

## ENEMY GAINS IN NEW THRUST AT RIGA WHILE CZAR'S ARMIES WIN IMPORTANT VICTORIES IN GALICIA

### ENTENTE POWERS TO SEND ULTIMATUM TO GREEK GOV'T?

Reported in Rome Athens Will be Asked to Define Position—London Paper Says Island of Cyprus Offered to Greece to Join Allies

### REPORTED TEUTONIC FORCES HAVE EVACUATED CZERNOWITZ

Delegation from Roumania on Way to France and Petrograd—Anglo-French Troops in Minor Engagements With Bulgars—Serbian Resistance Impedes Enemy's Advance.

London, Oct. 21.—Great Britain has made a formal offer of the island of Cyprus to Greece, as soon as Greece undertakes to intervene in the war on the side of the Allies. The Daily Telegraph makes this announcement this morning.

"Thus far," says the Daily Telegraph, "Greece has not replied to the offer of Cyprus. Our Athens correspondent informs us that it is believed the offer will create an excellent impression in Greece, since it is an actual present concession and not a mere promise which Germany might suggest and would never be carried."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial, claims that its report is based on good authority. The newspaper points out that the offer differs from the German offer to Greece, inasmuch as it is not contingent upon the final triumph of the Triple Entente, but would take effect as soon as Greece performed her part in the suggested agreement.

"The sooner we all recognize that purely chivalrous motives are not prominent in the Balkan politics of today, the better," the Daily Telegraph adds. "The cession of Cyprus to the state to which most of its inhabitants are related by race and history clearly involves no departure from the principles upon which we have taken our stand from the beginning, and it comes with especially happy effect from the power to which Greece owes her possession of the Ionian Islands."

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, sixty miles from the coast of Asia Minor. It was administered until November 5, 1914, by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople in 1878, but on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on the former date the island was annexed. The high commissioner, Major Sir J. E. Clauson, is assisted by an executive council.

Cyprus has an area of 3,584 square miles and a population of nearly 300,000.

### ALLIES TO SEND ULTIMATUM?

London, Oct. 21.—A Rome despatch to the Daily Mail gives the report that the Entente Allies will send an ultimatum to Greece, insisting that she define her position.

### ROUMANIA GOING IN WITH ALLIES?

London, Oct. 21.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Odessa says a mission which the Roumanian government is sending to France, with a son of General Catuscau at its head, arrived there today. The mission will visit Petrograd on its way to France.

### WILL NOT EVACUATE NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF BESSARABIA.

Odessa, Oct. 20, via London.—The Russian authorities have decided that the favorable turn in military affairs has rendered it unnecessary to carry out the contemplated evacuation of the three northern districts of the government of Bessarabia.

London, Oct. 20.—Battles south of Middle Styr and all along the fringe of Galicia where the Germans have made progress in the new thrust at Riga. At several places he has driven his opponents back, and there is a report tonight that the Austrians have gained rather important victories, are now competing in interest with the operations in the Balkans.

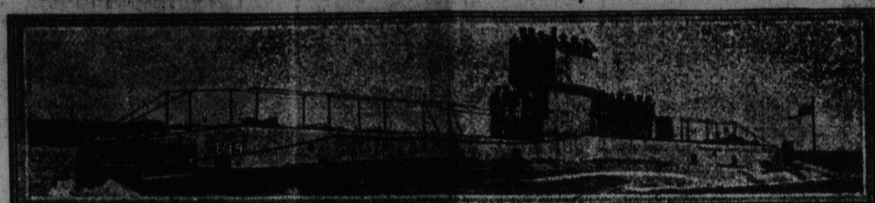
The Germans have concentrated very large forces, with a great amount of artillery, south of Riga, and, as a result a stubborn battle has been in progress for several days. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg who is in command in this region reported two days ago that his forces had reached the River Dvina, but, as on previous occasions, this broad and fast running waterway appears to have held him up for the time being.

The situation, however, is considered by the Russians to be more serious than it had been for a long time and there is again talk of the evacuation of Riga by the military, who have been in sole occupation of the city since the civilian population left a month ago.

Reported Austrians Have Evacuated Czernowitz

At the other end of the eastern front the position is just the reverse. General Ivanoff, who has proved himself to be the most aggressive of the Russian commanders, has been striking hard at the Austro-German forces on the

### BRITISH SUBMARINE THAT SUNK GERMAN DESTROYER IN THE BALTIC



The E-19 is one of the British submarines that engaged in the operations in the Baltic, in which two German destroyers were reported sunk. According to the despatch the E-19 torpedoed one of the destroyers at the southern entrance to the sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden.

### ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR DAY FINDS BRITISH NAVY STILL DOMINATING THE SEAS AND STRONGER THAN EVER

London, Oct. 20.—Germany aims at world domination and against world domination the British fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection, "is the contribution of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and at present Winston Churchill, ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, and at present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, writes in part:

"For six months no hostile flag has flown outside the Baltic. We are stronger than ever, and incomparably better adapted for war conditions. The great strategic conclusions upon which our naval disposition is based have been vindicated. From its shrouded throne, amid northern storms, the grand fleet dominates and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations, and by that formidable combination, strength and patience, will secure the victory of our just cause."

"On land good days have not yet come. The valiant Russian front wears thin, the French and British offensive in the west has pierced, but has not ruptured, the German fortified lines. Through our long delays the enemy has seized a new initiative in the near east and the oriental in relation to his war policy raises new

### CANADA IN IT TO END WHETHER IT TAKES 2 OR 40 DIVISIONS, SIR SAM SAYS

Minister of Militia in Stirring Address at Ottawa Intimates Call for More Men Will Soon be Issued and Expresses Confidence Response Will be Prompt.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 20.—"This war must be fought to a finish. The peace-loving nations have been terrified long enough by the clanking of sabres of the Hohenzollerns. The time has arisen when it should be tolerated no longer. I am sure I express the sentiments of every man, and woman—God bless the women in Canada—when I say we demand that this be a fight to a finish, whether it takes two divisions or forty divisions."

"This was the climax of a forceful war address given by General Sir Sam Hughes at the Ottawa Canadian Club yesterday. The sentiments of the minister were greeted with prolonged cheers. There was no doubt of the popularity of the Minister of Militia in the capital as he was given a most enthusiastic reception. The minister intimated that there would shortly be a fresh call for troops and he was sure the call would be met with the same response as had all others from the outset of the war. They were first asked to supply a division or twenty thousand men, and thirty-three thousand had responded. They next asked for fifty thousand men and they got seventy-five. They then issued a call for one hundred and fifty thousand men and they have over the amount."

That Historic Stand at St. Julien.

Six weeks after the call was made thirty-three thousand men were marching for the boats to take their part in the European struggle. The General pointed out that they were authorized to raise only twenty thousand men, yet he had thirty-three thousand ready to go. He found it impossible to make a choice. He placed his problem before the Prime Minister.

"Can you supply the boats?" the Premier asked me.

"I said yes."

"Then send the whole thirty-three thousand men," was the reply of the Premier, "and they all went."

General Hughes graphically and tersely repeated the oft told story of the Battle of St. Julien.

"For five days and five nights the Canadian soldiers," said the Minister, "held their positions against ten and fifteen times their numbers. They were continually shelled by the best long range guns. They were bombed by aeroplanes. In all that period, outnumbered as they were, unsupported by artillery in that inferno, the Canadians retired but one mile and an eighth."

"I talked," continued the Minister, "with two officers who won the V.C. and B.E.O. in that battle. They told me they were almost ashamed to wear the medals as they felt every man in the Canadian contingent had deserved the same honors."

General Hughes paid a glowing tribute to the work of the British troops. He said that the retreat of Mons and the Battle of the Marne were two of the most brilliant feats in British

### SIR EDW. CARSON TELLS THE HOUSE WHY HE RESIGNED

Unable to Agree With Policy of Government in Regard to Situation in the Near East—No Personal Differences With Colleagues.

London, Oct. 20.—Coming direct from Buckingham Palace, where he handed to King George the seals of his office on his resignation from the cabinet, Sir Edward Carson appeared in the House of Commons this afternoon and set to rest all conjectures regarding the reasons for his retirement.

Rising from his old seat on the front opposition bench, the former attorney-general in a few words made the House conversant with the cause of the ministerial crisis, which, he said, was due entirely to the fact that he found himself in complete variance with the cabinet on question of near eastern policy. He felt, therefore, that his presence in the cabinet would be a source of weakness and not of strength.

Sir Edward added that he never had the slightest personal differences with any of his colleagues.

After expressing regret at the absence of Premier Asquith, and stating that for this reason he would give a briefer explanation than he had intended, Sir Edward Carson said: "I am well aware of the difficulties under the existing circumstances of making any full statement, or of saying anything that might be taken hold of as showing any signs of weakness or divergence in the main object we have in view—carrying the war, at all sacrifices, to a final and conclusive issue. I need hardly say that upon that issue there is not, and never has been, either in the cabinet or in the House or in the country, any disagreement or divergence of opinion."

No Personal Difference With Asquith or Colleagues

"The real unity which the country wants is that steadfast unity of purpose to defeat our enemies and to secure our country, and I entirely deny that the fact of holding a divergent view as to the best policy and methods in order to bring it to a successful conclusion is in any sense an element of dissension."

"I have seen criticisms of myself and reasons for my resignation, of a very petty and malicious character, attributing the motives to a party and political nature."

"I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions, except to say now, in the presence of many of my late colleagues, that since I entered the cabinet I never heard a word of discussion or dispute on those party questions which divided us before the war. In every cabinet meeting I attended we all devoted our energies wholly and solely to the discussion of questions which arose with reference to the prosecution of the war."

"I also desire to say that during the whole time I have been in the cabinet I never have had any personal difference either with the prime minister, whose unvarying courtesy I desire to acknowledge, or with any one of my late colleagues. May I also add that no one realizes more than I the great difficulties under which we labor, owing to the fact that our policy and methods must at all times, be adopted in concert and co-ordinations with our various allies, and must also very frequently be framed with a view to consulting sentiments and feelings in those neutral countries with which we remain on friendly terms. This is often lost sight of by critics of our actions who cannot possibly know the difficulties which arise from time to time."

"Difficulties which have arisen in the eastern war theatres have created a situation which, to my mind, must necessarily lead to far-reaching results."

"At the time I entered the cabinet we already were committed to what may be called the operations in Gallipoli. It is not, of course, my intention to deal either with the inception or the carrying out of these operations, but it must be plain to any observer that the new war theatre in the Balkans created a situation which could not be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli peninsula, and the statement made in this House by the Foreign Minister, with the sanction of the cabinet, appeared to me to be an announcement of a policy of the highest importance with regard to our obligations in the Balkans, involving our prestige and honor."

Should Not Degrade Royal Flying Corps By Following German Methods

Cabinet ministers again were bombarded with war questions in the House of Commons today, but for the most part they managed to escape an intended frontal attack. In the course of the replies it developed that the officer who commanded the landing of British troops at Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli peninsula, had been shelled, and that he holds no command in the army at present, but Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, declined to give further information on the ground that it would be against public interest.

The suggestion made by William Joynson-Hicks, Unionist member for the Brentford division of Middlesex, of a policy of reprisals as a deterrent to Zeppelin raids, was frowned upon by the war office. Mr. Tennant remarking that such a policy always had been the subject of considerable controversy.

"The royal flying corps," he said, "is a military organization in England for military operations. The dastardly raids by the enemy on undefended towns and defenceless people should not be allowed to divert the energies of this fighting force from its primary military purpose."

Doing All Possible to Combat Zeppelin Attacks

Speaking for the government in the House of Lords this evening the Duke of Devonshire, civil lord of the admiralty, said the admiralty, which was responsible for the air defense of London, was doing all possible adequately to meet the Zeppelin menace, and although the problem was not an easy one it hoped to be able to make the defenses of London satisfactory in the future.

The Duke said there was no evidence that any Zeppelin dirigible balloon had been brought down by gunfire, either on the latest or the previous raid.

The Earl of Portsmouth suggested the people of London should be advised of the approach of Zeppelins, but the Duke of Devonshire thought that such a notice would cause greater panic.

### SESSION OF PARLIAMENT IN JANUARY

Stated in Political Circles Laurier Agrees to Extension of Term of Government and No Election in Near Future.

### "MARMALADE DAY" ON BIRTHDAY OF THE GERMAN EMPRESS

London, Oct. 20.—Berlin newspapers state that the German Empress has asked that her birthday, which falls on Friday of this week, be celebrated as "Marmalade Day," according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Empress suggests that gifts of jam be sent to the troops in the trenches and in military hospitals as gifts from her.

All day Thursday, Friday and Saturday of those terrible days," he declared, "Col. Currie stood in the front line of the trenches fighting with and inspiring his boys—a place where no commander is supposed to be. I make this statement in justice to my good friend."

### MONTREAL CHURCH EXTENDS CALL TO P. E. L. MINISTER

Montreal, Oct. 20.—The congregation of St. Mark's Presbyterian church, tonight unanimously decided to send a call to the Rev. E. J. Rattee, B.A., late of Princeton, P. E. I., the pastor of the church was the Rev. T. P. Kinneag, who resigned a few months ago.