

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

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Easterly winds, with rain or sleet.

VOL. XXI. NO. 244

FREDERICTON, N. B. FRIDAY NOVEMBER 5 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

GREAT POLITICAL CRISIS OVERSHADOWS MILITARY SITUATION IN THE BALKANS; GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED IN THE WEST

ANOTHER SENSATION FROM THE BALKANS

The Greek Cabinet Resigns After Vote of Want of Confidence Had Been Adopted in Parliament--Responsibility of Deciding Country's Future Policy Again Thrown Upon King Constantine--Serbians Continue Their Retirement.

London, Nov. 4.—The defeat of the Greek government in the chamber of deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet, is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans.

While, of course, it was understood that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out whenever he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present, at least.

As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yanakitsas, on military proposals—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114.

By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantine, M. Zaimis again places on the king the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country. In London, the first impression was that the defeat of the government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfilment of the original agreement between him and the allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

In this belief, the news caused a distinct rally on the stock exchange. Later despatches from Athens, however, indicated a possible dissolution of parliament. Should this course be taken it would be at least two months before an election could be held, and the new chamber meet in Athens.

In the meantime, either the Zaimis cabinet, the resignation of which has not yet been accepted, with perhaps a change in the ministry of war, or some other cabinet favoring the king's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

Even should M. Venizelos be called upon to form a new government, it is not certain that he would join the Allies at present, but the quadruple Entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them.

MAY WIN GREECE.

On the other hand it is not to be forgotten that King Constantine was willing to follow the policy of M. Venizelos to a certain point, and that there are some diplomats who believe that, assured of a landing of very strong Anglo-French forces at Salonika and Kavala, together with a Russian army on the other side of Thrace and the possible assistance of Roumania, the Greek king might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria.

Greece never looked with favor on Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia, and there are some in the country who, fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw covetous eyes on Kavala, which King Ferdinand fought so hard to get at the conclusion of the Balkan war.

Roumania is in somewhat the same position as Greece. A majority of the people of that country favor the Allies while the king and government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear to them that the Allies can win the war. There have been continued demonstrations in Roumania in favor of intervention.

which have been heightened by the presence of a big Russian force on the northeastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Roumanian territory and that it might be joined by the Roumanian army. To discourage this, an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of Roumania. Thus the anxiety of the Roumanian government can be understood.

INFLUENCE BEING FELT.

Besides massing troops, the Allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Roumania that it is to their interest to join the Central Powers.

Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front, except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counter-offensive at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Styr, in Volynia and on the Strina in Galicia. On the Strina River they claim to have won a big victory and to have captured five thousand prisoners, although admitting that the battle is still in progress. They also claim successes at other points.

The Germans, on their side, assert that all the attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians in killed, wounded and prisoners.

From an unofficial source it is also reported that the Russians are advancing in strong force and have captured important positions near Czernowitz a movement calculated more than anything else to influence Roumania.

The Serbians, who are making a stand in the south, where they are supported by the British and French, continue their retirement before the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians in the north and northeast. The Bulgarians are now within ten miles of Nish and are advancing northward from Uskup toward Pristina. Thus, besides being in danger of losing their capital, the Serbians are threatened with being cut off from the south and will have only one line of retreat, to Montenegro. They are fighting severe rear guard actions, nevertheless, and are leaving little or nothing behind for the invaders.

The fighting continues in the Champagne district of France with the fortunes of war fluctuating.

While the Italians persist in their offensive, the Austrians claim that no progress has been made by their adversaries.

NO FAVORITISM FOR OFFICERS

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Sir Samuel Hughes, minister of militia, stated recently that in order to secure better results it had been found necessary to ask certain Canadian officers, who have been given commands both in Canada and England, to stand aside for others who measure up better to military requirements. It was all important, he said, that the men should be under the command of the most capable officers available. In several instances the minister said he had asked some of his best friends to stand aside for officers showing a better capacity for command.

LAVERGNE REPLIES TO HUGHES' OFFER

Says He is Opposed to Canada Participating in the War.

Quebec, Nov. 4.—Armand Lavergne, M.P.P., has confirmed the news that Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, had offered him a commission to recruit at Montmagny a battalion for foreign service, of which he would be the commander.

Mr. Lavergne today sent a letter to Sir Sam Hughes, in which he said, in part:

"I acknowledge receipt of your telegram offering me the recruiting and command of a regiment for overseas at Montmagny. In response, permit me to say to you that I appreciate the honor and the confidence which you show in this offer.

"As you know, I am, and was always, opposed to the participation of Canada in the wars of the empire. This principle, which is not for me to discuss now, is my absolute conviction, and consequently, I cannot assume the responsibility of asking Canadians to take part in a war which is not solely for the defence of Canada. But, as the government thinks that Canada should participate in it, it is for it which participates to recruit troops. If the number of volunteers is insufficient, the military law furnishes the means of filling the ranks.

THE NATIONALIST POLICY.

"During my public life that has always been the well known policy of the Nationalist party to which I belong and I have seen the same principles shared in and defended with force, talent and conviction by a number of people, past and present, among them Hon. Mr. Monk, who remained faithful to them to his death, and Messrs. L. P. Pelletier, B. Nantel, Louis Coderre and the new minister of inland revenue, E. Patenaude.

"To accept your flattering offer and induce my compatriots to enroll for the present war would be for me to disavow myself, for which you yourself, sir, recognizing your high sense of honor, would blame me.

"It is for this I regret to have to decline the honor of the offer that you have made me to recruit at Montmagny a battalion for overseas service. As far as I am concerned, sir, as a soldier I do not need to tell you that I will obey your orders, whether for here or for foreign service, in the greatest possible measure, but this responsibility should be taken by the government, and not by me. I cannot aid voluntarily a policy that my conscience reproves, and that I think prejudicial to the interests of Canada, which you and I, sir, notwithstanding by different means, have at heart.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,
"ARMAND LAVERGNE."

THE STOCK MARKET

The stock market was again weak this morning and there were several price changes. C.P.R. sold at 185, U.S. Steel at 87, Union Pacific at 122½, Bethlehem at 133, Crucible at 73, Reading at 184, Cement at 45, Iron at 52, Detroit at 71½, N. S. Steel at 101½ and Steel of Canada at 48.

GONE TO NEW GLASGOW.

Mr. J. J. Taylor, late inspecting engineer for the dominion government on the Valley Railway, who lost his job when the federal subsidy lapsed, has gone to New Glasgow, N.S., where he has accepted a position with the Nova Scotia Steel Company. Many friends met during his three years' residence here will regret his departure.

Mr. A. T. Murchie of St. Stephen, chief superintendent of scales, is a guest at the Barker House.

Mr. W. J. Badwell of Sanford, Me., is in the city.

London, Nov. 5.—At an all night meeting of the Greek chamber new attack of former premier Venizelos on the policy of the government and his criticism of King Constantines of interference with "the constitutional liberties" of the Greek people, are recent stages of a new political crisis which, for time being has overshadowed the military situation in the Balkans.

The latest information from Athens, says the King expected to continue Seaimis cabinet and dissolve parliament rather than accept the alternative of permitting Venizelos to return to power.

BULGARS CLOSE TO NISH

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.

London, Nov. 5.—The invading Bulgarians are reported to have reached a point six miles northeast of Nish and to have advanced among the hills east and southwest of this city to positions almost as near. The Germans on the north front are slowly pressing back their opponents. Promised assistance for Serbians is now materializing according to advices from Salonika and two divisions of British troops have arrived at Strusmatza joining the French.

ATTACKS REPULSED

(SPECIAL TO THE MAIL.)

Paris, Nov 5.—The official report tells of a violent, but futile bombardment by the Germans on positions between the Aisne and Oise rivers says two more attacks in Champagne region were repulsed. All is reported quiet on other fronts.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY TOWNS

London, Nov. 5.—An official communication issued tonight concerning the operations in the Kamerun region of German Southwest Africa, says the towns of Bamenda and Banicie have been occupied by the British, whose casualties were small.

MEN FROM RUSSIAN FRONT

Udine, Italy, via Paris, Nov. 5.—Austrian prisoners who are still passing through Udine from the scene of the late conflicts testify to the special efforts made by their army to repulse the long expected Italian offensive.

A large proportion of the men are Poles and Hungarians withdrawn from the Russian front. There are many quite young and elderly soldiers among the captured, who comprise men from every nationality under Austrian rule.