

EMBARGO PLACED ON GREEK SHIPS IN BRITISH PORTS; ROUMANIA ABOUT TO ENTER CONFLICT?

No Greek Vessels, Except Those Loading or Already Loaded Will Be Permitted to Leave British Ports—Shipments to Greece From French Ports Forbidden—Roumania War Minister Authorized to Requisition All Supplies Necessary for National Defence and Tradesmen Ordered to Furnish Inventory of Goods on Hand.

Milan, Nov. 17.—A despatch from Bucharest to the Corriere della Sera says that the official journal there has published a decree authorizing the Minister of war to requisition immediately all things and materials necessary to the national defence, the articles enumerated comprising metals, wearing apparel, medicines, cloth, machines for military supply factories, craft of all kind for river traffic, railway material and combustibles. Tradesmen are required to declare what they possess of these things and also of other prime necessities.

This is taken, says the newspaper, as an indication that Roumania sees the impossibility of maintaining her neutrality much longer.

FRANCE HOLDS UP GOODS FOR GREECE.

Paris, Nov. 17.—A Havas despatch from Marseilles says the government has ordered the port authorities to accept no further shipments of merchandise destined for Greece.

BRITISH EMBARGO ON GREEK SHIPPING.

London, Nov. 17.—With regard to the reported embargo on Greek ships in British ports, the Greek legation here says Great Britain has consented that all Greek ships loaded or loading may proceed to their destinations, but that no fresh loadings will be permitted.

Must Be Ready for Double Dealing on Part of Greece.

Paris, Nov. 17.—"Our expedition in the Balkans is reaching a critical stage," telegraphs the correspondent at Saloniki, Greece, of the Journal under date of Sunday. He adds:

"Notwithstanding appeals by competent personalities our reinforcements are not anything like the number required. Our enemies have decided to nip in the bud at any cost our offensive in the east, and are prepared to resort to any means to obtain the necessary assistance. I hope that this formula is well understood.

"Serbian resistance is weakening daily. The defenders of the Babuna Pass will soon be surrounded and the road to Prelep and Monastir will then be thrown wide open to the Bulgarians.

"The host of Austro-Germans hurrying southward are sending detachments ahead by forced marches on all available routes.

"Do not expect to find a second Belgium. Greece will not hesitate to permit passage by the enemy through her territory as she now permits ours. We must defend ourselves alone and unaided against the triple attacks of the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks. And the enemy's plan is being carried out and may be realized rapidly. The German fleet of submarines in the Mediterranean has just been quintupled.

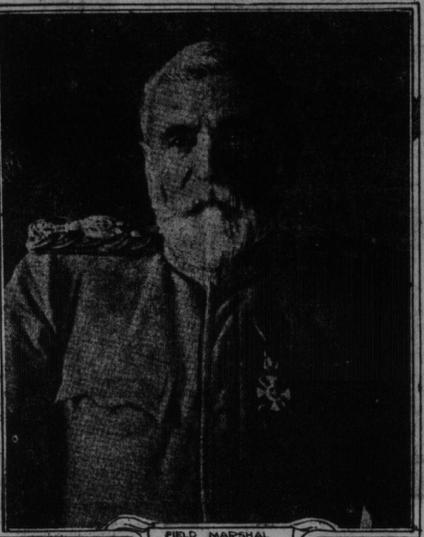
"I advance nothing whereof I am not absolutely sure. We must be prepared for any news, even the most unexpected, and even that which seems the craziest. We must have reinforcements in large numbers at once or re-embark while there is yet time."

MUST HAVE SPECIAL PERMIT TO LEAVE ENGLAND

Order-in-Council to be Issued Soon Will Prevent Exodus of Men of Military Age.

London, Nov. 17.—An order-in-council will shortly be issued, declaring that during the continuance of the war all Britishers of military age desiring to leave the United Kingdom, even on a trip, must obtain special permission. This permission will not be given without good cause.

THE COMMANDER OF THE SERBIAN ARMY.



Field Marshal Putnik, who is Chief of the General Staff of the Serbian army, is one of the ablest strategists of Europe. His title is really that of "Vojvoda," which carries the same rank in the Serbian military organization as does that of Field Marshal in other nations. He is a veteran of many wars, having participated in the conflicts which have taken place in the Near East in the last forty years. For eleven months this veteran commander kept his country free from foreign foes, and in that time he reorganized his forces and prepared for the greater struggle which it was clear would come when the Germans sent their huge cannon and solid phalanxes against the Serbians.

ONLY DEFINITE REPLY WILL SATISFY BRITAIN

ENGLAND DEMANDS THAT GREECE EITHER JOIN ALLIES OR PROMISE NEITHER A LIES NOR SERBIANS WILL BE DISARMED IF THEY ENTER GREEK TERRITORY—MAIN ARMY OF SERBIANS IN CRITICAL POSITION.

London, Nov. 17.—Both the military and diplomatic situation of the Allies in the Balkans are disquieting, if not critical, a fact which, doubtless, led to the visit of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, David Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour to Paris for a conference with the French cabinet and General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

The main Serbian army, under Gen. Putnik, which is operating in the north is now encompassed on every side but one, and being cut off from the south by the Bulgarian advance beyond Tetovo, must depend upon the rough roads through Montenegro and Albania for any supplies from the sea.

In the south the Serbian position is almost as bad. The success of the Bulgarians flanking attack on Babuna Pass, and their advance from Veleha have prevented the hoped-for junction of the Serbian and French forces. This leaves the Serbians, only two lines of retreat, one into Albania, where they may be harassed by unfriendly tribes, and the other across the Greek border, where they are in danger of being disarmed and interned. It is to prevent the latter eventuality that the Entente Powers are putting forth every effort, and unquestionably this matter has been discussed in Paris by the British and French ministers.

The British government has taken further action by the issuance of an order that no Greek vessel, except those loaded or loading, may proceed

NONE MORE SURPRISED THAN KAISER HIMSELF

Viscount Haldane Says Germany Looked for Brief Struggle and a Walk-over in About Three Months.

London, Nov. 18.—Viscount Haldane, the former war secretary, speaking at Hampton tonight, declared that the Germans would have reached Paris, and perhaps Calais had not the government taken prompt action upon the warnings which he himself and others had given of the German intentions.

The British government, he said, did everything possible to get aggressive ideas out of the heads of the other nations on the continent, but that did not prevent the government from taking precautionary measures. Great Britain was not taken unawares but was able to mobilize the army and navy at the first moment of the outbreak of the war.

Lord Haldane expressed the belief that there was no single government among the powers that has not been wholly surprised and taken aback by the magnitude and duration of the struggle which has since developed, and that nobody has been so much surprised as the German general staff, which "had expected a walk-over in about three months."

DRAFTING NEW NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Memorandum Being Prepared by U. S. State Department—Bernstorff and Lansing in Conference.

Washington, Nov. 17.—A memorandum which will form the basis of a note to Great Britain regarding cooperation of the State Department. It was learned today that it had not been definitely decided yet what attitude the United States would take in regard to the action of Great Britain in placing on the contraband list cotton and other products never before treated as contraband. It was said to be probable that this decision would be reached within the next few days and that soon thereafter the first draft of the note would be made. Several drafts may be required before the communication is ready for transmission.

Bernstorff and Lansing Confer. Washington, Nov. 17.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Secretary of State Lansing conferred today for more than half an hour. Later both said they had agreed not to discuss the question of their conversation.

It was suggested in official circles that the conference probably has to do with the negotiations for settlement of the Lusitania case, and that possibly statements made by Dr. Gortlar, the former Austro-Hungarian consul, had been mentioned. Dr. Gortlar recently charged that the ambassador was interested with the Austrian

CROWDS SING THE MARSEILLAISE IN STREETS OF ATHENS

Arrival of French Minister Cochon Marked by Popular Demonstration Which Lasted Nearly all Night.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The arrival of Denys Cochon, the French cabinet minister last evening in Athens on a special mission gave rise to an enthusiastic demonstration of sympathy for France that lasted from eleven o'clock at night to an early hour this morning, according to a Havas despatch from Athens.

A representative of Premier Skoufoulidis and one of the mayors of Athens were at the station with the French minister and the members of the legation to greet M. Cochon the day after his arrival. He was escorted through walled outside and lined the streets all along the route to the hotel.

Throughout his progress to his stopping place the French cabinet minister was the object of a great ovation and after the demonstration incident to the minister's passage a column of citizens that had been spontaneously formed marched to the hotel and greeted M. Cochon with the wildest cheering when he showed himself on the balcony, the correspondent states. The crowd, afterward marched to the French legation singing the "Marseillaise." The despatch says while nearly all night the streets were animated by enthusiastic crowds acclaiming France.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS TO LOANS EXEMPT

Commons Agrees no Income Tax Shall be Levied on Foreign Holders of British Loans.

London, Nov. 17.—In the House of Commons today, on the motion of Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montague, member for Cambridgeshire, a new clause was added to the Finance Bill, empowering the treasury to free from the income tax all foreign holders of future loan issues, whether made here or abroad. Mr. Montague explained that when the Anglo-French credit loan was issued in New York, such a provision was found necessary in order to attract investors.

The imposition of the income tax in the past had proven a serious bar to obtaining foreign subscriptions to loans. Mr. Montague added, and by granting all foreign holders similar exemption the government had been assured that foreign subscriptions to future loans would be greatly increased.

FIND THREE MORE VICTIMS OF COAL MINE DISASTER

Seattle, Nov. 17.—Workers delving today in the debris in the third level of the Northwestern Improvement Company's coal mine at Ravensdale recovered the bodies of six victims of an explosion which killed thirty-one men and injured three others yesterday. Three bodies were taken out soon after the disaster occurred. Three men taken out unconscious last night were revived.

Consul General Von Nuber, at New York, in munition strike propaganda. The ambassador said he had presented no communication from the German government to Secretary of State Lansing.

PEOPLE OF CANADA SHOW NO SIGNS OF PANIC NOW

Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sees Country Well Settled to the Business at Hand.

Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest of Senator W. H. Thorne, Mecklenburg street. He will address a patriotic meeting in the Imperial Theatre tonight. Sir George was in Halifax attending the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper. Speaking of the ceremonies in this connection to a Standard reporter, last night, he said: "Men were there from all parts of Canada, men of affairs. The ceremonies were very impressive and were carried out with great precision.

"The decorations at the church were appropriate, without gaudiness. The service was conducted in a solemn, dignified manner. Soldiers and civilians lined the streets from the church to the cemetery, a distance of about three miles.

"The music provided for the occasion was very appropriate and of a high order. The address by Bishop Worrell was well timed.

"The evident sincerity of the ceremony and surroundings, showed the realization of the people, that it was not a spectacle to gauge idle curiosity but evidenced profound respect for the deceased statesman, in grateful memory of his long and distinguished services, coupled with a personal note of kindly memory and regret.

"The Halifax press was appreciative in a very generous and hearty way, showing that whatever differences of feeling there may have been were past, both press and populace were united in paying a last testimony of dutiful respect to Nova Scotia's distinguished son.

A Fine Feeling. "The gathering of men from all parts of the Dominion, representative of the districts from which they came, gave one an opportunity to gauge the feeling existing among the people of widely separated districts who have a common interest and a common stake.

"The presence of men in khaki and civilians, who have contributed their bit, each in his own way, showed a feeling of steadfast purpose, and intense loyalty and devotion. A spirit that augurs well for that sacrifice, and persistence of effort, which is absolutely necessary to obtain the desired outcome at this critical time.

"One factor which is very efficient in sustaining the spirit and ability of the Canadian people, to do full duty to their country, for which we should be thankful, is the super-abundant crop of the present year, which acts in two ways, equally important. One, in furnishing a sound financial basis for increased business, and the other, the confidence inspired generally by the knowledge of our full resources.

Non-Employment. "The non-employment problem has been practically solved, by the increased and widely distributed demand for labor in providing supplies and munitions.

"The abundant harvest yield has created a foundation for business and financial transactions that distinguishes Canada, in a happy sense, from almost all other countries effected directly by the war.

Women's Work. "One feature that continually impresses one, travelling throughout Canada, at the present time, is the sympathy and co-operation of the women in providing comforts and necessities for those who go to the front and their dependants, left behind.

"The work of these women widely distributed, amounts to a large sum of most efficient help. The knowledge of this sympathy and interest is doing much to help in enlistments for active service. The work seems to assure the soldiers, that those left behind will not be left to cold charity, or suffer for want of efficient help.

Progress. "Trade and traffic signs are all indicative of progress and improvement. The people have outlived the first panic of the war and are viewing things in a saner, wiser way. Internal traffic on railways and steamships has been very heavy, and on the whole remunerative. Transport shipments, both inside and outside the country, though subject to many difficulties and increased cost, are still continuous and large.

"The West Indian traffic is very satisfactory both in and out. The subsidized service is giving excellent satisfaction. In this connection it might be well to mention that the Royal Mail Steamship Line has made an offer through the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to provide free passage for each voyage, to five convalescing officers who have returned from the front and are seeking to improve their health here. This offer has been gratefully accepted by the Hospital Commission and will be highly prized by the Canadian people, to do full duty to their country."

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP MET DISASTER IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Sent to Bottom by Mine—Wounded and Nurses Display True British Courage in Face of Impending Death.

London, Nov. 18.—The sinking of the Anglia by striking a mine in the English Channel, the first case in the war of a hospital ship meeting disaster while carrying wounded, has caused great anxiety in the public mind, as it had been supposed that the English Channel was entirely free of danger from mines.

The newspapers indulge in much speculation, some of them offering the explanation that they must have been German mines.

The Anglia had 200 cot cases aboard. When the rescuing vessels reached her she was badly down by the head, and her propellers were racing. Her stern was so high above the sea that one of the rescuing vessels was able to pass under her and forty men dropped aboard.

The crew of the Lusitania give vivid narratives of the disaster, according to which, after a terrific explosion, the bows of the Anglia seemed to melt away until the sea lapped her rails. She surged forward, however, in a vain attempt to reach shore.

Soon many boats came to her rescue including those sent by the Lusitania. Those watching the scene saw the soldiers coming up from below, as spot-