

at which they were fired before  
are chalked on some of the gun  
trophy is a Russian machine  
Russians on the eastern front.  
I clothed, neat and fresh in their  
ere caught by surprise, but evi-  
ty of the British rations. Three  
e British, which was a small per-  
still continue under shell fire.

SHARP CRITICISM  
OF CLARKE GOVT

L. Stewart, M. P., Pitches  
a Few Shells into Local Ad-  
ministration Camp—Several  
Uncomfortable Topics  
Touched.

Some lively criticism of the Clarke-  
baxter government comes from the  
Datham World, the editor and proprie-  
or of which is J. L. Stewart, M. P. P.  
For example, the World has the following  
editorial remarks in its latest issues:  
"A POINTED QUESTION.  
"What public good is to be effected  
by Premier Clarke's impending survey  
and classification of the Crown lands?  
The time for that was before the lands  
were handed over for thirty years to  
unbermen and pulpmen for a nominal  
rental. We know already that some of  
these leases have been sold at \$1,000 a  
acre, but this knowledge does not in-  
crease the public revenue from them.  
The time for classification and survey  
was before, not after, granting the long  
leases."

"A PROVINCIAL ELECTION?  
"It is reported that Colonel John She-  
dian has been appointed Indian agent  
in succession to the late R. A. Irving. This  
will make a vacancy in the seat, and the  
public expects other vacancies to occur  
—the logical sequence of the Chandler  
investigation. It is the opinion of many  
persons who are usually well informed  
in political matters that the government  
will dissolve the House and call the  
people instead of risking the moral  
effect of defeat in by-elections."

"CANCELLED.  
"The government, it is understood, has  
cancelled the order-in-council which  
provided that no increase in stumpage  
should be imposed for ten years. The  
passing of the order, it is asserted, was  
remanded by land leases as the price  
of their contributions to the Fleming-  
berry campaign fund, and there is great  
indignation at its repeal, especially as  
the men who were bled by Mr. Fleming-  
berry have received only half their  
money back."

"A FARE.  
"In the days of John Robinson's game  
wardenship it was dangerous to go out  
after big game without a license. Now,  
if we are correctly informed, there are  
scores of hunters in the woods without  
licenses. Some hunters have procured  
licenses after having killed game. The  
game warden has absolutely no system  
of detecting and punishing infractions  
of the law. Anybody goes into the  
woods with a gun who chooses to do so,  
without fear of punishment, and only  
those who habitually keep within the  
law take out licenses. The game war-  
dens and fishing wardens draw their pay  
and look pleasant. Fish and game pro-  
tection is a farce."

MAJOR C. W. W. McLEAN  
WOUNDED BUT REFUSED  
TO LEAVE HIS BATTERY

Brigadier General McLean Hears That  
Gallant Son Remains in Command  
of Unit Although Struck in Arm  
and Field.

H. N. Stetson yesterday received a  
message from Brigadier General H.  
McLean stating that he had received  
a cablegram from Europe in which he  
was informed that his son, Major Wil-  
son McLean, was wounded in the arm  
but refused to leave his battery and con-  
tinued to command the battery. It is,  
therefore, hoped that the gallant officer's  
wound was not of a serious nature as it  
was probably dressed on the field but it  
is one of the fine actions of the Cana-  
dian officers in this great war for him-  
self to decline to retire when wounded,  
knowing as he must the danger of de-  
lay in treatment. The Royal Artillery,  
in its treatment, is the only branch of  
the army in which the gallantry of  
its men is gradually increasing to the  
point that can outstrip the spirit of this  
war.

Major Frink yesterday wired General  
McLean his and the citizens' sympathy  
expressing the hope that his son's  
wounds would not prove serious.

TALK TO FISHERMEN.  
J. J. Cowie of the department of mar-  
ine and fisheries talked with West Side  
fishermen, in the Temperance Hall, West  
St. John, last night, on the matter of  
closing for sardine fishing. Seining for  
sardine herring is permitted in St. John  
county and is prohibited in Charlotte  
county. Views of fishermen will be  
heard in the matter at meetings this  
week in different parts of the county  
convenient for fishermen. Mr. Cowie has  
not completed a tour of Charlotte coun-  
ty, inquiring into the sardine situation,  
which was accompanied by J. E. Calder,  
S. B. Brittain, fishery inspector for this  
district, will accompany Mr. Cowie on  
his trip through St. John county.

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915 NO. 110.  
AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY OF 440,000 CROSSING TO SERBIA;  
FRENCH HOLDING TAHURE, BRITISH GAIN AT SUVLA BAY

FRENCH GAIN ADMITTED;  
BEAR ON NEW OFFENSIVE;  
TURKS YIELD 300 YARDS

London, Oct. 7.—Russia is reported to have commenced an energetic offensive in Bukovina, and to have attacked the Austrian positions northeast of Czernowitz. At the other end of the eastern front the German offensive against Dvinsk is at last making some headway, according to the German official communication, which 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 Germans admit that the French have made progress, particularly at Tahure, but on the whole, claim to have repulsed the Allied general offensive.

On the other hand, the French declare that a German offensive in Lorraine and other counter-attacks have been repulsed.

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

BRITISH PUSHING TRENCHES FORWARD ON GALLIOLI.  
London, Oct. 7, 8:45 p.m.—During the past month of fighting in the Dardanelles the British have gained, on an average, something more than 300 yards all along the centre of the four-mile Suvla front, according to an official statement given out tonight. The statement was embodied in a report from General Sir Ian Hamilton as follows:

"During the past month the fighting at Suvla Bay has not been on a scale calling for special reports. Every night there have been patrol actions and bomb attacks, and we gained an average of a little over 300 yards along the whole centre of the four-mile Suvla front."

PIERCE ARTILLERY BATTLE CONTINUES.  
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 Popieuvillers, to the south of Roye, was completely stopped."  
"On the Artois line a battery of our heavy artillery fired two very violent explosions in the enemy lines in the region of Jévinoucourt, and set fire to the station at Guisnoicourt."

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

"Engagements with bombs and grenades took place in the Argonne at La Fille Mortis and Haute Chevauchée."  
"The enemy directed, on different points of the Lorraine front, especially near Aerscourt, 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 Sondernack."

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

BELGIAN TRENCHES UNDER FIRE.  
Paris, Oct. 7.—The Belgian official communication given out here tonight, reads:  
"There has been an intermittent bombardment of our advanced trenches to the south of Nieuport, Pervyse, and Oostkerke, and our trenches in the neighborhood of Dismude, as well as to the south of Noordschoote. There was no infantry action."

Petrograd, Oct. 7, via London, Oct. 8.—The war office today made public the following official communication:  
"Northwest of the Dvinsk the Germans attacked in the region of the railway. A fierce combat was engaged in the district of Grandaudou, where the enemy captured a portion of our trenches. The fighting continues."  
"In the region of Chikovo, south of Grandaudou, our troops have repulsed the Germans by counter-attacks."  
"In the region north of Koziany the Germans were rejected from their trenches at Copsoksydor."  
"On the night of the 6th, we captured the village of Golovak and the town of Koziany. In this action our troops had to surmount three lines of enemy trenches. A considerable cross-fire from the Germans compelled us afterwards to abandon the town, but parts of the trenches remained in our hands."  
"During our attacks on enemy positions on the Mediolka river some of our troops succeeded in crossing the river, although the water was above their waists, and they were exposed to a violent fire."  
"Attempts of the enemy to pierce our positions north and northwest of the Beasjour farm failed completely. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were killed or taken prisoners. The position remained in our possession throughout. Three officers and 300 men were carried off. Three machine guns also were captured from the enemy."  
"A fierce but fruitless attack during the early morning hours against our position in the brickyard, northwest of Orle-Sur-Tourbe, was followed in the course of the day by weak advances only, which from the very beginning were either repulsed or frustrated by our artillery fire."  
"North of Arras there were only unimportant and unimportant engagements."  
"In the Aisne sector at Espignoul, a weak French surprise attack on a projecting trench section failed."  
"Eastern theatre of war."  
"Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Before Dvinsk, our troops penetrated the positions of the enemy extending over a width of five kilometres (about three miles). South of Lake Orliatianska the enemy has been forced further back. An attacking brigade of Russian cavalry was destroyed by our fire. Between Lake Boginsko and the region of Smorzon the Russians repeatedly made attempts to break through our lines which without exception failed, after hand-to-hand fighting yesterday at daybreak."

"Northwest of Souain six massed attacks by the French broke down with a very heavy loss to the enemy. Two officers and 180 men were made prisoners."  
"To the west of the Somme-Souain high road sections of two newly arrived divisions succeeded at one point in penetrating across our foremost line of trenches in the district of St. Marie. The enemy was driven out again by immediate counter-attack."  
"Twelve officers, twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and 860 men were left prisoners in our hands. Two machine guns were captured."  
"East of the high road mentioned above the enemy was unable to achieve results worth mentioning. By massed attacks in a small trench section east of the Navarin farm in which the enemy succeeded in holding out, a counter-attack is still proceeding."  
"Only at and near Tahure was the enemy successful, after fruitless engagements, in capturing 300 metres of the Navarin farm, in which the enemy succeeded in holding out, a counter-attack is still proceeding."  
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"Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Before Dvinsk, our troops penetrated the positions of the enemy extending over a width of five kilometres (about three miles). South of Lake Orliatianska the enemy has been forced further back. An attacking brigade of Russian cavalry was destroyed by our fire. Between Lake Boginsko and the region of Smorzon the Russians repeatedly made attempts to break through our lines which without exception failed, after hand-to-hand fighting yesterday at daybreak."

"Northwest of Souain six massed attacks by the French broke down with a very heavy loss to the enemy. Two officers and 180 men were made prisoners."  
"To the west of the Somme-Souain high road sections of two newly arrived divisions succeeded at one point in penetrating across our foremost line of trenches in the district of St. Marie. The enemy was driven out again by immediate counter-attack."  
"Twelve officers, twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and 860 men were left prisoners in our hands. Two machine guns were captured."  
"East of the high road mentioned above the enemy was unable to achieve results worth mentioning. By massed attacks in a small trench section east of the Navarin farm in which the enemy succeeded in holding out, a counter-attack is still proceeding."  
"Only at and near Tahure was the enemy successful, after fruitless engagements, in capturing 300 metres of the Navarin farm, in which the enemy succeeded in holding out, a counter-attack is still proceeding."  
"Attempts of the enemy to pierce our positions north and northwest of the Beasjour farm failed completely. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were killed or taken prisoners. The position remained in our possession throughout. Three officers and 300 men were carried off. Three machine guns also were captured from the enemy."  
"A fierce but fruitless attack during the early morning hours against our position in the brickyard, northwest of Orle-Sur-Tourbe, was followed in the course of the day by weak advances only, which from the very beginning were either repulsed or frustrated by our artillery fire."  
"North of Arras there were only unimportant and unimportant engagements."  
"In the Aisne sector at Espignoul, a weak French surprise attack on a projecting trench section failed."  
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FIVE EX-PREMIERS  
IN GREEK CABINET

Zalmis Himself Takes Foreign  
Office and Others Oppose  
Entente Powers

VENIZELOS PARTY  
AWAITS DECLARATION

Provisional Vote of Confidence from  
Party With Majority May Not Be  
Refused—Germany Has No Hope  
of Enlisting Greece as Ally—"If  
Not Neutral, We Are Ready," is  
Threat.

Athens, via London, Oct. 7, 5 p.m.—  
Alexander Zalmis has accepted the pre-  
siership in succession to M. Venizelos  
at the invitation of King Constantine.  
He completed his cabinet today. M.  
Zalmis will serve as foreign minister as  
well as premier.

The new cabinet is constituted as fol-  
lows:  
Premier and foreign minister—M. Zalmis.  
Minister of the interior—M. Gonnaris.  
Minister of war—Gen. Yanakitsas.  
Minister of marine—Admiral Countouriotis.  
Minister of finance—Stephen Dragoumis.  
Minister of instruction—M. Theodoris.  
Minister of justice and communications—D. G. Rhalhis.  
The cabinet members will appear in the chamber on Monday.

Zalmis Not Pro-German.  
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  
Zalmis 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 cham-  
ber next Monday, and make public the  
declarations of its general policy, avoid-  
ing all reference to the Greco-Serbian  
alliance. The attitude of the Venizelos  
party will depend on the government's  
declaration. It is regarded as probable,  
however, that the party will not refuse  
the cabinet a provisional vote of confi-  
dence."  
"The ministry, as it is constituted, is  
considered the best solution of the minis-  
terial crisis."

German Threats.  
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.  
Theodoris, who, in the past, de-  
clared 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  
in leaving the king or Venizelos, as  
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 the 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 neutrality," concludes the  
Frankfurter Zeitung. "But if Greece does  
not remain neutral we and our friends  
are ready!"

Text of French Note.  
Paris, Oct. 7.—The French foreign of-  
fice, according to the Bulgarian official com-  
munication, gives the text of a note pre-  
sented to Bulgaria by the French minis-  
ter at Sofia. It follows:  
"By order of his government the minis-  
ter of France is requested to inform the  
royal government that the government  
of the republic regards as void the of-  
fers which have been made, and if hos-  
tilities occur in the Balkan peninsula the  
entire responsibility, therefore, will be  
charged to the Bulgarian government."  
"The government of the republic asks  
the royal government to dismiss imme-  
diately the German officers who are  
already attached, under various titles, to  
the Bulgarian army, and to notify it of  
its decision within twenty-four hours."

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travel 100 miles over an almost im-  
passable road.  
The other project to reach Serbia  
from Avlona is considered more prac-  
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Avlona to Lake Ochrida.

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