

## War Council in Paris to Decide on Future Action; British in Spectacular Air Fights, Sink Submarine

### BATTLE FOR BAGDAD NOT YET DECIDED

#### British Army Under General Townshend Withdrawn in Face of Turkish Reinforcements

#### Turks Lost One Out of Four Divisions Engaged at Battle of Ctesiphon—By Following River Closely British Will Improve Position—Allied Fleet Firing on Gallipoli Trenches

London, Nov. 29, 8:50 p.m.—The British victory over the Turks at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, as reported last week, has not, as many persons believed, sealed the fate of Bagdad. An official report issued tonight says that, having successfully completed the removal of his wounded and prisoners, General Townshend, the British commander, in the face of the arrival of Turkish reinforcements, again has withdrawn his force to a position lower down the river.

Following is the text of the report:

"The enemy's strength at the battle of Ctesiphon is estimated at four divisions. One of these is stated by prisoners to have been practically wiped out. This is confirmed by our own observations, but the approach of Turkish reinforcements is reported.

"General Townshend, having successfully completed the removal of his wounded and prisoners, has withdrawn his force to a position lower down the river."

#### Must Keep Near River.

While this will prove a disappointment to the uninitiated, those who know the country, through which the British have forced their way are not surprised that every precaution is being taken to prevent a reverse, or even a check, in the march up Mesopotamia.

The country is very inhospitable, and especially at this time of the year it is necessary that the army should keep near the river, where there is a plentiful supply of water, and where it can be reprovisioned and supplied with munitions and guns, by the heterogeneous fleet which accompanies it.

The defeat inflicted on the Turkish people previously appears, from all accounts, to have been a serious one, of the four Turkish divisions engaged in the fighting one having virtually been wiped out. General Townshend, according to the first account of the battle, commanded but one British division, but he will probably be better supplied with guns than his opponents as long as he keeps near the river and has the assistance of armed steamers and tugs, which have been converted into floating forts. It is expected that he is receiving reinforcements which will enable him shortly to resume his advance on Bagdad.

As the season advances this advance is expected to become less difficult. Heretofore, the British force has had to contend with the intense heat and lack of water, but the rivers are now rising, and there should be plenty of water for the men and horses and for the purposes of navigation.

#### British Monitors Spouting Death.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29, via London.—Warships of the Entente Allies have been heavily bombarding Turkish positions on the Gallipoli peninsula, but inflicted little damage, according to an official statement from the Turkish war office, received here today. The announcement says:

"On the Dardanelles front our artillery effectively bombarded enemy positions near Anafarta. The enemy's artillery replied, assisted by two armored cruisers.

"An enemy monitor unsuccessfully bombarded several of our positions. During the afternoon two armored vessels bombarded Kemikli Liman, and one cruiser bombarded Arburnu, but no important damage was done.

"Near Avjurnu, our artillery destroyed an enemy trench which was protected by steel plates, and two positions of enemy hand grenade throwers.

"On other parts of the front there were artillery, mine and hand grenade combats."

#### Turks Claim Victory in Caucasus.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29, via London, 6:18 p.m.—The Turkish war office, in an official statement received here today from Constantinople, says:

"Concerning events on the Irak front on November 24, our continuous operations—the attacks up to the evening prevented the hostile detachments, who had penetrated our advanced positions, from establishing themselves in them. On November 25, by strong attacks lasting until evening, we ejected the enemy from these positions.

"The enemy was obliged to retreat hastily, leaving behind a great number of wounded and dead men and animals, together with war material of all kinds. We counted more than 1,000 corpses, and captured three machine guns, one flag, arms and projectiles.

"A portion of our fleet sank, in the northeastern Black Sea, four Russian sailing vessels and forced Russian oil vessels to run ashore."

### WAR ENTERS NEW PHASE WITH EARL KITCHENER'S RETURN FROM NEAR EAST

London, Nov. 29.—The campaign in the Near East is about to enter a new phase, upon which the visits of Lord Kitchener to Paris and Emperor William to Vienna, it is believed, will have an important effect.

Lord Kitchener, after visiting the Balkans and Italy, has arrived at Paris for an important series of conferences with the French staff, while the German Emperor has gone to Vienna to see Emperor Francis Joseph and discuss with the Austrian generals what the next move will be. Presumably, it is a question whether the Central Powers will attack the Anglo-French forces in southern Serbia, or concentrate in Western Bulgaria, to meet the threatened Russian invasion from the east and the possibility of Roumanians taking sides against her old enemies, Bulgaria and Turkey.

So far as Serbia is concerned, winter appears virtually to have put an end to any important movements, although the Austrians are proceeding to deal with the Montenegrins, whose frontier they have crossed while the Bulgarians are attempting to advance to Pribram and Monastir.

#### MONASTIR MUST BE ABANDONED.

With heavy and continuous snowstorms, reaching the proportions of a blizzard, these operations must be slow, especially as the Serbians and Montenegrins are still offering stubborn resistance. Monastir, it is admitted, cannot be saved, but the Serbians who are defending the city are determined to resist to the last, and give the civilians a chance to escape. They hold a front some five miles from the town in the direction of Prilep, from which point the Bulgarians, who have crossed the Carasou river, are advancing.

Snow has completely stopped operations on the Anglo-French front in Serbia, the opposing forces, who are separated by a valley a mile across, having lost sight of each other.

There are no details of the Greek reply to the collective note of the Entente Powers, demanding facilities for the Anglo-French forces, but a despatch from Athens says it is couched in friendly terms, and is regarded as paving the way for the desired settlement, which would enable Greece to maintain her neutrality and not interfere with the intentions of the Allies.

#### ITALIANS CONTINUE DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Desperate fighting continues on the summits around Gorizia, the Italians claim to have captured more Austrian trenches, but the Austrians declare that the attacks all along the Isonzo have been repulsed.

Artillery and aerial fighting has marked the progress of events in France, while in Russia an almost complete lull prevails. In the Caucasus a recrudescence of activity, however, is reported, Petropgrad recording several scouting expeditions.

After clearing the battlefield at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, the British have again withdrawn to the river. The Turks report that the British were forced to retire by reason of counter-attacks, after suffering very heavy losses.

Artillery engagements, in which the British monitors took a hand, continue in the Gallipoli peninsula.

It is reported from Rome that Austria is seeking a separate peace with Italy. This is not generally credited, although in some quarters the German Emperor's visit to Vienna is believed to lend some color to the rumor.

The recent successes of the Allies in Kamerun are considered likely forerunners of the complete defeat of the Germans there. They are now concentrated at Jaunde, and although well supplied with guns, find it difficult, owing to the British blockade of the coast, to get munitions. The Allied forces are now converging on Jaunde, while other columns are being sent out to cut off any attempt at retreat from that town.

#### Accept Terms "With Certain Reserves."

Athens, Nov. 29, via Paris.—The government yesterday prepared the way for a reply to the second note of the Entente Powers. The reply will be given a final endorsement by the ministers and the sovereign this afternoon.

It is believed that Greece's acceptance of the terms of the Entente Allies will be without certain reserves.

#### Look for Satisfactory Reply.

London, Nov. 29.—The tenor of official messages today to the Greek legation here correspond with newspaper despatches as to the satisfactory nature of the Greek government's reply to the Entente ministers.

#### Kitchener Back in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British secretary of war, arrived in Paris from Italy today. He was given an ovation by soldiers and travelers at the station when he stepped from the train.

Lord Kitchener was received on his arrival by General Yrard Bulley, British military attaché, and Captain Gigodot, the staff of General Gallieni, the French minister of war.

During the day Lord Kitchener was received by President Poincaré.

"Lord Kitchener will not be able," says the Temps, "to communicate to the French government the impressions gained on his trip of inspection to the Orient. A war council of the Allies will be held in Paris. It is now a question of decision. The yielding of Greece to the demands of the Entente Powers can no longer be an obstacle to the liberty of our movements."

"Up to the time already lost, delays resulting from long discussions, cannot be added. Action is necessary and this must consist, before all, in reinforcing the army guarding Saloniki. So long as the Allies maintain themselves there Germany will not be victorious in the Balkans."

#### No Violation of Greek Neutrality.

Paris, Nov. 29, 6:50 p.m.—The Entente Allies, in disembarking troops at Saloniki are not violating Greek territory nor can their action in Greece be compared to the German occupation of Belgium. This is the semi-official reply to the German statement, recently made, in which the Saloniki expedition was criticized as a violation of foreign territory.

The presence of the Allies at Saloniki does not need any justification, according to the diplomatic view made known in Paris. The French and British are not tolerated guests but are there as a matter of duty and established right, it is pointed out.

Their action at Saloniki, it is further said, could be repeated at any other point in Greece, and with perfect legality.

#### Weather Favors Air and Artillery Warfare.

Berlin, Nov. 29, via London.—Fair and cool weather has favored artillery and aerial operations along the Franco-Belgian front; today's statement from army headquarters says, and there has been considerable activity of these German services. The text of the statement reads:

"Western theatre of war: During clear, frosty weather, there has been lively activity on the part of the artillery and aviators along the entire front.

"To the north of St. Mihiel an enemy aeroplane, forced to land before our front, was destroyed by our artillery.

"In Combrès twenty-two civilians have

### BRITISH IN 15 FIGHTS IN AIR IN ONE DAY

#### One Pilot Successfully Met Attack of Five Machines—23 German Machines Attacked at Two Points.

London, Nov. 29.—A German submarine, attacked by a British aeroplane off Middelkerke on Sunday, was sent to the bottom, according to the official report of Field Marshal Sir John French, which was given out by the press bureau tonight.

The submarine, says Field Marshal French, was sent to break in half.

The British commander further reports much activity on the part of the artillery and the aircraft, no less than 15 encounters in the air taking place on the 28th. The text of the report follows:

"On the night of Nov. 28 a part of our troops forced an entrance into the enemy's trenches near Gommecourt wood. Several deep dugouts full of Germans were bombed with hand grenades. The party then withdrew back to our trenches.

"A mine was sprung by us in front of Ghenechy, on the night of the 25th. It destroyed two of the enemy's galleries and caused a considerable number of casualties amongst a hostile bombing party."

"During the last few days we have carried out bombardments on various portions of the enemy's trenches.

"Hostile artillery has been active east of Aveling, east of Loos, east of Neuve Chapelle, east of Arrandieres, and east of Ypres.

"The enemy's aeroplanes were active on the 28th. During the day there were fifteen encounters in the air; as a result of which one hostile machine was brought down near Cœnbein. One of our pilots fought with no less than five hostile aeroplanes during a single flight.

"Bombing attacks were successfully carried out against the German aerodrome at Gips, and an ammunition factory at La Chapelle. Fourteen machines were attacked at the former place and nine at the latter. Considerable damage was done in both instances. All our machines returned safely."

"Reports from the coast district state that German aeroplanes were active there on the 28th, dropping bombs. During the day a French aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane, and a British seaplane brought down a German seaplane.

"In the afternoon a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Middelkerke. It was seen to break in half."

#### LONDON (ONT.), CHURCHES FAVOR CHURCH UNION.

London, Ont., Nov. 29.—It is expected that every Presbyterian church in London will carry church union by large majorities. Voting took place in a number of churches yesterday and the remainder will ballot on the question next Sunday. The results to date were announced as follows:

First Presbyterian, for union 215; against, 59; Hamilton Road church, for, 107; against, 48; St. Paul, for, 55; against, 9.

The pastors of the remaining churches expect that their congregations will endorse union by large majorities.

#### DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT SUBSCRIBES TO WAR LOAN.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—A subscription to the Canadian war loan has been received from the Duchess of Connaught. The names of her royal highness, who was the first subscriber, and of the Duchess of Connaught will head the list of allotments.

### AUSTRIA REPORTED SEEKING SEPARATE PEACE WITH ITALY

#### Kaiser's Visit to Vienna and Resignation of Austrian Cabinet Indicates Something Going On

#### Starving Women Storm Kaiser's Castle, Demanding Return of Husbands From War and More Food—Hundreds of Thousands Homeless and Famished in Poland.

New York, Nov. 29.—A news agency despatch from Rome says: "Austria is trying to conclude a separate peace with Italy, according to the Tribuna today."

#### CRISIS IN VIENNA CABINET.

London, Nov. 29.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says: "The Wolff Bureau (the semi-official German news agency) says that several members of the Vienna cabinet will resign."

#### SERIOUS RIOTING IN BERLIN.

London, Nov. 29.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent forwards the following:

"The Telegram is informed on good authority that serious rioting took place last Saturday in Berlin, in which several thousand women gathered before the imperial castle and demanded the return of their husbands from the front and improvement in food conditions. The crowd finally was dispersed by the police.

"No confirmation of this Amsterdam despatch has been received here."

#### GORIZIA IN FLAMES, BEING EVACUATED.

London, Nov. 29.—Telegraphing from Zurich, the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says: "A semi-official Austrian despatch published here says the suburbs of Gorizia are in flames and that the evacuation of the town by the remaining civilians is proceeding methodically."

#### Kaiser's Visit to Emperor.

Berlin, Nov. 29, via wireless to Sayville.—The Emperor William arrived in Vienna today, and paid a personal visit to the Austro-Hungarian monarch, Emperor Francis Joseph, at Schonbrunn Castle.

The German Emperor was received at the railroad station, says the Overseas News Agency, by Archduke Charles Francis, the heir to the throne, and Archduke Franz Salvator and Archduke Charles Stephen. The news agency adds:

"An immense crowd gathered to greet the German Emperor, and cheered with indescribable enthusiasm and joy. The entire city of Vienna had been decorated with bunting for the occasion.

"The meeting between the emperors, who had not seen each other since the outbreak of the war, took place in Schonbrunn Castle, and was a most cordial one. The monarchs could hardly master their emotion."

#### Did Kitchener Talk for One Hour?

Berlin, Nov. 29, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency quotes a despatch from Athens to the Frankfurter Zeitung, as follows:

"King Constantine listened for one hour to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's explanations, without interrupting him. The king's answer to the British war secretary was brief, but courteous. It was to the effect that the interest of his country required neutrality. Consequently Serbian soldiers passing over the Greek frontier would be disarmed."

#### Desperate Condition in Poland.

Warsaw, Nov. 29.—Hundreds of thousands of the civil population in the Warsaw district of Poland are suffering for want of food. A considerable percentage of this number still are homeless, living in huts, caves and abandoned trenches.

The situation is more serious because of the immense number of unemployed thrown out of work by the almost complete paralysis of Polish industries. Prominent Poles in all walks of life maintain that drastic relief measures are necessary if the wholesale deaths from starvation are to be prevented.

Such flour as is now on hand is being distributed by the Germans under the bread card system, but only potatoes are available in quantities, while there is an acute shortage of dried vegetables, meat, fats and condensed milk. Prices all over Poland have risen to unprecedented heights, but cannot be checked by the establishment of maximum prices, it is claimed, because of the fear that importation then would cease altogether.

Germany and the Armenians.

Berlin, Nov. 29, via wireless to Sayville.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying to a petition sent to him by prominent Protestant clergymen and theologians, asking the imperial chancellor for an explanation of his opinion regarding the Armenian question, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"The imperial government continues to consider it one of its noblest duties to use its influence in behalf of all Christians.

"German Christians may feel sure that all possible measures are being taken in this direction."

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, continues the Overseas News Agency, (Continued on page 8.)

Small dry cod	4.75	5.00
Medium dry cod	3.90	4.00
Block	3.75	4.00
And Maan herring	0.00	0.00
Half-bbls.	0.00	0.00
Smoked herring	0.12	0.14
Ckled shad, half-bbls	8.00	12.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.08 1/2	0.04
Patens, per box	0.80	0.90
Albino	0.12	0.18
Spiced herring, per dozen	0.00	0.00
Wordfish	0.12	0.18

OILS.		
Lacine	0.00	0.18
Syalite	0.00	0.18 1/2
Surpentine	0.00	0.20
Extra lard compound	0.00	0.91
Extra No. 1 lard compound	0.00	0.82 1/2
Premier motor gasoline	0.00	0.23
Al oil	0.00	0.45

HIDES AND WOOL.		
Alloy	0.05	0.05 1/2
Wool (unwashed)	0.28	0.42
Hides	0.16	0.16 1/2
Alfskins	0.00	0.16
Ambskins (ast)	0.00	1.00
Poshides, lb	0.04	0.05
Poshskins, lb	0.00	0.08
Another dealer:		
Ambskins	0.70	0.80

### MEUT. HUGHES WELL KNOWN ALONG RIVER

#### Wife of Minister of Militia, Killed in Battle, Was on Valley Road Survey Two Years Ago.

Gagetown, Nov. 24.—Much regret was expressed here when the news came that Meut, Chester Hughes, son of Dr. James Hughes, of Toronto, had been killed in action while serving in an engineering corps in France. Two years ago Meut, Hughes spent the summer here working on the Valley Road survey, and made many friends. He was just such a one as would have volunteered to undertake some dangerous engineering on the battlefield and add another name to Canada's roll of heroes.

Pte. John McKinnon, of the 104th Battalion, came up from Sussex on Monday and spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mahoney, going over to the Cosser Farm, Lower Gagetown, to spend a short time before returning to his duties in Sussex.

Sheriff Williams returned to Gagetown yesterday afternoon from the Narrows with Otty Thorne, who was committed to trial by Magistrate Rainford Cole in the suspicion of shooting Stanley Skerley, and lodged in Gagetown jail. Thorne, who is an alleged deserter from the 55th Battalion, is only nineteen, and of good appearance. During the magistrate's examination he was quite unrepentant and amused himself during the proceedings by whistling. He is married and his bride and father, mother and two sisters were all present at the examination. The prisoner wished to be tried by the speedy trials act, but it will be some days before the decision regarding the date of the trial will be made known. As the river is just freezing up it will be difficult for those concerned in the trial to cross the Washemoak Lake and the river to the court house at Gagetown.

The fall shipment of freight from Gagetown has been very large this year and the boats have on several occasions already been well filled before leaving here, but traffic on the river will practically come to a close this week. The largest went to St. John on Saturday night, the Victoria made her last trip on Monday and the D. J. Purdy went down for the last time on Tuesday. The Majestic is expected up today, and will run as long as possible.

Misses Elizabeth and Mary Scott went up by Tuesday's train to spend the day in Fredericton.

Thomas Allingham and Charles Weston were visitors in Fredericton on Tuesday.

### Entente Consuls Safely A Way From Persian Capital

Petrograd, Nov. 28, via London, Nov. 29.—A telegram from Tehran says that the British and Russian consuls and other members of the Russo-British consular staff at Hamadan have arrived safely in Kashan, ninety miles northwest of Hamadan.

Several hundred gendarmes and persons opposed to the British and Russians recently attacked Hamadan, but did not enter the town itself.

### HALIFAX EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE SORE AT THEIR TREATMENT

Halifax, Nov. 29.—Representatives of practically all the Protestant churches of the city, other than the Anglican, attended a special meeting of the Evangelical Alliance today, to consider why they are not granted proper recognition at the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper.

After a thorough discussion the alliance unanimously passed a resolution to communicate with the government at Ottawa and learn why the heads of the Protestant churches other than the Anglican, had not been given positions in the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper. It was further determined to ask who was responsible for the change, and what was the motive.

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### M. T. R. SHOPS LEASED FOR MAKING SHELLS?

#### Big Plant Near Winnipeg, Ottawa Hears, is to Be Operated by a Powerful Company.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—It is learned here, on reliable authority, that the government has leased the Transcontinental shops near Winnipeg, to a powerful company organized for the manufacturing of shells and war munitions generally. The shops which are part of the equipment of the National Transcontinental Railway, and which were erected and fitted with the most modern machinery procurable, are splendidly adapted for the manufacture of shells but have been practically idle since the war broke out, despite a public agitation for their utilization for shell making.

A private company is now, it is stated, to make shells at a profit for the British ministry of munitions. The personnel of the company has not been definitely learned. It is known that the Mackenzie & Mann interests have been negotiating for some time for a lease of the shops for the purpose mentioned, but whether the company has secured the lease or not, it is not learned. A rumor to the effect that Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal, and a group of other financial men have secured the lease is current tonight.

With the equipment available and the facilities provided by the big shops, the company, it is expected, will receive heavy contracts and will reap big profits, though the terms of the lease are not at present known.

The government has had a splendid opportunity of contributing toward the shell supply of the Allied armies at reasonable prices by the utilization of both the Transcons and Leonard shops, but both of these institutions have been left practically idle, while companies have been formed all over the dominion, and new plants established for the manufacture by private individuals of shells at large profits.

It is understood that the men now employed in the Transcons shops have been notified that after a certain date they were to look to the new company for their salaries and not to the government. Only a portion of the shops will be retained by the government for the ordinary work of railway rolling stock repairs.