

RUSSIA CALLING MILLIONS MORE TO HER ARMY; CZAR'S TROOPS HOLDING ENEMY FIRMLY; OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

EVEN VON HINDENBURG HAS BEEN DRIVEN BACK FROM DVINSK RAILWAY

His Cavalry Reached It But Could Not Stand the Pressure

Much Importance Attached to Russian Order Calling Out the Reserves of the Territorial Army—Should Age Limit be Fixed at 35, This Would Mean 8,000,000 More Men—Eastern Ally Now Getting Large Supplies of Ammunition.

London, Sept. 16, 9:50 p. m.—Stern battles are being fought all along the eastern front, from Riga to the Rumanian border, and while the Germans continue to advance slowly in the north and center, the Russians in the south are repeating their successes against the Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the River Strpa, in Galicia, and have been forced to retire westward, north of the Galician frontier.

KEEPING THE GERMANS BUSY.

While these Russian victories naturally are welcomed in Russia and the Allied countries as an evidence that the Russian armies are still able to take the offensive, when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements, however, keep the Austro-Germans busy, and make it imperative to send reinforcements southward, which could be used to better advantage in the north, where operations of much greater moment are being directed by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

This general, who began his offensive against the Vilna-Dvinsk railway, a week ago, has not yet established himself on the line. His cavalry, which did reach it, has been driven back. Nevertheless he has driven the Russians across the Dvinsk river, north of Dvinsk, placing that city in a rather dangerous position, and has also made some progress north of Vilna.

RUSSIANS STRONGLY RESISTING

To the south of Vilna, toward Grodno, the Russians are offering stubborn resistance, and have the Germans firmly held. Something of the same kind has happened in the center; Prince Leopold has been delayed in his advance. Field Marshal von Mackensen has passed his forces through the Pripiet marshes, and is now in possession of Plinsk. From this point southward the Russians are advancing, and have re-occupied a number of villages, but they are not likely to push their advantage much further, as to do so would make their northern flanks vulnerable.

8,000,000 MORE MEN FOR RUSSIA.

A good deal of importance is attached to the decision of Russia to call to the colors the reserves of the Territorial Army. Should the age limit be fixed at thirty-five years, this fresh call would mean the possible addition of 8,000,000 men to the Russian armies, including the men who had passed through the first line and the reserves and those who heretofore have been exempted as students, or men who are not quite up to the physical standard.

Naturally, all of these could not be armed and equipped, but Russia could have the pick of them. With Russia now well supplied with munitions, her Allies, who have been supplying her, are now able to turn their attention to their own armies, and in consequence, there is no cessation in the artillery engagements which have been so marked in the west for several weeks past.

AT THE DARDANELLES.

In the Dardanelles the British losses totalled 87,630 up to August 21. The British submarine E-7, operating in these waters, which the Turks claim to have sunk, is admitted to have been missing since Sept. 4. The E-7 did a great deal of damage to Turkish shipping in the Sea of Marmora, and after blocking the railway line near Kara Burun by bombing it from the sea, shelled a troop train and blew up three ammunition cars attached to it. Lieut. Commander Archibald D. Cochrane, in command of the E-7, only a few days ago was awarded the D. S. O. for this exploit.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST.

London, Sept. 16.—The admiralty announced today that in all probability the British submarine E-7 had been sunk off the Dardanelles. The statement follows: "The enemy claims to have sunk the submarine E-7, Lieut. Commander Archibald D. Cochrane, off the Dardanelles, and to have taken three officers and 25 men of the crew prisoners. As no news has been received from this submarine since Sept. 4 it must be presumed that this report is correct."

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

FRENCH.

Paris, Sept. 16, 10:35 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "In Belgium, in the sector of Nieuport, the fire of our heavy artillery has been effective. "In the region of Neuville and Roclaucourt and around Arras, as well as between the Avre and the Oise, our batteries have engaged in very energetic actions in reply to a violent bombardment by the enemy. "The cannonade still continues vigorously around Saignieul, on the canal from the Aisne to the Marne, as well as to the north of the Chalons camp. "There has been a bombardment by both sides, with guns of various calibres, between the Aisne and the Argonne. "In the forest of Le Pretre the activity of German mine-browers has provoked a violent reply from our trench cannon and field guns. "In Lorraine, on the Velle and the Outre, our batteries have poured a destructive fire on the organizations of the enemy."

RUSSIAN.

Petrograd, Sept. 16, via London, Sept. 17, 2:06 a. m.—The official communication concerning the fighting in the Caucasus issued today says: "There has been rifle firing in the coast region. In the direction of Olti there has been cannonading at the village of Khispatour. In the direction

of Donass our patrols have overthrown those of the enemy, who reached Esperesh. "On the remainder of the front the situation is stationary."

ITALIAN.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 16.—The following statement from general headquarters respecting the progress of the campaign was issued today: "Our mountain detachments, during the day of Sept. 14, made bold raids against the enemy's positions at Cresta, Villa Corna (10,000 feet) at the head of the Pecer Torrent, and at Coma Di Presena, in the Upper Genova Valley. "Climbing the most difficult ground and glaciers, with their usual skill and hardihood, the Alpines reached the enemy's entrenchments and attacked and partly destroyed them. They returned to their own positions without being seriously assailed. "There is nothing worthy of special mention on the rest of the front. "An analysis of high explosive bombs thrown by the enemy into our camps on Casero the past few days has revealed the presence of large quantities of prussic acid. "An aeroplane yesterday made a swift raid on the Vicenza district, throwing a bomb from a great altitude on Asiago Heights. The material damage was minor; several persons were slightly injured."

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TWO CALGARY MEN FOUGHT IT OUT IN "NO MAN'S LAND" AND HUNS DIDN'T SHOOT. TELEGRAPH'S CORRESPONDENT WRITES

(Special Cable to The Telegraph by Britton B. Cooke.)

Canadian Headquarters, Somewhere in France, Sept. 16.—The Canadian newspaper men yesterday visited desolate Ypres, the new Pompeii, which the Tommy calls "Wipers." It was receiving its morning meal of German shrapnel. We lunched with General Alderson and saw a German aeroplane just brought down by an eighteen-year-old lieutenant and his pilot, after a thrilling air contest. The first brigade of the Canadian division is full of Toronto and Ontario men and officers, who honor Toronto by naming the trenches after the home streets. We visited Osquode Hall and Loew's Theatre among other points of interest in the trenches. All ranks are resolutely healthy and comfortable. They are a little impatient with the present inaction, but subject to practically no casualties under present conditions. Major Bayes Smith, Lieut. Hal Gordon, Capt. W. Bane and Major S. G. Wickens (paysmaster of the Toronto regiment) were among Toronto officers we met. Many of them are Royal Canadian Yacht Club representatives and men who have fought over the piasin on the Varsity campus.

COMRADSHIP IN THE TRENCHES. One is impressed with the curious atmosphere of comradeship in the trenches, here was absolute cheerfulness, even occasionally hilarity, but all with an undertone of steadiness, resolution, and preparedness for instant and absolute-ly unselfish action in the great cause. One is impressed with contrast between these quietly smiling, hospitable little communities of brave young men, brotherhoods in every sense, and petty sordidness which too often envelops the struggles of individuals at home. I do not mean that the trenches are saintly. Last night two Calgary men fought and ran out through a sap into "No Man's Land", where they rolled in the dirt, oblivious to bullets overhead. "It is a fair fight," shouted a Vancouver corporal, through a megaphone. "Let 'em fight it out, bosches," and the boches did. When the light was over the victor dragged the vanquished back to safety through the sap. This for a touch of humor. They need it, but on the other hand the audiences in Canadian trenches could stand just a touch of this atmosphere. This is an affair of brothers, not individuals.

TEST SUCH AS NOT APPLIED TO ANY TROOPS BEFORE

Premier Borden Gives His Impressions of Scenes at the Front

Canadians Stood Firm for Days and None Gave in—Glorious Achievements of the Allied Soldiers—Striking Evidence of What the War Means to Canada—The Dawn of a Brighter Day

(Canadian Press.) Ottawa, Sept. 16.—In a review of his experiences and impressions gained during his recent important visit to Great Britain and the battlefields of France and Belgium, given before a gathering of hundreds of members of the Ottawa Canadian Club, this afternoon, at a luncheon in the Chateau Laurier, Premier Sir Robert B. Borden expressed his pride in what the Canadian troops have done for the dominion and the Empire at the front; in the splendid spirit shown by the Canadians at Storncliffe, and the wounded in the different hospitals of the Old Country and France; in what the British navy has done and is still doing to keep the seas open for commerce; of confidence, as a result of what he saw and learned, that victory is assured to the arms of the Allies—a victory that will give birth to a newer and freer civilization and democracy for the world.

Sir Robert said it had been satisfactory to make the voyage to Britain and return on a ship carrying the British flag. There was a feeling of apprehension among some of the passengers as the vessel entered the war zone, but this was removed when a British warship came alongside.

The premier said that shortly after he landed he saw evidence of what the war meant to Canada, for there were some wounded Canadian officers on the dock to meet him. A few days after his arrival in England he went to Shorncliffe and saw the Canadian troops there in review. The sight of the 17,000 officers and men, who comprise the second Canadian division, marshalled together, with the bayonets on their rifles glittering in the morning sun, was both an impressive and pleasing one. The bearing and spirit of all the men were all that could be desired.

Canadians Best of All. "An officer of Lord Kitchener's staff—Sir Archibald Murray—told me," the premier said, "as we rode away from the camp after the review at Shorncliffe, that he had seen more than 400,000 troops of the new British army under review, but he had not seen such a fine body of men as the Canadians who had just passed before him that day."

Continuing, Sir Robert said that later he was given an opportunity to visit France. On arrival on French soil he and his party were met by French officers. From Boulogne he went to visit a cemetery where some of the Canadian officers who had fallen in battle, were buried. He planted seeds of Canadian maple trees on the grave of the late Major J. S. Ward, P. C. L. I.; Captain G. Muns, 3rd Canadian Infantry; Captain A. A. Allen, 6th Canadian Infantry; Lieutenant F. W. Campbell, 1st Canadian Infantry; and Lieutenant S. A. Reddock, 3rd Canadian Infantry. Next the trip extended to the headquarters of General French. Then the visitors went to Hill No. 60, behind the lines of Ypres, which is of special interest to Canadians. "Where 120,000 men found their graves," the premier said, "I have had but one word as to what the Canadians did on that day; they saved the situation for the Empire and for the Allies."

Sir Robert told of visiting the Canadian trenches which were, in some respects, better than those of the British and French forces, for they were better sheltered and more comfortable. He saw the British and French troops in the trenches, and was struck by the cheerfulness and resolution of the men. He saw the British and French troops in the trenches, and was struck by the cheerfulness and resolution of the men. He saw the British and French troops in the trenches, and was struck by the cheerfulness and resolution of the men.

The British Casualties at Dardanelles

London, Sept. 16.—British casualties at the Dardanelles up to Aug. 21 were 87,630. The number of killed in that time was 17,608. These figures were included in the grand total of British casualties published earlier in the week. Today's announcement says the number of officers killed was 1,700, and the number of men 16,908; wounded, 2,371 officers and 69,257 men; missing, 273 officers and 8,021 men.

MAY PAY WAR EXPENSES WITH DOMINION NOTES

Abnormal Rates of Exchange May Force Canada to Issue Paper Against Gold to Her Credit in London.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The dominion government's financing, in so far as the advances from Great Britain are concerned, is being seriously affected by the present abnormal rate of exchange.

The Canadian government has been receiving a war credit of \$2,000,000 per month from Great Britain for the past few months, but with the present rate of exchange it is found wiser to draw on the funds still available from the finance minister's recent loan of \$45,000,000 in New York rather than to take the British pound sterling at its present low valuation on this side of the Atlantic. In the present negotiations of the British and French financial commission in New York prove successful and exchange is brought back to its normal rate the situation with regard to further advances from Great Britain to pay Canada's war expenses will, of course, be all right again, but if the rate of exchange continues abnormal the government here by arrangement with Great Britain and under the finance act amendments of last session, will be able to solve the difficulty.

The arrangement proposed is to have the gold held to the credit of Canada in London and to issue dominion notes against the gold at par. These dominion notes would then be used to pay the government's bills and the whole exchange difficulty so far as the British war loans to Canada are concerned, would thus be obviated temporarily at least. Recourse to this expedient will be had only in the event of the failure of the present Anglo-French financial mission to New York. It may be noted that a similar expedient was adopted by the Bank of England at the beginning of the war when gold from the United States was held in trust by the finance department here and the bank allowed to issue notes against it in London, and the gold thus held in trust, which last December amounted to about \$180,000,000, has been gradually all shipped back to New York to meet the adverse balance there resulting from Britain's purchase of war supplies in the United States. In connection with the demand of the United States bankers for some security other than the mere government endorsement by Great Britain and France for the proposed billion dollar loan, it is

TORIES HAD CLOSE CALL IN P. E. ISLAND

Majority of 26 in Last Legislature Cut to Four in Thursday's Elections, and Recounts May Wipe That Out—Premier Mathieson Elected, But Two of His Government and the Speaker of the House Were Defeated—Liberals Well Satisfied With the Result of Their Battle Against Two Governments.

Charlottetown, Sept. 16.—The Mathieson government had a close call today, its majority of 26 in 1913 being reduced to a bare working majority of four—and that doubtful. The Liberals are well satisfied over the result of the contest against two governments. Complete returns give 17 Conservatives and 19 Liberals. The commissioner of public works, Hon. James McNeil, had a majority of only six in Summerdale, and a recount may possibly change the result, as it is said a number of spoiled ballots have been counted in.

In a number of districts there are good chances of unseating members for corrupt practices, if the Liberals decide to take action. Premier Mathieson and his colleagues had a good majority, but Speaker Wyatt was defeated by 82 votes, and two members of the executive, L. L. Jenkins and J. N. MacDonald, met defeat, the former by 140 votes.

Another member of the executive, Dalton, had a small majority against Benjamin Rogers, the Liberal leader. In Charlottetown, Paton and Jenkins, Conservatives, won out by 90 and 85 respectively, but in 1912 the government majorities were 3,088 and 44, and in the third district of Queens, Chancellor of Charlottetown, who took the automobile pledge, was defeated by the anti-automobile members of the Automobile Association by a majority of 14. In other districts the agitation against the automobiles assisted the Liberals, but dissatisfaction against the general policy of the government, especially among the farmers, was the main cause of the greatly reduced Conservative majority. The Prince county went almost solidly Liberal, returning Ben. Gallant, Saunders, Dennis, A. E. McLean, Bell, Lea and Howatt by the following majorities respectively, 12, 248, 208, 93, 150 and 82. The Conservatives returned, Arsenal and McNeill had 42, 108 and 6 respectively.

Queens county, which returned ten Conservatives in 1912 with large majorities, returned four Liberals today—Hughes, 18 majority; McMillan, 140 (who defeated Hon. L. L. Jenkins); Forbes, 68, and MacDonald, 44, and six Conservatives—Kennedy, 124; McNeil, 84; Martin, 16 (defeating J. J. Nash, managing editor of the Patriot); Wood, 14; Paton, 80; Jenkins, 35. In Kings county, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, commissioner of agriculture, had only seven votes to spare; in 1912 he had 205. The other Conservatives returned are Mathieson, McElean, DeWarr, Proves, J. McLean, Dr. MacDonald and McEwen. Hon. J. N. MacDonald, member of the executive, was defeated by J. J. Johnson, barrister of Charlottetown, by 84. McNeil is the only other Liberal out of the county. The weather was fine and a large vote was polled. Liquor and money were used freely by the Conservatives in a number of districts.

A Hot Campaign. The campaign was the fiercest and hottest held for many years. It was marked near the close by a very bitter set of the premier upon the Liberal leader, Hon. Benjamin Rogers, ex-governor, a strong prohibitionist. At a public meeting in Charlottetown the premier charged

Mr. Rogers with neglecting his duty as governor by not serving wines to the governor-general at Government House, charging him with failing to extend proper hospitality to the members of the Royal Trades Commission, with uttering disloyal sentiments. Of course all these charges were made for political effect, and easily answered. The governor-general intimated, before coming to the island, that as it was a prohibition province, he did not desire wine to be served. Mr. Rogers never uttered a disloyal sentiment. He had simply spoken against militarism, and this was two years before the war, now being waged, broke out. Even Conservatives admitted that the premier made a tactical blunder in his attack on the ex-governor.

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SMART CAPTURE OF GERMAN AEROPLANE

(Montreal Gazette Cable.) London, Sept. 16.—A smart capture of a German aeroplane was effected yesterday by a British airman after an exciting air duel. While making a reconnaissance the British flyer met the German plane and had a little brush, and subsequently had a more serious encounter. The British aviator had a passenger who understood the use of the machine gun, and though the enemy made his way over the British lines, he found himself being driven back. In desperation the German made a vigorous attack with his machine gun, but the British plane kept up a continuous fire, with the result that the German's engine was damaged. His crippled plane fell to the ground, the German pilot and his assistant being killed. The spectacle was watched with intense interest by the Canadian officers, and the crippled machine was inspected by a large number of observers, the Montreal Gazette correspondent being among them. The German plane was of the most modern type of high speed machine, and it suffered little actual damage. The lieutenant of the British aircraft service who brought it down is quite a young man, and he received many congratulations on his achievement, which, as he said, was his first prey. The general commanding the Canadian Engineers Brigade stated to the Montreal Gazette that this war is essentially an engineers' war. Their work also is varied more than that of any previous campaign. He referred with pride to the effective and hard work undertaken by his corps since February. A further visit to the Canadian trenches today confirmed the previous impressions of the optimistic spirit of the officers and their men. Major-General Currie expressed the greatest pride in his division, and stated his opinion that his men could hold their own against the Germans, if amply supplied with ammunition.