Rev. Mr. Brown, of Upham, will hold e annual Thanksgiving service on Oct. in this place.

### ELGRADE SUFFERS FATE OF WAR CITIES

re sent to the aid of Serbia at time the chances for a success.

rom Saloniki to Seroia; and opera sert says, "is not a military opera and can be justified on military gro only if it constitutes the advance is

of a large army or if the Greeks or Rou-nanians are to take the field. It is by

or us to take advantage of this fact or push our offensive in the west and or Russia to strive by every means in our power to build up her new armics and complete her equipment."

The Daily Mail points out this morner in that the success of Germany in each ablishing connections with Turkey would mean the solution of Germany's opper problem, as virtually inexpansition.

would mean the solution of Germany's copper problem, as virtually inexhaustible supplies of the metal would be available from the Arghana Maden mine in Asia Minor. This mine though hitherto nuch neglected is one of the richest mines in the world, the newspaper says, and under German management it would soon be shipping copper wholesale over the new Bagdad railway.

"Turkey," the Daily Mail adds, "could also be very helpful in the matter of cotton, although she would hardly be able to furnish all of this staple needed by Germany."

by Germany."

The Daily Mail warns against sending of any small or insufficient force into the new Balkan theatre, "To help Serbia inadequately," it says

big and perilous operation. It requires the very great army and it cannot be the cun in a haphazard way. We do want any new and more specious very the "rescue of Antwerp."

Sofia, Oct. 10, via London, Oct. 11-Serbian troops that had been occupying the Albanian towns of Shiak and Krya have been withdrawn and are bein

rushed northward.

Seven divisions of the Serbian army which had been concentrated along the Bulgarian frontier, also have been hurded to the north to meet the Austro

rushed northward.

"An enemy seroplane was brought down by one of our machines to the north of the station. It fell within the German lines to the north of Bucy-Le-Long."

Petrograd. Oct. 14. via London—The

II—Nething can be be compared to the compared

The Sent-Meelly Telegraph & The Rews

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915

BRITISH ATTACK, USING GAS, WIN MORE GROUND AROUND LOOS;

# EVENTS ARE SHAPING FOR ROUMANIA JOINING ALLIES IN WAR

# BRITISH TAKE FOUR TRENCHES IN ATTACK; ABILE TO HOUD THERES

London, Aug. 14—A British official statement issued tonight tells of the latest offensive by the British troops between La Bassee and Arras. It reads as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches, under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about 600 yards southwest of Hulluch to the Hohenzellern redoubt. We gained about 1,000 yards of trenches just south and west of Hulluch, but were unable to maintain our position there, owing to the enemy's shell fire.

"Southwest of St. Elie we prepared and held the enemy's trench behind the Varmelles-Hulluch road, and the southwestern edge of the quarties, both inclusive. We also captured a trench on the northwest side of the forest. We captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but the enemy is still in two communicating trenches between the

memy is still in two communedoubt and the quarries."

### NAVAL FIGHT REPORTED IN GULF OF FINLAND.

Stockholm, via London, Oct. 15, 3.09 a .m.—The Aftenbladet's frontier correspondent says a naval fight has occurred near Porkala in the Gulf of Finland. One cruiser is reported to have been sunk and another heavily damaged.

The correspondent adds that a Zeppelin has raided the Finnish coast, causing fires.

Porkala is a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland, twenty miles southest of Helsingfors, and about 200 miles west of Petrograd. While mention is made in the despatch from Stockholm as to the nationity of the vessels engaged, it is presumed that if a sea battle has ken place it was between Russian and German warships.

The Gulf of Finland, off Porkala, is the most northerly point here fighting in the world-war is reported to have taken place.

# War Summary Roumania May Be Drawn Into Conflict

General Offensive of Allies Spreads as Far East as Gallipoli

London, Oct. 14—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, made a long statement in the house of commons today on the situation the public, and failed to satisfy curi-

French expedition landed at Saloniki. He did say, however, that Russian troops would co-operate "as soon as they were available."

The French premier, M. Viviani, had more cheering news for the Allied countries when, in the French senate, he expressed the belief that "the Allies can count on Italian co-operation in the Balkans."

have begun an offensive in the Dardanelles, to keep the Turks busy. The Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia, in an effort to clear the Austrians from the Roumanian frontier and prevent them from sending any further reinforcements against Serbia.

In fact, there appears to be a general attack on all the German fronts. The British and French, Berlin relates, have attacked in Flanders and Champagne, while the German official report of the campaign in Russia is a record of counter attacks against the Russians, who are endeavoring to regain the initiative.

Even the Belgian coast is not excepted, British monitors again having bombarded the German position along this coast. British submarines in the Baltic sb far have sunk ten German ore-carrying steamers and have completely paralyzed the ore trade between Sweden and Germany. This has caused some dissatisfaction in Sweden, and it is charged that two steamers were sunk within Swedish territorial waters. But the British assert that they have been studiously observing international laws, and have been sinking only German steamers.

alties, Which Number 55 Dead and 114Wounded

RETALIATION ON ENEMY DEMANDED

Public Meeting in District Affected Calls for Destruction of German Cities - Berlin Claims Hampton and Woolwich Damaged—Fifty-one Women and Children Victims.

114 wounded in the air raid were military casualties, according to an announce

his afternoon.

The text of the announcement follows:

"The press bureau of the war office announces that a fleet of hostile airships risited the eastern coast and a portion of the city of London and dropped

The Casualty List.

Sampton and Woolwich Bombarded? Berlin, Oct. 14, via Sayville—An official report given out today by the German admiralty regarding the Zeppelin raid on London, says that in addition to dropping tiombs on the English capital the waterworks at Hampton and the town of Woolwich, where there is a great arsenal, were heavily bombarded. Great fires are reported to have followed the explosion of the Zeppelin bombs. The text of the admiralty's statement follows:

# NIGHT AIR RAID CARRY WAR THROUGH HAS BALKAN CLOUD AROUSES LONDON TO DEFINITE VICTORY A SILVER LINING?

British Statesmen Say Balkan Outbreak Has Only sian Armies, Draws Wrath Strengthened This Decision

New Campaign Based on Principles of Sound Strategy, Says Sir Edward Grey-Russian Troops to Co-operate When Available - Serbia, as All Other Allies, Fighting for National Existence.

London, Oct, 14-The diplomatic rather than the military side of the situ tion was the subject of Sir Edward Giey's eagerly-awaited statement relative to the Balkan situation which he delivered today to a crowded house of commons. Sir Edward announced that the co-operation of Russian troops in the Balkans

me of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset we desired that the nained neutral Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This

nately the feeling in the Balkans is not one of union but of division. It was

enabled us to secure a policy of union.

"We were given to understand in the course of the negotiations that except with regard to Thrace the Central Powers had offered to Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the allies could in fairness offer. The promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the Central Powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them.

It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan was that the sovereigns and remments of Germany, Austria-Hungery and Bulgaria—the sovereigns and governments—have succeeded in carrying into effect. We were given to unstand that in order to secure a Balkan union there were certain concessions

derstand that in order to secure a Balkan union there were certain concessions Bulgaria would require, especially in Thrace and Macedonia.

"The Allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the Allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations she must co-operate in a common cause in which the hopes and aspirations of other neighboring states

"It will be enough to say that these reasonable hopes and aspirations were, in the main, founded upon opportunity to peoples of the same race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a state under a govern-

In his zemarks, Sir Edward Grey alluding to Serbia, praised the skill and courage with which she turned upon her foes and had driven them out of her country as one of the outstanding features of the war. Once again, he said, the crisis was upon Serbia and she was meeting it with the same splendid courage.

Through Greek territory alone could assistance be sent to Serbia, continued the foreign secretary, and that this assistance was welcome was sufficiently proved by the reception accorded the allied troops. Great Britain was giving Serbia all the help in its power freely and unconditionally.

"In view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia," said the foreign secretary, "how can there be any other attitude on the part of Greece towards the assistance offered though her to Serbia?

assistance offered though her to Serbia?

"In the steps taken we acted in the closest co-operation with France and the o-operation of Russian troops is promised as soon as they can be made avail-

"The military measures adopted to meet the requirements of the new situation, are the subject of continuous attention by the military authorities of the Allies and they will be taken in close consultation with each other. It is not my province to make a public disclosure of the military plans, and I can only say I believe they will be based on the principles of sound strategy."

"Serbia is fighting for her national existence and with her the struggle is just now intense and acute, but the struggle is one and the issue is one, in whatever theatre of war lighting is taking place.

"All the Allies are lighting for national existence and for all who are lighting the same issues arise. It is a light for the right to live, not under the shadow of Prussian militarism which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war, and to leave us free from the menace of oppression."

CARRY WAR THROUGH TO DEFINITE VICTORY.

Premier Asquith in the house of commons declined to grant a day for de-bate on Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkan situation. In the house of lords the Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to that of the foreign sec-retary and concluded:

retary and concluded:

"This attack on Serbis will only make sterner and flercer the determination of the Allies to carry the war through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken that resolution, and we will maintain it."

we will maintain it."

During the discussion which followed the Marquis of Crewe's statement, Viscount Milner suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and their

transfer to some other theatre of war.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said it was impossible for any member of the government to give an undertaking that the troops would continue in the Dardanelles operations or would be withdrawn from them. It would be unpatriotic and improper, he said, to sorce the government to make a fuller disclosure of the operations in which the country is engaged.

The present situation, he declared, was a grave and critical one; there were new developments and new factors, in addition to the entrance of Bulgaria into the struggle. The attitude of Greece at the present moment had not been quite fully defined, and that was another factor in the calculations.

FREEDOM OF SEAS CAN WAIT.

Sir Arthur Markham, who suspects the statement of Foreign Secretary Grey that "the freedom of the seas may be a proper subject of discussion and agreement between nations after the war," shows a desire for revival of the Declartation of London, raised the question again today in the commons.

Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs replied; "The opinion of Foreign Secretary Grey and myself is that the whole question of international agreements and how they can be made worth anything in the future may reasonably form the subject of discussion between nations after the war, in the light of experience gained and reflections suggested by the way in which the war originated and the methods whereby our enemies conducted it on land and sea."

of Germany

ITALY SOON TO CO-OPERATE

King of Greece Says Integrity of Nation Must Be Preserved, But That No Step Which Means Destruction Will Be Taken-Bulgaria Formally Declares War on Serbia.

## Russian Troops Through Roumania?

Athens, Oct. 14, I p. m.—Bulgaria de-ared war on Serbia at 8 o'clock this

elief that it will be impossible for this ation to remain indifferent to the set-

No Mail to Bulgaria.

Washington, Oct. 14—Suspension of postal money-order service between the United States and Bulgaria was ordered by the post office department today, upon receipt of notice from the Italian postal administration that it no longer would forward remittances intended for payment in Bulgaria.

London, Oct. 15—It is openly asserted in Berlin that a secret treaty exists be-tween Greece, Germany and Bulgaria, says the Morning Post's Berne corre-spondent.

Bulgarian Developments.

Athens, Oct. 14, via Paris—The Bulgarian minister at noon today notified the Greek government that Bulgaria at 8 o'clock this morning declared war on Serbia as a Serbian column had attacked the Bulgarians near Kostendil (Southwest Bulgaria) killing seventy men and wounding five hundred.

Advices received in diplomatic circles here are to the effect that German skilled workmen have arrived at Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port from Constantinople to assemble submarines which have been sent there in sections.

The Austrian Prince Windisch-Graets and his staff have arrived at Sofia.

Bulgarian Manifesto.

London, Oct. 15—A despatch to Reu-ters Telegram Company from Sofiia dated last night (Thursday) says a Reuter manifesto has been issued calling upon the Bulgarian people and army to defend the national soil, "vio-lated by a perfidious neighbor and de-liver their brethren, oppressed beneath the Serbian voke."

ther their brethren, oppressed beneather Serbian yoke."

The manifesto, the correspondent savefers to the great efforts made by the correspondent of the great efforts of the great eff