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WAR CANNOT END IN PATCHED COMPROMISE

Declared Premier Asquith When Moving for a Vote of Credit for \$300,000,000. Lloyd George Reiterates the Sentiment.

LONDON, October 12—"This is no time for faltering counsel or wavering purpose," said Premier Asquith in addressing the House of Commons.

"This war cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious and dishonouring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace."

"No one desires to prolong, for a single moment longer than is necessary, the tragic spectacle of bloodshed and destruction, BUT WE OWE IT to those who have given their lives that their supreme sacrifices shall not have been unavailing."

"The ends of the Allies are well known. They have been frequently stated. They are not selfish, they are not vindictive, but they require adequate REPARATION for the past, and adequate SECURITY for the future."

The house cheered the Premier loudly as he made these remarks, in concluding his address, after moving a vote of credit for \$300,000,000.

When Premier Asquith moved a vote of credit of \$300,000,000, he brought up the total for the current fiscal year to \$1,350,000,000.

The daily average of expenditures, had risen slightly, he said, and was \$5,070,000 for the last twenty-seven days of the financial year.

Expenditures for the army had fallen off slightly, while those for munitions had increased somewhat.

Loans to Great Britain's Allies and dominions were exceeding the budget.

They would not be safe in assuming that expenditures in the future would be less than \$5,000,000 daily.

Reverting to the possibility of loans to allies and dominions exceeding the budget estimate of £450,000,000, Mr. Asquith said no part of the war expenditure was more important than this.

Great Britain had no selfish end in connection with the war, and although the expenditure was growing beyond the estimate he did not regret it.

Surveying the progress of the war since the last vote of credit, the Premier said the weather had hampered operations in the second army theatre, but that in Mesopotamia substantial progress had been made with the rail and river communications, and the health of the troops had improved substantially.

The defeat of the Turks at the Katia Oasis, east of the Suez canal, had gone far to remove the danger of attack on the canal, and had impaired Turkish prestige in Arabia and Syria.

In the west, Mr. Asquith said, the Senusi tribesmen had been reduced to impotence. The allied army on the Saloniki front had inflicted heavy losses on their opponents, and prevented them from transferring troops to Dobruja, thus valuable assistance to Russia and Rumania.

Mr. Asquith said, the French and British had advanced a distance of seven miles on a front of nine miles, but the most important feature of the advance was that in no case had a counter-attack succeeded in driving them back.

The Germans had virtually abandoned the attack on Verdun, and their losses had been very heavy. He gave the total number of prisoners taken by the Allies on the Somme front as 60,474 in addition to which there had been captured 304 guns and 1,030 machine guns.

Allied aircraft, he said, had attained complete mastery of the Germans. Premier Asquith referred to the complete co-ordination of the general staffs of the four great powers, and to the sympathy and interest with which Great Britain is observing the courage, tenacity and strategic skill displayed by Italy and Russia in the more distant fronts.

He gave appreciatively of the part played by Serbia and Belgium and, lastly, by Rumania, whose people and king, in defiance of a thousand calls to neutrality, joined our cause.

"I wish I could add Greece with her millions of brave and valiant people, against the carnage of barbarism and tyranny," he continued.

The Minister of War, Mr. Lloyd George met with strong criticism in the house on account of recent public utterances to the effect that the European war was to be a fight to a finish, and that Great Britain would tolerate no outside interferences in the direction of peace.

Several members took part in the discussion, and Charles P. Trevelyan, formerly parliamentary secretary for education, wanted to know how the government intended to discover Germany's terms of peace.

"We are ignorant of the commitments on the question of annexation of territory," he continued. "Must we continue the war until Russia is in possession of Constantinople?"

Mr. Trevelyan complained that the government had neglected the important speech by President Wilson on international mediation.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, declared that the answer to all criticisms could be found in the Prime Minister's thrilling declaration today. After all, he said, this was a military rather than a diplomatic matter.

As a matter of fact Viscount Grey had anticipated President Wilson's statement.

There was a great difference between intervention to secure an international combination during the war to enforce world peace at the end of the war, and intervention now, which would be a military triumph for Germany and military disaster for Great Britain.

He claimed the right as Secretary for War, to express his opinion on such a matter. He did not intend to withdraw a single syllable of what he had said. It was not merely the expression of his own opinion, he declared, but the expression of the opinion of the cabinet, of the war committee and of the military advisers of every ally.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC

(Special to the Guardian) TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Fine at first, followed by fresh southerly winds and rain before Saturday.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 12:12 and tomorrow at 12:58; it will be high tonight at 11:48 and tomorrow at 12:21.

The sun sets this afternoon at 5:16 and tomorrow at 5:14; it rises tomorrow morning at 6:16 and Sunday at 6:18.

The moon rises this evening at 6:12. There was a full moon on Wednesday, Sept. 11th at 3:01 p. m.

The last quarter of the moon will be on Wednesday, Sept. 15th at 9:09 p. m.

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THE WAR SITUATION ON ALL FRONTS

Russians Have Repulsed German Attacks. In Somme Region Comparative Quiet Prevails. In Macedonia Some Bulgarian and German Prisoners Were Taken.

(Special to the Guardian) PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—Three German gas attacks were launched against Russian positions in front of Uskull Bridge fortifications on Oct. 10, but were unsuccessful, says a Russian statement reporting conditions on the western front.

The defenders maintained their positions by a well sustained artillery fire and destroyed a gas apparatus at a bridge, erected by Germans over the River Baldrin. Bateau village was destroyed by Russian artillery. In the Caucasus region nothing of importance occurred.

(Special to the Guardian) PARIS, Oct. 12.—Except for artillery activity in the region of the Somme and in the Woivre, last night was comparatively quiet on the French front. The statement issued this afternoon says: South of the Somme and in the Woivre there was reciprocal artillery activity.

On the rest it was comparatively quiet. One of our air squadrons last night bombarded the railway station at Vigulles with observable results.

(Special to the Guardian) LONDON, Oct. 12.—The British statement in regard to Macedonia says: On the Struma front a mounted brigade in clearing the country up to the outskirts of the series found the town strongly held by the enemy.

(Special to the Guardian) BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Kingstonian, reported as being captured by a German submarine off Nantucket last Sunday, is safe in port, according to word received today by John M. Thomas, of this city, manager of the Leland Line who owns the steamer.

While it is not possible to tell what port the Kingstonian is in, yet Thomas is certain that she was a thousand miles from Nantucket last Sunday.

Gerard Issues Formal Statement (Canadian Press Despatch) NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—James W. Gerard, United States ambassador to Germany, who returned here yesterday, issued a formal statement in which he identified his home country as having been caused by the need of warming the administration at Washington of Germany's intention to resume indiscriminate submarine warfare on neutral as well as hostile shipping.

The ambassador's statement was as follows: "You may say that it is not true that I came home at this time to serve notice on the President of Germany's intention to repudiate her pledges regarding the conduct of submarine warfare, or that Germany was contemplating the resumption of submarine attacks upon all kinds of shipping."

"I say to you what I said to a reporter for the Berliner Tageblatt at Copenhagen before I sailed: 'I should not think of leaving my post at this time if I were not convinced that relations between Germany and this country were friendly, as they should be, and were likely to continue so.'"

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, of ink, of type, of metal, and of the cost of production generally, THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN finds it necessary to adhere strictly to its subscription rates as follows:

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These rates will be strictly enforced on and after Oct. 1, 1916.

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(Special to the Guardian) DORION FRONT.—Further air raids on enemy trenches here were carried out on Tuesday night. Two advanced posts were driven in and some Bulgarian and German prisoners taken.

The Italians have again taken the offensive against the Austrians in their endeavor to reach Trieste, Austria's chief port on the Adriatic, and at several points south of Gorizia have made good progress and in addition taken nearly 5,000 prisoners.

To the south of Gorizia the Austrian line was broken between Tobar and Vertolba, according to Rome, and on the Carso front encirclements between the Vipacco River and Hill 208 were captured. Here the town of Nova Villa and a strong position around the north-east part of the hill fell into the hands of the attackers.

Trenches in the Trentino region also have been won by the Italians, and 530 Austrians made prisoners. In Transylvania the forces of the Teutonic Allies are continuing their drive on the Romanians along almost all the front. Bulgarian troops which captured the Rotherthurn Pass have now crossed the border into Rumania according to Bucharest, which admits the retirement of Romanians around Krnasztad. Fierce Teutonic attacks were repulsed south of Hermannstadt.

(Canadian Press Despatch) OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The changes in the management of the Canadian hospitals in Great Britain were commented upon by General Sam Hughes today.

The changes, he said, were based upon a report submitted by a committee of leading Canadian medical men who are now in England, and he claimed several million dollars a year would be saved by the economies and the new system introduced.

The committee was composed of Col. Bruce, Toronto; Col. M. Ewen, formerly of Toronto; Col. Scott, Toronto; Col. Wilson, Niagara Falls and Capt. Hunter, Winnipeg.

The report does not recommend the isolation or segregation of invalided or wounded soldiers, and it deals entirely with the training of soldiers in the convalescent stages. As soon as the soldiers are well enough to be moved they will be taken to Canadian hospitals where they will be under the care and training of Canadian doctors, until they are able to return to the fighting line.

General Hughes pointed out that it was impracticable to give this training when the men were scattered all over the country. In cases they have been longer in the convalescent hospitals than was necessary.

As the result of the system of training in practice, Gen. Hughes said 65 per cent of the Canadian wounded were going to the firing line, while the British regular army only sent back 61 per cent, and Kitchener's army 59 per cent.

Islanders In Casualty List

Mr. Patrick Murray, shoemaker of this city, yesterday received the following telegram: OTTAWA, ONT., Oct. 11, 1916. Patrick Murray, 40 Queen Street, Charlottetown. Deeply regret to inform you 2775 Private Bernard Murray, Infantry, recently reported killed in action, Sept. 26th, 1916.

O. I. C. RECORDS. Private Murray was twenty-three years of age and enlisted in St. John, N. B. with the 26th Battalion at the outbreak of the war. He was afterwards transferred to the Canadian Mounted Rifles and was shifted to several other units from time to time. In January, 1915, he was wounded and went back to the firing line in April.

A letter from a chum, Jack Bowden, four weeks ago stated that Murray and he were on a furlough in London and greatly enjoyed themselves. Deceased was a splendid type of young manhood, a fine many.

Previous to leaving here for St. John he was employed as a fireman on the steamer Earl Grey and Minto. In St. John he worked in a foundry.

Private Murray leaves to mourn, besides his parents, two brothers, Thomas, in Cambridge, Mass., and Dan, in Waterville, Mass.; also two sisters, Mrs. Ogilvie, in Cambridge, and Mrs. Charles Donovan, in Charlottetown.

Laval Students' Case Has Been Deferred

(Canadian Press Despatch) MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—In the court this morning the charge laid against two Laval students by officers of the Pioneer Battalion for tearing down recruiting posters and the recruiting stand and tent in Phillips Square in the student celebration last week, was "put over."

No explanation was given for not going on with the case, but it is generally believed that in view of the statement of the Laval students that they regretted the occurrence, which was not meant to be construed as against recruiting, that the prosecution will drop the charges.

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ROUMANIAN SITUATION NOT SATISFACTORY

Falkenhay's Invasion of Rumania Begins Ominously for the Latter. Outcome Now Depends Upon Russian Assistance.

LONDON, October 12.—Falkenhay has begun the invasion of Rumania. The Bavarian troops which seized Red Tower Pass, following the battle of Hermannstadt, have swept forward to the south and have crossed the Rumanian border the report says. Color is given to this semi-official announcement by the official statement from Berlin, Vienna and Sofia, which report the advance of Falkenhay's troops at nearly every point on the second Rumanian army is declared to be in full flight in the mountain region of southeastern Transylvania, in the Geogeny, Alt. Maros, and Buxon river valleys, the German and Austrian troops are continuing their forward sweep.

Bucharest admits the retirement of Rumanian forces in three of these districts, claiming progress only in the Jiu valley.

Rumania's situation is critical. Observers here believe she will pull out with the aid of the Russians.

The opinion of the majority of military men is expressed by Observer in "The Manchester Guardian" who declares in unequivocal terms that without reinforcements from Russia, King Ferdinand's troops have little hope of turning back the Teuton hordes. This critic condemns Rumania for attempting the Transylvania campaign.

Falkenhay's campaign, he says, "bears witness to the fact that in arranging her plans Rumania made the mistake of thinking the Russians were on the point of breaking through the Carpathian defenses. In any supposition her invasion of Transylvania is wholly indefensible."

Six months ago, he adds, Hindenburg planned to launch his mightiest blow east and southeast from Lemberg. The Rumanians' invasion of Transylvania checked the German plans and brought down upon King Ferdinand's armies the attack which the Russians might far better meet.

While the battle is unfolding adversely for the Allies in Transylvania in Macedonia their successes are daily increasing in importance.

Sarail's forces have smashed forward in the Struma region to their greatest success, crossing the important Seces Demir Hissar railroad and seizing the villages of Pre-milk and Papalaza. This move threatens to cut off Serec at any moment and may end in the conquering by the British of all eastern Macedonia. On the Danube sector, in the centre of the Bulgarian line, the French swung forward on heights along the border near Devedjill and captured the enemy's trenches.

Good exhibition weather, cool and mild favoured the Mont Carmel and Egmont Bay Exhibition Association on Wednesday last. There was a large attendance from the surrounding districts while quite a large number from Summerside motored out.

There was also a goodly representation from Charlottetown including his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. W. R. Reek, Director of Agricultural Education, Mr. R. Shaw, District Representative for Queen's County, Mr. M. Coughlan, District Representative for Kings, Mr. Leslie Tennant of the Department.

The Exhibition was officially opened at 2 p. m. by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, who congratulated the people of this thriving community on the splendid exhibit, especially in vegetables, seeds and handicraft work. He concluded an excellent address with a strong appeal for further endeavor along agricultural and handicraft lines and expressed the hope that each year's exhibition would prove even better than its predecessor.

Hon. Murdoch McKinnon and Hon. John Richards also gave stirring and encouraging addresses congratulating the exhibitors and the Committee in charge on the very creditable showing they made.

Within the bustling the classes were large and the quality excellent. In fact considerable difficulty was experienced in placing the awards in many cases, so uniformly good were the exhibits. As at all other exhibitions this season the roots, including potatoes, were above the average. The

samples of corn shown were quite mature. The black oats were particularly good and the beans would do credit to any large bean growing section in Canada. The fruits were few but quite a large and creditable exhibit. The handicraft product demonstrated the skill of the women of these localities and doubtless a large and profitable field in this line could very easily be developed.

The entries in the live stock classes were smaller than last year and while there were some very good animals all could have been better fitted. The goats, year olds and two year olds among the horses were very good. The sheep and swine were both small classes but a good deal of interest was aroused in the former particularly in the quality of the wool.

The cattle, sheep and swine were judged by Mr. W. R. Shaw, had been judged by Mr. W. R. Reek, the vegetables by Mr. M. Coughlan and the grains and small seeds by Mr. Tennant.

Hot meals were served in the Knights of Columbus Hall and the visitors whose appetites had been whetted by a long drive and the bright weather certainly did ample justice to the excellent food provided.

A note-worthy feature of the exhibition was the interest manifested by the whole assemblage in the automobiles which had brought so many additional people to the grounds. It may be remarked that no word of unfavorable comment on the autos was heard while everybody appeared to be delighted to welcome them.

Principal Fraser Of Theological College Inducted

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—The Rev. Professor Fraser was inducted last night as principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in the presence of a large number of colleagues and co-religionists, as well as of representatives of sister communions.

The Rev. Henry Joliat, Moderator of the Assembly, officiated, the prayer of induction being said by the Rev. Dr. Dickie. The induction address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jordan, of Queen's Theological College, whilst the Rev. Dr. Fraser and Principal Sir William Peterson, of McGill, also delivered addresses. Professor Fraser dealt with the "Denominational College and Catholicity."

He indicated in opening that the aim of the college had been and would ever be to give a Catholic, comprehensive training to the young man who would become a minister. Some of the advisers of the college had wished that this training be given in McGill University, just as other branches were there taught, but experience had shown that religious literature could be taught properly only by religious persons and spiritual truths only by persons with

spiritual insight. The tradition of the Presbyterian Church was that the professor should have first served as a pastor, or to learn by experience the validity of the views he taught. The co-operation of the four theological colleges in Montreal showed what a subordinate place sectarianism now occupied. Ministers today must be prepared to give a rational interpretation of the Christian Faith, to distinguish between the eternal verities and the temporal husks, between what is essentially ethical and morally indifferent and to meet the thousand and one problems of everyday life, with something better than a sheaf of "shall" and "shall not" shibboleths which would be useless.

The Rev. Dr. Jordan, in the course of a scholarly address, made a stirring appeal for the spreading of the idea of brotherhood throughout the world.

Sir William Peterson congratulated the college authorities on the choice they had made and recounted a conversation which he had had with an Anglican Bishop during his recent sojourn in England. The Bishop had remarked: "I hope that the war is going to knock a lot of nonsense out of the churches." Sir William Peterson also quoted Professor McBride's protest against the geocentric view of the universe, which made every "thing hinge upon the little" plane Earth.

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