ALLIES NEED NOT BE ANXIOUS OVER NEXT MOVE OF GERMANS

Situation is Hopeful, No Matter What Campaign Enemy's Staff Decides Upon, Says Times Expert.

A despatch from London says: Col. Repington, the Times' military expert, discussing the question, "What will the Germans do next?" declares that they find themselves in the state of perplexity as Napoleon did after his success at Vitopsk, the outcome of which was Moscow. The tenor of the article is hopeful, if not optimistic. The writer does not attempt to guess what the Germans will decide, but says:

"The situation is clear enough, and no matter what the German decision is, the allies can regard it with equanimity. We have not been so foolishly generous as our present enemy has been with initiative as a gift, and the question is not only what he proposes to do next, but what the allies propose to do. Time will show."

U. S. RELATIONS GROW STRAINED

Two More Austrian Officials Are Likely to Be Sent Back to Vienna.

A despatch from Washington says: President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Captain Franz von Papen, the military attache of the German Embassy; Alexander Nuber von Pereked, the Austrian Consul-General in New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attache or the Consul-General. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country.

Coupled with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sank the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

Hopes that the submarine crisis had been safely passed, and that a break between Germany and the United States had been avoided were displaced to-day by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again, although this time it involved both the central powers, on the theory that Austria after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country might stand with her ally in relations with the United States.

AUSTRIA MUST RECALL ENVOY

Answer of the U. S. Government to Dr. Dumba's Explanations.

A despatch from Washington says: The United States has informed Austria-Hungary that Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, is no longer acceptable as that country's envoy at this capital. The demand for the Ambassador's recall is based upon his admission that he atempted to disrupt industries in the United States. The action taken in Dr. Dumba's case amounts to a notice to Germany, as well as to Austria-Hungary, that this Government will no longer tolerate activities by aliens calculated to embarrass the United States in its relations with the belligerent powers of Europe. It was the answer of the American Government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

It is understood that Ambassador Dumba will not be handed his passports, but will be permitted to follow his own course and await word from Vienna. If he should desire to return home it would be necessary for the American Government to secure a safe conduct for him from the allies.

MANY ARRESTS IN WARSAW.

Conditions in City Described by a Refugee.

A despatch from Petrograd says: A prominent Polish lawyer, who made his escape from Warsaw after its capture by the Germans makes the following statement:

"Two days after the Germans entered the city more than 400 of the most prominent citizens who remained were arrested without warning or interrogation and sent to Germany. About 700 familles were deprived of their heads and of knowledge of their whereabouts. Arrests continued daily. The only known reason was that the names of the victims appeared on a list compiled by informers and sent to Germany months ago. A house to house search was made and every copper vessel was confiscated. Metal was stripped from any places in which it had been left. Articles of cotton and wool were gathered similarly from houses and shops.

RUSSIANS FIGHT FOR INITIATIVE

Conflict on Eastern Front is Resumed With the Greatest Intensity.

A despatch from London says: Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Emperor has personally replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, the fighting along the easern frontier, despite the beginning of the Autumn rains, has been resumed with the intensity which characterized it throughout the Summer on both wings in Courland, in the north, and in Volhynia, Podolia and East Galicia. In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative, while in the centre the Austro-Germans continue to increase their advantage.

Thus Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland are still being denied their objective, the Dvina River, while von Mackensen and the Austrian generals at the other end of the line are engaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the centre, on the other hand, Lieut.-Gen. von Eichhorn and Prince Leopold of Bavaria are pushing forward, and, according to the Berlin official report, have occupied Wolkowysk, an important railway junction immediately east of Bialystock. It is for these railways that the Germans are now fighting, as when the Autumn rains turn a great part of the country into an impassable morass they will need every line of railway to keep their armies supplied with provisions and munitions.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail remarks that the Czar has pluckily undertaken the responsibility of the chief command at a time when the retirement from Grodno is still in progress under difficult conditions. The enemy at the same time is advancing through the marsh region with the object of occupying the railway running north and south. He is using a ready-made railway line over the swampy ground, the rails attached to ties put down on narrow roadways which are sufficiently firm to allow a speed of ten miles an hour.

STOPPED CHRISTIANS LEAVING TABRIZ

A despatch from Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia says: After the exodus from the Vilayet of Van the Christians fled to the plains of Urumia and Salmas, on the north-west shore of Lake Urumia, in Persian Armenia. Christians were preparing to leave Tabriz, but their flight was forbidden.

The presence of numerous German agents in Tabriz and elsewhere in Northern Persia is occasioning alarm.

ENEMY SUBMARINES INVADE THE BLACK SEA.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Russian torpedo-boat destroyers and seaplanes have been sent in pursuit of German submarines operating near the Crimean coast in the Black Sea, according to an official statement issued at the War Office.

AUSTRALIAN MEMBERS BUY NO GERMAN GOODS.

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: The entire membership of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament, the legislative body of the Commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself never again to purchase German goods.

"NON STOP, BERLIN," SIGN ON LONDON BUS

A despatch from London says: A curious sight near the Strand was a London motor 'bus returned from the front marked, "Non stop, Berlin." It was on one of these that the Canadians rode into Ypres.

French Politeness.

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a woebegone patient.

"And who, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

Life has its ups and downs, and a lot of folks seem to prefer the downs.

A HOUSE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS

This interesting picture was received by The Daily News from Mr. Paul Rochat, former language master of Harbord Collegiate Institute, who, as a reservist, returned to France at the outbreak of the war. He entered the hostilities as a private soldier but for gallantry in service he has been decorated and promoted and he is now adjutant of the 9th Company 113th Regiment of Infantry in the French army. Writing from Argonne he states that he is much interested in seeing copies of The Daily News and wishes this paper every success. The picture shows the ruins of a house on rue des Trois-Raisinets, Rheims, which was built in the 13th century and survived the ravges of time until a recent bombardment.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Manitoba wheat—new crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2, 99c, on track lake ports for prompt shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., nominal, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83½c on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop—No. 2 white, 38 to 39c; No. 3 white, 37 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 92 to 95c; old, slightly tough, 85 to 90c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 80c, according to samples and to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, No. 3 feed and feed barley, all nominal, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2 nominal, 75 to 80c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $5.75; second patents, in jute bags, $5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights. Bran, $25 per ton; shorts, $27 per ton; middlings, $28 per ton; good feed flour, $1.80 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 24 to 26c; inferior, 21 to 22c; creamery prints, 28½ to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 27½c.

Eggs—No. 1, 23 to 24c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 26 to 27c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per doz., No. 1, $2.50 to $3; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowl, 12 to 13c; ducklings, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 23 to 25c.

Cheese—Large, 14 to 14½c; do., twins, 14¼ to 14¾c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 89 to 90c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 57c; No. 2 local white, 43c; No. 3 local white, 42c; No. 4 local white, 41c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.85; seconds, $5.35; strong bakers', $5.15; Winter patents, choice, $5.50; straight rollers, $4.65 to $4.85; do., bags, $1.75 to $1.85. Rolled oats—Bbls., $5.45; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.60 to $2.70. Bran, $26. Shorts, $27. Middlings, $32 to $33. Mouillie, $29 to $33. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, $17 to $17.25. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13⅝ to 13⅞c; finest easterns, 13⅜ to 13⅝c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 28½ to 28¾c; seconds, 27½ to 27¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 29 to 30c; selected, 28c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13.60 to $14.15. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 45 pieces, $28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11½ to 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 90⅜ to 95⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 87⅜ to 92⅞c; September, 88⅞c; December, 89⅝c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75½ to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32 to 32½c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Sept. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 1 Northern, 93c; No. 2 Northern, 91c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 92c; September, 91c bid; December, 90¼c. Linseed cash, $1.63¼; September, $1.63 bid; December, $1.63.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Best heavy steers, $8 to $8.10; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $7.85; do., good, $7.20 to $7.45; do., medium, $6.40 to $7.10; do., common, $5 to $5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do., good bulls, $5.90 to $6.35; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., good, $5.25 to $6; do., medium, $5 to $5.75; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.30; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $110; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; Springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $7; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.75; Spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $8.50; calves, good to choice, $8 to $11; hogs, off cars, $9.40 to $9.65; do., fed and watered, $9.25 to $9.30; do., f.o.b., $8.90.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Butcher steers—Good, $7.25 to $7.50; fair, $6.75 to $7; medium, $6.25 to $6.50; butcher bulls, $4.25 to $6; canning bulls, $3.50 to $4. Butcher cows—Choice, $6 to $6.25; good, $5.50 to $5.75; fair, $5 to $5.25; poor to medium, $4.25 to $4.75; canners and cutters, $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Sheep, 4½ to 5½c, and lambs 7 to 7½c per pound. Hogs—Selects, $9.50; roughs, $7.50 to $8.50; sows, $7.50, and stags, $5 to $6 per cwt., all weighed off cars. Calves, $3 to $13 each, according to size and quality.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATION ON EVE OF A GREAT SUCCESS

Within Little Distance of a Triumph That Will Affect All World, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

A despatch from London says: It will be recalled that Winston Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said shortly before the Cabinet changes that the allies were within a few miles of final victory at the Dardanelles.

Although these few miles have not yet been covered, the belief evidently still grips the British Ministers. Sir Robert Cecil in a speech at Croydon declared that the Anglo-French forces are within little distance of a great success in the Dardanelles which would have an enormous effect on all parts of the world.

According to information received in Bulgaria from reliable sources, the allies are now concentrating large forces, including heavy landing artillery for a new general attack on the Dardanelles. The presence of minesweepers at Seddul-Bahr, near the entrance to the Straits, is regarded as foreshadowing increased activity, including a vigorous bombardment of the outer Dardanelles forts. According to a despatch to the Temps from Dedeaghatch, the Bulgarians are actively fortifying that port and its environs. Heavy guns are being placed at all stragetic points.

NO RELAXATION ON EAST FRONT

Battles Continue Intense at Many Points Along the Russian Line.

A despatch from London says: An exhaustive official statement issued by the Russian War Office, covering practically every essential sector of the front in Galicia, Poland and Russia proper, permits of but one conclusion—that the Czar's forces are no longer continuously retreating, but that they have made a determined stand virtually along the whole front, checking the onrush of the Austro-German armies almost everywhere and pushing a thus far successful offensive in Galicia.

Only at one point does the official Russia war bulletin admit success on the part of the Teutonic adversary, namely in the district east of Vilkomir, north-east of the captured fortress of Kovno, and not far from the Vilna - Dwinsk - Petrograd railroad. Here the Austro-Germans, with the aid of strong field and siege artillery, are advancing thus far without check, the statement declares.

As for the rest of the entire front, however, Petrograd, in summing up the situation, asserts the Austrians and Germans have been "dashing from one part of the line to the other in an effort to strike a decisive blow."

SAYS 14,000 ARMENIANS MASSACRED BY TURKS.

A despatch from Rome says: Three Armenian girls have been rescued from Turkish massacre. An American physician on his return to New York said before his departure that the Turks practically massacred 14,000 Armenians in Trebizond alone, where they looted and burned the houses. In Leson 100 families were saved.

News from the interior of Asiatic Turkey is appalling. The massacres are continuing systematically, since the Moslems are determined to rid Turkey of all Christians.

DUKE NICHOLAS IS SUPPLANTED

Famous Leader Relinquishes Command of the Main Russian Forces.

A despatch from London says: Grand Duke Nicholas has relinquished the command of the Russian military forces and has been appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies in the southern theatre of war. This announcement from Petrograd follows the action of Emperor Nicholas in personally taking over the command of his forces.

The text of the order issued by Grand Duke Nicholas transferring command of the Russian armies to the Emperor is forwarded by the Petrograd correspondent of the Havas News Agency as follows:

"Valiant army and fleet: To-day, your august supreme chief, his Majesty the Emperor, places himself at your head. I bow before your heroism of more than a year, and express to you my cordial, warm and sincere appreciation. I believe steadfastly that because the Emperor himself, to whom you have taken your oath, conducts you, you will display achievements hitherto unknown. I believe that God from this day will bring to him final victory.

"Gen. Aide-de-Camp Nicholas."

The transference was made in connection with a general reorganization of such importance that it has stirred the nation deeply.

The Grand Duke replaces the famous Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff. Emperor Nicholas addressed to the Count a communication acknowledging the value of his labors, and stating that he yields to his request to be permitted to devote his energies to work for which his state of health is more equal. The Emperor, therefore, relieves him of the post of Viceroy and attaches him to his personal staff.

The decision of Emperor Nicholas to take chief command is regarded in Petrograd as the best possible reply to recent talk of peace proprosals, and as showing clearly Russia's determination to bring victory to herself and her allies.

GERMAN FALSIFIER GETS PRISON TERM

A despatch from New York says: Gustav Stahl, the German reservist who swore he saw four guns on the Lusitainia just before she sailed from here on her last trip, but later admitted his affidavit was false and entered a plea of guilty to perjury, was sentenced by Federal Judge Hough to 18 months' imprisonment in the Federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $1.

REFUSES TO PAY FOR LIVES LOST

Germany, in Note to U. S., Sees No Obligation in Arabic Case.

A despatch from Berlin says: Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star Line Steamer Arabic, which was communicated to the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows:

"On Aug. 19 a German submarine stoped the English steamer Dunsley about 16 nautical miles south of Kinsale, and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly towards him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly towards the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—by a large pasenger steamer, apparently beyonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

"The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of its citizens.

"The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

"If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American Governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of iternational law, to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of iternational disputes.

"In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

41 NORWEGIAN SHIPS LOST SINCE WAR BEGAN

A despatch from Washington says: The State Department has made public a report from the American Minister at Christiania, Norway, disclosing that Norway has lost 41 vessels since the war began. Seventy-six sailors have perished.

Of the number of vessels flying the Norwegian flag lost 13 were destroyed by mines, 24 by torpedoes, three disappeared in the war zone, and one was crushed by a German warship. Still another was taken as a prize to Hamburg.

The losses have been so heavy to Norwegian shipping that war risks insurance rates have been increased and restrictions imposed. Up to date the Norwegian War Risk Bureau has incurred risks aggregating $2,000,000 aind collected in premiums but $1-820,000.

BRITISH AIR SERVICE UNDER FLAG OFFICER

A despatch from London says: Owing to the rapid expansion of the Royal Naval Air Service, both with respect to personnel and material, the Admiralty has decided to place it under the direction of a flag officer, with the title of director of the air service.

Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee has been selected for this appointment. Commodore M. F. Sufter, the present director of the air service, will be in charge of the material side of the naval aeronautical work, with the title of superintendent of aircraft construction.

CUNARD STEAMER SUNK NEAR COAST OF SPAIN

A despatch from Paris says: The British steamer Alexandra, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, was torpedoed 70 miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas Agency. Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.