

NOTHING OFFICIAL YET BUT BALKAN SKIES EXPECTED TO CLEAR AT ANY MOMENT NOW

Reported Greece Unwilling to Fight, but Agreeable to Other Conditions Imposed by Allies—Serbian Victory East of Pristina and Check of Bulgarian March on Monastir Give Situation a Brighter Aspect—Roumania in a Quandary—Presence of Large Russian Army in Bessarabia Will Likely Deter Her from Accepting German Bribe.

Serb Army Enveloping Bulgarians Around Prelip

London, Nov. 23.—The Times' Vofana, Greece, correspondent, telegraphing last Thursday, says: "The Bulgarian forces halting six miles east of Prelip, are reported to have been taken in the rear by Serbians advancing from Kabanik and reinforced by troops from the Albanian frontier. The pause in the Bulgarian advance on Monastir would be explained by such a Serbian success. Another report current is that the German staff has forbidden a Bulgarian occupation of Monastir, this operation being reserved for the Austro-German army. "An American sanitary commission, which passed through here yesterday on the way to Saloniki, says the Serbians, although they are outnumbered and not so well equipped with guns, are playing a delaying movement against the Bulgarians between Prelip and Monastir with admirable courage, being determined to inflict the greatest possible losses on the enemy, and to retard his advance as long as possible."

GERMANY LOSES ONE OF LATEST TYPE OF DREADNOUGHTS IN THE BALTIC

Bulletin—London, Nov. 23.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rotterdam says: "One of Germany's newest dreadnoughts struck a mine Friday in the Baltic Sea and went to the bottom. All the members of the crew were saved except thirty-three, who were drowned."

London, Nov. 22.—No definite news has been received here of Greece's reply to the Entente Allies' demands for guarantees for the safety of the Anglo-French troops landing at Saloniki, or for that of the Serbians who might be forced over the Greek frontier. One despatch from Athens, however, says the Greek cabinet is disposed to accept the conditions laid down by the Entente Powers, except that condition requiring Greece to participate in the war, and that a solution of the whole difficulty may be expected immediately. Meantime the blockade of Greek commerce has commenced and Italy, it is reported, is participating in the measures of restraint decided upon. This, with the news that the Serbians have won a victory over the Bulgarians northeast of Pristina, and that the Bulgarians have delayed their march on Monastir as a result of the wintry weather, has created a more hopeful feeling in the capitals of the Entente Allies. The British and French forces daily are being strengthened by men and guns landed at Saloniki, and part of the reinforcements are being sent to Monastir, where the Serbians also are reported to be concentrating and threatening the Bulgarians at Prelip.

Roumania in a Quandary
Roumania finds herself in much the same position as Greece, with both the Entente Allies and the Central Powers bringing pressure to bear upon her. The Germans, it is said, are asking Roumania to give assurances of continued neutrality, and also are offering her concessions if she intervenes in the war on the side of the Teutonic allies. With a big Russian army in Bessarabia, however, it is believed, in military circles here hardily likely that Roumania will accept the second alternative. On the whole, it is expected here that the firm attitude of the Entente Powers toward Greece will clear the Balkan situation before very long. There is little news of importance from any of the other fronts. The Italians, by their continued offensive, are strengthening their positions around Gorizia, which it is believed cannot hold out much longer. On the western front the British and French artillery has become more active in Flanders and Champagne, which on previous occasions has been the signal for offensive movements. The Russians, since they regained the ground they lost along the Stry river, have been inactive, except for minor attacks in the Dvinsk region. The Petrograd correspondent, however, predicts that more important events are impending. Another flotilla of British submarines is reported to have arrived in the Baltic.

British Aviators Destroy Railway Station at Ferejk.
London, Nov. 22.—The following official report from British headquarters at the Dardanelles was issued today: "Two British aeroplanes successfully attacked the railway station at Ferejk, near Enos, on Nov. 19. One machine unfortunately was brought down

by the enemy's fire, but the pilot managed to land safely in the marshes on the opposite side of the river, where he burned his machine. Meanwhile the pilot of the second aeroplane, who was alone, seeing his friend's mishap, landed beside him and succeeded in bringing him away just in time to escape capture by the enemy, who was running towards him. "At Russell's top, in the Anzac zone (on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula) where the Turks recently fired a mine, we succeeded in occupying on November 20 part of the enemy's underground workings. "A fight occurred underground in which two Turks were shot by an officer. Several others were killed by bombs."

Ferejk is in southern Bulgaria, near the Turkish border and across the Gulf of Saros from Gallipoli peninsula. It marks the junction of the Adrianople-Dedeagatch and the Dedeagatch-Saloniki railroads. The attack apparently was made by aviators from the peninsula to interrupt railway communications of the Bulgarians. French Official Report.
Paris, Nov. 22.—The following communication was issued by the French war office tonight: "In Artois and in Champagne continuous activity has characterized the two artillery forces. In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. In Alsace a somewhat violent cannonade has occurred at Hartmannswillerkopf and on the plateau of Urhois. "The Belgian official communication reads: "The weather is misty and there is slight artillery activity before our front. "With regard to the enemy's despatch of my (Field Marshal French's) estimate of his losses in killed on October 8, he apparently is attempting to deceive by referring only to one small portion of the battlefield, while my report referred to the whole attack of the eighth of October. The enemy attacked, not only to the southwest of Loos but also southeast and northeast of that place. All further information obtained, including this report of the casualties southwest of Loos, confirms my original estimate. "While no reason was vouchsafed as to the delay in reaching a decision, it was evident that the government is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Opposition towards the extension of the parliamentary term. Until recently the Opposition preached the doctrine that there should be no election in war time and intimated that they were prepared to agree to such an extension. The government apparently admitted the truth of the policy. Lately, however, there has been a change in the policy of the Liberals, the nearness of the end of the parliamentary term probably having influenced the change. They say now that they will agree to an extension but it is too early to talk of it yet, the term not concluding until next fall. The reply to this is that the legislation necessary to create an extension of parliament will take considerable

BERLIN LIED ABOUT LOSSES AROUND LOOS

Report Sent Out in Denial of Sir John French's Gave Losses Only at One Small Portion of Battlefield.

London, Nov. 22.—Field Marshal Sir John French in his report from the front, issued tonight, describes briefly an organized bombardment by the British artillery of the German lines, and refers again to the fighting in October around Loos. The German counter-attack on October 8, Field Marshal French had previously reported that the German losses were very heavy, "some 3,000 or 3,000 dead being left in front of the British and French trenches." In denying this the German official statement sent out on Sunday, November 21 said: "This was a pure invention, as the number of dead and missing, including those who died later of wounds, was only 763."

Field Marshal French, in his latest report, declares that the German communications refers to only small portion of the battlefield, and reiterates that all information confirms his original estimate. The text of the statement follows: "The following official statement was issued: "Our artillery have during the past four days carried out an organized bombardment of many portions of the hostile lines with great effect. The enemy's artillery has been active north of Loos, east of Armentieres and east of Ypres. "A German aeroplane landed within our lines southwest of Ypres on November 19. The pilot and observer, who stated that they had lost their way were captured. The machine was not damaged. "Statements in the German report of the 21st regarding our front are incorrect in every particular. The report states that a large mine was successfully exploded in the section on the Ypres-Souabeck railway. The mine in question exploded well in front of our trenches. It caused no damage and no casualties, and we have occupied the ground on either side of the crater. "The enemy made air raids on Poperinghe on November 18 and 20. No damage whatever was done to the railway, or any building, in the first raid. Two soldiers were wounded and four cows were killed. In the second raid one bomb caused casualties to eight men. None of the others had any effect. "With regard to the enemy's despatch of my (Field Marshal French's) estimate of his losses in killed on October 8, he apparently is attempting to deceive by referring only to one small portion of the battlefield, while my report referred to the whole attack of the eighth of October. The enemy attacked, not only to the southwest of Loos but also southeast and northeast of that place. All further information obtained, including this report of the casualties southwest of Loos, confirms my original estimate. "While no reason was vouchsafed as to the delay in reaching a decision, it was evident that the government is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Opposition towards the extension of the parliamentary term. Until recently the Opposition preached the doctrine that there should be no election in war time and intimated that they were prepared to agree to such an extension. The government apparently admitted the truth of the policy. Lately, however, there has been a change in the policy of the Liberals, the nearness of the end of the parliamentary term probably having influenced the change. They say now that they will agree to an extension but it is too early to talk of it yet, the term not concluding until next fall. The reply to this is that the legislation necessary to create an extension of parliament will take considerable

Ontario Powder Works Blown Up, Believed Was Act of Alien Enemies

Five Buildings Used for Storage of Cordite Wrecked—No Loss of Life—Troops Ready to be Sent to Scene.

Parry Sound, Nov. 22.—An explosion the cause of which is as yet unknown, but which is generally attributed to the work of alien enemies, occurred at 7.30 tonight in the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company, Limited, which occupies an area of nearly three square miles at Nobel, seven miles north of this town, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Five one storey buildings, used for the storage of cordite which the company has been manufacturing in large quantities, were obliterated. Between seven and eight hundred men are employed in the plant, but so far as is known there was no loss of life, the employees having quit work some time before the explosion took place. "Troops Ready to Go to Scene."
Toronto, Nov. 22.—In view of the suspicious nature of the explosions at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company, Limited, at Nobel, a detachment of troops is being held in readiness here for prompt despatch to the scene of the catastrophe if required.

Greece Wants Peace Suicide to Enter War, Says Cabinet Minister

London, Nov. 23.—"The only thing we want is peace and you are trying to force us to make war," said D. G. Rhalles, the Greek minister of justice, and guiding spirit in the cabinet of M. Skouloudis, in an interview last Thursday with the Daily Mail's correspondent at Athens. "The British government and the British press," continued M. Rhalles, "are taking a disgraceful and infamous attitude toward us. You are starving us. Only today two more wheat vessels have been stopped by you. "Your government, having piled fault on fault and delay on delay, with only a few thousand troops to help us to force us to step in and die. You want us to succor you when no English soldiers have shed their blood in Serbia—when scarcely an English rifle has been fired. "We do not wish to be another Belgium or another Serbia. We love Serbia but before attempting to rescue a drowning friend one should be sure his efforts is not merely a useless sacrifice."

WILL GRITS STILL IN DOUBT FORCE ELECTION ON COUNTRY? ABOUT SINKING OF THE ANCONA

Tendency Shown of Late to Abandon Their "No Election in War Time" Doctrine. U. S. Government Has Received No New Information Yet, Although Important News is Hourly Expected.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Nov. 22.—There is no certainty that parliament will meet in January, although it has been taken for granted that the members would be summoned to Ottawa early in the month. The statement was made in official circles today that no decision had been reached by the government regarding the opening of the House. While no reason was vouchsafed as to the delay in reaching a decision, it was evident that the government is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Opposition towards the extension of the parliamentary term. Until recently the Opposition preached the doctrine that there should be no election in war time and intimated that they were prepared to agree to such an extension. The government apparently admitted the truth of the policy. Lately, however, there has been a change in the policy of the Liberals, the nearness of the end of the parliamentary term probably having influenced the change. They say now that they will agree to an extension but it is too early to talk of it yet, the term not concluding until next fall. The reply to this is that the legislation necessary to create an extension of parliament will take considerable

Native City of Tibati in German Colony of Kamerun Captured by British and French—Activities on Larger Scale Renewed by Allies With Arrival of Dry Season.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Official announcement was made today of the capture by French and British forces of the city of Tibati, in the German colony of Kamerun, West Africa, as the result of a surprise attack. The statement follows: "A French column, operating in Kamerun, commanded by Lieut. Col. Briset, surprised the German forces on Nov. 3. The Germans who were entrenched on the heights in the region of Tibati, were defeated and retreated in great disorder. "The Germans were expecting an attack from the north, whereas the French, by a rapid detour, made an attack from the south. "On the next day a British column joined with the French in the occupation of Tibati, the great native city, whose Sultan and population welcomed the Franco-British forces, saving them from oppressive German rule. "Advices received here from Cape Town show that with the opening of the dry season there has been a renewal of activity on the part of the forces operating against the Germans in the Kamerun. Great difficulties have been encountered during the wet season, although it is reported the Germans are being hemmed in gradually from all sides. The German headquarters are at Jaunde, where the governor-general has a strong force with abundant artillery and formidable entrenchments. "The northern area of Kamerun has been cleared of the Germans with the exception of Mora. From the seat of the French, under Gen. Cunliffe, have been pursuing a victorious offensive. "From the west important British movements are recorded from the Nigerian border. The international army under Gen. Dobell also is advancing eastward in the direction of Jaunde. "As the Germans have fallen back they have virtually cleared the country of supplies. It is reported large numbers of natives are destitute, and that some areas have been almost depopulated. The aim of the allied forces has been to occupy the important road centres and thus cut off the German retreat.

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As the Austro-Germans press forward into territory where the population is more friendly, they are daily able to improve the conditions for caring for the wounded, as well as to strengthen their lines of communication, establish order and bring about a larger degree of comfort for troops and animals. The Austrians and Germans estimate the Serbian army still numbers between 130,000 and 150,000, but that it is diminishing by five thousand men daily. The Bulgarian war ministry publishes the names of 12 Bulgarian officers now serving with the Russian army, who are branded as deserters. The list includes Gen. Radko Dimitrieff, former ambassador to Russia; Major Gen. Srafow, Captain Larkanoov and First Lieut. Torkof, who challenged P. Loti, the French author, to a duel following the Balkan war because of Loti's attacks on the Bulgarian army.

CHINA NEEDS FINANCIAL HELP FROM ALLIES

Entente Powers Willing to Advance it if Assured Peking Government Will Maintain Domestic Peace and Stamp Out German Intrigues. Petrograd, via London, Nov. 22.—The foreign office, in connection with the proposals made to China by the Entente Allies, says the Chinese government requires money to meet obligations contracted two years ago, and which are now accruing. The Entente Allies, it is stated, are willing to advance the money, provided China will give satisfactory assurances regarding the preservation of domestic tranquility and will take decisive measures to check disorders instigated by Germany. The foreign office points out that Chinese villagers, aided by native troops, early in the summer, destroyed a German band which was proceeding from Peking to Manchuria, with the supposed purpose of cutting the railways and that Mongol chief reported that they had destroyed a similar band in September on the borders of Mongolia and Manchuria.

12 BULGARIAN OFFICERS WITH RUSSIAN ARMY

Serbian Making the Enemy Pay Dearly for Every Foot of Ground Won.

Austrian Headquarters, via London, Nov. 23.—With the occupation of Novi Pazar by the Germans, the Sanjak has been almost entirely wrested from the Serbians, and fighting turns more and more toward the ancient Kosovo battlefield, and around its principal city, Pristina. "The troops of the Central Powers are encountering the bitterest opposition of the entire Serbian campaign, and every battle, before it is won, becomes a hand-to-hand conflict. The Serbians, apparently, are planning on a final stand on the Kosovo plain. "As the Austro-Germans press forward into territory where the population is more friendly, they are daily able to improve the conditions for caring for the wounded, as well as to strengthen their lines of communication, establish order and bring about a larger degree of comfort for troops and animals. The Austrians and Germans estimate the Serbian army still numbers between 130,000 and 150,000, but that it is diminishing by five thousand men daily. The Bulgarian war ministry publishes the names of 12 Bulgarian officers now serving with the Russian army, who are branded as deserters. The list includes Gen. Radko Dimitrieff, former ambassador to Russia; Major Gen. Srafow, Captain Larkanoov and First Lieut. Torkof, who challenged P. Loti, the French author, to a duel following the Balkan war because of Loti's attacks on the Bulgarian army.

ORDERS MIXED, TRAINS COLLIDE, SIX KNOWN DEAD

Twelve Others Missing and Over Score Injured in Head on Collision Near Columbus, Ga. Columbus, Ga., Nov. 22.—Six persons are known to have been killed, 12 others are missing and more than 30 injured as the result of a head on collision six miles west of here late tonight between a Central of Georgia passenger train of 25 cars, carrying the Con T. Kennedy Carnival Company. A misunderstanding of orders is said to have been responsible. The known dead and injured, except for trainmen were persons travelling with the Carnival Company. FORESTERS TAKE \$300,000 OF NEW LOAN.
Brantford, Ont., Nov. 20.—The council of the Canadian Order of Foresters decided here tonight to take \$300,000 of the new Canadian war loan.