

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 Cropton 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 mine-sweepers 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 Deleghatch, the Bulgarians are actively fortifying that port and its environs. Heavy guns are being placed at all strategic points.

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 transfer 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 proposals, and as showing clearly Russia's determination to bring victory to herself and her allies.

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.

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.

STOPPED CHRISTIANS LEAVING TABRIZ

A despatch from Tiflis, Transcaucasia 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.

GERMAN FALSIFIER GETS PRISON TERM

A despatch from New York says: Gustav Stahl, the German reserapist who swore he saw four guns on the Lusitania 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.

Shakespeare said that "There never was yet philosopher that could endure toothache patiently."

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 stopped 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—a large passenger steamer, apparently belonging 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 its 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.

QUEER DAIRIES.

There Are Many Strange Ways of Delivering Milk.

Milk is such a nourishing, wholesome food that people from the earliest times have used it when it was obtainable; and the ways of getting it from place to place have been most curious. But suppose you could the ways in which milk has been delivered this very day—not in olden times, but to-day.

First there is the auto milk wagon in the cities which rushes around and delivers in lightning time the milk which has been brought from the country dairies on milk express trains.

Then there is the more common horse-drawn dairy wagon that early in the morning travels through the streets and alleys leaving clean, cold bottles of fresh milk on all the doorsteps.

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 families were deprived of their hands 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.

"NON STOP, BERLIN."

SIGN ON LONDON BUS

A despatch from London says: A London motor bus returned from the front marked, "Non stop, Berlin." It was on one of these that the Canadian rode into Ypres.

Keep your temper. It is worth more to you than any one else.

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

BULGARIAN GUNNERS WHO AWAIT THE CALL



The picture shows a group of Bulgarian gunners who may soon be in action and who are now being held in readiness, pending the outcome of negotiations between their country and the belligerent Powers.

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 attempted 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 handing over plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

NEW CURE FOR ILLS.

Will the Aeroplane Kill the Deadly Tuberculosis?

Aeroplane, long looked upon by military experts as the greatest destroyer of lives known to man, now promise to become the greatest aid to health and longevity.

Aviation is looked upon as an almost certain medium for the cure of the most dreaded of human ills—tuberculosis. Moreover, it is expected that many other diseases of germ origin that hitherto have defied the efforts of medical science will now be placed upon the list of curable ailments.

The new hope of medicine, briefly, lies in the knowledge that direct rays of the sun will kill germ. The aeroplane, as now used in experiments in Germany, carries the patient up above the clouds to an altitude where the air is free from moisture and dust and the rays of the sun are direct.

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 eastern 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 Drina 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 Bialystok. 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.

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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.

CANADIANS' LAST LAUGH.

Had Best of Germans in Interchange of Trench Humor.

An amusing story of an experience of the Canadian contingent when they first arrived at the front was related to a London Daily Chronicle representative by a Canadian staff officer now at Shorncliffe. The story has been told before how the Germans revealed their knowledge of the supposed secret arrival of the Canadians by calling out, "Hello, Canadians!" across the zone of fire as the Dominion troops took their place in the trenches.

"The amusing part of the incident occurred two days later," said the officer, "when our Mounted Rifles came to the firing line. The Germans were perfectly aware of what was happening, for that they once began shouting out 'Hello, Canadian Rifles! Where are your horses?' Shortly afterwards they hung a toy horse over the top of their trench with the inscription, in big lettering, 'Here are your horses. Come and fetch them.' Our men naturally began to fire at the thing, whereupon the Germans promptly took it down, only to replace it a few minutes later with bandages round its neck and one of its legs, where it had been 'wounded.' 'But our fellows secured the last laugh after all, for they got a lot of socks, filled them out with sand to the required shape, and then hung them over the trenches with the inscription, 'Here are your sausages. Come and fetch them,' a retort which seemed to rile the Germans immensely."

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 in insurance rates have been increased and restrictions imposed. Up to date the Norwegian War Risk Bureau has incurred risks aggregating \$2,000,000 and collected in premiums but \$1,820,000.

THE OLD LADY AGAIN.

"I do love to hear Margret sing," remarked old Mrs. Blunderby; "she has such a melodorous voice."

The Leading Markets PRIDE OF POORER FRENCH WOMEN

HER TALENT FOR ECONOMIZING BEING PUT TO TEST.

Since the war the world has heard a great deal about the Frenchwoman of the people, and memories of her in the early days of the struggle will remain with some of us to the end and beyond. Her courage, her steadiness, her quick response to her country's call, her admiration and admiration called for her sympathy. But the test of her great qualities has come with the long-drawn-out struggle, and in spite of a minority which has fallen from grace, it is just to say that the French woman of the people have kept up the standard and fine conduct and steady courage which they set up for themselves in the beginning.

The business of being poor is a hard one, and, in spite of all her talent for economy, the Frenchwoman is testing that talent to the uttermost. Most of them have the State grant or the allowance of the unemployed, but 25 cents does not go very far in these days of dear food, and 50 cents for a child is not nearly enough to keep hungry away from the house. Consequently, the women must work and work hard, if they would succeed in making both ends meet.

She is so used to pulling herself out of her own difficulties that she has learned never to drop the armour of self-defence, and the average Frenchwoman of the people would a thousand times rather economize by her own intelligence than accept charity from those who are above her in the social scale. She has a little phrase that is rather a source of pride than humility; "vous avez dit" is that she calls her class in distinction from those above her, and it is to her credit that she looks up on her class and her work as something sufficiently dignified to stand alone. She makes no attempt to ape those who can afford to dress better and live in luxury, but she firmly holds to the traditions of the family to which she belongs.

Education is Practical.

Her education is useful and practical. She is well grounded in arithmetic, and is sufficiently learned in her own country's history to appreciate its victories and lament its deficiencies. She has an inherent dislike of politics, for she generally suffers from the effect they have on her men. She rarely drinks to excess, she is a practical, affectionate mother with ambitions for the success of her children in worldly matters, and she sacrifices almost anything for their material benefit. She can cook, wash, and sew, and is generally tidy, if not scrupulously clean. She is a wonderful buyer, and in that is one of her great economies. To watch her doing the daily marketing is in itself an education in economy. In cooking also she knows how to make the best of every bone and every cabbage leaf, so that her again she saves money. Her rule of keeping things mended is yet another way of saving, and anyone who knows France will remember the wonderful patches to be seen on the blue overalls of the French workmen. Every sou that is saved goes into stocking, or into the savings bank, and it is a dire need which makes her take it out.

Gifts for Men at the Front.

To-day a good many women are experiencing that dire need, although there are still thousands of stockings stacked up. For one current expense they will touch the stocking; and that is for the weekly parcel which is sent to the front. Every working woman in France sends a neat calico-covered parcel of regulation size to her man or her men at the front once a week, and when we see piles of them at the stations waiting to be sent off, each one clearly addressed to privates and non-commissioned men in Belgium, in Flanders, in Alsace, and in the Argonne, we realize that in each goes a portion of some unselfish woman's economies.

They are humorous and pathetic, man you of these parcels, for they tell of such little personal likings and such tender extravagancies. Wine is often put in the parcels, though against the rules. Pate de foie gras is another thing they love to send, and all sorts of little expensive dainties such as they only tasted on festal days in time of peace.

Nothing makes one love their economies so much as to see some of their extravagances at the present time, for every folly has its grain of self-sacrifice, and every sou taken from the stocking will be replaced later on by some act of self-denial, or by some less admirable, but probably more effective, business method of dealing with her employer. It is not reasonable to expect extraordinary thrifty people to have the virtues of the unthrifty, and if the women of France are self-interested it is because they have learned to be self-supporting.

WHAT THE WAR COSTS CANADA.

About \$45,000,000 per Annum to Pay the Men at the Front.

An investigation of militia records show that one-fifth of the total Canadian fighting force are married men. The fact that the married men form the greater proportion of Britain's fighting army was urged as a strong argument in favor of conscription. Following out the same line of argument there would be little need for conscription in Canada.

Canada is paying out \$125,000 a day, which aggregates about \$45,000,000 a year, it is being rapidly increased. Twenty-five thousand separate allowance cheques are issued each month for a total of \$15,000,000 yearly.

ETIQUETTE ENFORCED.

Western customs of salutation are being prescribed by Government order in China. According to the regulations, a man must take off his hat when he meets a friend. It was the practice of the Manchu dynasty to fix by regulations the proper forms of architecture, dress, salutation, etiquette, and many other things. The new Republican Government is now adopting western customs by regulations according to the Manchu system. The proper customs for different functions—the frock coat, evening dress, silk hat, etc.—were prescribed about two years ago. Now, as stated, the foreign customs of taking off the hat, shaking hand, and bowing are being officially adopted.

French Politeness.

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly led 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?"

Sublime Porte literally means "lofty gate." It is the principal entrance to Seraglio at Constantinople, and is the place from which the Imperial edicts are issued.