

IT, OF NORTON,
D IN ACTION,
ESS PATRICIAS

ry list contains the name of William
rincess Patricias unofficially reported

TENTH BATTALION,
ed of Wounds.

Harold James Simpson, (H. M. S.
nheim).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION,
ounded.

Lieutenant Stanley Victor Britton,
nternal Sergeant James Peterson,
land, Lance Corporal John O'Keefe,
land.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION,
ounded.

William Robertson Nicol, Scotland.

FORTY FIFTH BATTALION,
riously ill.

E. T. Menshull, Pierson (Man.)

PRINCESS PATS,
officially Reported Killed in Action.

WILLIAM H. BRYANT, NORTON
B.)

COND CANADIAN MOUNTED
RIFLES,
angerously ill.

William Anderson, Vernon (B. C.)

ship
Ready for Service

r-dreadnought Barnham, of the
1913, a sister ship of the Queen
t powerful battleships afloat, is
rding to word brought to New
ampship Ordnance.

at Liverpool and probably will

preciated in the highest degree in
the mother country. No man can
tell the duration of the war. It
may be, and I have no doubt
months—it may be years—before
the war is over. No one can fore-
tell its duration. (These words
created a deep and impressive si-
lence in the large hall.)

"That being so, we must continue
to put forward every effort to up-
hold the cause of the Allies; we
must play our parts like men and
be strong. We must bear our part
as the New Zealanders, the Aus-
tralians and the South African ar-
my to maintain the fighting. I
would not be going too far to say
in all seriousness and fully real-
izing the gravity of what I say to
add that it is the plain, the clear
and the manifest duty of every
young and unmarried man in this
country who is of the military age
and physically fit to join the colors,
to don the kilt, to shoulder a rifle
and with courage, the best and
strength in his arm, go forward for
the purpose of taking his part in the
greatest war of all history to fight
for the greatest and most holy
things; to fight for the inviolability
of treaties, for the sacredness of the
spoken word; for the restitution to
the little Belgian people and its he-
roic king of their land from the bar-
barity of the Hun; for the superma-
cy of the British empire, to fight
for king, country and native land."
(Applause.)

Before closing, Hon. Mr. Hazen men-
tioned the heroes whose names would
be enrolled on the monuments of the
province, and added that the example
of Rev. M. E. Conroy in enlisting as
private should be followed by the
immense number of those who wanted
to go with commissions. Since it had
been announced that Lieut. Col. G. W.
Fowler was about to command another
New Brunswick battalion, Mr. Hazen
said he had received hundreds of letters
from young men in the province wanting
to get commissions and asking him
to use his influence. He advised all
these young men to get into the ranks
as Capt. W. Barnes of Hampton had
done, as they could serve their land just
as well there. (Loud applause.)

This evening's meeting will be ad-
dressed in King Square by Commissioner
McClellan and Gunner Phillips, of the
artillery. The papers band will give
elections. F. W. Daniel, who is said
to have volunteered for overseas, but
has not passed the medical examina-
tion, will preside. Last evening the
City Comet Band volunteered its ser-
vices at the rink.

sent to Sussex.

The following went up to Sussex
yesterday: Arnold Smith, John
Owens, Charles Carmichael, Frank
Crabe, Albert F. Wilson, George E.
Ball, Joshua Wood, John F. Beckwith,
Fred P. Lawson, Adber S. Stairs, G. H.
Ferris, Archie O. Innes, William Walsh,
Frank McPeak, Fred W. White, Ephy-
tam J. Bastarache, Thomas E. Crabe,
Roy Murray, Alfred Mallin, Frederick H.
Riley, Charles Coggins, T. C. McGuire,
Walter Cobham.

Four others who came from Ormoco
on the Victoria, also went to Sussex.

DEATH OF NEW BRUNSWICK MAN
(Vancouver World.)

John G. Moffat, owner of the Moffat
Loggia Camp, at Village Bay, met almost
instant death when a cable which he
was operating broke and struck him. His
body was brought in from the camp on
Thursday, and will be sent to Campbell-
ton (N. B.), where his parents reside. He
was 38 years old. Mr. Moffat's death
will be mourned by a host of friends.

He was just completing a large contract
for the B. C. Mills Timber & Trading
Company. The late Mr. Moffat was born
at Tidewater, New Brunswick. He is
survived by both parents, living at the
old home, and one brother, in this city.
There will be a funeral service at the
chapel of Center & Hanna's on Saturday
afternoon at 3.30.

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NO. 106.

GERMAN SACRIFICE IN EFFORT TO TRAP RUSSIANS IN VAIN; NEWS OF BULGARIA'S ENTRANCE NOT QUITE SO DEFINITE HUNS LOSE 250,000 IN VILNA BATTLES RUSSIA'S FRONTIER STAND MAY DAMPEN ARDOR OF BULGARIANS FOR WAR GERMANY FOLLOWS NEW TONE WITH U.S.

Russian Retirement from Difficult Positions Completed and New Line Established

Germans Now Racing for Crossings of Beresina River Where Napoleon Came to Grief in 1812—Air Flotillas Do Effective Work for Allies in West, While Cannonading Continues—Italians Make Gain.

Petrograd, Sept. 23, via London.—The Russian military authorities regard the withdrawal from the very difficult position near Vilna, which for a time seriously menaced a large army, as virtually completed. They assert the Germans have lost 250,000 men in their recent operations in this region.

According to the latest information received here, the line now runs from Osmiana to Smorgon, which is on the left bank of the Viliya, west of Vilna. From Smorgon, the line extends to Lebedvo, protecting the Molodechno railway junction. Then it parallels the Vilna-Lida railway, crossing the Lida-Molodechno railway, and extending across the Gada river at a point eighteen miles east of Lida. The line then runs to Nocim, Melchad, Milovidy, to the east of Lake Vygonovski, and eastward along the Oginski Canal to Lyseha and the junction of the Jasiolda river with the Vina, east of Pinsk. The remainder of the line is unchanged.

Russian officers admit that the new front in the Vilna region is warped, and interrupted in places.

The region to the east of Lida and south of Molodechno is intersected by a multitude of rivulets. These are embarrassing the German advance, necessitating a detour northward, and consequently co-operation between the German groups in the vicinity of Vilna and that near Lida will be difficult.

The Russians expect that the Germans contemplate a race for crossings of the Beresina river, particularly at Borissov, thirty-eight miles northeast of Minsk, where Napoleon came to grief in 1812.

The Red Cross hospitals evacuated Vilna in good order. Two local hospitals, with 350 wounded, remain in the city, it being impossible to remove them.

Active Air and Artillery Fighting.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The artillery combat continues very actively in Artois, particularly in the sectors of Souchez and Neuville. The enemy has thrown on Arras and environs incendiary shells, which started fires at various points, but these were quickly extinguished.

"Our artillery has violently bombarded and damaged the organizations of the enemy to the south of the Aye. There has been fighting by means of bombs and grenades in the region of Quenneville.

"In Champagne the cannonading on both sides has been especially active in the Auberville territory and on the borders of the Argonne. Between the Meuse and the Moselle our batteries especially pounded those of the enemy, while a continuous struggle was going on with bombs and torpedoes, particularly in the forest of Apremont.

"On the Lorraine front we have continuously bombarded the German positions and works to the north of Nomeny, on the banks of the Loure-Nairy, and in the region of Embermenil, Leiry, Gondrexon and Domèvre. We have exploded several mines in the Vosges to the north of Wissembach.

"One of our dirigibles bombarded, last night, several stations where movements of the enemy were reported. Our aeroplanes have compelled several of the enemy's captive balloons to descend. Rapidly, flotillas of aeroplanes have bombarded the railway stations at Ofenbrugg, Conflans and Vouliers, as well as enemy cantonments at Langemack and Middelberke."

Italians Break Through Barbed Wire.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 23.—The war office tonight made public the following official communication:

"During the night of Sept. 21, one of our detachments pushed forward on Monte Mellino, where the valley of the Doona joins the valley of Giudicaria. Favored by darkness it reached positions which the enemy was engaged in strengthening, and by a bold attack succeeded in tearing up the barbed wire and demolishing part of the entrenchments.

"During the day of the 22nd and the following night our troops repulsed an enemy attack against our advanced positions on Malmea and Del Bertoldi, northwest of Monte Coston, in the Falzarego zone, and at Santa Maria heights in the Tolmino sector."

Belgians in the Fighting.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The Belgian official communication issued today says:

"The enemy artillery has displayed some activity, bombarding intermittently several positions on our front, in the direction of Ramscapelle, Pervyse, Saint Jacques Capelle and the Ferryman's House."

"Our artillery has dispersed enemy pioneers around Mandekensvere, Terwacte and Dirckgrachten."

Body of Trucks Dispersed.

Petrograd, Sept. 23, via London, 8.30 p.m.—The official communication issued today by the war office concerning the fighting in the Caucasus says:

"On the 21st, in the coast district, there was rifle firing in the direction of Olti. In the region of Khintzopore our troops dispersed the Turks by their successful fire."

"In the region of Van, our scouts fought an engagement near the village of Ang. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

London Has No Definite News of Reported Mobilization—German Army of 800,000 Ready for Drive Through While Berlin Reports Heavy Reinforcements for Allies Landing at Dardanelles.

London, Sept. 23, 10 p. m.—"The riddle of the Balkans," as the London press terms the latest developments in the near eastern peninsula arising out of Bulgaria's order for mobilization, remains unchanged. The greatest uncertainty still exists, even in official quarters in London, as to the intentions of King Ferdinand and his advisers. In fact, it is not yet certain that the mobilization has begun, or that the date has been set for it. One report from Athens says that the mobilization has been postponed.

It is known, however, that the Entente representatives at Sofia and other Balkan capitals are still busy trying to reconstruct the Balkan League, and thus prevent Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia from fighting among themselves. As the Bulgarian government appears to have made up its mind, despite the opposition of some parties, it seems likely that these diplomatic efforts will have many difficulties to overcome.

The central powers have already commenced their attempt to make their way through Serbia and one of the intervening neutral countries to the Aegean Sea. With Russia now holding its own against the Austro-German in Galicia and Volhynia, it is believed here that the Balkan powers would hesitate before going contrary to the wishes of their big neighbor and former protector.

Standing Firmer in North.

The Russians also are doing better on the northern end of their line, and thus far have prevented Field Marshal Von Hindenburg from reaching the Divia river, west of Leningrad, where, for the first time, a battle has been fought, and, putting up a stubborn fight further down the river, west of Drinsk, where the Germans claim to have penetrated their positions.

Southeast of Vilna the Russian rear guard, which made possible the escape of the main Vilna army from the German net, are now falling back, and, in doing so, have left some prisoners in the hands of the Germans.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has made a slight further advance, but Field Marshal von Mackensen and his Austrian colleagues in the south are at a standstill, or are even being pushed back by the Russians under General Ivanoff.

The big guns continue to boom along the western front, and the men on both sides are finding plenty of employment in mining, bombing and air fights, which are now an almost hourly occurrence.

There has also been something happening in the North Sea, the correspondence at Ameland, a Dutch island off the coast of Friesland, reporting heavy firing to the north last night and again today.

800,000 for Serbian Drive.

Nish, Serbia, via Paris, Sept. 23.—The best information obtainable here indicates that there are 800,000 German troops available for an attempt to force a passage through Serbia. It is felt in Nish that this movement will be undertaken, although it is not certain.

It is felt that this far are still of a character that indicates that the Tentons are feeling out the Serbian positions.

Urgent and Immediate.

London, Sept. 23.—"At the whole, the Bulgarian stroke marks a big Balkan situation urgent and immediate," says the Westminster Gazette. "This might not be a misfortune, if it compels the states to come to definite decisions about the Bulgarian demands."

"The Germans are threatening to join the Austrians in another attack on Serbia. This may be partly a bluff, but it might come to a dangerous reality. If Bulgaria were willing to throw her lot with the Turks and the Central Powers, then we should see the unloosening of incalculable forces throughout the peninsula."

Bulgarians to Stay in Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Toronto Bulgarians have declared that they will not go back to Bulgaria to fight for that country if they declare war on Serbia. They take the stand that Great Britain and Russia are responsible for the liberty they now enjoy and they will not go against the Allies.

"They liberated us and we want fight against them. If Bulgaria fights our enemy, then we will go back and fight," they declare.

Only Civilians in Armed Camp.

London, Sept. 23.—No further news from Bulgaria has reached the British public, and even in diplomatic circles inability to explain the Balkan riddle is expressed. Mr. Milner, first secretary of the Bulgarian legation, said today:

"Up to now we have been the only civilians in the armed camp of Europe. Roumania and Greece have been mobilized for a considerable time, and even Switzerland is under arms. Why, therefore, is it so astonishing that Bulgaria should follow suit? Why should mobilization mean any change in our national policy?"

Home from Switzerland.

Geneva, Sept. 23, via Paris, 6.59 p.m.—Three hundred Bulgarian officers and men will leave Switzerland on a special train for Sofia on Friday, travelling by way of Austria.

More Troops at Dardanelles.

Berlin, Sept. 23, via wireless to Sayville.—A new army of 110,000 men has

INDIA MAY HAVE A VOICE IN NEXT EMPIRE COUNCIL

Viceroy Hardinge Favorable to the Proposal, But Says it Rests With the Conference Itself.

London, Sept. 23.—(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—A special despatch from Simla announces that India's place in the councils of the empire was discussed at an important meeting of the imperial legislative council today, and that a resolution will be forwarded to London requesting that measures be taken to have India represented at the next council of the empire, as are the various overseas dominions and dependencies.

The resolution, which was moved by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shah, asked that India in future be officially represented at conferences of the British empire, the request to be forwarded to the secretary of state for India.

Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, affirmed that the government of India gladly accepted this important resolution, which had his warmest sympathies, adding that if the council adopted it his government would readily comply with the recommendation.

The viceroy proceeded to recapitulate what had taken place at previous conferences in the past, pointing out the representation was at present confined to the United Kingdom and the self-governing dominions. The ultimate decision upon the representation of India at the next meeting of the conference rested with the conference itself.

Von Mackensen said, however, that India were admitted, said his excellency, it would appear reasonable that she would be represented by the secretary of state and one or two officials from India.

Much had happened since the last imperial conference, said the viceroy, and India's size and population, her wealth, her military resources and her patriotism demanded suitable representation. She could not be disregarded when great imperial issues were debated in which the defence of the empire without counting upon India, he declared, would be ignoring the value of the empire's greatest military asset outside the United Kingdom itself.

To discuss trade questions without India would be disregarding England's best customer. To concede India direct representation in future imperial conferences would be no revolutionary or far-reaching concession to Indian opinion or to her just claim.

"I feel confident," said Lord Hardinge, in conclusion, "that when the question is placed in its true light before the governments of the dominions they will regard it from the widest angle of vision, from which we hope other India questions may be viewed in the near future."

Mr. A. Aquila, fed that they are conscious members of a living partnership, extending all over the world, under the same flag.

Sir Ebrahim Rahmtolla in the course of his speech, suggested that Lord Hardinge be India's first representative. Numerous members warmly supported the motion, which was unanimously adopted, amidst applause.

BIG FRENCH LINER READY FOR NEW YORK SERVICE OCT. 3

New York, Sept. 23.—An addition to the steamers in the trans-Atlantic service was announced here today, when the French Line received a message from its Paris office, stating that on October 8, the line's new vessel Lafayette, will begin regular trips between Bordeaux and New York.

The Lafayette was built on the same lines as the France, which carries about 2,000 passengers, has gross tonnage of 23,966, and is 680 feet long.

American financiers that the need for the establishment of the loan was greater to the United States than to either Great Britain or France. Quite a few American bankers, it was said tonight, have not shared this view, although all were in accord as to the desirability of establishing the credit, if sufficiently liberal terms could be obtained.

During the two weeks' stay of the commission here opponents of the proposed credit loan have been far from idle. Well-defined opposition apparently has been increasing, it is said, in the west and middle west, and New York financiers are said to look to the eastern section of the country for their great aid in establishing the loan.

Throughout the period of negotiations, until a day or so ago, it was said, no good authority the commission had dominated the situation, pointing out to

Latest Note Gives Assurance That American Vessels Carrying Conditional Contraband Will Be Spared

Proposals of U. S. Regarding Settlement of Frye Case Both Accepted and Hague Tribunal is Likely to Settle Question of Treaty of 1828—Austro-Hungarians Seeking to Carry Out Dumba's Plan to Cripple Munition Factories.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Germany, in a note on the case of the ship William P. Frye, has given the United States formal assurance that American vessels carrying conditional contraband will, under no circumstances, be destroyed, even though deemed lawful prizes. The right to destroy American merchantmen, if carrying absolute contraband, is reserved, but the promise is given that this will be done only in case of extreme necessity, as provided by the Declaration of London.

These assurances, together with the acceptance by Germany of the two proposals of the United States—the one to name a joint commission of experts to fix the indemnity for the loss of the Frye, and the other to submit to the Hague the dispute which the case produced over the meaning of the treaty of 1828—produced a favorable effect in official quarters.

Just what the practical operation of the new assurances will be officials were less interested to learn, for under the lists of contraband proclaimed by Germany, in retaliation for acts of Great Britain, nearly everything previously known as conditional contraband has now been made absolute. It is not known, as yet, what attitude the United States will take in its next note, but it is understood that it may reiterate its insistence that the treaty of 1828, and not existing international law, make American vessels immune from destruction, irrespective of their cargoes.

Germany, however, is anxious to submit to arbitration what the meaning of the treaty is on this point, and it is possible that if no further cases of damage occur during the pendency of the arbitration proceedings, the American government will be disposed to await the decision of the arbitral tribunal.

One thing which attracted attention in connection with the German note was the evident necessity of submarine commanders, under their new orders, to exercise the right of visit and search with respect to all American vessels, to decide the nature of their cargoes.

The fact that Germany referred to its attitude toward the United States, was regarded by many officials as evidence that the Berlin foreign office was disposed to avail itself of every opportunity to remove causes that have led to the strained relations between the two governments.

Stirring Up Austrians in U. S.

Wheeling, West V., Sept. 23.—A movement to have all Austro-Hungarian quill the plants where they are employed making war munitions for the enemies of Austria was inaugurated here today when it was announced that a speaker representing a Cleveland society would address such workmen at Bridgeport, Ohio.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The American consulate at Stuttgart, Germany, was struck by a fragment of a bomb during the recent raid upon that place by French sappers, according to a message today from Consul Higgins. He said no one in the consulate was injured, but did not indicate whether the building was greatly damaged.

"Conscription Coming."

London, Sept. 23, 6.28 p. m.—"There will be no course open but to apply to the United States to fill up the necessary complements of medical men. If this country cannot produce the requisite doctors," writes Sir James Barr, vice-president of the British Medical Association, and a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, in appealing for doctors from the United States, "we are required," declared Sir James, who adds, "conscription is coming."

SIR WILFRID SOON READY FOR HIS DUTIES AGAIN

Liberal Chief Not to Leave the Hospital Saturday or Monday With Renewed Strength and Health.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is steadily regaining renewed strength and health and by Saturday or Monday next will be able to return to his residence.

After nearly three weeks in the hospital the wound from his recent operation has almost completely healed and he is practically free from pain or physical discomforts of any kind. He is now receiving visitors every day and spends over his correspondence with his secretary.

Sir Wilfrid may yield to the wishes of his friends and take a complete holiday for a fortnight or so in some quiet resort in the south next month before he again resumes the active round of his duties as Liberal leader.

Machine Went Over Bank Near Bristol Into Stream—Both in Woodstock Hospital Severely Hurt.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Both Mr. and Mrs. Foster were painfully injured. They were brought to Hartland by train and the local physicians were assisted by Dr. Rankin, from Woodstock. It is thought tonight both victims may recover. Mr. Foster is very well known, having been a deputy sheriff, chief of police and investigating officer for the C. F. R.

Cobb's New Record.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Ty Cobb's stolen base during the Detroit-Philadelphia game yesterday gives him the record of the American League, it was stated here today.

The previous record of the league was set by St. Louis, of Washington, in 1912. Cobb has stolen 39.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Louis N. Hammerling of New York, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, called at the White House today to assure President Wilson that his organization has nothing to do with representations of Dr. William Forgo, of Brooklyn, that editors of foreign newspapers in this country wanted William J. Bryan to go abroad to work for peace. Dr. Forgo saw Mr. Bryan recently to extend such an invitation.

Mr. Hammerling declared that Dr. Forgo does not represent the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, which Mr. Hammerling said included in its membership practically all the papers in the United States published in foreign languages.

"Our association," said Mr. Hammerling, "stands behind the president and will do nothing to embarrass him. We have nothing to do with Mr. Bryan and do not want him to go abroad."

American Consulate Damaged.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The American consulate at Stuttgart, Germany, was struck by a fragment of a bomb during the recent raid upon that place by French sappers, according to a message today from Consul Higgins. He said no one in the consulate was injured, but did not indicate whether the building was greatly damaged.