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**War News.**

London, Nov. 29.—In a despatch from British headquarters in Serbia, dated last Thursday, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"The British forces are now in the first line and face the enemy, although the 'Burlgar,' as Tommy Atkins dubs his Balkan foe, is for the moment an unobtrusive opponent, having shown no initiative here since the French repulsed his strenuous attack Nov. 16.

"The Bulgarian trenches are now nearly a mile away on the other side of the valley on the point where the British are consolidating their positions. At the present the cold, is the worst enemy of the cheery British troops. The nights are especially bitter, and winter threatens difficulties for the supply department. The British are lucky in having the best road in Macedonia as a line of supply.

London, Nov. 29.—The Serbians were still in occupation of Monastir on Saturday, according to the Athens correspondent of the Times, who reports that four Serbian regiments were already in the town and that another had arrived on that day.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Montenegrin consul-general at Paris has received the following despatch from Cetinje under date of November 27.

King Nicholas has addressed an energetic proclamation to the people. He urges them to remain calm in the face of the danger which threatens Montenegro, and recalls the heroic defence of Serbia, now invaded.

"The Serbian army has been obliged to retreat towards the mountains of Montenegro, where the forces of the two Serb kingdoms, united against common foes, will resist valiantly. Faithful to its tradition, Montenegro will carry on the struggle until death which it would prefer to slavery.

Petrograd, Nov. 28 (via London, Nov. 29).—The Germans evacuated Mitau, and are requisitioning daily 400 wagons. A German officer, captured in the Czartorysk region, is reported to have declared that while the German army ranks were being kept filled, the quality of the new men was steadily falling. He declared that the men on post at Ivangored, Warsaw, Lodz and Lomza could not be replaced.

New York, Nov. 20.—A cable to the Herald from London this morning says:

Lord Kitchener, who is now in Milan watched the shelling of Gorizia by the Italians on Saturday in the company of King Victor Emmanuel and General Cadorna, and before leaving the fighting front he paid a moving tribute to the valor of the Italian troops and the efficiency of the Italian artillery.

This was read to the various divisions of the army in the order of the day, and was greeted with tremendous cheering for England and Lord Kitchener.

One result of Great Britain's war secretary's sojourn in Italy is the agreement to send a big Italian force to the Balkans if the general war council soon to be held in Paris approves of this course of action. Moreover, I am informed, the general war council, which is composed of high military experts of the four great allied powers, hereafter will decide all the great movements by land and sea.

General Cadorna feels, according to despatches from Rome, that his great push against the Austrians will tell effectually for the allies in the end, but the King and General Cadorna told Lord Kitchener that as co-ordination spelled success they will abide by the decisions of what soon will be the supreme general staff.

The King of Italy, who is a splendid soldier, agreed with Lord Kitchener that the Franco-Prussian forces have the Germans practically beaten on the west front, and that a new Russian offensive foreshadowed victory in the

Eastern theatre. He and General Cadorna, however, strongly impressed on Britain's war secretary, that the operations against the Austrians in the irradient provinces were of vital importance to Italy, and when the object there is attained, armies would be sent to join the Russians and Franco-British forces in the tremendous struggle which all military experts agree, will take place in Thrace before the winter is over.

While this news is encouraging, despatches from Athens indicate that the Serbian army, which has been fighting the depths of winter against odds of five to one, with short munitions, is nearing the end of its resistance. This is why the Entente Powers are insisting on all the concessions demanded from Greece, and though the despatches from Athens still are pessimistic in tone there is an undercurrent of feeling that despite the Kaiser's threats, King Constantine, realizing the defiance of France and Britain will mean the end of his dynasty, and making a virtue of necessity, will concede everything.

Paris, Nov. 30.—I have good ground for announcing that events of the past 48 hours have strongly increased the probability of the early intervention of Roumania on behalf of the Allies," telegraphs C. F. Bertelli.

"In confirmation of the information, comes a despatch from the Temps correspondent, at Bucharest stating definitely that the government has decided to act, the only difference between Premier Bratinoiu and Messrs. Jonescu and Filipescu being only the date and method, which difference may be expected to disappear shortly.

"A Petrograd despatch states that a Roumanian commission sent to Petrograd to arrange with the Russian government for the transportation of munitions and goods across Russia to Roumania, has telegraphed to the Roumanian government that Russia has accorded all facilities. Instructions have been given for the enlarging of Kola, a port where munitions will begin to arrive in great bulk at the end of December."

London, Nov. 20.—Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, has been evacuated. Serbian troops having accomplished their purpose of delaying escape, have now left the city, and are retiring in good order. The Bulgarian occupation of the town is apparently a matter of only hours. The Austro-German and Bulgarians have not accomplished, according to the general belief here, the important aim of entirely crushing the Serbian army. Though defeated and worn out in the conflict against overwhelming odds, the Serbians are said to be still unbroken and undemoralized, and are reported to be reorganizing their shattered units on the Albanian and Montenegrin frontiers, preparatory to fresh action.

Either bitter winter weather has retarded the Central Powers in their proposed new enterprise against the Franco-British troops in the Strimitsa region, or the rapidly developing Russian menace from the direction of Roumania has caused them to abandon it. In any event their campaign has recently come to a standstill.

**Berlin Watches Roumania Close**

London, Dec 1.—The Balkan States continue to dominate both the military and diplomatic situation in Europe. Roumania's attitude is apparently causing the Central Powers great uneasiness, while Greece's refusal to limit her military effectiveness as requested by the Entente is equal concern to those powers. Roumania is said to be only awaiting the presence in the Balkans of preponderant Entente military forces before despatching an ultimatum to Austria; the German military critics, according to despatches reaching London, express considerable dissatisfaction with conditions in the Balkans, predicting both military and diplomatic difficulties ahead, despite the brilliant Serbian campaign of Field Marshal Von Mackensen. Moreover it is reported that Austria is opposed to the idea and possibility of Bulgarian domination of the Balkan

States, and it is suggested that a desire to forestall any friction in this connection was responsible for the German Emperor's recent visit to Vienna. Greece steadfastly refuses to concede the Entente demands for the unrestricted use of the Greek port of Saloniki as a base, and furthermore declines to remove her army from Macedonia.

**No Passports For The Peace Party**

New York, Dec. 2.—A Washington despatch to the New York Times says: The passport problem is likely to prove a stumbling block for numerous members of the Henry Ford peace ship expedition, according to the drift of straws in Washington last night.

Only a few of those contemplating making the trip have filed applications for passports, and since all passports must be obtained by individual application to the State Department, either personally or in writing, and strict formalities must be observed, it does not appear that it will be possible for them to go through with the formalities and receive their passports in time to sail on the Oscar II. at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary of State Lansing announced today that members of the Peace Party planning to sail on the ships chartered by Henry Ford will not be given passports to belligerent countries but only to neutral states in Europe.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—The faculties of the University of Pittsburg and the Carnegie Institute of Technology yesterday refused to officially sanction the proposed peace trip of Henry Ford. The action was taken after a request had been received from him by both to designate a student to represent each institution.

**More Troops Are Landed**

London, Nov. 27.—Allied troops continue to land at Saloniki in large numbers. A Reuter despatch filed yesterday at Saloniki says that British reinforcements reached that port on Thursday and were landed immediately.

Milan, Nov. 27, via Paris.—Earl Kitchener obtained permission from the Greek government for the Allied troops to land at Greek ports, other than Saloniki, according to an Athens despatch to the Cyprien Daily Star.

London, Nov. 27.—A despatch of the Daily Mail from Saloniki, referring to a French counter-attack against the Bulgarians in Serbia, in which the French recaptured most of their lost position on the Krivolak-Cerna-Rjece line, says the Bulgarians were compelled to retreat because they had attempted to force the French lines with their full strength, and had left in the rear no covering troops.

"There are indications of a possible disagreement between the Turks and Bulgarians, arising out of the presence of Turkish forces in Thrace. Five Turkish divisions are at Suti and one division each at Mostata, Pash, Varna and Burjas."

Paris, Nov. 27.—The Salonik correspondent of the Havas agency sends the following under date of November 26.

"In consequence of the retreat of the Serbians from Katchanik toward Monastir, orders were given to burn the bridges at Vazare and Gradisce, after the last French patrols coming from Dobruja, Moza and Comandela had regained the right bank of the Carna. Henceforth the Carna will constitute an important strategic position against possible Bulgarian attacks.

"The Serbian army of Monastir reinforced by contingents from Katchanik, attacked the Bulgars close to Prilep. The results of the fighting, which continued last evening, are unknown. For the last 48 hours, the English have been on the firing line, commencing at Doiran. Reinforcements of English troops are disembarking uninterruptedly.

After the occupation of Pristina by the Austrians and Germans, the message says, the main body of Serbians retreated in a southerly direction.

The Serbians were unable to maintain positions in the Katchanik region, owing to the greatly superior forces of the invaders.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Press despatches from Athens say that the French and British forces landed at Saloniki have now attained important

proportions. The Patrie of Athens gives their numbers at 125,000. These forces are abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition. Some 40,000 or 45,000 more men are said to be on the way to Saloniki, at which point 4,000 troops are debarking each day.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Demobilization is predicted by the press, says a Havas despatch from Athens, which declares the Greek general staff has submitted to the ministry of war a plan for releasing five of the oldest classes. This proposal will be discussed at the next cabinet meeting, and it is considered probable the ministry will agree.

**Canadians Grow More Temperate**

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—It does not require reports of whole provinces "going dry," to indicate that the war is making Canadians more temperate. The result is shown in the figures of tobacco and liquor consumption for the year published in the annual report of the Inland Revenue Department just issued.

That the per capita consumption of spirits has fallen to a lower level than in any period during the last five years is shown by the report. It indicates that Canadians per head consumed .872 gallons, as compared with 1.061 the year previous. Of beer 6.071 gallons per capita were consumed, as compared with 7.200 in 1914, and of wines, .095, as compared with .124 gallons. Of tobacco, 3,427 pounds were consumed per head, or less than in 1914, when the average was 3,711 pounds.

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