

FLEET OF TRANSPORTS LADEN WITH MUNITIONS FOR TURKS SUNK BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN BLACK SEA

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RECRUITING MEETING

Thirteen more men enlist in the Empire forces ready to do their bit in bringing about universal peace—Meeting tonight, also Monday.

Thirteen recruits were enrolled for the 64th Battalion yesterday, nine of these were signed on last night as a result of the splendid recruiting demonstration in St. Andrew's Rink. Four others were sworn in at the recruiting office during the day, making a total of thirteen. The meeting last night was only fairly attended, but what was wanting in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. Excellent addresses were given by Rev. F. S. Porter, who has offered his services to the government as a chaplain and by Postmaster Edward Sears, who has a son at Shorncliffe, England, with the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Mr. Porter's address was an exceptionally good one. He explained very concisely and logically why all objections should be turned aside in the endeavor to get to the front. He impressed his listeners with his straightforward and thoughtful manner of speaking.

A. W. Baird was present on the platform and rendered two excellent recitations, one entitled "Modern Diplomacy," the other entitled "The Fighting Race," which portrayed the fighting qualities of old Ireland ever ready in response to the call of the Motherland. F. A. Dykeman acted as chairman. He touched on the extreme gravity and seriousness of the war and how the Canadians had proved themselves to be soldiers without peers.

The recruits who enrolled yesterday were: John K. Long, St. John. Jacob C. Nottal, St. John. John H. Leary, St. John. Charles Acky, St. John. George Baslin, St. John. Robert Sprague, St. John. J. K. Rushton, Apple River, N. S. Wm. L. Neves, Kings County, N. B. Richard Cyr, New Richmond, N. B. Wm. Sommers, Summerside, P.E.I. Charles Green, Essex, England. Harry Edward Stone, St. John. Roy Murray, St. John. Reaching at Penobscot last night: James Cook. Norman Williams. Robert J. Graves. George W. Weldon.

James Cook, Norman Williams, Robert J. Graves, George W. Weldon, Cook and Weldon are married men. Lieut. Gilford and Private Shaeffer sang patriotic songs and the meeting was in every way a success.

Next Monday evening Pte. (Rev.) M. E. Conroy and J. D. McKenna will hold a meeting at Havelock where a large number are expected to enroll. Messrs. Shaeffer and Gilford will sing. They are from Halifax and are among the best vocalists in the sister city. Havelock has shown a great interest in the war and it is expected that many men will be enrolled there.

Last Night's Meeting. Rev. F. S. Porter, pastor of German street Baptist church, was the first speaker of the evening. He said: "The reason why I am not wearing the King's haki is because my application for service has not yet been accepted by the government and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to hear that I have received my appointment. My heart's desire is to be with the boys, my boys, thirty of them from my own church, at the front. They write to me and I know what they think and what they want. Let me read you an extract from one letter recently received. 'I pity the man or boy at home, especially if he has not a good reason for staying at home. This is the life and even though wanted I would not return home. We are having too good a time, and I have that feeling, so hard to describe, a clear conscience.'

Continuing Mr. Porter said: "Sir Frederick Taylor, who has one boy at the front, stated at the University of New Brunswick closing, 'this is the most serious business we have ever undertaken.' It is said that nearly 150,000 children born in Canada every year and 34,000 of these die before reaching their first birthday, 8,000 others are victims of tuberculosis, 3,000 are victims of typhoid fever and 3,000 fill drunkards' graves, 14,000 preventable deaths are going on in our midst every year and yet if we send our young men to the front we look upon their death as a horrible calamity. "As an incentive for the evening I wish to clear up one or two difficulties which I am sure have been occupying the minds of our young men. I say, the men of this city are doing more thinking than we credit them with. Deep down in their hearts they are struggling with themselves on a point or two, because they have as yet not been touched in this recruiting campaign. Men are asking, what constitutes a military call? I admit there consists of two elements, first, the existence of the need, second, your ability and liberty to meet that need. These are rockbound features in connection with this crisis. That constitutes the call. I ask you, does there exist a need in connection with this imperial crisis? I say, a most appalling need, the need is great, terrific and cannot be exaggerated. Are you physically fit? Are you unincumbered or can you make provision for your family so as to get away? If so, do not delay, the need is great and above all you are needed. In these facts we find all the inducements why a man should offer his services to the greatest cause in our national existence. "Other men are saying whether they should take the life of their brother. Men say the war is different from everyday life, men are taking the lives of others in a wholesale way. Is it legitimate? In the first place, I would point out the difference between public and private injury. Man should receive a private injury without retaliation but when it comes to public crimes and injuries we have a different status. Germany is guilty of the desecration of the greatest thing that God made, human life. The ravaging and outraging of women and the butchery of the Belgium peasants are the greatest crimes since the crucifixion. I say, young men who can think of the Lusitania, the Arabie and the submarine policy of Tripits without desiring revenge for the wrong. Think of the devastation of France and Poland, weeping and bleeding tonight. That man who does not realize what has been done, I say he has something to learn about righteous indignation. (Continued on page two).

DVINSK AND VILNA MENACED BY WEDGE ENEMY HAS DRIVEN INTO THE RUSSIAN DEFENSE

Von Hindenburg's Army Now Well Astride Dvinsk-Vilna Railway and Has Occupied Vidzy—Balkan Situation Still Indefinite—Greece Likely to Continue a Spectator for a While—Allied Army in Dardanelles Taking Rest.

London, Sept. 17.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army now is well astride the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, his advance guards having reached and occupied the town of Vidzy, which is a good twenty miles east of the line. This wedge which the German commander has driven into Russia's defense seriously endangers both Dvinsk and Vilna. The latter town, which the Russians once before evacuated, again has been left to an army which will attempt only to delay the German advance.

All government institutions and the most of the factories already have been removed to places of safety, and the civil population left long ago. Probably a more determined effort will be made to hold Dvinsk which, situated as it is on the broad and fast flowing river Dvina, can offer a stronger resistance.

Along the rest of the eastern front there has been little change in the situation. The German centre has made a further slight advance, and must be bearing the railway east of Dvinsk, possession of which would separate the northern and southern wings of the Russian armies operating on either side of the Pripiet marshes. The Russians always have affected to disregard independently of each other, and consequently confine their offensive from a point east of Kovel through Galicia to the Rumanian frontier.

The great efforts to hold the present line in Galicia doubtless is dictated by near eastern politics, which grow more complicated as the days pass. Rumania alone appears to be definitely on the side of the Quadruple Entente. Greece apparently has decided to maintain her neutrality, for the time being at any rate.

Meanwhile the Allied troops on the Gallipoli peninsula are taking a long rest, which is only occasionally disturbed by Turkish artillery. In the west there has been only a repetition of artillery engagements, with the novelty of a German grenade attack near Perthes, which the German report says gave them possession of a portion of a French trench.

French Official Statement. Paris, Sept. 17.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Between Adana and Souches, and in the sector of Neuville, struggles by means of bombs and grenades have taken place near the saps. Our batteries shelled successfully the German works. "To the south of Arras, on the front of Crinchon, the artillery is still very active on both sides. In the region of Roye grenade fighting is reported. There also has been a well sustained fusillade between the opposite trenches. "From the communications of the Bievre, Vesle and Aisne to as far as the Aisne-Marne canal, a very violent cannonade was kept up during most of the day. "Between the Aisne and the Argonne, in the ravine of Lafontaine-Charmes and at Courtes-Chausses, our cannon of various calibre and our trench pieces have replied to the enemy's fire and damaged, at several points, his positions. "In the Northern Woevre and on the Lorraine front our batteries executed firing, the efficacy of which was ascertained. "In the Vosges the Germans bombarded Hilsenstrif and Hill No. 425, to

the south of Steinbach. Our artillery poured a destroying fire on the electric works at Turckheim."

Fleet of Vessels With War munitions For Turks Sunk in Black Sea. Sebastopol, Russia, Sept. 17.—Official announcement was made here today that Russian torpedo boats had sunk near Sinope, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, an entire fleet of Turkish sailing vessels laden with munitions of war. The crews of these vessels were taken prisoners.

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Russian Report. Petrograd, Sept. 17, via London, Sept. 18 (1.05 a. m.)—The following statement was made public today concerning the operations in the Caucasus: "In the coastal region there has been rifle firing and cannonading. In the direction of Olti there was an engagement between patrols near Tevachmechar. In the direction of Van there was an engagement near the village of Van. On the remainder of the front there is no change."

London, Sept. 18, 1.46 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Athens says that Mr. Radtsloff, the Bulgarian premier, in addressing the foreign ministers at Sofia, said that Bulgarian public opinion was against any attack on Turkey.

North Sydney Man Fell From Ferry Boat and Drowned. Sydney, N. S., Sept. 17.—Roderick Steele, an I. C. R. brakeman residing at North Sydney, was drowned today from the ferry steamer Electronic. Steele had been on a visit to Sydney and the accident occurred when the boat was about half way between Point Edward and North Sydney. Nobody saw the man fall but a splash was heard, and a moment later he was seen to rise to the surface about 150 yards in the wake of the steamer. A lifeboat was immediately launched but Steele was not seen afterwards. The tug Saldee was put out shortly after the Electronic reached port and the ferry steamer Peerless was sent out to assist in the search of the body but up to a late hour the body had not been recovered. How the accident happened cannot be learned. Those who last saw him on board stated that he was sitting on the railing of the boat and it is thought that he must have been dozing and lost his balance. Steele leaves a wife and four children. He was a son of Alex. Steele.

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CABINET CRISIS OVER CONSCRIPTION QUESTION?

Rumors of Split Heard in London—Number of Resignations to be Handed in, Reports Say, Unless Compulsory Service is Enforced—Members Opposed to Idea Willing to Leave Matter in Hands of Asquith and Kitchener.

London, Sept. 17.—England is absorbed in the rumored cabinet crisis over the question of conscription, to which it is reported David Lloyd George and Winston Spencer Churchill had been converted. Lord Curzon and Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law, Walter Hume Long, J. Austen Chamberlain, the Earl of Selborne and Sir Edward Carson, the conscriptionist members, are said to be threatening to resign unless Premier Asquith, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Kitchener and other cabinet members adopt their chosen policy.

Lacking positive statements from Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener, that compulsory service is necessary for the safety of the country, the system is likely to find little support in the present parliament with the Radicals, Laborites and Nationalists opposed to it. Many members opposed to conscription are prepared to accept, however, the verdict of the Premier and War Secretary on the question, which now is a subject of serious consideration in the cabinet.

Austrian at Sydney, N.S. Slays Wife, German Pole, In Dispute Over War

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 17.—An Austrian Pole named Felix Carlilchek, is under arrest at Dominion, charged with the murder of his wife, a German Pole. The crime took place at their home between seven and eight o'clock this morning, in the west end of Dominion town. It is stated that the man killed the woman during a heated discussion on the war.

At about seven o'clock this morning one of the Carlilchek children went to the stable near the house to milk the cow, and returning about an hour afterwards found his mother covered with blood and lying upon the bed. He raised the alarm and soon afterwards Dr. Morrison arrived. He found on examination, a bullet wound in the woman's right side about three inches below the armpit. Life was extinct. Magistrate Smith was immediately notified and the arrest of Carlilchek

was made at once by one of the company's police. He was found in his own home and offered no resistance. The officer found him in bed with his head under the clothes very much frightened. The family consists of seven children. The woman was about forty-five years of age. Other particulars of the crime are meagre, though the man talked considerably with the police. An intimation of his statement could be learned, other than that it was said he admitted the shooting and that he had quarrelled with his wife over the war. It is claimed, though an Austrian, he is pro-Entente and disliked his wife's attachment for Germany. According to one of the boys, the couple had a heated discussion over the digging of a well last evening but did not hear any trouble this morning.

Allies had gained invaluable ground which led them towards a decisive conclusion, but they had not gained the advantage at the point at which they aimed. Then there had come the retreat of the Russians, and while the Russians were re-arming and recovering their strength a new and unmitigable burden had fallen upon Great Britain. The situation was a very serious one, but the Allies had it in their power to carry the war to a successful conclusion, and they could do it, the Chancellor said, if they utilized their whole strength and the national capacity. After all, Mr. Churchill continued, the Allies did not seek the struggle and if they did their duty they would have done all they could. If at the end, the speaker concluded, the liberties of Great Britain and of Europe were still intact and inviolate, those who afterwards looked back upon "this unhappy but not inglorious" generation would be able to say, "we did not fail under the test, and have preserved the liberties of the world."

Some Features of Past Few Months While Not Disasters Have Been Disappointing.

London, Sept. 17.—The first speech made to the public by a member of the British cabinet since the publication of rumors of a difference of opinion in the cabinet over the question of conscription and reports that the members favoring conscription would resign unless compulsory service was introduced within a week, was delivered by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, at Enfield this afternoon. "It is not an easy moment," said Mr. Churchill, "for a public man to open his mouth on any topic, for there are so many people who seem to have less to do than they ought to, who are engaged in trying to make difficulties, even more than already existed, and seeking to make artificial divisions in regard to matters of great consequence which should be approached in a spirit of impartiality and good will."

Mr. Churchill added that during the past four or five months the Allies had not done as well as they might have hoped. There had been events which, while not disastrous, were disappointing. In France and Flanders a series of resolute and costly attacks was made on the German lines, and although ground was gained, the lines of the Germans were not pierced. "In the Dardanelles," he said, "the

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY FRIEND WHILE ON A HUNTING TRIP. Halifax, Sept. 17.—The first shooting accident of the hunting season occurred today, when James Knight, of Sheet Harbor, accidentally shot and killed his friend William Behie, of the same place. The men were moose hunting and became separated. The bullet struck Behie in the throat causing instant death. He was about 39 years of age and unmarried. You can give anything you choose—the more the better. Be ready Monday!

At Penobscot. A splendid recruiting meeting was held at Penobscot, in Parish of Cardwell, Kings Co., last night and was addressed by Lieut. Gilford, Pte. (Rev.) M. E. Conroy, and J. D. McKenna. As a result of the demonstration four recruits were signed on and twelve others signified their intention of joining the colors later. The recruits were:

Give as well as you can to the Patriotic Auction. The canvass opens Monday—see you with us for that \$50,000?

PERSONAL. Mrs. W. S. Vaughan returned to her home in the city this week from Moncton where she has been spending several weeks with her son, O. S. Vaughan. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ederson, of West St. John, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Mae, to J. Barry Smith, the wedding to take place in October.