

REPORTED ITALIANS HAVE TAKEN GORIZIA; ENTENTE POWERS SEND ANOTHER NOTE TO GREECE

Conflicting Reports from Balkan Theatre--Serbians' Army Making Brave Defense of Small Portion of Their Country Which Remains in Their Possession With Aid of Montenegrins--Bulgars Halt Advance on Monastir--First Snowfall at Saloniki in Eight Years.

Bulletin--Geneva, via Paris, Nov. 28.—Reports received here from Chlissao, on the Swiss-Italian border, say that GORIZIA has fallen, the Italians having entered the town from the north.

There is no official confirmation of the reports.

London, Nov. 28.—The greater portion of what remains of the Serbian northern army is said to have crossed into the mountains of Albania and Montenegro, where the Serbians are continuing with the aid of King Nicholas' troops and supplies which are reaching them from the Adriatic, to offer stern resistance to the Austro-German and Bulgarian invaders. Like the Belgians, however, the Serbians hold only a fringe in their country, which widens as it reaches the north-western corner, of which Monastir is the centre.

For some reason, variously explained, the Bulgarians have halted their march on that city. It is said, in some despatches, that, having re-occupied part of Macedonia, largely inhabited by their fellow-nationals, the Bulgarian people and government are disinclined to push any further west, and on this point are in disagreement with their Austro-German allies, who are determined to drive not only the Serbians and Montenegrins, but the French and British troops, out of the Balkans.

First Snow in Saloniki in Eight Years

While at the present time they have largely superior forces, the task may prove a difficult one. Winter has set in at an unusually early date, and the natives predict that it will be severe. Snow fell at Saloniki Saturday, for the first time in eight years, which is taken as a sign that in the mountains of the peninsula there will be a very heavy fall. During the latter part of the week almost continuous storms compelled the suspension of operations, giving the French and British time to bring up reinforcements, which are being landed at Saloniki daily, and concentrate their positions.

The Austro-Germans have also had to divert part of their attention down the Danube to the Roumanian border, Roumania having refused the German request for the opening of the Danube throughout its entire length, to enable the Germans to send supplies to Bulgaria and Turkey. Roumania insisted that armed ships must not pass Baza, which is on the Danube at the Roumanian-Bulgarian frontier.

With the concentration of the Russians, too, the attitude of Roumanians is becoming daily more pro-ally, and the Austro-Germans, having aided Bulgaria in her campaign against Serbia which is now cleared, is called upon to protect her against aggression from the west.

Russian warships, including new dreadnoughts, have again been seen off the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, but there is no news of any landing or movement of troops.

On both the eastern and western fronts the artillery, as was the case last winter, is doing the heaviest part of the work, and it appears doubtful whether either side will attempt an offensive for the present.

Italy on the other hand, undeterred by winter, is pushing her offensive and rendering the Austrian hold of Gorizia and Rovereto daily more uncertain.

The Turks have again been showing some activity in Gallipoli and claim minor successes against the Allies. However, no big action has been fought.

German anxiety over Roumania is matched by that of the allied powers with regard to Greece. Last week it was believed that all differences between Greece and the Allies had been surmounted, but it was found necessary to send another note to Greece, the reply to which is promised Monday. The Allies now demand not only assurance of the safety of their troops, but adequate railway facilities for their transport, the withdrawal of Greek troops from the vicinity of Saloniki and the policing of Greek waters against German submarines.

Serbs Take Movak

Paris, Nov. 28.—The Serbians who occupied Brod and Krushovo north of Monastir Friday entered Movak the following day, according to a Havas despatch from Monastir, filed Saturday. The attacks of two divisions of Bulgarians (24,000) against 10,000 Serbs in this district have become more vigorous.

Action of the Bulgarians against Monastir is believed to have been delayed pending the arrival of reinforcements. Wounded Serbians have been transferred to Albania from the military hospitals at Monastir.

Berlin, Nov. 28, via wireless to Sayville.—The following report issued by the Turkish war office on November 26 has been received here, according to

REPORTED GREECE NOT WILLING TO GRANT ALL DEMANDS MADE BY ALLIES

Railway Facilities for Transport of Troops, Withdrawal of Greek Soldiers From Around Saloniki and Policing of Greek Waters Against German Submarines Asked in New Note Sent by Entente Powers.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency states that an official note issued yesterday says that the representatives of the Entente Powers have submitted demands to the foreign office.

"In amicable spirit certain demands have been made," says the note, "and at the same time a desire is expressed that they may be accepted. These demands refer to facilities relating to the troops of the Allies at Saloniki."

The foreign minister, after taking cognizance of the demands of the four powers, stated that he would reply in due time.

No Ground for Alarm.

London, Nov. 28.—The Athens correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company states that last evening great activity was noticeable in official circles, but in the opinion of high officials and diplomats there is no ground for uneasiness. Confidence exists that so long as no effort is made to compel Greece to emerge from her neutrality policy a solution of the military problem will be found. The situation, the despatch adds, is hopeful.

Cloids Gather Again in Balkan Skies?

London, Nov. 28.—The Greek situation is again disquieting. The Athens correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company says, with reference to the new joint note of the Entente ministers, that optimism has given way to skepticism.

An Athens despatch to Lloyd's News says that the note demands a reply at the earliest possible moment. The interview of Premier Skouloudis with the king lasted an hour, after which the cabinet council discussed the various questions at issue for several hours, and held that only several of the Overseas News Agency:

"An enemy force which occupied our advanced positions west of Koutulamad, on the Tigris front, was defeated by our counter-attacks and retired southward, pursued by Turkish troops."

"On the Caucasus front a Russian attack was repulsed in the district of Van."

Berlin, via London, Nov. 28.—With the occupation of Rudnik, the capture of 2,700 prisoners, and the flight of the "scanty remains" of the Serbian army into the Albanian mountains, Germany's operations against Serbia have been brought to a close, says the official statement issued today at the headquarters of the general staff. The object of these operations—the opening of communications with Bulgaria and the Turkish empire—has been accomplished, it is asserted.

Bulgars Will Not Pursue Serbs into Greece.

Copenhagen, Nov. 27.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says it learns from a reliable source that the Bulgarians have decided not to pursue the Serbians into Greek territory. This decision has been made, it is stated, in order to avoid hurting Greek feelings.

Bulgarian Report.

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—The following Bulgarian official statement concerning war operations has been received here:

"The pursuit of the Serbians continues. We have captured 3,500 prisoners, eight guns, five ammunition carts, and much material, and on the railway between Joyosovic and Pristina we captured three engines and a hundred railway wagons."

Allied Trenches Taken, Turks Report.

Amsterdam, Nov. 28, via London.—A surprise attack by the Turks on the position of the Entente Allies near Aviburnu on the Gallipoli peninsula, resulted in the Turks carrying a material section of the Allied trenches there, according to an official statement.

FIERCE BATTLE FOR KRUSHEVO HAS BEGUN

British Forces Take Over Positions Held by French Who Have Moved Westward.

London, Nov. 29.—A despatch to the Times, from Saloniki, dated Saturday, says:

"A fresh struggle for the possession of Krushovo has begun. Newly arrived British reinforcements, well provided with powerful field artillery, are being sent from the front as speedily as possible. They have taken over all positions previously held by the French from Dobran to Kosturino heights, thus constituting the right wing of the allied front. The French forces thus relieved have been moved westward."

"Reports of the fighting are very vague. The Bulgarians are said to have attacked the British forces at Valandovo yesterday, while the French are said to have inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgarians between Krivolak and the Rajak."

"The London Standard newspaper asserts that the question of the ownership of Thrace will be settled by Germany in conformity with the manifest rights of the case, which, contrary to the declarations of the Bulgarian premier M. Radolovoff, would require that Thrace revert to Turkey."

General Vassilich in person guided a party today to the outermost Serbian positions, from which his men are remarkably delaying the fall of Monastir.

Though Babuna Pass and Prilep have been lost for the time being, the Serbs, with French reinforcements, are still active in the district. They are ready at the first opportunity for a dash to recover the ground they have been driven from by the superior numbers and equipment of the Bulgarians.

(The above seems to indicate that the Serbs and French have effected a junction between Prilep and Monastir.)

announcement by the Turkish war office received here yesterday from Constantinople.

A Berlin Varn.

Berlin, Nov. 28, via wireless to Sayville.—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Entente Allies' situation in the Balkans is desperate. French losses on the Krivolak line are estimated at 20,000 dead, while retreat is extremely difficult."

"If the occupation of Monastir by the Bulgarians becomes necessary the Bulgarian government will give a definite promise to Greece that the occupation will be only temporary and that it is caused only by the most stringent military necessity."

Confirms Report of British Success in Mesopotamia

London, Nov. 27.—An official statement received here today from Constantinople confirms the British report that after the recent battle in Mesopotamia the Turks retired. The statement follows:

"On the Irak front, on November 22 and 23 north of Kovo and on the Tigris, west of Koutulamad, the enemy, under the protection of ten war vessels, attacked our advanced positions with new reinforcements. Our advanced troops inflicted on the enemy very considerable losses in dead and withdrew to their main positions."

"The enemy attempted a further advance, but failed. Our troops made a counter-attack and captured one machine gun, two ammunition carts and some prisoners. At the same place we captured a fourth enemy aeroplane."

An Acceptable Donation.

The Rothsay Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge with grateful thanks a donation of \$13.75 from Dalton's Lake, Klamath Co., N. B.

MONS. SARRIEN FORMER FRENCH PREMIER DEAD

Held Portfolios in Four Cabinets and Was Once Candidate for President, Being Defeated by Fallieres.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Jean Marie Ferdinand Sarrrien, who served as premier in 1906 and who held portfolios in four cabinets before forming the one which succeeded the Rouvier ministry, died suddenly today.

M. Sarrrien had not played a prominent part in French politics since he was succeeded as prime minister by Eugene Georges Clemenceau. He was born in 1849, and served as a captain of militia in the war of 1870-71. He was a candidate for the presidency of France, but was defeated by M. Fallieres. He formed his cabinet following the election of a new president.

WILL ELIMINATE EXCESSIVE PROFITS TO MIDDLEMEN.

The order does not apply to grain west of the Great Lakes. Much of this is still in the hands of the farmers, so that in future purchases by the government which are anticipated will be made, the grain dealers may be expected to figure less in the transactions than is the case with the first purchase.

The grain markets will, no doubt, be affected by the commandeering of the wheat, but it is not the view of the government that the effect should be radical, for the action of the will element does not involve any change in supply or demand. The great purpose accomplished is to secure the market for Canada's surplus crop. There can be no holding back for profits if advantage is to be taken of the orders of the allies. The opportunity of marketing once lost will be gone for this season. However, it is pointed out here that if there is a subsequent rise in prices the benefit will go to the producers. Hitherto it has been the unfortunate experience of Canadian producers that the middlemen have secured all the advantage of a rise in prices. The advantage of a rise in prices. The advantage of a rise in prices.

FOUR ST. JOHN MEN IN THE CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The casualty lists tonight include the following:

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION

Wounded—Pte. Wm. McVay, St. John, N. B.; Nelson McCain, St. John, N. B.; Joseph Stacey, Westville, N. B.

Died of wounds—Lieut. Charles Murray Lawson, St. John, N. B.

Wounded—Color Sergt. Major Willie H. Brooks, London, Eng. Shell concussion—Fred. A. Smith, England.

FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION

Seriously ill—Pte. John Logue, St. John, N. B.

MR. B. F. SMITH PROMPTLY CALLS CARVELL'S BLUFF

A Tissue of Falsehoods, He Describes Carleton County Graft Member's Yarn Regarding Hay Pressing Contracts—Brings Facts and Figures to Back Up His Refutation of Carvell's Insinuations.

In an open letter to the farmers of Carleton and Victoria counties, under date of Friday, November 26th, F. B. Carvell made the charge that the hay company in which B. Frank Smith, M. L. A., is interested was making excessive profits out of contracts for supplying hay to the British government. This letter was published in the Carleton Sentinel and the St. John Telegraph and Times.

Mr. B. Frank Smith, who was in Fredericton on Saturday, has called Mr. Carvell's bluff and has written a letter to him, a copy of which has been sent to the Telegraph and Times with a request for publication. In his letter Mr. Smith's company offers to pay Mr. Carvell \$18 per ton for 15,000 tons of loose hay delivered at Sand Point as required by the company's hay pressing plant during December, January, February and March. The letter is as follows:

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 27th, 1915.

Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter which you have written to the St. John Times and Telegraph, in which you charge that the hay company in which I am interested are not giving the farmers of Carleton and Victoria a price in line with that we are receiving from the Department, and the profits made by our company are excessive. To sum up your contention, you say our company gets \$23.00 per ton for hay compressed in the year ago, the market price rose immediately, but the profits went simply into the pockets of grain dealers and speculators. The producers profited nothing while the consumers lost considerably. It is expected that the commandeering of wheat by the Canadian government will prevent a repetition of the wheat situation last year.

Canada has a surplus wheat crop of over two hundred million bushels, and the government felt it to be its duty to assist in marketing this surplus. In view of the abundant crop in the wheat producing world generally, it was felt that the difficulties of the individual producer in marketing his crop would be greater than usual, and might result in great losses to some producers. With a memory of what happened last year Sir Robert Borden took the matter up with the imperial government while he was in Great Britain with the object of procuring from the Mother country and the allied powers orders for Canadian wheat. As a result of this the British government has asked the Canadian government to produce a very large supply of numbers one, two and three northern wheat.

What the extent of these orders will be is not known yet, but it is presumed that they will take care of practically the whole of the surplus Canadian crop. From the head of the Great Lakes eastward there is at present in store between twelve and fifteen million bushels of one, two and three northern wheat.

Nor is the destination of this wheat known, but it is suggested that it is for Greece, Serbia and Italy.

The price which the government will pay has not been stated, but will probably be known within a few days. The grain in store from Fort William to the east and in transit has already been purchased from the producers, so that the price will be regulated on this basis.

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