

KITCHENER IN PARIS, KAISER IN VIENNA, NEW PHASE OF CAMPAIGN IN BALKANS EXPECTED

GREEK REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE FRIENDLY IN TONE

Details Not Announced but Understood Will Pave Way for Settlement Satisfactory to Both Sides—Unconfirmed Report Austria Seeking Separate Peace With Italy—Germans Doomed in Kamerun Where Allies are Closing in on Them at Jaunde—Snow Interferes With Operations in Serbia.

London, Nov. 29.—The campaign in the Near East is about to enter a new phase, upon which the visits of Lord Kitchener to Paris and Emperor Wilhelm to Vienna, it is believed, will have an important effect.

Lord Kitchener, after visiting the Balkans and Italy, has arrived at Paris for an important series of conferences with the French staff, while the German Emperor has gone to Vienna to see Emperor Francis Joseph and discuss with the Austrian general staff what the next move will be. Presumably, it is a question whether the Central Powers will attack the Anglo-French forces in southern Serbia, or concentrate in western Bulgaria to meet the threatened Russian invasion from the east and the possibility of Romania taking sides against her old enemies, Russia and Turkey.

So far as Serbia is concerned, winter appears virtually to have put an end to any important movements, although the Austrians are proceeding to deal with the Montenegrins, whose frontier they have crossed while the Bulgarians are attempting to advance to Pribina and Mostar.

Monastir Doomed, But Victory Will Be Dearly Bought

With heavy and continuing snowstorms, reaching the proportions of a blizzard, these operations must be slow, especially as the Serbians and Montenegrins are still offering stubborn resistance. Monastir, it is admitted, cannot be saved, but the Serbians who are defending the city are determined to resist to the last, and give the civilians a chance to escape.

They hold a front some five miles from the town in the direction of Priep, from which point the Bulgarians, who have crossed the Caracous river, are advancing.

Snow has completely stopped operations on the Anglo-French front in Serbia, the opposing forces, who are separated by a valley a mile across having lost sight of each other.

There are no details of the Greek reply to the collective note of the Entente Powers, demanding facilities for the Anglo-French forces, but a despatch from Athens says it is couched in friendly terms, and is regarded as paving the way for the desired settlement, which would enable Greece to maintain her neutrality and not interfere with the intentions of the Allies.

Desperate fighting continues on the summit around Gorizia, the Italians claim to have captured more Austrian trenches, but the Austrians declare that the attacks all along the Isonzo have been repulsed.

Artillery and aerial fighting has marked the progress of events in France, while in Russia an almost complete lull prevails. In the Caucasus a recrudescence of activity, however, is reported. Petrograd recording several scouting expeditions.

After clearing the battlefield at Ctesiphon, near Baghdad, in Mesopotamia, the British have again withdrawn to the river. The Turks report that the British were forced to retire by reason of counter-attacks, after suffering very heavy losses.

Artillery engagements, in which the British monitors took a hand, continue in the Gallipoli peninsula.

It is reported from Rome that Austria is seeking a separate peace with Italy. This is not generally credited, although in some quarters the German Emperor's visit to Vienna is believed to lend some color to the rumor.

The recent successes of the Allies in Kamerun are considered likely forerunners of the complete defeat of the Germans there. They are now concentrated at Jaunde, and although well supplied with guns, find it difficult, owing to the British blockade of the coast, to get munitions. The allied forces are now converging on Jaunde, while other columns are being sent out to cut off any attempt at retreat from that town.

May Make Reserves in Granting Demand

Athens, Nov. 29, via Paris.—The government yesterday prepared the way for a reply to the second note of the Entente Powers. The reply will be given after a final conference between the ministers and the sovereign this afternoon.

It is believed that Greece's acceptance of the terms of the Entente Al-

CABINET CRISIS COMING IN VIENNA?

Bulletin—London, Nov. 29.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Budapest says:

"The Wolf Bureau (the semi-official German news agency) says that several members of the Vienna cabinet will resign."

Washington Separate Peace Report

New York, Nov. 29.—A news agency despatch from Rome says:

"Austria is trying to conclude a separate peace with Italy, according to the Tribune today."

It will not be without certain reasons.

London, Nov. 29.—The tenor of official messages today to the Greek legation here corresponds with newspaper despatches as to the satisfaction of the Greek government at the signature of the Entente ministers.

London, Nov. 29.—The British victory over the Turks at Ctesiphon, near Baghdad, as reported last week, has not, as many persons believed, sealed the fate of Baghdad. An official report issued tonight says that, having successfully completed the removal of his wounded and prisoners, General Townshend, the British commander, in the face of the arrival of Turkish reinforcements, again has withdrawn his force to a position lower down the river. Following is the text of the report:

"The enemy's strength at the battle of Ctesiphon is estimated at four divisions. One of these is stated by prisoners to have been practically wiped out. This is confirmed by our own observations, but the approach of Turkish reinforcements is reported."

"General Townshend, having successfully completed the removal of his wounded and prisoners, has withdrawn his force to a position lower down the river."

While this will prove a disappointment to the uninitiated, those who know the country through which the British have forced their way are not surprised that every precaution is being taken to prevent a reverse, or even a check, in the march up Mesopotamia.

The country is very inhospitable, and especially at this time of the year it is necessary that the army should keep near the river, where there is a plentiful supply of water, and where it can be provisioned and supplied with munitions and guns, by the heterogeneous fleet which accompanies it.

The defeat inflicted on the Turkish people previously appears, from all accounts, to have been a serious one, of the four Turkish divisions engaged in the fighting one having virtually been wiped out. General Townshend, according to the first account of the battle, commanded but one British division, but he will probably be better supplied with guns than his opponents as long as he keeps near the river and has the assistance of armed steamers and tugs, which have been converted into floating forts. It is expected that he is receiving reinforcements which will enable him shortly to resume his advance on Baghdad.

As the season advances this advance is expected to become less difficult. Heretofore, the British force has had to contend with the intense heat and lack of water, but the rivers are now rising, and there should be plenty of water for the men and horses and for the purposes of navigation.

Official Statement to be issued from Vatican.

Rome, Nov. 29, 2:50 p. m.—Pope Benedict, desiring to put an end to the comment and discussion regarding the projected visit of Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, to Rome, has ordered Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, to have published in the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, a statement explaining the situation.

The statement is now being prepared, and will appear within a few days.

SOLDIERS BREAK UP ANTI-WAR GATHERING

Canadian and Australian Soldiers Oust Speakers and Turn Anti-Conscription Meeting into Recruiting Rally.

London, Nov. 29.—Canadian and Australian soldiers, with a sprinkling of British territorials, this evening took charge of a meeting in the Albert Hall, which was organized by an anti-conscription organization which is opposed to conscription and favors peace, and advertised to hold a meeting and unceremoniously threw the speakers from the platform and turned the gathering into a recruiting meeting.

The soldiers succeeded in gaining admission with tickets other than those circulated to the members of the union, and forcing their way to the top of the stairs, leading to the great hall and galleries, forcibly took possession of the building.

Bombs containing "asphyxiating gases" were launched and then the soldiers took the platform by storm. Several of the speakers, including Ed. Morrell, leader of the union, sought refuge in an ante-room, as did the women who were distributing leaflets. The promoters of the meeting were thrown from the platform, with the furniture, to which they clung.

The soldiers took the places of the speakers, and passed a resolution demanding the activities of the union should be stopped, and declaring that the only terms of peace acceptable to the Allies were those which should be dictated after the complete defeat of Germany.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK OFF MIDDLEKERKE BY BRITISH AEROPLANE

London, Nov. 29.—A German submarine, attacked by a British aeroplane off Middlekerke, on Sunday, was sent to the bottom, according to the official report of Field Marshal Sir John French, which was given out by the press bureau tonight. The submarine, says Field Marshal French, was seen to break in half.

The British commander further reports much activity on the part of the artillery and the aircraft, no less than after encounters in the air taking place on the 28th. The text of the report follows:

"On the night of November 25 a party of our troops forced an entrance into the enemy's trenches near Gommecourt wood. Several deep dugouts full of Germans were bombed with hand grenades. The party then withdrew back to our trenches."

"A mine was sprung by us in front of Givenchy, on the night of the 25th. It destroyed two of the enemy's galleries and caused a considerable number of casualties amongst a hostile bombing party."

"During the last few days we have carried out bombardments on various portions of the enemy's trenches."

Hostile artillery has been active east of Aveling, east of Loos, east of Neuve Chapelle, east of Armentieres, and east of Ypres.

"The enemy's aeroplanes were active on the 28th. During the day there were fifteen encounters in the air, as a result of which one hostile machine was brought down near Ceguebin. One of our pilots fought with no less than five hostile aeroplanes during a single flight."

"Bombing attacks were successfully carried out against the German aerodrome at Glips, and an ammunition factory at La Chapelle. Fourteen machines were attacked at the former place, and nine at the latter. Considerable damage was done in both instances. All our machines returned safely."

"Reports from the coast district state that German aeroplanes were active there on the 28th, dropping bombs. During the day a French aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane, and a British seaplane brought down a German seaplane."

"In the afternoon a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Middlekerke. It was seen to break in half."

PERSONNEL OF MUNITIONS BOARD IS ANNOUNCED

Sir Sam Hughes Honorary President, J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, Chairman—Three Members of Original Shell Commission are Selected for New Board—Commission Also Named to Take Stock of Canada's Resources of Raw Materials.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—The personnel of the Imperial Munitions Board was announced tonight by Lionel Hitchens, representative in Canada of David Lloyd George, Imperial Minister of Munitions. This board has been reconstructed out of the old Canadian Shell Committee, organized by General Sir Sam Hughes. The members of the new board are: J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, chairman, who will have executive and administrative power; General Alex. Bertram, of Dundas, deputy chairman; Col. David Carnegie, who with Messrs. Flavelle and Bertram, were members of the old committee; G. H. Dawson of Victoria, B. C.; C. E. Gordon, of Montreal; J. A. Vallancourt, of Montreal; and G. R. Wood, of Toronto.

Mr. Flavelle is head of the William Davis Packing Company, Mr. Vallancourt is president of the Bank of Hochelaga; Mr. Gordon is well known in business circles in Montreal. Mr. Wood is prominent in financial circles in Toronto.

Brass will also shortly be made in this country on a considerable scale, a great impetus has been given to the manufacture of explosives and at moderate prices.

"As a result of the war," says Mr. Hitchens, "industries have been set in motion under the auspices of General Sir Sam Hughes and the shell committee, an army of 100,000 skilled mechanics and workers has been maintained and trained up in Canada. They are a permanent asset to the country and the skill which they have acquired will be of lasting benefit after the war in building up the commercial prosperity of Canada."

Mr. Hitchens pays a warm compliment to General Hughes for his practical and able encouragement, and declares that he and the shell committee fulfilled well a task of an exacting and strenuous nature. The changes, therefore, that are being made are the logical development of their work.

He points out that the members of the shell committee have resigned and the new board will be directly responsible to the Imperial Minister of Munitions, but in order to maintain continuity and to keep up connection with the Canada militia department, Sir Sam Hughes has been asked to take the position of honorary president of the Imperial Munition Board. He has accepted it.

Government Committee Fixes The Prices Of Commandeered Wheat

Prices Ruling at Close of Winnipeg Markets Saturday Decided Upon—Bulk of Exported Surplus May be Taken Over.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General, and Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, were in conference again last afternoon on the adjustment of details in connection with the commandeering of the wheat of grades No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern in elevators at the head of the lakes or at eastern points. They were also struggling with the various difficulties that have arisen and been strongly voiced by the grain dealers and millers.

It is learned tonight that the prices that will be paid for the grain by the government are \$1.04 1/2 for No. 1, \$1.03 1/2 for No. 2, and 98 1/2 cents for No. 3. These were the prices at the close of the Winnipeg grain exchange last Saturday.

The government does not admit liability for alleged profits which the owners of the grain would have made, or for damages they might have to pay for failure to carry out contracts.

The members of the government dealing with the question have had access of telegraphic communications from different parts of the country and have also received grain dealers and millers who came to the capital to place their positions before the government. The latter tonight appear confident that the government will render them a liberal measure of relief.

They were all of the opinion that the government was anxious to treat possible under the circumstances and while they must take the grain and deliver it to Britain and the Allies they were willing to consider every possible suggestion to minimize the trouble which this caused.

This relief is likely to come through allowing the grain dealers and millers to get the grain they had bought and which they required to fulfill their contracts, on condition that they replace it with other grain of the same grade which they must purchase and hand over to the government.

More grain men and millers are on their way to Ottawa tonight and it is expected that the conferences with the government tomorrow will be followed by an official statement that will largely satisfy the interests affected and settle the situation.

Two of the grain men and millers who have been here today expressed the belief tonight that further commandeering was unlikely and also that if there was any more it would not make so much difference as now just before the close of navigation on the lakes.

London, Nov. 29, (6:15 p. m.)—The official press bureau made the following statement today:

"With reference to the announcement on November 28 that the Canadian government would take over the surplus of wheat, it is stated that the government will take over the surplus of wheat of grades No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern in elevators at the head of the lakes or at eastern points. They were also struggling with the various difficulties that have arisen and been strongly voiced by the grain dealers and millers."

WAR COUNCIL TO MEET AGAIN IN PARIS

Will Hear Earl Kitchener's Report of His Trip to the Orient.

Paris, Nov. 29.—During the day Lord Kitchener was received by President Poincare.

"Lord Kitchener will not be able," says the Temps, "to communicate to the French government the impressions gained on his trip of inspection to the Orient. A war council of the Allies will be held in Paris. It is now a question of decision. The yielding of Greece to the demands of the Entente Powers can no longer be an obstacle to the liberty of our movements."

"Unto the time already lost, delays, resulting from long discussions, cannot be added. Action is necessary and must consist, before all, in reinforcing the army guarding Saloniki. So long as the Allies maintain themselves there Germany will not be victorious in the Balkans."

GERMANY FEARS SURPRISE FROM ROUMANIA

Petrograd, Nov. 29, via London, Nov. 30.—The Russian foreign office observes that the reported change of front by the Austro-Germans towards the Allies Strumitza and towards the Danube leaving merely a screen against the Serbians in Montenegro and Albania, if confirmed, would indicate that the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians anticipate surprises from Russia, and perhaps from Rumania, notwithstanding "King Ferdinand's colorless speech from the throne, and Premier Brattano's cautious disposition to speak against hasty conclusions."

For two weeks past the Russian people have been confidently repeating rumors regarding the Russo-Romanian relations, which, if confirmed, would be important.

GERMAN WOMEN WANT HUSBANDS SENT HOME AGAIN

Thousands Gather in Front of Imperial Castle in Berlin—Protest Against Food Conditions.

London, Nov. 29.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent forwards the following:

"The Telegraph is informed on good authority that serious rioting took place last Saturday in Berlin, in which several thousand women gathered before the imperial castle and demanded the return of their husbands from the front and improvement in food conditions. The crowd finally was dispersed by the police."

"No confirmation of this Amsterdam despatch has been received here."

LEAKING BADLY.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.—Arrd schr Glyndon, Sbeane, Guysboro, with lumber, leaking badly, will have to discharge cargo.

Landing of Allied Troops at Saloniki No Breach of Neutrality

Could be Done at Other Points in Greece With Perfect Legality—Not there as Tolerated Guests but as Matter of Duty and Established Right.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Entente Allies, in disembarking troops at Saloniki are not violating Greek territory nor committing their action in Greece to the London treaty of July 13, 1913, the signatories of which are Greece, France, Great Britain and Russia guaranteeing the independence and constitutional institutions of Greece. This convention was preceded by various other agreements entered into as far back as 1829.

In the belief that Greece is menaced from within and without, the Allies, it is held, have full liberty of action under the terms of the treaty, and will continue the work begun, certain of the international legality of their action.

their said, could be repeated at any other point in Greece, and with perfect legality. The landing of Allied troops at Saloniki is based on the London treaty of July 13, 1913, the signatories of which are Greece, France, Great Britain and Russia guaranteeing the independence and constitutional institutions of Greece. This convention was preceded by various other agreements entered into as far back as 1829.

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