

# HOUR AT HAND FOR GREEK TO DECLARE HERSELF; KAISER PERSONALLY RECALLS BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN

## GENERAL RETIREMENT OF ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN SERBIA BEGUN

Caused by Danger of Outflanking Movement by Bulgars From Petrovo.

RETREAT AFTER 4 DAYS  
OF FIERCE FIGHTING.

Greek King Promises Use of Army to Protect them if they Re-embark, but Allies Not Likely to Agree to Evacuate Saloniki.

London, Dec. 10.—The Anglo-French forces have commenced a general retirement from southern Serbia, and it is suggested that their destination is the region of Saloniki. This retirement was necessitated, not only by the superior forces, which the Bulgarians and Germans opposed to the Allies but to a threat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived, and also to danger to their line of communication from Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier.

Both the British and the French forces, who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns, engaged in a four days' battle in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians, who fought with desperation and the greatest courage. Attack after attack was repulsed, but the Bulgarians still come on, and each evening the Allies fell back to new positions, where events of the day before were repeated.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Germans will follow the Allies across the Greek frontier, and what attitude the Greek government will adopt. King Constantine has promised to use his army to protect the retreating forces if they undertake to re-embark, and has shown his good faith by preventing Bulgarian raiding bands from destroying the Allies' communications, but it is doubtful whether the Allies will agree to evacuate Saloniki, which, under the guns of their ships, would provide a good defensive position and a base from which other operations could be undertaken. It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and Entente Allies is now proceeding, and the feeling here and at Paris and Rome is given briefly in the following paragraph, printed in large type by the Evening Star:

"The moment is approaching when the Greek government must decide. The Allies now, more than ever before, require freedom of movement at Saloniki. Hitherto their demands had been met by procrastination, and a refusal now will mean war."

Serbs and Montenegrins Render Valuable Aid.

While retreating from Southern Serbia the Allied forces have been given effective assistance by the Montenegrins and Serbs who fled into Albania. This is shown in the resistance which both the Serbs and the Montenegrins are offering the invaders, the latter have been fighting a series of rear-guard actions and delivering counter-attacks, which the Austrians admit seriously delayed their advance. The Austrians are now attempting a new advance from the region of Berani west of Ipek. The Serbians, who are now receiving supplies from the Adriatic coast, are still showing activity. The Italians also have reinforced the garrison at Valona (Avlona), from which place they are sending relief to the Serbians coming from Ochrida Lake district.

There is no further news from Mesopotamia where, according to latest accounts, the Turks were attacking Kut-el-Amara, and had actually reached a point on the river below that town. But the success of the Russians in driving a band of Persian rebels and Turkish officers at Sultan Bulak Pass, on the road to Hamadan, as is believed will ease the situation in that part of the world. Much activity is reported on the Gallipoli peninsula, where it is reported that German artillery is arriving and that the Italian front from where the Italians have gained more ground in the direction of Gorizia. Along the other fronts no important changes have occurred.

## REVENUE INCREASED WHILE THE EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN CUT DOWN

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The revenue of the Dominion for the eight months ended November 30 was \$104,756,305, as compared with \$90,469,002 a year ago, or an increase of over \$14,000,000, according to the monthly financial statement issued today.

While the revenue has increased the expenditure has decreased and is now ten million dollars less than a year ago for the eight months' period, leaving a surplus of about \$39,500,000 and a betterment of \$27,000,000 compared with a year ago.

The war expenditure which comes under capital account amounts to \$68,514,955 for the eight months, or \$127,000,000 since the war began. The net debt of the country is now just over half a billion compared with \$364,843,247 a year ago.

Customs revenue was \$9,101,595 for November, which is more than double which it was a year ago, and post office revenue for the month is an \$400,000 increase.

For the eight months there is a reduction of nearly a million in railway subsidies.

## ASKS REFERENDUM ON QUESTION OF PROHIBITION FOR PROVINCE

Delegation Waits on Government at Fredericton—Legislature Must Approve of Referendum, Premier Replies, but Request Will Receive Careful Consideration.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

Fredericton, Dec. 10.—The provincial government this afternoon heard the demand of the New Brunswick branch of the Dominion Alliance for prohibition for New Brunswick. They asked for a plebiscite on the question in the latter part of next February.

A delegation headed by Donald Fraser, Jr., of Plaster Rock, the president of the alliance, waited upon the government at the executive council chamber and presented the following memorial:

1.—The New Brunswick Branch of the Dominion Alliance representing the various temperance interests of the province respectfully asks the government of New Brunswick to enact a law prohibiting the liquor traffic for the whole province;

2.—The Alliance begs to state that a committee of the Alliance is prepared to meet with the government to draw up a satisfactory bill, and respectfully asks for that privilege.

The Alliance requests that the bill so prepared be submitted to the people of the province in the form of a referendum not earlier than the middle of February; not later than the first of March.

The Alliance asks further, that providing a majority of all the votes cast is in favor of the prohibitory bill submitted the government will at once, during the then session of the House, secure its enactment.

His Lordship Bishop Richardson, Rev. Dr. Smith, W. G. Clark, Rev. A. F. Newcombe, Rev. Thomas Marshall, Rev. Dr. Keirstead, of Fredericton; J. Willard Smith and Rev. W. R. Robinson, of St. John; G. White, of Sussex; Rev. R. H. Starart and Rev. F. A. Fitzpatrick, of Moncton, and Wm. Ryan, of Tobique, spoke in support of the memorial, and Premier Clark replied on behalf of the government.

Legislature Must Approve.

The Premier expressed the pleasure which he personally, and the members of the government, felt to have heard the delegation, and declared that personally he was in favor of prohibition, and the members of the government all had the best interests of the temperance cause at heart. The government had been giving the question of prohibition very careful consideration, and the province already had been given some very advanced temperance legislation by the government which had enabled the extension of the prohibitive area in places where the people favored no license. The subject of the memorial would now be taken

## ST. JOHN MAN HEADS TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION

J. E. Petrie elected president at annual meeting held in Halifax last night



J. E. PETRIE, Elected President of Travellers' Association.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 10.—The annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association was held tonight and the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. E. Petrie, St. John; vice-president (Nova Scotia), W. G. Smith, Halifax; vice-president (New Brunswick), D. McKinney, St. John. Directors (Nova Scotia): G. H. Laird, F. A. Graham, E. A. Corbin, F. C. Carten, C. W. Smith and Geo. W. Winters. Directors (New Brunswick): E. A. Hoyt, H. C. Simmons, J. Pringle, J. H. Prichard, T. E. Simpson, A. F. Stillwell.

## AIRMEN FOR THE BRITISH ARMY IN CITY

Lieut. Dan Brophy who was formerly attached to the engineers, Ottawa, but who has been transferred to the Military Aviation Corps, together with 27 others of the same corps, is in the city.

Lieut. Brophy, who is stopping at the Royal Hotel, said these men have given up splendid positions in order that they might do their bit for King and Empire. They have been training for some time in Ottawa, and will be in St. John for a while but hope eventually to get to England where they will finish their training. A large number of this corps are all ready in England and France and are doing splendid work; in fact, they are among the best of the airmen.

Lieut. Brophy says the great ambition of every man in the corps is to qualify as quickly as possible in order to reach the front where they can get at the enemy.

## NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK

London, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian steamer Ingstad has been sunk. Except for one man who was drowned, all the members of the crew were saved.

The Ingstad was a vessel of 750 tons gross, and was built in 1910.

It was reported that the vessel was sunk in the North Atlantic, and that the crew were rescued by a British ship. The vessel was carrying a cargo of goods, and the loss is a heavy one.

## KAISER HIMSELF ACTS IN CASE OF ATTACHES WHOSE WITHDRAWAL U.S. DEMANDED

AUSTRIA AND U.S.  
NEAR BREAKING POINT  
OVER ANCONA AFFAIR

Washington, Dec. 10.—Diplomatic relations with Austria are in grave danger of being broken off over the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, with the loss of American lives. All officials here continue to preserve silence over the negotiations with Austria, but through the veil which has been drawn around the situation is seen a crisis just as grave as that which attended the submarine negotiations with Germany. The question of continuing diplomatic relations may be said to depend upon a satisfactory reply to Secretary of State Lansing's note, which now probably is before the Vienna foreign office, demanding a disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona, reparation for the lives lost, and assurance that passengers and crew shall not be attacked without warning, or an opportunity for non-combatants to take places of safety.

The situation tonight is compared to the last days of the Arab negotiations with Germany, when probably the Emperor requested the United States to permit publication of it in this country.

It is taken for granted in official circles generally, however, that the communication, dated last Tuesday, must have been delivered before this, and a reply is anxiously awaited. A further complication to the situation developed today, when it was disclosed that an Austrian submarine, which shelled the American Standard Oil steamer, Petrolite in the Mediterranean last week, sent a coasting party to the Petrolite and took part of the ship's provisions. This news came in a consular despatch from Algiers, and was the first official word of the safety of the Petrolite, which was not greatly damaged by the shelling, and proceeded to Algiers, with one man slightly wounded.

So far as the Petrolite incident is concerned there probably will be no action by the state department until more complete reports are received, showing the exact circumstances under which the vessel was attacked. If the tanker was shelled while trying to escape, in disregard of warning from the submarine, there would be no complaint on that score. When she did not stop and submit to search, however, in the view of officials here the seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, without regard to her nationality and carried off what they wanted, giving receipts to assure ultimate payment for what was taken. Under such circumstances, it is said, the governments concerned have not been inclined to regard the proceedings as a very serious breach of their rights, provided a merchantman was not left without sufficient supplies to make port.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Warships in the past, when in dire need of food for their crews, often have held up merchantmen without regard to their nationality and carried off what they wanted, giving receipts to assure ultimate payment for what was taken. Under such circumstances, it is said, the governments concerned have not been inclined to regard the proceedings as a very serious breach of their rights, provided a merchantman was not left without sufficient supplies to make port.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Seizure of supplies from a neutral vessel by a submarine, however, raises a new and interesting point in international law. It is pointed out that if this practice became general belligerent submarines, preying upon an enemy's commerce, practically would be unlimited in their radius of action, and almost wholly independent of bases of supplies.

Asks United States to Use Good Offices in Securing Safe Conduct for Capt. Boy-Ed and Von Papen and Their Successors.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Emperor William has personally recalled the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here, who, by their activity, rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States government. States to use its good offices in securing safe conduct for the departing attaches, and for their successors, who will be named later.

A communication from the German Foreign Office announcing the action, was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing today by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who hurried here from New York when he was advised that a reply to the request of the United States had been received at the embassy from Berlin. Mr. Lansing, after a conference of five minutes with the ambassador, authorized the following statement:

"The German ambassador has informed me that the Emperor has been pleased to recall Captains Von Papen and Boy-Ed, in compliance with the wishes of the United States."

There was much satisfaction in official circles tonight at the prompt action taken by Emperor William, and the outcome of a situation which for a time, appeared to be threatened with serious difficulties. Count Bernstorff's manner as he left the state department reflected his own apparent gratification.

Safe Conduct Will Be Asked

The British and French embassies immediately will be asked by the secretary of state to secure safe conduct for the return to Germany of the officers. The requests will go to the London and Paris foreign offices, and it is said that either Great Britain or France, or both, may demand that if Count Von Papen and Captain Von Papen leave the United States they must go under parole, giving their word not to take part in the hostilities in Europe.

On the other hand, the opinion is understood to prevail at the German embassy that it is proper to ask for safe conduct without qualification, as

the coming of successors to the attaches would remove two fighting officers from Germany. Secretary of State Lansing has determined that the question of asking safe conduct for the successors shall be decided after they have been named.

Details of the communication and conversations between Secretary of State Lansing and Count Bernstorff over the request that the attaches be withdrawn were obtained tonight. They disclosed that Secretary of State Lansing verbally informed the ambassador Wednesday of last week that the attaches were no longer acceptable to this government. The ambassador telegraphed that fact to Berlin. The next day the secretary sent a written request to the ambassador that the attaches be removed and appended to it a statement of his reasons for the request. The ambassador also promptly telegraphed this communication to his home government. Sunday the ambassador was asked by the Berlin foreign office to inquire as to the reason for the recall, and although he presumed that the reasons already submitted by Secretary of State Lansing had crossed the request in transit, he carried out the instructions, writing Secretary of State Lansing a letter which was received on Monday morning. In reply, Mr. Lansing stated virtually the same reasons as had been given in his first communication, with a few details added.

The names of various persons to whom the attaches had talked, had been seen with, or had associated with by inference and otherwise, are said to have been given.

Many of the names, it is understood, were those of persons, who since have been discredited, or who have been connected with investigations or prosecutions. Secretary of State Lansing, at no time, discussed the facts relating to the reasons, nor did he disclose the sources of the state department's information.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

the coming of successors to the attaches would remove two fighting officers from Germany. Secretary of State Lansing has determined that the question of asking safe conduct for the successors shall be decided after they have been named.

Details of the communication and conversations between Secretary of State Lansing and Count Bernstorff over the request that the attaches be withdrawn were obtained tonight. They disclosed that Secretary of State Lansing verbally informed the ambassador Wednesday of last week that the attaches were no longer acceptable to this government. The ambassador telegraphed that fact to Berlin. The next day the secretary sent a written request to the ambassador that the attaches be removed and appended to it a statement of his reasons for the request. The ambassador also promptly telegraphed this communication to his home government. Sunday the ambassador was asked by the Berlin foreign office to inquire as to the reason for the recall, and although he presumed that the reasons already submitted by Secretary of State Lansing had crossed the request in transit, he carried out the instructions, writing Secretary of State Lansing a letter which was received on Monday morning. In reply, Mr. Lansing stated virtually the same reasons as had been given in his first communication, with a few details added.

The names of various persons to whom the attaches had talked, had been seen with, or had associated with by inference and otherwise, are said to have been given.

Many of the names, it is understood, were those of persons, who since have been discredited, or who have been connected with investigations or prosecutions. Secretary of State Lansing, at no time, discussed the facts relating to the reasons, nor did he disclose the sources of the state department's information.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

The reports were submitted to Emperor William himself by the foreign office, the attaches being his personal appointees.

## Montenegrins Hurl Enemy Back Across the Dubotchitza River

Paris, Dec. 10.—Montenegrin troops repulsed energetic attacks made by the Austro-Hungarians, and forced them to retire beyond Dubotchitza on Wednesday, December 8, according to an official communication received by the Montenegrin consul general here today. The Montenegrins lost 100 prisoners and a quantity of rifles. The statement adds:

"On Thursday an Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Cetinje without causing any damage. On the same day the Austrians launched from aeroplanes over the Montenegrin front a proclamation addressed to the army and population advising them to cease resistance. If they did not, the proclamation stated, Montenegro would suffer the same fate as that of Serbia, the Entente Allies being unable to succor them or even to repulse an invasion of their own territory."

"A great number of Austrian dead covered the field after the engagement on Wednesday."

## Greece Must End Procrastination and Give Precise Answer

London, Dec. 10.—In view of the latest turn of events in Macedonia the diplomats of the Entente Powers are pressing the Greek government to clear up promptly the situation with regard to the allied troops there, as it is considered essential that they enjoy full liberty of movement, says a Reuters despatch from Athens.

The feeling in Greek circles seems somewhat pessimistic, according to these advices, in view of the recent communications from the British and French legations dwelling upon the determined attitude of the Entente Powers.

Entente Will Demand Definite Answer

Paris, Dec. 10.—The newspapers of Paris this afternoon publish a report that the Entente Powers, in view of contradictory statements concerning

the attitude of the Greek government, are likely to request Greece to give a precise answer to the notes presented by the Entente ministers.

All Allied Forces Retire Into Greece?

Paris, Dec. 10.—"It is probable that the allied forces will retire to Grecian territory," says Lieut. Col. Leonce Rousset, military critic of La Liberté. "The principal reason for the Balkan expedition, which was to aid the Serbians, no longer exists. The aim is to guard the base at Saloniki."

"The withdrawal of the French and British troops should not be regarded as of great importance. It is forced by circumstances. The only error is that it began too late. It is to be hoped the withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity in order that the initial error may be repaired."

"The withdrawal of the French and British troops should not be regarded as of great importance. It is forced by circumstances. The only error is that it began too late. It is to be hoped the withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity in order that the initial error may be repaired."

"The withdrawal of the French and British troops should not be regarded as of great importance. It is forced by circumstances. The only error is that it began too late. It is to be hoped the withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity in order that the initial error may be repaired."

"The withdrawal of the French and British troops should not be regarded as of great importance. It is forced by circumstances. The only error is that it began too late. It is to be hoped the withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity in order that the initial error may be repaired."