

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
In order to ensure changes being made, advertisements copy must reach office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Fresh northeast to northwest winds, fair, stationary or a little lower temperature.

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FREDERICTON, N. B. WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 8 1915

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HEAVY FIGHTING SAID TO BE IN PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN SERBIA; MORE TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL ARE LANDED AT SALONIKI

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES

The Entente Allies Reported to Have Begun a Grand Offensive—Important Battle Going on in Mesopotamia—Germans Preparing for a Drive Against the Anglo-French Forces in Serbia—Situation in Greece Causing Some Anxiety.

Cologne, Dec. 7, via London, Dec. 8.—The Cologne Gazette's Constantinople correspondent says:

"The Entente Allies have begun a grand offensive in the Dardanelles, perhaps in consequence of Earl Kitchener's visit, but the Turkish authorities are inclined to believe that it is only a bluff."

"Thirty Entente Allied aeroplanes on Saturday attacked Usunkueprue, an important military and railway centre on the line from Constantinople to Adrianople, throwing many bombs, but traffic on the line was maintained."

London, Dec. 7.—Important battles have begun, or are impending, in Mesopotamia, where the German field marshal, Baron Von Der Goltz, has taken command of the Turkish forces and is about to attack the British at Kut-el-Amara; in south-eastern Serbia, where the Bulgarians have already attacked the Anglo-French positions and have been repulsed; on Gallipoli, where according to Turkish accounts, the Allies have taken the offensive, and in Belgium, and France, where reports from Holland state, the Germans have concentrated strong reinforcements and an immense amount of artillery, with the object of striking a blow at the Allied line in Flanders and Artois.

ATTACK ANGLO-FRENCH LINES.

Except in Serbia the battles have not developed beyond the preliminary stages, so far as is known, the artillery alone of the different armies being active. Along the Vardar-Cerna-Karasi front in Serbia the Bulgarians have already commenced their attack against the Anglo-French, and it is reported that the German army of General Von Gallwitz has been re-organized and reinforced, and is marching south to take part in the operations.

It is evidently the intention of the Germans to strike hard before the Allies, who continue to land troops at Saloniki, have completed their operations. It is reported that the Germans have 400,000 men available. There is no indication of the Bulgarian or Anglo-French strength, but one report says that five Allied divisions (nearly 100,000 men) have been landed thus far. The battle therefore will be one of the greatest importance.

According to the French all the Bulgarian attacks have been repulsed, but the Germans claim that the French were compelled to give up their positions at the junction of the Vardar and Cerna rivers to avoid being enveloped.

The situation for the Allies is complicated by the attitude of the Greek government. The negotiations at Athens have not yet reached a satisfactory settlement, and although the Greek king has reaffirmed his neutrality and repeated his assurances that Greek troops will never attack the Allies, the situation still causes great anxiety.

100,000 SERBIANS IN ALBANIA.

The Austrians continue their offensive against the Montenegrins and Serbians, and are following the Serbs into Albania, where the retreat is rendered extremely difficult owing to cold weather and bad roads. There are said to be 100,

000 Serbian troops and 20,000 refugees in Albania, and it is reported that the Serbians are taking with them 40,000 Austrian prisoners who were captured during previous campaigns.

The position of the Serbians is rendered even more serious by the success of the Austrian cruiser Nova and destroyers in sinking steamers which had arrived at San Giovanni Di Medu with supplies and war material for them.

In view of the probability of Germany asking Great Britain for safe conduct for her attacks, whose recall from the United States has been asked, considerable interest is taken in the action of the German submarine, in removing from a Greek steamer the British attaché, Colonel Napier, who was on his way to London from Sofia.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR ADDITIONAL TROOPS

Preparations are being made at the exhibition building for the coming of another company of infantry which is expected at an early date. It is thought that the troops will come from Sussex.

Private Jones, Horncastle and Baxter who deserted from the Detention Company at Amherst, and joined C Company, 104th Battalion, were returned to Amherst under escort yesterday. All three were given excellent certificates of character.

Six recruits were sworn in here yesterday afternoon and three this morning. The latest recruits are:

John E. McManus, 27, Gibson.
Michael F. Yeomans, 19, Gibson.
John Marchese, 19, Fredericton.
C. Percy Edgecombe, 39, Fredericton.

W. J. Kelly, 27, Fredericton.
Harry Perry, 25, Fredericton.
Ernest Kimball, 20, Orangetown.
Frank E. Campbell, 25, Benton.

These sent to Sussex this morning were, Michael Yeomans, J. E. McManus, J. Ruptash, A. E. Smith and A. E. Walker.

BATTALION FOR THE ACADIANS

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—An Acadian battalion for overseas service is to be raised from the thirty thousand odd French-speaking Canadians in this province of New Brunswick.

Sir Sam Hughes announced tonight that arrangements were being made for the recruiting of such a battalion.

Premier Clarke, of New Brunswick who was in Ottawa today, declared that recruiting in New Brunswick was now going on more rapidly than ever before.

FLOUR ADVANCES.

Bread flour has had another advance of twenty cents a barrel since yesterday.

SCHOOL BOARD PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED

A practical and most unique entertainment was held in the Domestic Science Department, located in the York Street School building last evening. Miss Jean Gillis the efficient instructor of the department seems to be very popular with her large classes of pupils, and the girls, of course inspired by their teacher, took it into their thought to invite the members of the school board to a dinner of their own making. The suggestion developed into action and a day or two each member of the school board received an invitation to dinner for Tuesday evening from six to seven o'clock. Of course the invitation was universally accepted.

Miss Gillis looked happy as she received the members in the brilliantly lighted corridor, gracefully assisted by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Cox.

The dinner was served in the dining room (it was an eight course dinner) and the table may be said to have been "delightfully attractive" in appearance. Should the Barker or Queen copy the menu, the girls would probably object. Here it is:

Tomato Soup Croutons.
Salmon Loaf Hollandaise Sauce.
Roast Chicken Giblet Sauce.
Riced potatoes Baked squash.
Spiced pears Apple jelly.
Marshmallow Rolled almond.

Pudding Chips.
Cream mints Coffee.

Under direction of Miss Gillis the entire dinner was gotten up by the following grade VIII girls from the Model and Charlotte Street Schools: Marion Tweeddale

Laura Wilson
Doris Irvine
Ruby Lowry
Hilda Cosman
Alice Townsend
Jane Gough
Beatrice Harrison
Thirza Clynick
Marguerite Christie
Dorothy Mills
Alberta Tweeddale
Nan Fisher
Elaine Malloy
Eloide Fisher
Edith Clarke.

At the conclusion of the repast Dr. Vanwart, chairman of the Trustees was very happy in his speech expressing the appreciation of the kindness of the hostess and the members of her class in thus practically and pleasantly entertaining the Trustees—and the speaker said the occasion was increasingly enjoyable just now, after the two or three weeks grappling with sanitation and formaldehyde.

In a few fitting words Miss Gillis modestly accepted the kind words spoken to her and her class after which the pleased party separated.

SAYS GERMAN HAD BIG FRIGHT

London, Dec. 6.—The Lausanne correspondent of the Times says he has accurate information from Berlin that the Germans got a tremendous fright during the Anglo-French offensive the end of September and that at Brussels all the time papers and belongings of the headquarters staff stood for three days packed in automobiles ready for instant flight because the staff feared the offensive would succeed.

The Germans still are in the state of alarm the correspondent continues. They propose in January to make a desperate offensive attack of their own on the western front, and, to this end, the Krupps are working feverishly to prepare the necessary big guns and material.

Mr. D. C. Davidson, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Didsbury, Alberta, arrived today to join Mrs. Davidson and children. He will remain until after Christmas.

London, Dec. 8.—With the Serbian army in retreat behind the Albanian and Montenegrin frontiers, it is reported that the bulk of the German and Bulgarian armies is being concentrated against the Allied armies holding the southeast corner of Serbia. Heavy fighting has been in progress there for the last few days.

There is no confirmation of hint from various sources that French troops have been forced definitely to abandon positions held by them since beginning of campaign.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST

(SPECIAL TO THE MAIL.)

Paris, Dec. 8.—Official reports tell of spirited artillery engagements in the region of Hetsas and the north of Arras.

German attacks were repulsed and the Sainturit mill in the vicinity of Roye was destroyed by artillery. Further progress in the Champagne district is reported.

BULGARS DRIVEN BACK

(SPECIAL TO THE MAIL.)

London, Dec. 8.—The latest despatches state that the French are bringing heavy guns into action in the Strumitza section causing the Bulgarians to retreat with heavy losses. A battle of large proportions between the Bulgarian and the Franco-British troops appear to be pending.

ACTIVITY AT SALONIKI

London, Dec. 8.—The constant arrival of fresh forces and war materials at Saloniki gives evidence that the Allies have no intention of abandoning the efforts in that region.

ATTACHE TAKEN PRISONER

London, Dec. 8.—An Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that according to the Greek papers, Col. H. D. Napier, the late British military Attaché at Sofia, has been taken off a Greek steamer by a German submarine near Messina.

London, Dec. 8.—A British official report received tonight says that Captain Arthur Stanley Wilson, member of parliament for Yorkshire, has been made a prisoner of war. He was conveying letters from the eastern Mediterranean to London and was travelling by a Greek steamer which was stopped by an Austrian submarine. It has been ascertained, the report says, that none of the papers taken from him was of any importance.