

Russians Expected to Push New Line Forward to Lemberg; 87,000 Prisoners Taken in Week

LAST OF LANDSTURM CALLED TO COLORS IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY

All Classes, From 1885 to 1897 Inclusive, Rushed to Bolster Up Weakening Armies

Russians Continue Victorious March on Sereth and Zlota Lipa, Capturing Tustobaby, a Strongly Fortified Village—Belgians, in Russian Army, Distinguished Themselves With Armored Motor Cars—Teutons Admit Only Fierce Engagements.

New York, Aug. 14.—A Berne, Switzerland, despatch to the Journal says: "That the Austro-Hungarian armies have been seriously crippled by their losses on the Russian and Italian fronts is evidenced by Vienna despatches which announced today that Hungarian Landsturm forces of all years from 1885 to 1897, inclusive, have been ordered to report for active service on August 28. This call will furnish a reinforcement of 275,000 men."

THE NEW AUSTRIAN LINE

Petrograd, Aug. 14, via London, 6:50 p. m.—The retreat of the Austrians from the Sereth continues, with the Russians pounding the Austrian rear guard. Podgicz, on the Koropica, has fallen, and General Count Von Bothme's forces are taking up positions on the west bank of the Zlota Lipa.

The line of the Austrian defence, as it appears today, runs from Rzeszch through Szaszewitz and Stanistawczyk, along the head waters of the Steyr, southwest of Bredy, and through Olesko-Zhoroff to Bessany, forming a zig-zag to the upper Zlota Lipa; along that stream to Korzov, ten miles above its junction with the Dulester; thence west to Jesupol, at the mouth of the Bystritz-Maidan, ten miles northwest of Stanistawczyk, thence south to Solotvina, ten miles northwest of Madynov.

In other words, the Austrians, contracting the circle about Lemberg, are withdrawing to a line between the Carpathians and the Pinsk marshes, the shortest length of which will compensate them, in some measure, for the tremendous losses they have suffered since the beginning of the Russian advance. Military critics look for the eventual withdrawal to the line of Kamionka, Lemberg, Mikolajoff and Strzy, their logical line of defence.

The surrender of Mihalopol by the Austrians has enabled General Letchitzky to strengthen the front of his advance toward Halicz, this now forming an almost direct east and west line only seven miles from that town at the nearest approach.

The Russian, in its summary of prisoners and booty taken by the Russians during last week's operations, estimates that 83,200 men and 1,720 officers were captured and sixty-nine guns and 342 machine guns and bomb-throwers taken by General Letchitzky.

GAINS ON SERETH AND ZLOTA LIPA

Petrograd, via London, August 14, 11:14 p. m.—Continued gains for the Russians in the Sereth river region and along the Zlota Lipa, where their troops have crossed at several points to the western bank, and the capture of the village of Tustobaby, northwest of the Dulester, are chronicled in the official Russian statement, issued this evening.

The statement says: "In the region of the River Sereth we are advancing successfully. One of our valiant regiments, after fording the river Tuka, a tributary of the Sereth, in water up to their chests, drove out the enemy from a series of trenches."

At 7 o'clock this morning Captain Tkachy, one of our aviators, having sighted an enemy aeroplane, ascended with an officer observer and Lieut. Khirizosch in an aeroplane, mounted with a machine gun, and overtaking the enemy aeroplane, attacked it, firing twice with the machine gun. The enemy aeroplane was damaged and forced to descend, and with its pilot and observer, fell into our hands.

"On the Zlota Lipa front, after having repelled the enemy, we reached the left bank of the river Deniur, an affluent of the Zlota Lipa, and the Zlota Lipa itself, where we crossed to the western bank at some points."

"Our offensive to the northwest of the Dulester continues. As a result of a stubborn fight we captured here the village of Tustobaby, which was protected by dense lines of well prepared communicating trenches, in which the enemy met our troops with a terrific machine gun fire."

"On Sunday, when we captured the small town of Zooroff, on the Stripa, a Belgian cyclist company, which was accompanied by their armored cars, distinguished themselves by assisting our troops in the capture of the town."

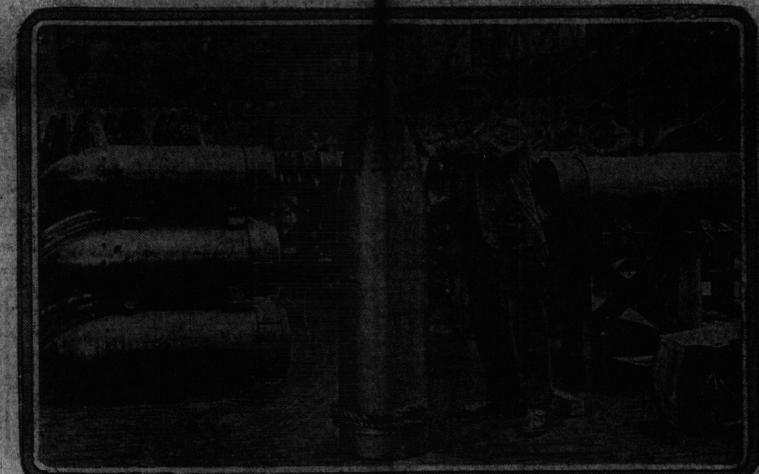
"The fortified works of Monastyrsk, which we captured recently were very formidable. They consisted of five lines of trenches with many communication trenches and intersections. Judging from (Continued on page 8.)

Frank Smith, M.P.P. For Public Works

Carleton County Hay and Potato Here Slated for Portfolio Following Mr. Mahoney's Resignation, Says Government Organ.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Frederick, Aug. 14.—The expected addition to the provincial cabinet is forecasted by the Gleaner, the local Conservative organ, tonight. That paper editorially states that B. Frank Smith, of Carleton, is likely to take the portfolio of public works. This is generally taken to be merely a temporary appointment. Mr. Smith, through his connection with the potato trade and hay trade being better suited for the agricultural portfolio, while Hon. J. A. Murray is generally believed to be minister of public works—if the government lasts.
Under the caption "B. Frank Smith for Minister of Public Works," the Gleaner says:
"It is not unlikely that B. Frank Smith, M. L. A. of Carleton, will be called to the portfolio of public works made vacant by the resignation of Hon. F. G. Mahoney, now in the hands of his honor the lieutenant-governor. His honor has been ill at his home at Sackville for

"WAR BABIES" AND THEIR NURSERY



A British official photograph showing the interior of one of the British munitions factories. Hundreds of big shells (war babies) are shown on the floor of the plant.

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN OR SOLDIERS DURING WAR

Both Have Earned Right to Franchise Premier Asquith Agrees, But General Election in Trenches Too Complex and Controversial a Problem—Suffragists Presented 'Perfectly Unanswerable Case.'

London, Aug. 14, 6 p. m.—The decision of the cabinet that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem was announced by Premier Asquith in the house of commons today.

At a time, said the prime minister, when the war had reached a happy, promising stage, and when it more than ever required the absolute concentration of the government, it was impossible to consider the larger questions involved in a revision of the franchise. He further implied that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must, of necessity, include women.

After a brief criticism by Sir Edward Carson, who urged that every combatant, irrespective of age, was entitled to vote, and contended there was no reason why the women's claims should stand in the way of giving all combatants a vote, the house passed the first reading of the bill extending the life of the parliament.

A separate bill bringing into force a new register, on the basis of present qualifications, on May 31 next, will be introduced into the house tomorrow.

There is no doubt that one of the main reasons for the government's avoidance of the franchise problem was the threat of the women that they would refuse to recognize any change in the franchise which failed at the same time to recognize women's right to the franchise.

When the premier made his announcement on August 1, that he would introduce the bill, he said that he intended, at the same time, to announce the government's proposals regarding registration. Today, however, Mr. Asquith said it was not the purpose of the government to ask parliament at this time to take up alteration of the qualifications for the franchise.

Dealing with a suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munition workers, Mr. Asquith said there were the gravest difficulties in the way, and that there were serious objections, from a military viewpoint, to holding a general election among the troops in the field. He added: "General enfranchisement has been brought face to face with another problem: 'What are we going to do with women?'"

He was bound to say, the premier went on, "that representatives of the women had presented to him a perfectly unanswerable case."

"They were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if the qualifications for the franchise were altered."

Labor Trouble May Be Settled Today

After Conference With Both Parties in Railroad Controversy Wilson Issues Optimistic Statement—Employees May Agree to Arbitrate.

Washington, Aug. 14.—President Wilson conferred today with both parties to the threatened country-wide strike, and tonight it appeared that sufficient foundation had been laid to furnish a working basis for a settlement of the difficulties of the employees and employers. The president will meet both sides again tomorrow.

At the conclusion of the day's conference the president issued this statement: "I have met both sides, and have gone over the case with the utmost frankness. I shall not be able to judge until tomorrow whether we have found a feasible basis for settlement."

The foremost questions are what shall be arbitrated, if arbitration is to be resorted to, and what form of arbitration shall be adopted. Representatives of the employees maintain that their demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime is the only concrete proposition under discussion. They insisted to the president today that the railroad make some definite counterproposal. If the railroad submitted some proposed form of settlement, they said, they would be ready to discuss negotiations further. The employees are

understood to be ready to consent to the principle of arbitration if the contingent proposals of the managers, which the men claim involve rights they have won in thirty years' efforts, are eliminated from consideration, and if arbitration is conducted by a board on which all four brotherhoods are represented.

Immediately after learning the employees' position the president summoned the committee of managers and held a long conference with them. They left the White House to confer among themselves throughout the night, if necessary, and the understanding was that they discuss the advisability of withdrawing their "contingency" proposals, and submitting a proposition "without strings" as demanded by the men.

While representatives of the employees insisted that they had not yet agreed to arbitrate any feature of their differences, there was growing impression that arbitration, or some form of compromise, would be agreed upon. At no time, it was said, did the representatives of the men indicate that unless their demands were granted unqualifiedly they would go on strike.

Both sides refused absolutely to discuss their meeting with the president, or venture any forecast on the probable outcome of the negotiations, but leaders of the two factions were optimistic tonight that a strike would be avoided.

FIGHTING ON BALKAN FRONT EXTENDED; QUIETER IN WEST

Whole German-Bulgarian Front, 65 Miles Wide, Under Fire of Allied Artillery

Day of Bad Weather Succeeds Allied Victories in Picardy and Fighting is Limited to Artillery—Rheims Shelled by Incendiary Bombs and Hospital Destroyed.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Journal has the following from Saloniki, today:

The offensive of the Entente Allies, in the Balkans, begun three days ago, against the Bulgarians' positions at Lake Doiran, in Greek Macedonia, was extended today along the whole Bulgarian-German front, from Monastir, in Serbia, to the Vardar River. This is a distance of sixty-five miles.

Semi-official reports emanating from Entente headquarters, here, state that the allied forces had opened fire with their new heavy artillery, on the enemy positions and fortified works.

Unchanged on British Front

London, Aug. 14, 11:30 p. m.—The situation along the whole British front is unchanged, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text of the statement follows: "The situation is unchanged along the whole British front. The usual hostile shelling has occurred along our front, more particularly directed on the Mametz Wood, Pozieres, in the neighborhood of Arras, and on our trenches north of the Valenciennes-Wychnasse road. "West of Pozieres a successful bombing attack resulted in the capture of a hostile machine gun and some prisoners. The enemy exploded a mine west of the La Folle Farm which did little damage. "Our flying corps carried out yesterday most successful work, acting with our artillery and infantry. Several bombing raids were made, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One of our machines is missing."

Rheims Under Fire

Paris, Aug. 14, 10:48 p. m.—There were vigorous artillery duels south of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse today, according to the French official communication issued this evening. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Rheims, while German batteries shelled various quarters of that city, destroying the civil hospital and killing six persons, the statement adds.

"The text of the statement follows: "Bad weather hampered operations on the greater part of the front. There was a somewhat lively artillery duel on various sectors south of the Somme and also on the right bank of the Meuse. An intermittent cannonade took place everywhere else."

"Yesterday evening an enemy aeroplane threw bombs, including several of an incendiary type, on Rheims, while the German batteries fired on different quarters of the town. The civil hospital, adjoining the church of St. Remi, and a dispensary were destroyed. Six civilians were killed."

"The morning announcement follows: "North of the Somme there was a fairly lively cannonade in the region of Maurepas. The night was calm in the other sectors."

"South of the Somme we appreciably enlarged our positions to the southwest of Estrees, by capturing several trench elements to the left of the Fay-Denicourt road. We made some prisoners. "Between the Oise and the Aisne a

violent artillery struggle took place in the sector of Mouline-Sous-Poignant. "On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) admiringly with grenades was reported by the neighborhood of Avocourt road, a German attempt against our trenches east of Hill 804 was checked by our machine gun fire. On the right bank of the river our grenadiers easily repulsed two attacks made by the enemy against the village of Fleury and against other positions to the southeast of this place."

"There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

German Statement
Berlin, Aug. 14, via London.—German positions on the Somme front were subjected to heavy attacks yesterday and last night, the war office announced today. "Two strong assaults of the French near Maurepas broke down."

"The British succeeded in penetrating German first line trenches over a front of 700 yards, and our positions to the east of this town, but were repulsed completely. A hand grenade attack by the enemy northwest of Thimantouk Work yesterday failed."

"South of La Bassée Canal there was lively fighting. Enemy patrols frequently showed great energy, especially north-west of Rheims, where strong reconnoitering detachments advanced after extensive artillery preparations. Their operations were without success."

"East of the Escaume a British aeroplane was compelled, after an aerial encounter, to make a landing."

WHO GOT IT?

Berlin, Aug. 14, by wireless to Sayville.—"A letter from the Schwaben Yerein of Los Angeles dated May 10, has now arrived at Stuttgart, having been opened by the British censor," says the Overseas News Agency. "An enclosure of 285 was missing."

Canadian Artillery Ready for Overseas

Well Trained Troops at Petawawa, 5,000 in Number, Wanted at the Front—Infantry Going at Rate of 10,000 a Month—Winter Quarters at Camp Borden?

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—It is understood that the 5,000 artillery troops now in training at Petawawa, will go overseas in the near future. The artillery brigades which have been at Petawawa for two months are now in an excellent state of efficiency and the call of the war office is for still more guns at the front. The artillery at Petawawa will be replaced for training purposes by the batteries now at Barriefield and other camps.

Infantry forces are now moving overseas at the rate of about 10,000 a month, and this rate will probably be maintained until autumn. About 100,000 troops will be kept in Canada during the winter continuing the training until the troop movement recommences in the spring.

There is a possibility that Camp Borden may be kept open during the coming winter and the troops who are still there in October put into winter quarters in the permanent buildings at the camp. The question is being considered by the militia council, but no decision has yet been arrived at. In favor of the proposition it is urged that the expense will be less than would be the case if the troops were distributed as last winter at Toronto and other central points where convenient quarters can be obtained. It is also maintained that better discipline can be kept and better training secured by keeping the men at Camp Borden. On the other hand, it is urged that the men themselves would prefer city or town life in the winter and that recruiting would be stimulated by their presence.

THREE WOMEN AND CHILD KILLED IN A ZEPPELIN RAID

London, Aug. 9.—German airships raided the east coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland early today, according to an official statement issued by the war office. Three women and a child were killed and fourteen persons injured. The text of the statement follows:

"A hostile airship crossed the east coast of England at an early hour this morning. Another airship is reported to have visited the southeast coast of Scotland."

The raiders did not penetrate far inland, but dropped a number of bombs in various localities near the coast.

"At several places the airships were engaged by anti-aircraft guns and driven off from their objectives. Reports received up to the present show that three women and one child were killed and fourteen persons injured. No damage of military importance is reported."

Correspondents in the districts visited by the Zeppelins telegraph that the airships flew at a great height. They were subjected to a very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, which compelled them to make a hasty retreat.

One airship dropped twenty and another fifteen incendiary bombs, some of which fell into the sea. As on all recent raids, many of the bombs fell on open ground or into the water as the airships were making off.

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