

PRESENCE OF ALLIED WARSHIPS AT SALONIKI MAY BRING GREEK KING AND GOV'T TO TERMS

Anti-Dynastic Uprisings Reported Throughout Country-- Rumored Allied Troops May be Asked to Quit Greek Soil--More Warships of Entente Powers Arrive at Saloniki.

Saloniki, Nov. 15, via Paris, Nov. 16.—Anti-dynastic demonstrations are reported on good authority to have occurred at Patras, one of the strongholds of ex-Premier Venizelos, and also the home of former Premier Gounaris, who now represents it in the chamber of deputies.

While the intentions of King Constantine and the government with respect to the Balkan situation have not been defined, rumors have been current that the Entente Allies' troops may be requested to quit Greek soil. A significant feature of the tense situation is the material increase recently in the number of allied warships in the harbor at Saloniki, and more are expected to arrive daily.

The organ of ex-Premier Venizelos at Saloniki says: "Martial law and an oligarchy are in unlawful possession of the power. There will be no demobilization; yet elections will be held. Fifty Venizelos deputies, who were mobilized, requested the postponement of the date of their enrollment to enable them to conduct their electoral campaigns. The ministry of war refused the request. This unhappy preamble says much for the intentions of the Skoufodis cabinet. The new chamber will represent anything but the nation."

London, Nov. 16.—With the increasing gravity from the military situation in Serbia, the attitude of Greece towards the armies of the Entente Powers has become a matter of the deepest concern and an effort is being made to induce the Greek government to definitely state its intentions.

It is said that the presence at Saloniki of a large number of French and British warships, with transports, has made some impression on King Constantine and his advisers. But, with so much at stake nothing short of a positive guarantee of the safety of the French, British and Serbian troops, should they be compelled by circumstances to retire into Greece, will satisfy London and Paris, the ministers of which capitals are being strongly supported by the Russian and Italian representatives.

The presence of Lord Kitchener, the British secretary of war, in the Aegean, and of Denys Cochin, a member of the French cabinet, at Athens, it is hoped here will help to clear up a very complicated situation. The time, however, is short, for the Bulgarians have been strongly reinforced, both in Central and Southern Serbia, and, besides attempting a flanking movement against the Serbians at Babuna Pass, thereby threatening Philipp and Monastir, are opposing formidable forces to the French at Gradsko and along the left bank of the Cerna.

Thus far the Serbians are holding the Babuna Pass and the French their original position, but the pressure is necessarily being felt by troops who have been fighting for days without cessation.

In the north, the Austro-Germans who have joined hands with the Bulgarians west of Nish are moving slowly and steadily but doubtless cautiously, owing to the presence of the unbroken Montenegrins with perhaps other support, harassing them in the west.

A despatch received tonight from Vienna by way of Zurich, says that British and Italian troops are endeavoring to reach the battlefield where the Serbians are awaiting them, but does not say from what point they are coming. The near east will be watched with considerable anxiety for the next few days.

Bulgaria Throwing Strong Reinforcements Against Allies.

Paris, Nov. 16.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Saloniki to the effect that the Bulgarians are actively reinforcing their troops operating in the region of Veles and Uskup. Five divisions of Bulgarians are reported to be in the region of the Babuna Pass and Kriivolak, with the object of opposing the advance of the French troops before Cerna and the force on the height of Babuna that defends the route from Philipp to Monastir.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO POUR TROOPS INTO SALONIKI

Intense Artillery Duels in Champagne and Other Points of Western Theatre with Advantage in Favor of Allied Guns.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "The day was characterized only by artillery actions, which were especially intense in Champagne, in the Artois, in the Woëvre, in the Forest of Apremont and in Alsace, in the region of Amertzwiler.

"The Belgian official communication says: "The night of November 15-16 was quiet. Today a somewhat violent bombardment of our advanced position and of a number of points on our front to the north of Dixmude, occurred. Some projectiles were thrown on our lines to the south of that locality, as well as against St. Jacques Capelle and Oudecapelle. Our artillery replied vigorously to the German batteries, cannonading the enemy trenches and dispersing military pioneers before several points."

SAYS CREW OF ANCONA WERE PANIC STRICKEN

Austro-Hungarian Admiralty Justifies Torpedoing of Italian Liner and Looks for no Action by United States.

Vienna, via Berlin and wireless to Saville, Nov. 16.—The full report of the commander of the submarine which recently sank the Italian liner Ancona in the Mediterranean has not been received, but the report, on which the statement sent out Sunday by the Austro-Hungarian admiralty, was based, showed, according to Austrian officials, that the loss of a single life was unnecessary.

It is alleged that the crew of the Ancona were panic-stricken from the beginning, and actually lowered lifeboats while the ship was moving 14 miles an hour. These boats naturally were swamped, but it is asserted that there were still enough lifeboats to save everybody. Furthermore, the charge is made that the members of the crew pre-empted the boats and rowed far from the steamer, the captain of which had been allowed almost ninety minutes for the safe removal of those aboard.

An Austrian official remarked, incidentally, that the same panic-stricken conduct was reported in the case of the Italian crew of the liner Firenze, which was sunk after the Ancona.

It is announced that the government has in its possession the original instructions to all Italian shipmasters to attempt to ram a submarine or escape, depending on the relative positions at the time of an attack.

It is pointed out in official quarters here that the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona had no means of knowing whether that steamer was a peaceful outbound passenger ship or a transport, and it is declared that he was even justified in suspecting her to be a warship, as she is listed in the international naval register as an auxiliary cruiser, with a provisional armament of 12 centimetre guns.

"In any event," said the informant of the Associated Press, the submarine commander did his duty in challenging and when the ship started in flight he had no alternative but to open fire. Whether the submarine would have halted the Ancona, if it were known that she was a passenger ship, bound for America, is an academic question. Government circles expect that no action will be taken by the United States.

ATTACKS THE BRITISH STAFF IN FRANCE

Men at Headquarters Who Should be in Trenches Lord St. Davids Says.

London, Nov. 16.—"The one aim of the Russian troops advancing toward Teheran is to protect the foreign colonies in case of need, and the Persian government has been expressly informed of the pacific intentions of the troops," said Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the House of Commons today, in reply to a request for information concerning the critical position in Persia.

Lord Robert pointed out that in view of the happenings in Persia, and the presence there of German and Austrian officers, the British government was apprehensive for the safety of the British and allied legations and their subjects. Proposals, he said, however, have been received from the Persian government, and were now under consideration.

The government's one desire, the undersecretary said, was to remain the most friendly relations with Persia, provided Persia made a real effort to prevent attacks on the British and allied officials by subjects of enemy powers. The whole trouble, he asserted, was due to the presence of German and Austrian officers and their agents in Persia.

A Petrograd despatch received here says that a telegram from Teheran, asserts that after deliberating with the council of ministers, the Shah of Persia received the British and Russian ministers, and informed them that he had given up the idea of leaving the city.

"The Shah," the despatch adds, "declared himself friendly to Great Britain and Russia, and did not hide the fact that in the course of a year the Germans had made great effort to drag Persia into the war against Russia. Before the Shah's interview with the British and Russian ministers, the German, Austrian and Turkish ministers, feeling sure that the Shah would leave Teheran departed from the Persian capital."

Prince Eynoud Daoude and Prince Firman Firman, both of whom are Rusophiles, have been given seats in the cabinet.

Charges of incompetency and neglect of their work were brought against the British staff in France by Baron St. Davids in the House of Lords this evening, when he asked the government whether its attention had been called to the reports alleging that during the recent fighting there had been many complaints as to faults of the staff work.

Attacks General Staff.

Lord St. Davids asserted that men had been added to the staff for no military reasons, who ought to be in the trenches, and that he had been told that the British headquarters staff was five or six times as large as that of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

It had been stated, he continued, that women visited headquarters in France and asked whether the government defended their presence there. The people were sending their sons out to fight under the direction of men, who, he declared, were living at headquarters in vast numbers and could not go early to their offices because they were up late playing bridge.

"It is about time," said Lord Davids "that the men were given a fair chance. More than once the troops have broken the German lines, but owing to bad staff work the whole thing fell through. Many lives have been sacrificed owing to muddling in high places."

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RUSSIA LIFTS EMBARGO ON EXPORT OF FURS

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Russian embassy issued a statement tonight declaring that neither the embassy nor any of its officials was connected in any way with the purchasing of supplies in the United States for the Russian government.

Russia has lifted its embargo on the exportation of furs, which has held up shipments valued at millions of dollars consigned to the United States, according to a despatch from Commercial Attaché Baker, at Petrograd made public today by the department of commerce.

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Prohibition Majority in New- foundland Seems Assured, However.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—Owing to bad weather the steamer which was collecting the ballot boxes from the fishing villages along the northern coast ran short of coal and was obliged to return to Bay of Islands to replenish her bunkers. This means that the final figures in the prohibition election may be postponed for several days, until she makes another trip. It is, however, generally conceded that the district will give enough votes to carry prohibition.

Today's casualties in the Newfoundland regiment are:

Lieut. John Fox, Premier Morris' stepson, ill of dysentery at Malta; Private Chesley Mercer, St. John's, dead of disease; Private Lemuel Hynes, Indian Island, Fogo, dangerously, enteric fever; Private William Snow, Princeton, Bonavista Bay, severe dysentery; Private Frederick Curran, Theatre Hill, St. John's, severe enteric fever.

WHITE SCORES KNOCKOUT IN MINUTE AND A HALF

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AN HOUR EARLIER

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The Austro-German effort to envelop the Serbian armies in the north, it is also announced, has failed, and the Serbian counter-offensive is proceeding successfully.

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On the Stry river the Russians are still fighting for the river crossings. In the west the weather is wintry and there has been only artillery and mining activity. The ground has hardened, however, and movements which could not be attempted in the mud might soon be possible.

Athens Merchants Honor French Minister

Athens, via Paris, Nov. 16.—Many of the Athens merchants decorated their establishments today with the French tri-color in honor of the arrival of Denys Cochin, minister without portfolio in the French cabinet. The local newspapers attribute great importance to the visit of M. Cochin.

A Bulgarian Story.

Berlin, Nov. 16, via wireless to Saville.—"Delayed reports from Sofia," says the Overseas News Agency, "describe the further victorious advance of the Bulgarians in Serbia."

"According to Bulgarian reports of November 13 and 14, French troops on the night of November 12-13, attacked Bulgarian positions on the Vardar river, but by a Bulgarian counter-attack were thrown back on the right bank of the Karassu. The Bulgarians took two machine guns and two mountain guns."

"On November 14 French troops that were thrown back on the east bank of the Karassu, south of Veles, were attacked by the Bulgarians, who stormed and conquered strongly entrenched French positions."

"The Serbians, after the fall of Nish, destroyed all the bridges and retreated to the left bank of the Morava, which is from 150 to 200 metres wide, and from one to two metres deep. The Serbians, from fortified positions and in King Peter's presence, with strong artillery, tried to check the Bulgarians crossing the river, but were unable to do so."

"The Bulgarians stormed the left bank and entered Prokuplje, where they took six mortars, nineteen cars with ammunition, 480 boxes of artillery ammunition, 220 boxes of infantry ammunition, 130 carts laden with war materials, and 7,000 Serbians."

Austrian Report.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 16.—The Austro-Hungarian army headquarters report of November 16 as received here today says:

"In the north section of the Doberto highland the engagement continued day and night."

"In the Balkan theatre the Austro-Hungarians are advancing everywhere. They have reached the district of Uvao, Cigota, Planina in the Javor Heights."

"The German detachments of Gen. Koevess have advanced on both sides of the road from Kraljevo to Novipazar, and have taken Usice. The Austro-Hungarians further eastward near Babica have crossed the road from Raskato Kursumliya and stormed Serbian trenches on the Lueak Mountain. They took as prisoners three officers and 110 men and captured one machine gun. The German and Bulgarian troops are approaching from the north and east, a point of junction at Kursumliya."

Sir John French's Report

London, Nov. 16.—An official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, made public here tonight, says:

"Since my communication of Nov. 10, the artillery on both sides has been active, especially south of the La Basse Canal, east of Kemmel, and east of Ypres. There have been no infantry actions. There has been considerable mining activity."

Halifax, Nov. 16.—The special train with Premier Borden and party who came to Halifax to attend the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper left here tonight for Ottawa.

TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS FOR UNGLE SAM'S NAVY

Washington, Nov. 16.—Bids will be opened at the navy department tomorrow for the two 32,000 ton superdreadnaughts authorized by the last congress. The act limited the cost of these ships to approximately \$15,000,000 each.

The two new ships will be built on plans prepared after secret experiments to develop means of lessening danger from submarine attack. These experiments are continuing, and are said to be meeting with marked success.

Sofia, Nov. 16, via London, Nov. 17.—The following official communication was made public today:

"On the 14th, along the whole front, the operations were developing favorably. Near Prokuplje we captured seven hundred cases of ammunition, 12 carts of war material and one pioneer park, with sixteen pontoons. Our counter-attack on the west bank of the Karassu, south of Veles, terminated with the complete repulse of the French from the east bank. There our troops vigorously stormed, and captured strongly fortified French positions."

BRING BOMB- PLOTS UNDER SHERMAN LAW

Change Will Likely be Made— National Defence Chief Fea- ture of Wilson's Message to Congress.

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Wilson today discussed some of the features of his message to Congress with the cabinet. National defense will be the principal subject treated in the message which also is expected to take up recommendations for raising additional revenue.

Attorney-General Gregory, after the cabinet meeting, revealed that he is considering recommending amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, so that the federal government can better proceed in alleged plots to blow up munitions factories. He said at present it was difficult to find laws covering the cases.

KING ALBERT SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS

Belgian Monarch, on Occasion of Name Day, Thanks Relief Commission for Work on Behalf of Belgian People.

Lapange, Belgium, Nov. 16, via London.—King Albert of Belgium has sent a telegram to the commission for relief in Belgium in reply to its congratulations upon the event of his name day.

"I am very greatly touched by your congratulations," King Albert's message read. "I thank you heartily and wish to express once more my sincere gratitude for your humanitarian work in Belgium."

PREMIER AND MINISTERS LEFT HALIFAX LAST NIGHT FOR OTTAWA

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