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RUSSIAN WARSHIPS BOMBARD BULGARIAN PORT; TEUTONS HURL ARMY OF 400,000 AGAINST SERBIA

BULLETIN---Amsterdam, Oct. 7, via London, Oct. 8 (12.18 a. m.)---The Cologne Gazette reports two Russian cruisers actively bombarding the Bulgarian port of Varna.

Rupture of Relations Between Sofia and Allies Followed by Launching of Long-Threatened Teutonic Offensive in the Balkans---Greece Likely to Remain Neutral Unless Public Opinion Forces King Ferdinand's Hands---Reported Roumania Orders General Mobilization.

DESPITE YEAR OF WAR WAVE OF PROSPERITY IS SWEEPING OVER CANADA

Hon. Mr. White Shows Enviable Position Dominion Occupies in Face of Abnormal Conditions—Balance of Trade in Her Favor —Says Canadians Will Have Chance to Contribute to Canadian War Loan.

Toronto, Oct. 7—Addressing the members of the Board of Trade here today Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, dealt with several matters of interest to the financial and commercial community which had arisen since the outbreak of the war.

He said that upon the declaration of war Canada was confronted with many serious problems. We had been a borrowing community, our loans, principally raised in London, aggregating $200,000,000 for the six months immediately preceding the war, or at the rate of over a million dollars a day. On account largely of this borrowing for construction purposes within the Dominion the balance of trade was heavily against us.

Upon the outbreak of war our borrowings had been automatically cut off for many months, and Canada found herself with millions of short-date securities maturing, due abroad and heavy liabilities at home, which it had been the intention to liquidate by the sale of further securities. Trade was paralyzed. Several things had to be immediately dealt with. Panic had to be guarded against. Our gold reserves had to be maintained. Everything possible had to be done to promote trade and minimize unemployment due to dislocation of business. And above all, Canada had to come forward and do her share in providing men and raising money for the defense of the Empire. To the government the last was of paramount importance. No matter what interest suffered it was felt that war was our first business until triumphant success crowned our cause. Panic had been allayed by measures taken the day war was declared. There had been no sign of it since in Canada.

Growing Richer Despite War

"Nationally we are growing richer, notwithstanding the war," said the minister, "and in time will be able to finance most of our war expenditure, and later our domestic enterprises, for which in the past we borrowed so heavily abroad. Canada's strength lies in her natural resources." The slogan which he would give the country was, still is and indeed should be for all time, "production, production and again production." What was a few millions of annual interest on war expenditure, as against the hundreds of millions of possible annual increase in production he asked.

There had been a period of severe dislocation after the outbreak of war, he said. During this period the government had felt that it would be disastrous to abruptly close down public works construction and add to the unemployment. Now that confidence and prosperity are returning, and the war expenditure and war orders in Canada are so large, a gradual reduction is being effected. There were limits to Dominion borrowings, and it was absolutely necessary that the public credit should be preserved. It was vital to the well-being of the nation now and for the future. This statement referred only to civil expenditures. So far as concerned the war there could be no talk of financial prudence. The life and liberties of the nation were at stake, and no considerations of self must stand in the way of the most vigorous prosecution of which we are capable. To that end the people would patiently bear whatever financial burdens it was necessary to impose upon them. Their spirit, patriotism and enthusiasm since the outbreak of the war had been an inspiration to the government.

Hon. Mr. White said that as a result of all that had been done by the government and the public—borrowing abroad, economizing, producing great crops—the situation was now excellent. The balance of trade was in our favor. The excess of our exports over imports would be applied in liquidation of our interest indebtedness to foreign creditors. We are now in a position after a year of war to go ahead and prosper and raise at least a considerable amount of our war expenditure here. The money would all be spent in Canada and would not therefore have any bearing on the question of gold exports.

"You will all have a chance," said the minister, "when the time arrives, to contribute to a Canadian war loan. We have shown we have resources of men unsurpassed in the world for courage and valor. We shall show that we have also money to uphold the cause which we know to be just, and the ideals for which we stand."

ANOTHER INDUSTRY FOR CAMPBELLTON

Through Activity of Robert St. Ange and Co-operation of Messrs. Stewart and Culligan Town Gains a Grist Mill.

Special to The Standard

Campbellton, Oct. 7—Another impetus has been given to the industrial life of the North Shore by the erection of a new grist mill in this town. To Messrs. Culligan and D. A. Stewart, the county's representatives in the provincial legislature, the citizens of Campbellton are largely indebted for the new industry and to the provincial government, which at its last session enacted legislation to bonus flour mills established in the province.

Although there was a flour mill here at one time there has been none for seven years. Robert St. Ange however took the matter in hand and assisted by Messrs. Culligan and Stewart the project took shape. Through Messrs. Culligan and Stewart a lease of land was secured in one of the best sites in town. The town council in order to help the project exempted the mill from taxation for fifteen years and offered as well to supply power for a term of years at a nominal figure. The new mill will have a capacity of twenty barrels a day and will be in operation in a month's time.

The people of Campbellton are delighted that the project is about to materialize as it will be a benefit, not only to the town itself, but to the whole district. They are loud in their praise of those who promoted the scheme and carried it to a successful completion.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT LACHINE, P.Q., BURNED; LOSS QUARTER MILLION

Montreal, Oct. 7—The Roman Catholic church in the town of Lachine, Eglise Saintes Anges, was destroyed tonight by a fire that is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at about $250,000, covered by insurance to the amount of $170,000. This was the third blaze in the church within the last three days. Tht first occurred Tuesday afternoon in the basement, where a tombola had been in progress, and the second in the basement at 10.30 the same night, neither having done any damage before being discovered.

FIVE EX-PREMIERS IN NEW GREEK CABINET

Premier Zaimais, Only One of Them Not Opposed to Allies, Takes Portfolio of Foreign Affairs—Attitude Venezelos Faction Will Adopt Not Known.

Athens, via London, Oct. 7—Alexander Zaimis has accepted the premiership in succession to M. Venivelos at the invitation of King Constantine. He completed his cabinet today.

M. Zaimis will serve as foreign minister as well as premier.

The new cabinet is constituted as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Alexander Zaimis.

Minister of the Interior—M. Gounaris.

Minister of War—Gen. Yanakitsas.

Minister of Marine—Admiral Countouriotis.

Minister of Finance—Stephen Dragoumis.

Minister of Instruction—M. Theotokis.

Minister of Justice and Communications—D. G. Rhallis.

The cabinet members will appear in the chamber on Monday.

New Premier Not Opposed To Entente Powers

Paris, Oct. 7—Five members of the new Greek cabinet are former premiers, says a Havas News Agency despatch from Athens. "The fact that Premier Zaimis takes the portfolio of foreign affairs is significant, as he alone among the former premiers has not opposed the Entente Powers, and it is considered his ideas best represent absolute neutrality.

"The cabinet will appear in the chamber next Monday, and make public the declarations of its general policy, avoiding all reference to the Greeco-Serbian alliance. The attitude of the Venizelos party will depend on the government's declarations. It is regarded as probable, however, that the party will not refuse the cabinet a provisional vote of confidence.

"The ministry, as it is constituted, is considered the best solution of the ministerial crisis."

Dominion Not Neglecting Men Who Were Wounded Fighting Empire's Fight

Convalescent Homes have been opened, and securing of employment is being considered by Commission appointed by the Government.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Oct. 7—The commission of which Senator Lougheed is chairman having charge of military hospitals and convalescent homes in Canada, has convalescent homes now opened with accommodation sufficient for 600 men. Only a few men have been received from the other side as yet, and probably only 200 or 300 will arrive before next spring, since the wounded are cared for in hospitals and convalescent homes in England and France until they are able to return to service. When the war is over a large number will come to the convalescent homes here. Complaints however that have been made that nothing is being done for some of the wounded who return to Canada are entirely without foundation. All the men need do is to present themselves in order to secure the privileges that have been provided.

The question of employment for returning soldiers is also being taken up by the commission. About 2,000 men who have been incapacitated and discharged are expected to return to Canada in the next six months and the numbers will go on increasing after that. The matter will be taken up with all the provinces. Some have already agreed to co-operate. The matter of re-education and technical training to be undertaken by the provinces with Dominion aid will be taken up soon and a definite comprehensive scheme decided upon. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has expressed a willingness to co-operate in securing employment for these returning soldiers. The men who are being sent back now are examined by a medical board at Quebec and sent to a hospital or convalescent home in one of the various military districts. Sometimes a man gets past the board in his desire to go home and it is from these that complaints have come. Convalescent homes have been opened already at Sydney, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Calgary and others will soon be opened at London and Victoria. Arrangements are made to take over the immigration hospital at Quebec as a hospital and distributing centre. At Calgary a large and modern new hotel is secured free of rent. It will accommodate 150 men, or all that Alberta will have. At Esquimalt the old naval hospital, with a capacity for 150 is being opened. Canadian soldiers who have been blinded are being cared for and trained at the Pearson Institute in London, Eng. In the whole 150,000 of Canadians under arms there are only 300 tubercular cases. Those coming back are placed in sanitaria at rate of about $10 a week, paid by the commission. Fully ninety per cent. of the men now returning are not eligible for the convalescent homes. The men who are discharged at Quebec get three months' pay and $1.85 subsistence allowance, while the pension board is taking up their cases. As for those going to a convalescent home their military pay is continued.

BELIEVED COAL STEAMER LOST IN STORM.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Still no word has come of the Norwegian steamer Kron Prinz Olav, chartered by the Dominion Coal Company to carry coal from Sydney, N. S., to Montreal, and it is believed here that she went down in the terrific storm in the Gulf a week ago Sunday while on her way to this city. She left Sydney on Sept. 24, Captain J. C. Jensen being in command, with his son as chief officer, and a crew of about twenty-three men, chiefly Norwegians.

FIERCE COUNTER ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT REPULSED BY ALLIES

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS OF GREEK SITUATION

Newspapers Believe Revolutionary Movement in Greece Not Probable.

London, Oct. 7.—Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following, gleaned from German newspaper comment on the developments in the Balkans:

"The dramatic situation in Greece is widely, but for the most part cautiously, commented upon by the German press. Theodore Wolf, in the Tageblat, declares it to be the heaviest blow that could have been given the policy of the Entente Powers, and that it confronts them with an extraordinary danger. Herr Wolf considers King Constantine's action somewhat daring, but he argues that a revolutionary movement in Greece is improbable, as the army is devoted to the king.

"The same doubt is raised by the Frankfurter Zeitung, which asks which is the stronger, the king or Venizelos. It considers it conceivable that, as was the case in Italy, external compulsion through street demonstrations in Athens might cause a reversion to policy of the parliamentary majority, but only if M. Venizelos places himself at the head of a movement against the king would it, in the opinion of this newspaper, have a chance of success. 'Germany will gladly greet Greek neutrality,' concludes the Frankfurter Zeitung. 'But if Greece does not remain neutral we and our friends are ready.'"

FORCE POLES TO FIGHT AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

German Plan if they Have Not Enough Men to Check Russian Attacks.

London, Oct. 8.—In a despatch from Petrograd Reuters correspondent says:

"Polish refugees arriving here say that German officials declare that Poland will be surrounded by a triple line of trenches and barbed wire entanglements, and that the Russians will be quite unable to dislodge them, for if there is a shortage of men they will arm the entire masculine population of Poland and force them to fight the Russians."

Geneva, Oct. 7, via Paris—Information reached Geneva by way of Munich today, from a source which is regarded as reliable, that Roumania will issue a decree for general mobilization within the next twelve hours.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FEARS UPRISING.

London, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Budapest says:

"The newspaper Azest says it learns from Sofia that wholesale arrests of the leaders of the Agrarian party are taking place, and that the government is prepared to take stern measures to crush all domestic attempts to impair Bulgarian unity."

ATTACK ON SERBIA BEGUN.

London, Oct. 7.—An official despatch reached London today stating that the Austro-German armies concentrated against Serbia comprise a total of 440,000 men.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight records the continuation of the artillery actions in Artois and on the Lorraine front. At various points the Germans delivered strong counter-attacks, but were driven back.

The text of the statement follows:

"A violent bombardment by both sides has occurred in the environs of Nieuport and in the sector of Het-Sas-Steenstraete.

"Artillery activity continues on all sides in Artois. We made slight progress to the south of Thelus, near the road from Arras to Lille.

"A sudden attack, attempted by the enemy on one of our advance positions near Popincourt, to the south of Roye, was completely stopped.

"On the Aisne our batteries caused by their fire two very violent explosions in the enemy lines in the region of Juvincourt, and set fire to the station at Guingicourt.

"In Champagne the Germans, during the course of the day, delivered two counter-attacks against our positions to the west of the Navarian farm. They were both repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

"Engagements with bombs and grenades took place in the Argonne at La Fille Morte and Haute Chevauchee.

"The enemy directed, on different points of the Lorraine front, especially near Arracourt, to the north of Reillon and to the northeast of Badonviller, a strong cannonade, to which we replied effectively.

"In the Vosges we dispersed a strong German reconnaissance which had started to attack one of our posts to the east of Sondernach.

"One of our aeroplanes shot down, this afternoon, in Champagne, a German captive balloon which fell in flames within the enemy's lines."

London, Oct. 7.—On the eastern front the German offensive against Dvinsk is at last making some headway. The German official communication says that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has penetrated the Russian lines over a front of about three miles. Throughout the centre the Russians are still on the offensive.

Champagne, the country over which the French made their big gains late in September, is still the main district of contention in the west. The reports are so contradictory, however, that it is difficult to ascertain what is actually happening. The Germans admit that the French have made slight progress, but, on the whole, claim to have repulsed the Allied general offensive. On the other hand, the French declare that it is a German offensive which has been repulsed.

As the result of a month's minor actions in Gallipoli, Gen. Sir Hamilton reports the British have gained three hundred yards on a front of four miles at Suvla Bay.

The long-threatened Austro-German offensive in the Balkans, with the added menace of Bulgaria, has begun in earnest. Almost simultaneously with the rupture of diplomatic relations between Sofia and the Entente Powers an Austro-German army, estimated at 400,000 men, with an enormous weight of heavy artillery, started to attack Serbia from the north and west, and according to the Berlin official reports, crossed the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points and firmly established itself on the Serbian side.

The Anglo-French troops, which were landed at Saloniki with the tacit consent of the Greek government, are being hurried northward to assist Serbia and, if possible, keep the Bulgarians from capturing the Saloniki-Nish railway, the only source by which the Serbians can be fed with munitions of war.

The hoped-for support from Greece has not been forthcoming, King Constantine, by the dismissal of Premier Venizezlos, having shown that, while his country sympathizes with the cause of the allies, he is not prepared to go against the Central Powers, or to fulfill the obligations of the Greceo-Serbian treaty of alliance, which provides that one ally must go to the assistance of the other in the case of attack. A new Greek cabinet, composed of men of pro-German and pro-Ally sympathies, has been appointed, and the expectation now is that unless public opinion forces the hand of the government and insists on action on the side of the allies, Greece will remain neutral. It is hardly conceivable to the Entente diplomats that Greece will go over to the Central Powers, for, they point out Bulgaria is known to covet some of her territory, and the treatment of Greek nationals in Turkey makes it virtually impossible for her to become the ally of that country.

Greece Not Unanimous for Neutrality.

As in Greece, public opinion in Bulgaria is not entirely unanimous in support of King Ferdinand, and reports indicate that the Bulgarian mobilization is not being carried out without difficulty. The King and Premier Radoslavoff, however, have finally thrown in their lot with Austria, Germany and Turkey having, after consultation with the ministers of those countries, rejected the demands of Russia for the dismissal of the Austro-German officers, who, it is alleged, have been engaged to command the Bulgarian army. Bulgaria, in fact, denied the presence of such officers, and the Russian, British, either left or are leaving Sofia. Italy has taken action also by giving the Bulgarian minister at Rome his passports.

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