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PROBS—FAIR

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## RUSSIANS LOSE DUBNO; AUSTRIAN TROOPS ON ROUMANIAN FRONTIER

### NOTHING LESS THAN ALL MACEDONIA SATISFIES BULGARIA GOVERNMENT

Sofia, Sept. 8, via Berlin and London Sept. 10 (8.45 p. m.)—Several days ago the Serbian minister here declared officially to the Bulgarian government that Serbia was ready to cede territory as far as the Vardar river in Macedonia, and that Serbia was anxious to maintain a common border with Greece.

It is assumed here that the attitude of Greece is similar to this. Bulgaria, meanwhile, wants all Macedonia, and has been declared by competent authority.

### German Air Fleet Driven Back

Paris, Sept. 10.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"A very violent cannonade is reported in Belgium, in the region of Neuport and Steenstraete, around Arras (in France), in front of Roye and in Champagne, from Auberville to Souain.

"In the Argonne the enemy bombarded, with very heavy shells, the gully of the Fontaine-Aux-Charmes and directed on the road from La Harazee to St. Hubert, a tentative attack, which was stopped promptly.

"To the north of Flirey, and in the region of St. Die, some artillery actions are reported.

"The Germans launched a very violent attack against Hartmannsweilerkopf, but it was completely repulsed.

"Two German aeroplanes have dropped a few bombs on Compiègne, especially on the hospitals. There were no victims, and only some unimportant material damage is reported to have been done.

"A German biplane has been forced to land within our lines near Hangest-En-Santerre. The aviators are prisoners.

"Six German aeroplanes attempted this morning to fly over St. Menchould. They were obliged to turn tail owing to the fire of our batteries."

and Nothing easthatnwwffathea

### Russian Army Confident

Petrograd, Sept. 10, via London, Sept. 11.—The official communication issued by the war office today says:

"On the Sereth (Galicia) our troops having yesterday repulsed a series of enemy attacks delivered counter-attacks in the sector above Trembowia and in the district of Tchorokoff. The Austrians were forced to beat a precipitous retreat. According to a provisional estimate we took five thousand prisoners, among them sixteen officers.

"Generally the situation of our armies is one of calm confidence in themselves. The initiative in these isolated engagements is gradually passing into our hands."

### MASS MEETING OF WOMEN AT FREDERICTON

Organizer of Montreal Women's Volunteer Reserve Stirs Large Audience.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Nettie B. Brown of Montreal spoke to a monster meeting of ladies at the Opera House tonight and aroused them to great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Brown received an ovation when she made her appearance, wearing the khaki uniform of the Women's Volunteer Reserve, which she recently organized in Montreal.

Mrs. Richardson, wife of Bishop Richardson, presided. Mrs. Richardson regretted that the wife of Col. H. F. McLeod, who was to have presided, met with a motor accident. Mrs. Wood was too ill to attend, but wired her sympathy with the meeting.

Mrs. Brown was accorded a magnificent reception as she rose to speak.

As she entered upon her subject she proved herself to be an orator of exceptional ability and carried the immense audience by storm several times during the evening.

After referring to the splendid work Fredericton ladies had done, the speaker said, "Kitchener's call now was as it had been a year ago, 'we want men, men and more men.' The German alliance holds nearly all of devastated Belgium, she holds Flanders, crushed and bleeding under her heel and the better part of France. We are fighting for all we are worth in the Dardanelles. It is taking all our energy, all our money, all our power and it is going to take all our men if we are going to come out on the right side."

Mrs. Brown showed how women

### Germans Repeat Attempts to Break Through French Lines in Vosges and Argonne — Gain Number of Trenches But are Forced to Yield them Again in Face of French Counter-Attacks.

London, Sept. 10.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges mountains and in Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long expected offensive in the west will not much longer be delayed.

In these attacks the Germans claim that they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. The French report, issued later, admits this, but says the German progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases, and that in counter-attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground at Hartmannsweilerkopf, and later repulsed another violent attack against that position.

Hartmannsweilerkopf, which was taken by the French during their spring and summer operations, probably has been the scene of as much hard fighting as any place on the whole front. It has changed hands a dozen times. Yesterday the Germans, by assault, again got a footing on the summit, but, according to the French report, were driven down again during the night.

Outside these events the armies in the west have been engaged in almost continuous artillery duels, bomb throwing and air raids.

In the east there is little change in the situation. The two Russian successes on the Sereth river, Galich, while they made a big capture of men and guns, has not interfered with the Austro-German advance.

Further north the Austrians have taken Dubno, the second of the triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands, and with the help of the Germans are advancing to Rovno, the third of these fortified centers. Meanwhile the Germans from the south of the Pripiet marshes to the region southwest of Vlna are fighting hard, and with some success, for the strategic railway system of the Brest-Vlna area.

Most of this railway system is already in the possession of the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line which, starting at Riga, runs through Dvinsk, Vlna, Lida and the east Pripiet marshes to Rovno, and onward to Lemberg, Galicia. Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces they will go into winter quarters, for the more important military purposes of bringing a large part of the Russian forces to a decisive battle under disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question as the autumn rains already have set in.

The three main Russian armies, under Generals Rusevsky, Evert, and Ivanoff, although reduced and outnumbered, still are full of fight, as is shown by their offensive on the Sereth river, and the Austro-Germans must look to their own defense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

There is still a dearth of news from the Dardanelles.

On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians continue their attacks in the mountain regions where their progress is slow.

It is disclosed by the Sofia correspondent of the Associated Press that Serbia has offered to cede Macedonia, as far as the Vardar river, to Bulgaria, but the latter wants the whole of Macedonia. This is where the negotiations, it was feared, would reach a deadlock, for, above all things, Serbia desired to maintain a common border with Greece, while Bulgaria always demanded the cession of Monastir, which being near the southwestern border, would make a common border impossible.

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### ATTACK ON ROUMANIA BY AUSTRIA PREDICTED IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Petrograd, Sept. 10, via London.—The concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Roumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the Middle Danester, in the opinion of Russian war office officials. It is regarded that the concentration indicates that an offensive move against Roumania is in prospect.

The officials declare, however, that it is premature to reward the Kiev-Dniester line as endangered.

An advance from Galicia is regarded as unlikely at present, because of the recent Teutonic defeat in Tarnopol. In any event the invaders would have to move slowly, breaking down opposition at every river and on every elevation.

The partial evacuation of Kiev already is under way, and a number of institutions have been removed. The military authorities consider this to be expedient, on the ground that it would lighten the task of the army in the event that the city was threatened seriously.

From the Russian town of Kovel, in Volhynia, the Austrians advanced 35 miles in the direction of Pinsk, but their progress was checked. Between the Pripiet and the Niemen the Germans continue to move forward through the thick forest toward the Pripiet marshes, but every mile their difficulties are multiplied by the increasing distances from their base and the bad roads.

Quebec, Sept. 10.—It has been practically decided that the city of Quebec will offer Gen. Sir Sam Hughes a civic reception, and present him with an address of welcome next Tuesday night. Mayor Drouin and the aldermen generally are quite in sympathy with the movement, and a citizens' meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon to arrange details of organization.

Sir Sam, who will make an official visit to Valcartier during the day, will be the guest of the lieutenant governor, Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, at a dinner at Spencerwood in the evening.

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### LIEUT. COL. GEORGE W. FOWLER HEADS NEW REGIMENT TO BE RECRUITED HERE

His Offer to Raise Regiment Has Been Accepted by Militia Department—Served in the 8th Princess Louise Hussars, Working His Way Up from the Ranks.

Some time ago Lieut.-Col. George W. Fowler, M. P. for Kings-Albert, offered to raise a regiment of men from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and to go to the front in command of that regiment himself, but at the time nothing was done concerning the offer. Last evening, however, he received a message from Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, asking if the offer was still good, and he wired back at once that it was, and that he was ready to go at any time.

Up to the present no word has been received to begin recruiting for this regiment, but it is expected that it will be begun when the 6th is filled up.

Col. Fowler has a lengthy and brilliant legal and parliamentary career. He was called to the New Brunswick bar in 1884, and was elected a member of the New Brunswick legislature in 1896, and elected to the House of Commons for Kings county in 1900, for Kings-Albert in 1904, and re-elected in 1911.

For many years he has been an enthusiastic militia man with the 8th Princess Louise Hussars, and worked his way up, retiring with the rank of captain, and at present he holds the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, which rank was bestowed upon him in 1914.



LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE W. FOWLER.

### ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIERS ARE IN NEW YORK

Half Billion Smallest Sum the Commission Hopes to Borrow—Will Straighten out Foreign Exchange Situation.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Anglo-French Commission, seeking a way to meet the huge bills of Great Britain and France for American munitions and other supplies, reached New York today.

For publication, the commission issued its comment to a statement issued upon its arrival here on the steamer Lapland. This statement detailed the personnel of the body, and recited its purpose. It was assumed significant that in this statement reference was made to the commission as "the joint Anglo-French Commission."

Half Billion, Minimum of Loan. From an authoritative source it was learned tonight that not only had Great Britain and France contemplated a heavy reduction in their purchases here—in every line except necessities which they cannot buy elsewhere—but that it had been decided that such a reduction would be the only alternative left them, should the commission fail in its mission to the United States.

Five hundred million dollars is the smallest sum which the commission hopes to borrow. They would much rather have a round billion. In view, however, of the many difficulties which lie in the way of floating a credit loan of such proportions in America, it was thought that the commission's task would be almost of herculean proportions in borrowing the smaller sums. The entire proceeds of course, would be used in paying for American supplies.

Chief of the obstacles which the commission faces is the nature of the collateral. It is regarded as almost imperative that American securities be offered as collateral, if the loan is to be financed largely by the national banks, as it would have to be, if the proportions indicated. Nothing approaching half a billion dollars of American securities is at the command of the British and French governments. It is said, although citizens of these countries have eight to ten times that amount of such securities in their vaults.

London, Sept. 10.—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended Aug. 30 indicate the severity of the recent fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula, whence the bulk of the casualties are announced.

They show that the British army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded and 138 missing, a total of 1,502 for the fortnight.

This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1,627 casualties having been announced between May 5 and May 18.

Losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,840, of whom 4,790 have been killed, 9,698 wounded and 1,352 reported missing.

During the past fortnight Brigadier-General A. H. Baldwin has been killed, three other brigadier-generals wounded, nine lieutenant-colonels killed and two reported missing.

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### REVENUE OF CANADA SHOWS GAIN FOR AUGUST

Postal Revenue Almost Double that of Corresponding Month of Last Year.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The Dominion financial statement issued by the finance department today gives the revenue for August as \$14,240,844, an increase of \$44,000 over the corresponding month. For the first five months of the fiscal year the revenue has been \$60,089,196, a decrease of \$200,000. August postal revenue was \$1,898,799, practically doubled over August of last year.

In the five months expenditure on consolidated fund account declined by about four millions, the total being \$38,870,712. Expenditure on capital account reached \$13,898,559.

On August 31 the net debt of Canada was \$472,408,885, an increase of about \$140,000,000.

There were temporary loans of \$145,940,000, mainly for war use.

A revised statement of the Dominion finances for the last fiscal year gives the total of revenue as \$133,078,481.

Consolidated fund expenditure was \$125,223,206 and on capital account \$197,353,203. War outlay to the end of the year was \$60,750,476.

On public works \$41,447,320 was spent and on railway subsidies, \$5,191,507.

Socialists Protest. London, Sept. 10. (Montreal Gazette Cable)—Socialists are angry over the refusal of the authorities to grant passports to labor members Jowett and Bruce Glazier to attend the International Socialist Congress at Berno. No reason for the refusal is assigned, but, evidently the government suspect the congress of peace proposals. This decision is on a par with the refusal to allow the women to attend the recent peace conference at The Hague.

### RUSSIA'S NEW CABINET UNDER DISCUSSION

Report of Committee Looked for Today and Public Keenly Interested in Results of Ministerial Conferences.

Petrograd, Sept. 10, via London.—Consultations regarding the forming of a new cabinet are in progress empowered by the council of ministers. M. Cherbatoff, minister of the interior; M. Khvostoff, minister of justice; and M. Kharitonov, the comptroller, are consulting leaders of the parliamentary majority on the subject. M. Krivoshein, minister of agriculture is in consultation with the Moscow industrial interests on the same matter.

The cabinet members deputed to hold these conferences are expected to report to the council of ministers tomorrow.

The public is awaiting with keen interest the result of these conferences. Several ministers in newspaper interviews have repudiated the idea that they would cling to office from personal ambition.

There is no further talk of an immediate prorogation of the Duma. Everything hinges upon the question of a re-organization of the ministry.

Although the commission comes as the representative of the British and French governments and importers of both nations, it seemed likely tonight that it might, before its departure, be called upon to adjust the whole foreign exchange situation for all the Entente Powers. To the previous report that the delegation probably would act for Russia, there was added tonight the intimation, on good authority, that Italy might, within a few days find it expedient to request the commission to act for its government as well.

Great Britain and France, it was said tonight, have seriously contemplated the possibility of having to go to South America for grain and meats to an extent much greater than at present, and of turning to Egypt for the cotton. Munitions of war they must buy in the United States because there is no other market; but these, it was said, form only a minor fraction of the total exports, and can be paid for in gold for a long time to come.

Half Billion, Minimum of Loan. From an authoritative source it was learned tonight that not only had Great Britain and France contemplated a heavy reduction in their purchases here—in every line except necessities which they cannot buy elsewhere—but that it had been decided that such a reduction would be the only alternative left them, should the commission fail in its mission to the United States.

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