

RUSSIAN ARMY OF 300,000 IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER; BULGARIA'S MOVE IN MACEDONIA DISAPPOINTS ENTENTE

Germans Claim Only 500 Prisoners in Vilna Encounters--Balkan Situation Now More Critical Than Ever With 45,000 Macedonians Mobilized--Italians Make Gain--French Artillery Fire Checks Enemy.

London, Sept. 20, 9.45 p. m.—Of the many big battles fought on the eastern front during the past few months, few, if any, have been fought with such importance for the opposing armies as that now in progress to the east and south of Vilna, where the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg is attempting to cut off the retreat and destroy the Russian army of about 300,000, which defended that city and the adjacent region.

The German official report issued today throws little light on the progress of the operations, simply stating that "the attack against the enemy retreating from Vilna is proceeding."

Petrograd continues to express confidence in the ability of the Russians to extricate themselves from the net thrown around them. In the opinion of military writers they are in a dangerous position. It is quite likely, however, that they got their artillery away before the Germans moved across the railways, as the evacuation of Vilna was decided upon weeks ago.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria is also approaching the railway to the southeast of Lida, having reached the district of Dworzec, which is immediately west of the road skirting the Pripiet marshes and running to Rovno. South of the Pripiet the Russians still control the situation, and keep on harassing the Austro-German armies in Volhynia and Galicia.

Although presumably Germany has her hands full in driving the Russians back, she has found men and guns to go to her allies assistance against Serbia, and the German official communication announces that German guns have taken up the fight against the Serbian artillery across the Danube, and claims to have silenced it.

The bombardment with very heavy guns has become mutual in the west, both sides maintaining an almost continuous fire, while the British fleet is making matters lively for the Germans on the Belgian coast. There are no signs, as yet, of a general offensive, however, and another winter in the trenches may be looked for.

Intense interest is taken in the Bulgarian situation, and the efforts of the opposition parties to induce the king and government to depart from the path of neutrality and join the Entente powers. It is believed, however, that despite the railway agreement with Turkey binds Bulgaria to maintain a benevolent neutrality towards Turkey and the Germanic powers.

French Artillery Scores.

Paris, Sept. 20, 10.40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Artois our batteries have carried out a sustained fire against the German organizations. The artillery of the enemy has displayed anew very great activity, and, in particular, has bombarded with shells of heavy calibre, the suburbs of Arras, before Peronne and Compiere, to the southwest of Peronne, mine warfare continues. There has been fighting with bombs in the region of Roye.

"In Champagne, the situation of our batteries was responded to by the enemy at the end of the day by a bombardment of our cantonments which did only small damage.

"Between the Aisne and the Argonne the cannonading has abated. In the Argonne at Hill No. 285 the enemy exploded a mine in proximity to our trenches.

"In the Woerze we have, at several points, been able to examine the results of our fire. A column of infantry and its train has been dispersed on the road from St. Maurice to Thilloit, at the foot of the Meuse hills.

"In the region of the Calonne Camp, in the forest of Apremont, to the north of Filly and to the north of Regnierville the enemy works have sustained grave damage.

"Our long range artillery has hit the station at Thilcourt. A train quickly left the station, while another train was stopped by the projectiles.

"In the Vosges artillery actions have occurred in the valley of the Fave, and in the valley of the Fecht, in the region of Schatzmuelle, Altmatt and Braunkopf."

Italian Success Pronounced.

Rome, Sept. 20, via Paris, Sept. 21, 1.05 a. m.—The following official statement issued today:

"Further details of the combat on Sept. 18 near Osteria and Fiorentina emphasize the importance of the success obtained by us. The enemy had at first made a violent attack against the right wing of our position, sending forward a strong column between Scoglio Di Aspie and the fifth frontier post.

"Beaten and repulsed, after four hours of furious fighting, the enemy next tried, with another column, coming from Malga Chere, to attack our left wing, but was also thrown back, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"Small engagements turning in our favor have been fought at Mont Davanich, in the valley of Zaone, on the Tofane range, on the upper Cordevio and on Raichkofel, at the head of the Rienz.

"In the Plezzo Basin, the enemy realizing that all efforts to force us out of the positions we had captured were in vain, threw inflammable shells on certain places around Cosova, Diver and in Plezzo, which were almost destroyed by the resultant fires.

"Our artillery, from its position, caused a vast conflagration at Koritnica, where troop movements were reported. On Corso the accurate shooting of our artillery has driven the Austrian troops out of the woods of Mont Corsich. The enemy were then pursued by well placed shrapnel fire. The wood was set afire."

Germans Fight Serbians.

Berlin, Sept. 20, via London.—Announcement was made by the war office here today of an attack by German forces on the Serbians. It was said the Serbians were driven back.

German forces are pursuing the Russian army which is attempting to escape from the enveloping movements in the Vilna region. The Russians are offering little resistance to the advancing Germans, according to the statement.

The statement follows:

"Western theatre of war: "Enemy ships which were bombarded Westende and Middelkerke without re-

CANADIANS FELT LACK OF MUNITIONS

Special Correspondent Found Supply Augmented and Saw Bombardment

RUSE IN MAY WORKED WELL

Second Division, Now in France, Thorough Representative of All Canadian—Lord Brooke in Command of Fourth Brigade.

(Special Cable to the Telegraph by Britton B. Cooke.) (Copyright in Canada.)

Canadian Headquarters, France, Sept. 15.—(Delayed by censor)—Today the Canadian newspapermen visited the Canadian batteries. I talked with the officers and saw the batteries executing a small bombardment.

While the ammunition supply has been greatly augmented one hears the echo of what the shortage has meant in the past. For example, on a certain afternoon last May the Second Brigade planned to lure the enemy into his front line trenches. The usual preliminary bombardment and fake activity on our front, with the showing of the tops of ladders, bayonet points and caps above the parapets, brought the Germans swarming to their line, whereupon our artillery concentrated a heavy fire there. The havoc was such that the Canadians were able to make a small gain. With more ammunition this gain might have covered a much larger area.

Detail of Second Division.

(Special to the Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The second Canadian division which has now arrived in France and which will soon take its place with the veteran first contingent, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Strathcona and the Princess Patricia's on the battle front is representative in its composition of the whole Dominion of Canada, and according to all reports of its work while in training at Shorncliffe, is the equal of anything which Canada has sent overseas, and will no doubt live up to the splendid record set by its predecessors in the field.

The division is under the able command of General Turner, K.C.B., V.C., D.S.O., who did splendid service in South Africa, and who more recently distinguished himself in command of one of the brigades during the furious fighting of St. Julien, Festubert and Giverny.

The division is composed of three infantry brigades as follows: 4th Infantry brigade, commanded by Lord Brooke and comprising the following battalions: 18th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. R. S. Wylie, of London; 19th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. T. McLaren, of Toronto; 20th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. A. V. Allan, of Toronto (Lt. Allan is understood not to be in command, but his successor has not been announced); 21st battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. W. S. Hughes, of Kingston.

The fifth infantry brigade is under the command of Brigadier General Dave Watson, of Quebec, and is composed of the following battalions: 22nd battalion, commanded by Col. F. M. Gaudet, of St. Jean (P. Q.); (French-Canadian battalion); 24th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. A. Guay, of Montreal; 25th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. G. A. Leitch, Halifax; 26th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. L. McAvity, of St. John (N. B.).

The sixth infantry brigade is commanded by Lt. Col. E. O. B. Ketchen, of Winnipeg, and is composed of the following battalions: 27th battalion, in command of Lt. Col. J. R. Sailer, of Winnipeg; 28th battalion, in command of Lt. Col. J. E. L. Embury, of Winnipeg; 29th battalion, in command of Lt. Col. J. S. Tobin, of Vancouver; 31st battalion, in command of Lt. Col. A. H. Bell, of Calgary.

The 23rd and 30th battalions, which are not in the division, were drafted as reinforcements to the first division several months ago and have already appeared frequently in the casualty lists.

Bulgaria's Action Affront to Allies?

Mobilization of Macedonian Residents Complicates Balkan Situation—Regarded as High-handed Action and May Call for Sharper Note.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Despatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announcing the mobilization there of troops made up of residents of Macedonia, have caused another complication to be introduced in the Balkan situation, which already was tense, through the presentation by the Entente Allies of the joint note requiring Bulgaria to define her attitude.

The mobilization of Macedonians has caused surprise and indignation in official and diplomatic circles here, as it is declared that the whole purpose of the present negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria and Serbia is to determine whether Macedonia belongs to Bulgaria or Serbia. That Bulgaria should mobilize Macedonians while the future of Macedonia was still at issue is declared, in the highest Serbo-Greek quarters, to be an affront to the Allies and the other Balkan States. One of the legations that is taking part in the negotiations outlined the situation today as follows:

"Bulgaria demanded from Serbia the recession of Macedonia as an essential condition to Bulgaria's joining the other Balkan States and co-operating with the Entente Allies. The latter took up Bulgaria's claims and presented them to Serbia in joint notes. Serbia, after mature consideration, yielded to the desires of the Allies and conceded virtually nine-tenths of the territory in Macedonia demanded by Bulgaria. The only portion of Macedonia not conceded was a small section which was considered essential to Serbia's military defenses, but these concessions of Macedonian territory were made in order that Bulgaria give something in return, namely, her co-operation with the Balkan States and the Allies. The Allies therefore handed Bulgaria a joint note last week, reciting Serbia's concessions of nine-tenths of the disputed Macedonian territory and in effect asking Bulgaria what she proposed doing as a result of the concessions.

"Now, however, before giving an answer, Bulgaria assumes that she is master of Macedonia, and begins the mobilization of Macedonian residents—that is, she assumes control of Macedonia before stating what she is willing to do for the Allies in return for such control. This, the diplomatic authority pointed out, gives the situation a new phase, which may call for another note from the Allies, in addition to that of last week, asking an explanation of the Macedonian mobilization at the moment when the Allies are negotiating terms by which Bulgaria may secure the recession of Macedonia.

"It is understood that the Allies' joint note of last week was accompanied by a verbal request to M. Radoslawoff, the Bulgarian premier, for a reply 'at the earliest possible day.'

45,000 MACEDONIANS UNDER ARMS.

Athens, Sept. 20, via Paris, 11.30 p. m.—Advices received here from diplomatic sources are to the effect that freight traffic has been suspended on the Bulgarian railroads since last Saturday.

Forty-five thousand Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace have been called to the colors.

The leader of the Agrarian party in Bulgaria is declared to have threatened King Ferdinand with a revolution if the alleged Germanophile policy of Bulgaria was continued. The king is reported to have replied that the government was pursuing the policy which best served Bulgaria's interests.

BYRCE APPEALS TO WORLD TO SAVE ARMENIANS FROM DELIBERATE EXTIRPATION

London, Sept. 20.—Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, has sent to the Associated Press a plea that America try to stop the slaughter of Armenians.

"The civilized world," he says in his plea, "especially America, ought to know what horrors have been passing in Asia Minor during the last few months, and if anything can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish government it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, chiefly the judgment of humane America."

"Soon after war broke out between Turkey and the Allies," continues the viscount, "the Turkish government formed, and since has been carrying out with relentless cruelty, a plan of extirpating Christianity by killing of Christians of the Armenian race. Accounts from different sources agree that over the whole of eastern and northern Asia Minor and Armenia the Christian population is being deliberately exterminated, the men, women and children, are being driven to the deserts between Syria and the Euphrates. Many die of starvation and all perish sooner or later."

"In Trebizond city, where the Armenians number more than 10,000, orders came from Constantinople to wipe out the Armenians. Troops hunted them, drove them to the shore, took them to sea, threw them overboard and drowned them, all men, women and children. This was seen and described by the Italian consul, Half a Million Perish."

"Some in the country escaped by professing to accept Islam, and a quarter of a million escaped over the Russian frontier, but perhaps half a million were slaughtered or deported, and those deported are dying from ill-treatment, disease or starvation. The roads and the hillsides are strewn with corpses of innocent peasants."

"We can all try to send aid to the miserable refugees now in Russian territory, but what man can stop the massacre? Not the Allied powers at war with Turkey. Only one power can take action for that purpose. It is Germany. Would not the expression of American public opinion, voicing the conscience of neutral nations, lead Germany to check into unhealthy parts of Asia Minor, the Turkish government?"

TWO HUNDRED MARK PASSED IN LOCAL RECRUITING EFFORT

Hon. J. D. Hazen in Serious, Earnest Words Tells Young Men Their Duty is to Enlist

Minister of Marine Speaks of Duration of War and of Canada's Duty to Herself—Lt. Teed, Returned From War, Tells of Need for Men—Sixteen Enrolled Swell Total to Two Hundred

More than 200 men are now enrolled as the result of the steady plodding and pegging away of the St. John citizens' committee on recruiting. This result justifies all the effort made, though it has not been theatrical in effect. A steady stream has been set in recruiting in the city that will apparently continue. Last night Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, was the chief speaker at the mass gathering at St. Andrew's rink at which there was probably the largest assembly of all the meetings to date. Sixteen men enlisted during the day and evening. They were:

- DAVID L. BANKS, DURHAM BRIDGE (N. B.)
- FRANK McPEAK, ST. JOHN.
- FRED W. WHITE, ST. JOHN.
- EPHRAIM BISTARCH, MONCTON.
- ALFRED MALIN, SUSSEX.
- THOMAS E. CRABE, BEAR RIVER (N. S.)
- CHARLES McCREADIE, ST. JOHN.
- NORMAN BRINDLE, ST. JOHN.
- J. B. STANTON, ST. JOHN.
- FRED A. REID, MONCTON.
- CHARLES B. LESTER, SACKVILLE.
- JONATHAN LOFTUS, FAIR VALE, KINGS CO.
- GEORGE DUMGARD, ST. JOHN.
- CHARLES BELL, FREDERICTON.
- PEARL BACON, ST. JOHN.
- W. O. MUNGALL, ST. JOHN.

Medal to Elijah Ross.

Before the actual speech-making for recruiting purposes began, Hon. J. D. Hazen presented an Imperial Service medal to Elijah Ross, the well known athlete and lightkeeper of St. John, one of the great Paris crew, which is awarded for civil service of not less than 25 years to those recommended by the head of the department. Mr. Ross for thirty-seven years attended faithfully to the light at Negro Point and in this way served his country well.

After the presentation by the minister in suitable words, Mr. Ross briefly returned thanks, and added that the call for recruits had come right to the very back door of Canadians. He was proud that his old battery, No. 2 Carleton, was now at the front doing good work. (Applause.)

Mayor Frink presided at the meeting and on the platform were also Col. E. T. Sturdee, chairman of the citizens' recruiting committee; Lieut. H. M. Teed and A. M. Belding, one of the committee.

In opening, the mayor said that the object of the gathering was to induce young men to go forward to defend the integrity of the empire, of which St. John had so long been a part, and he commended to them the unflinching example of Champlain, the discoverer of the St. John river. "We have been told much of the unity and the strength of the empire but the only way now to keep that freedom of which we are so proud is to strike those who will not take now or later." He said that the committee would welcome any suggestion that would make recruiting better.

Message From Front.

Lieut. Teed spoke plainly of having been sent back home on a two months' vacation to recover from gas poisoning and of his one desire to get back into the fighting line. The Germans wanted One charge was made when one battalion of 1,000 men drove 6,000 Germans out of a wood. The results in St. John are fairly good but seventeen men a day ought to have thirty or forty. One thing I have seen in St. John since I returned and that I did not see in any English or Canadian city, and that was some men only in a theatre standing when God Save the King was being played. I do not think that ought to be the record of St. John. (Applause.)

Lieut. Teed, continuing, said that they wanted more men and still more. One charge was made when one battalion of 1,000 men drove 6,000 Germans out of a wood. The results in St. John are fairly good but seventeen men a day ought to have thirty or forty. One thing I have seen in St. John since I returned and that I did not see in any English or Canadian city, and that was some men only in a theatre standing when God Save the King was being played. I do not think that ought to be the record of St. John. (Applause.)

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"It would be to the eternal disgrace of the people if that fund, started as a volunteer offering of the people, were not continued without having to fall upon the government." (Applause.) He believed the province was prepared to do its share.

New Brunswick's Share.

He passed on to say that in recruiting, New Brunswick had sent the greater part of the 12th Battalion, which had been kept in reserve in England to supply reserves for the other battalions because there was no other way. He specially mentioned in this connection the splendid record of Major Percy Guthrie. He then mentioned the 26th Battalion, adding "They will conduct themselves, I believe, with honor to the people from whom they are sprung." (Applause.)

Then there was the 56th at Valenciennes and the various artillery and general hospitals in England, France and Bel-

gium had said that that was the spirit of every one. But he added in St. John he had been struck by the undisturbed appearance, the happiness of the people who were, that night, as he was coming to the meeting, going to theatres and doing business as if there were no war. He could not help contrasting that with the condition of people in Belgium and France. "Their homes destroyed, their men wounded, their women violated and all they held dear trampled upon and in measure destroyed." Did they in Canada realize what war meant? Their farmers are going about their ordinary business as in normal years, while in Belgium and France old men and women were endeavoring to raise the crops within range of the shots of the Germans, and on fields in which the shells sometimes fell. Their fishermen were going about their work with no greater danger than in other years, while those in the motherland were under the danger of the German submarine, and many of their trawlers taken for naval purposes until the British fleet harvest this year had only been one half what it was last. Then he contrasted the condition of the people of Canada going about their ordinary work without fear of the Zeppelins murdering their women and children.

Under Protection of Navy.

"All this leads us to ask 'Why is it that in this country we are so immune from these attacks?' What have we done?" continued the minister. "That we in Canada enjoy this? Why is it that we are safe while the others are so liable to attack? It is because of the supremacy of the British navy, a supremacy that we have today as in the days of Drake and Nelson, but to which we have never contributed one ship or one dollar to the existence and maintenance of, this navy to which we owe the only protection we have at the present time. (Loud applause.) But I will not say that Canada has not done a great deal. I agree that Canada has done much, and it is infinitely to the credit of the people of Canada and to the genius of her people that while not a military nation, we have at least 80,000 men overseas and 50,000 to 60,000 more training in Canada. When it is admitted that Canada has done that, and mobilized and organized so much she can claim to have done a great deal. Yet there is much more for Canada and for this province of New Brunswick to do if this war is to be brought to a successful close."

Hon. Mr. Hazen then went on to review what had been done for the Patriotic Fund in Canada, and said that New Brunswick ought to support its own share of that fund without having to draw upon the other provinces. It would be to the eternal disgrace of the people if that fund, started as a volunteer offering of the people, were not continued without having to fall upon the government." (Applause.) He believed the province was prepared to do its share.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, in opening, said that Lieut. Teed's attitude of wanting to get back to do his duty in the trenches had marked every man that so far had come out. Sir Robert Borden, when he drew from the front, from the hospitals in England, France and Bel-

(Continued on page 8.)

OFFERING
WATCH
CANNON SAY?
GREAT WORK
BY FARMERS
OF THE WEST
ve Given an Acre of Their Crops to the Patriotic Fund
Chance for New Brunswick Farmers to Give to the Patriotic Auction—All Districts Within 60 Miles Radius to Be Visited—To Start on Concess Sept. 20.

Realizing the absolute need of sustaining the Patriotic Fund, the farmers of Antioch and Saskatchewan have shown their sympathy with the dependents of brave fellows who have done their share by generous contributions. They have set an example to the whole Canada. Though they have previously donated liberally to the patriotic and war funds, almost to a man they have on an average the crop gleaned from one acre, representing about \$16, returns to be added to the Patriotic Fund.

New Brunswick farmers have not in slow or meagerly in their contributions. They have responded to many calls, and their response has been most noteworthy. But the Patriotic Fund in this province is rapidly being depleted. The necessity of caring for the widowed mothers and other dependents of the volunteers has lessened the money available and unless the same made to those who join the cause—that the fund would be maintained—the aid of those at home—is kept it in the hands of New Brunswick that it not keep its word.

I ready the number on the list of those being helped from the office of the Patriotic Fund is large, and each unit which leaves our shores means a still greater demand. Thus the greatest element in the interests of the fund is being promoted, the \$50,000 patriotic auction, canvassing for which will begin on Sept. 20 in St. John and surrounding districts within a radius of 60 miles. Automobile sections will go into the country. Every farmer and tenant of the rural parts will receive a card from the solicitors. What will be the answer? It is felt that individually and collectively the people dwelling in the rural parts of the province will give, as well as those in the west have done, while the residents have already promised their support in large numbers, with contributions of cash and goods.

Any class of country produce will be welcome. The plan is to receive large quantities of farm and orchard products as possible from the country districts, and it is thoroughly believed that an appeal will not be in vain. The goods will then be sold at the patriotic auction in St. Andrew's rink on Oct. 4 to 9, and it is hoped thereby to realize \$50,000 for that most deserving cause, the Patriotic Fund, the aid of which the wives, mothers and children of those gallant Canadians doing their bit in the trenches are depending for support from those who stay at home.

BERMANS GIVE OUT ACCOUNT OF ZEPPELIN AIR RAID ON LONDON.

Berlin, Sept. 16, by wireless to Tuckson, N. J.—The German admiralty give out today an account of the Zeppelin raid over London on Wednesday night of last week. The statement follows:

"German naval airships successfully attacked on the night of Sept. 8-9, the east part of the city of London, large factories near the port of Norwich and the iron works at Middlesbrough. "Great explosions and numerous fires are noticed. The airships were shelled by the enemy's batteries but returned safely."

allbut 0.12 * 0.16
dressed herring, pe 0.00 * 0.50
dressed 0.12 * 0.13

OILS.

Macine 0.00 * 0.19
oyale 0.17 * 0.81
urpentine 0.00 * 0.91
tra lead compound 0.00 * 0.89
Premier motor gaso 0.00 * 0.82
lene 0.14 * 0.14
sh oil 0.40 * 0.41

HIDES AND WOOL.

anding (fresh) 0.80 * 0.40
allow 0.08 * 0.05
Wool (washed) 0.89 * 0.42
Wool (unwashed) 0.28 * 0.80
skins (fresh) 0.15 * 0.16
skins (fresh) 0.00 * 0.16
amboskins (fresh) 0.00 * 0.70
rooskies, lb 0.00 * 0.04
Deerskins, lb 0.00 * 0.08

Another dealer quotes:

Washed 0.80 * 0.42
Washed 0.85 * 0.42
Washed 0.28 * 0.09