. About 250 feet of the abutment was carried away and the poles, stones, etc. of the embankment scattered in all directions. Every endeavor is being made to get repair work in hand at once, but the difficulty of procuring labor might hinder the bridge from being made passable for a few days. This wash out will cause a considerable amount of inconvenience to people on that side of the river as it necessitates a long detour. Several other bridges were also damaged, including that over Johnson River, the Pisquid Bridge, which is impassable, St. Peter's Bay Bridge, impassable, bridge at St. Andrew's carried away, one of the approaches to North Plinette Bridge, badly damaged; McIntyre's Bridge at New Amqui, carried away; the eastern approach to Darnley Bridge carried away; Morris' Bridge, Granville, approaches badly damaged. It is reported also that Stanley Bridge is also badly damaged. Engineers Shaw and McKay are both out looking after the repairs to the damaged bridges. Work will be attended to as quickly as men and material can be gathered. The damage is the worst reported in many years as the result of a single storm.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.—The silence of the Admiralty with regard to the work of British submarines in the Baltic was explained in the House of Commons tonight by Thomas McNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. McNamara said in response to a question that these vessels were under command of the Hon. Commander today morning. Much successful work was being done by these vessels, he said, but no details can be published unless by permission of the Russian Admiralty.

KING OF GREECE AND PREMIER IN COMPLETE ACCORD

ATHENS, Sept. 25.—Via London, Sept. 26.—King Constantine and Premier Venizelos, at a conference this morning, reached a complete agreement in regard to both the steps already taken by the Government and the measures which are demanded to meet the Balkan situation. These measures include maintenance of Greece's treaty obligations, Greece and Serbia signed a treaty after the Second Balkan war. It is understood that under this treaty Greece would be called upon to assist Serbia should that nation be attacked by Bulgaria.

AUSTRIA GREATLY NEEDS HER BOYS

ZURICH, Switzerland, via London, Sept. 28.—The Austrian eighteen year old Landsturm class has been ordered to join the army on October 15, according to a despatch from Vienna. Other classes, including the ages of nineteen, twenty, twenty-four and from thirty eight to forty five, will be summoned to the colors the middle of November. The oldest classes from forty five to fifty years, will be called out at the end of November.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

general attack on the central powers. She has launched an energetic offensive, according to an unofficial telegram, which secured for her possession of some Austrian positions.
Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today morning statements regarding the Balkan situation which should tend to clear the atmosphere. While saying Bulgaria had assured the powers that she had no aggressive intentions against her neighborhood states, Sir Edward warned that any aggression would bring to the assistance of any friend of the Allies attacked the whole power of the British Empire. The enthusiasm with which the Greeks answer the call to mobilization is considered in London as also being likely to affect the Balkan situation.
Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

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