ROUMANIA HAS DEMANDED RELEASE OF HER SUBJECTS

Bulgaria Refuses on the Ground That They Are Spies, Complications Are Likely

A despatch from London says: The report that Roumania has refused the request of Austria and Germany for permission for their war craft on the Danube to go through to the Black Sea is confirmed by inquiries made here.

A Rome correspondent learns that a serious incident between Bulgaria and Roumania has been provoked by the arbitrary arrest at Sofia of several Roumanians on suspicion of espionage and Bulgaria's refusal of the formal demand made by Roumania for their release. Complications are feared as a result of the incident.

Despatches from Bucharest, Roumania, to Budapest papers state that the Roumanian Council of Ministers has decided, since the Unionist Federation has threatened to make a demonstration and interrupt the speech from the throne, to open Parliament simply with a Royal message which Premier Bratiano will read. The message will declare, it is said, that the foreign political situation makes it the duty of Roumania to maintain neutrality to such limits as the vital interests of the country will permit.

WHEAT SEIZED FOR THE ALLIES

Canadian Government Has Taken Over Nearly 15,000,000 Bushels.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government has commandeered all wheat of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern in store in Eastern elevators. The amount of grain affected is estimated at from twelve to fifteen million bushels, although there is a possibility that the total may run slightly above these figures.

This action, probably the most drastic ever recorded in the grain trade of the Dominion, was taken for the purpose of protecting the Imperial Government, which is buying the grain, and for which the Government here is acting. The commandeering of the wheat caused a sensation in the wheat market, particularly in the West, and inquiries have been pouring in as to the significance and scope of the Government's action.

As explained in an official memorandum, the method of commandeering the grain was adopted in order that the purchasing Government might not be subjected to the extra expense of inflated prices which would follow the Government's entry into the open market as a buyer. The Dominion Government has been bending every energy toward securing a market for the huge grain surplus of Canada, and it is hoped that by securing the fulfilment of this order from the Imperial Government at a fair price that other orders will follow. All wheat of the grades mentioned in store at the head of the lakes and Eastward is taken over. The price has not been fixed, but will be adjusted on a basis of the fair market value, taking into consideration the magnitude of the order.

No wheat in elevators west of Port Arthur and Fort William or in the hands of farmers or in transit is affected. Information as to the actual destination of the grain is not yet available, and it is possible that the British Government is buying for one of the other allied powers.

URGE PROVINCIAL LEVY FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, represented by over two hundred reeves and councillors, in annual convention at Stonewall, resolved to petition the Manitoba Government to levy a tax of one mill for five years on all assessable property in the province for the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, in aid of the soldiers' dependents.

BRAVE FRENCHWOMAN WINS THE WAR CROSS

A despatch from Paris says: Mlle. Emilienne Moreau, cited recently in an army order for brave conduct in connection with the operations in the vicinity of Loos, has been received by President Poincare.

Earlier in the day, at Versailles, she received the war cross in the presence of General De Sailly, Colonel Duruelle and troops of the garrison at Versailles.

SOUGHT TO CUT FRENCH LINE

The Bulgarians Were Driven Back, Leaving Many Dead and Wounded.

The Salonica correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs as follows: The French retook the offensive and threw back the Bulgarians, taking a majority of the positions lost on the Krivolak-Cerna-Rajec line. The Bulgarians had tried to force the French lines with full strength, and had left in the rear no covering troops, so that a vigorous French counter-attack forced them to withdraw hurriedly, leaving a considerable number of dead and wounded.

A small squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded the Bulgarian village of Strumitsa with great success and reached its base uninjured.

The Serbian army is continuing its retreat in the new direction and has attacked the Bulgarian forces covering Prilep. The Austrian forces are marching on Uskub.

British reinforcements are continuing to disembark. The Bulgarian press is unanimous in declaring that after the occupation of Serbian Macedonia the Bulgarian army will have brought its mission to an end, but Bulgaria in no way is disposed toward fresh sacrifices the advantage of which is not apparent. Bulgarian public opinion seems uneasy at the presence of Turkish forces in Thrace. Five Turkish divisions are at Sufli, one at Mustafa Pasha, one at Varna and one at Burgas.

On the other hand the Turkish press states that the question of Thrace will be definitely settled with the support of Germany, for Thrace, contrary to the declarations made by Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria, should fall to Turkey.

STARVE IN WARSAW; GERMAN FOOD SCARCE

A despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: Food riots are frequent in Poland. The shortage of supplies is so great in the towns around Warsaw that even the wealthy are unable to obtain sufficient food. As a consequence, outbreaks are of almost daily occurrence, and involve fighting between civilians and the German troops.

The situation has been made worse by the refusal of General von Besseler, Governor-General of Poland, to allow the Polish Relief Committee to work except under German control, to which the committee declines to assent. The mortality among children has doubled since the cold weather began.

GERMAN SOLDIER ARRIVES.

Tells U. S. Immigration Authorities He is Weary of War.

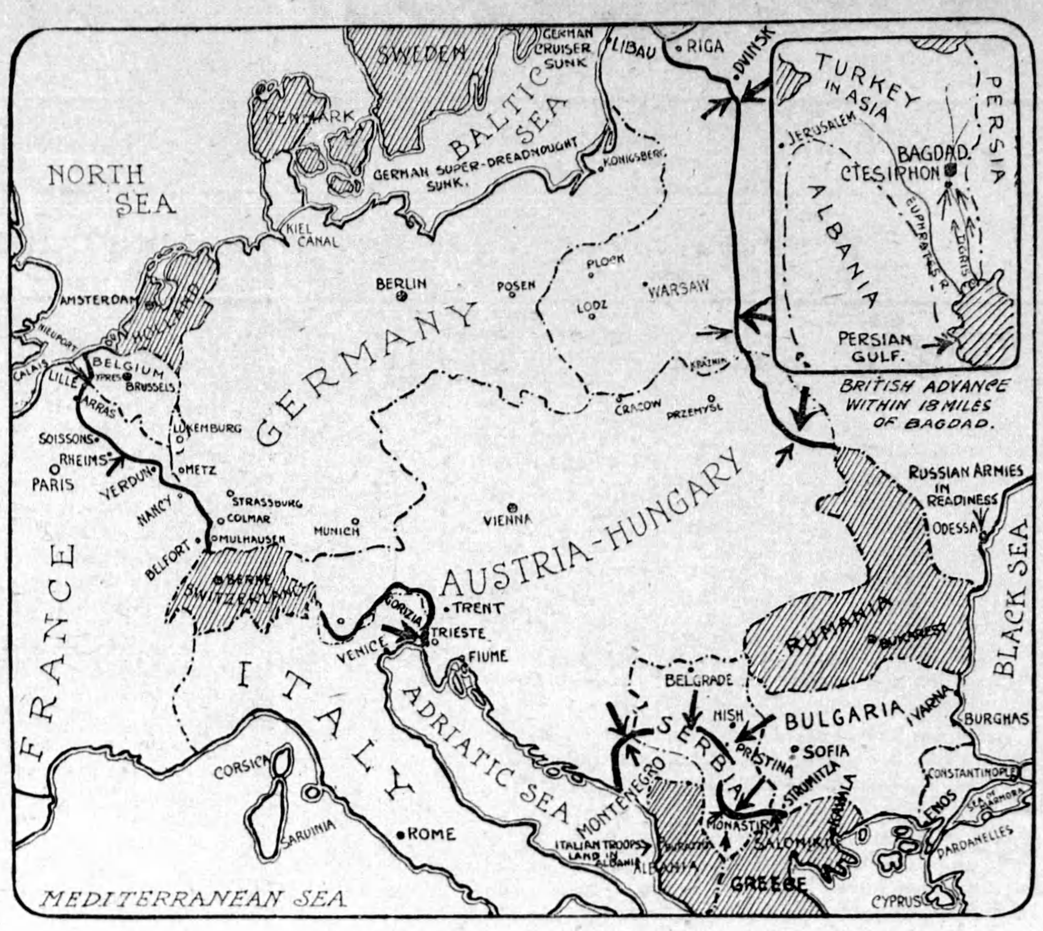
A despatch from New York says: Heinie Schultz, late a private in the German army, reached New York, a deserter and a stowaway aboard the Dutch steamer Noorderdyk. He wore a uniform which bore the earth stains of the trenches, and said he had grown weary of war. If he is denied admission, he probably will be held here indefinitely, as to deport him would result in his capture by the British. Schultz deserted, he said, after his father and brother had both been killed.

KITCHENER HAS LEFT BALKANS; VISITED THE ITALIAN FRONT

Had a Conference With King Victor, Gen. Cadorna and the Premier

A despatch from Rome says:: Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, British War Minister, arrived here from Naples and went directly to the British Embassy. His arrival was a complete surprise. After a conference with Premier Salandra and the Minister for War, Lord Kitchener left for the front, where he conferred with Lieut.-Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, and King Victor Emmanuel.

Kitchener's movements have been kept so secret that it was not even known he meant to visit Italy or that he had left the Near East. In view of the allies' anxiety to secure Italian aid in the Balkan campaign, the greatest importance was attached to Kitchener's presence here. Whether he had come here especially to hasten the despatch of Italian troops to the Near Eastern war zone and will return to the Balkans, or return to England, is not known.



The Week's Developments in the War.

The Balkan States and the Austro-Italian front have held the chief interest in war developments during the week. After four months of terrific fighting with heavy losses in a mountainous country where operations were extremely difficult, the Italian armies are reported to have captured their immediate goal of Goritz. This news has not yet been officially confirmed, but if it proves true, the Italian victory is one of the greatest importance. An immediate advance against Trieste may be expected.

In the Balkans the Austro-German and Bulgarian advances have continued, the Serbian army making a masterly retirement. It is now pretty definitely believed that the Serbian army has escaped the trap set for it, although both sides suffered terrific losses. Large forces of French and British troops are now in Serbia, and the defence is becoming very much stronger.

At the Dardanelles the Turks have made desperate efforts to drive the British and French into the sea, evidently depending upon the reports that the Allied forces there have been greatly weakened to provide reinforcements for the Balkan campaign.

Russian armies, thoroughly equipped, are now concentrated near the Rumanian border, and will be fighting in Bulgaria next week. Greece has complied with the demands of the Entente nations, and after the Allies have succeeded in checking the invader, it would not be at all surprising if both Rumania and Greece should assist in driving out the enemy forces and in punishing Bulgaria for her part in the war.

On the Western front winter conditions prevail, and fighting has been largely restricted to artillery duels. The Eastern battle-front is almost entirely unchanged. Considerable naval activity has been reported in the Baltic, a squadron of the latest British submarines having passed though the Cattegat, according to repeated reports. A German super-dreadnought is reported to have been sunk by a mine.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, $1.11½; No. 2 Northern, $1.09; No. 3 Northern, $1.05, track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48c, track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77½c, track Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 76c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop, No. 3 white, 38 to 39c; commercial oats, 37 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lots, 94 to 96c; wheat, slightly sprouted and tough, 90 to 93c, according to sample; wheat, sprouted, smutty and tough, 75 to 88c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, $2.25; sample peas, $1.50 to $2, according to sample.

Barley—Malting barley, 56 to 58c; feed barley, 49 to 52c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 75 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, 86 to 88c; rye, tough, 80 to 83c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6; second patents, in jute bags, $5.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.30, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, $4.40 to $4.35, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $23; middlings, per ton, $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 32 to 34c; do., solids, 31 to 32c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per dozen; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laids, 43 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lb., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $2.

Beans—$3.50 to $3.75.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 11 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 16c; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—Large, 17¾c; twins, 18c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at $1.25, and New Brunswicks at $1.40 to $1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15½ to 16c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15½ to 16c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, tubs, 14c; compound, pails, 12c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—Oats—No. 2 local white, 46½c; No. 3 local white, 45½c; No. 4 local white, 44½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 65c; malting, 66½c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.10; seconds, $5.60; strong bakers', $5.40; Winter patents, choice, $6; straight rollers, $6.30 to $6.40; do., bags, $2.50 to $2.60. Rolled oats—Bbls., $5.20 to $5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.45. Bran, $22. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $29 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.50 to $18.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17¼ to 17½c; finest easterns, 16¾ to 17c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 31½ to 32c; seconds, 30¾ to 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 42 to 45c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 27 to 28c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.20 to $1.30. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13.75 to $14. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10¼c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10¾c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12¾ to 13c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13½ to 13¾c.

United States Wheat.

Minneapolis, Nov. 30.—Wheat—December, 99¼ to 99⅜; May, $1.02¼; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.05⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅞ to $1.03⅜; No. 2 Northern, 97⅜ to 99⅜c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68½ to 69½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 35½ to 36c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $18 to $18.50.

Duluth, Nov. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.02; No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Northern, 97c; Montana, No. 2 hard, $1.01; December, 98c; May, $1.02½. Linseed—Cash, $1.99; December, $1.97½; May, $2.02½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.35 to $7.60; do., good, $7 to $7.25; do., medium, $6.25 to $6.60; do., common, $5.25 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.30 to $6.50; do., good, $5.75 to $6; do., medium, $5 to $5.50; do., common, $4.25 to $4.75; feeders, good, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $120; do., common and medium, $35 to $60; Springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $6 to $7; sheep, heavy, $5 to $5.50 do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., $8.90 to $9.50; calves, medium to choice, $7.25 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $9.65 to $9.70; do., weighed off cars, $9.95.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—Choice steers, $7.25 to $7.50; steers, $5.75 to $6.50; common, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows and bulls, $4.50 to $6.25 per cwt. Canning stock—Cows, $3.15 to $3.35; bulls, $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt. Ontario lambs, $9 to $9.25; sheep, $5.25 to $6 per cwt; milkfed calves, 7 to 8c, and grassfed, 3 to 6c per lb. Hogs—Selected lots, $9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars.

200,000 SERBIANS FIGHT ON TAKING HE AVY TOLL OF ENEMY

Losses Thus Far 35,000 Killed and Wounded and 20,000 Prisoners—Allies Have Surprise in Store

A despatch from Athens says: The newspaper Hestia publishes an interview with the Serbian War Minister, who is at Salonica, in which the Minister said:

"Although we have lost 35,100 killed or wounded and 20,000 taken prisoner, the operations are anything but ended. Our forces now numbering 200,000 are still intact. We are only deficient in heavy artillery. The morale of the troops is unimpaired. The commissariat is working splendidly, thanks to the French organizers.

"Nevertheless, the situation is difficult, though not hopeless, from a strategic standpoint, and as regards munitions we shall remain on the defensive, holding the passes and wearing down the enemy until the Anglo-French forces are sufficiently strong to enable us to resume the offensive.

"The participation of Italy meets with difficulties owing to the divergence of views regarding Albania. Russia's intervention will be effected after the concentration of the allied armies in the Balkans, and it is expected that this will produce a change in Roumania's attitude.

"I can assure you that France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans."

BRITISH JACKIES ES CAPED WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY

Naval Brigade Which Assisted in Defence of Belgrade Heard From

A despatch from London says: The safety of both the British and French naval brigades which recently were in Belgrade is now assured. The French section arrived at Monastir, near the Greek border, a few days ago, and a telegram has been received from Admiral Troubridge, commanding the British brigade, dated from Mitrovitza, November 20, stating that all was well.

British and French naval brigades were sent to Belgrade last fall and took part in the fighting against the Germans and Austrians preceding the evacuation of the capital by the Serbs.

ITALIANS TAKE PODGORA PEAK

Capture of Heights Crowns Five Months' Campaign Against Fortress.

A despatch from Rome says: After five months of fighting the Italians have taken the Podgora heights, the key to Goritz, now known to the Italian soldiers as Monte Calvario, because of the heavy losses suffered by them in their efforts to conquer it as well as by the Austrian defenders. These heights, just west of Goritz and on the opposite bank of the Isonzo, command the stronghold. Their capture means that virtually the last step in the taking of Goritz has been accomplished.

The Italian official statement containing the announcement of this, the most important victory won by the Italians in many months, follows:

"On Monte Calvario (Podgora heights), west of Goritz, our attacks continued, and we reached the summit, which we held under the furious and concentrated fire of the enemy.

"On the Carso plateau, after repulsing weak night attacks, the operations were vigorously resumed in the morning, and a strong entrenchment was taken near the San Martino Church. A total of 7 officers and 86 men were taken prisoners."

Following their success in the capture of the heights of Podgora, the Italians are now storming the heights of San Michele, on the edge of the Carso plateau to the south of the Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo. These heights form the only important fortifications south of Goritz, and the Italians have been making desperate efforts to occupy them for several weeks.

In the official report, it was announced that General Cadorna's forces succeeded in occupying the fourth line of entrenchments near the summit of the mountain. This victory was achieved after a terrific bombardment of the Austrian positions lasting all night. When the artillery fire ceased, the infantry charged from the district around the church of San Martino. The Austrians were unable to retreat in time, and most of the defenders of the fourth trench were made prisoners.

Since the beginning of the Italian offensive, which is now known as the fourth battle of the Isonzo, the Austrians have delivered a series of artillery and infantry attacks along the whole line of the Isonzo in futile attempts to regain some of the fround lost to the Italians. These attacks were in every case broken down by the terrific bombardment of the Italian big guns. Every day sees an increase in the violence of the bombardment in the neighborhood of Goritz.

It has been learned here that a council of war was held recently at Laibach, at which it was decided by the Austrian commanders that Goritz could not hold out any longer without aid from Germany.

A later despatch says: The Italian advance against Gorizia made some further progress to the south and the north-west of the city. The forces which took the summit of the Podgora heights extended their conquests north-west of the city, taking further trenches in the course of vigorous fighting, and holding them against an Austrian attempt at a counter-attack.

South of the city, on the Carso plateau, the Italians gained some ground to the north of Monte San Michele, between Boschini and Peteano, and to the south of the mountain, in the direction of San Martino.

Austria's urgent appeals for German aid on the Italian front are still unheeded. Germany has two reasons for refusing to aid her ally in this quarter: the necessary troops are not available, and Germany is not at war with Italy. As a result of Germany's position, it is possible that the Austrians will be compelled to retire and give up the desperate resistance which they have been interposing to the Italian advance.

This Italian offensive, heretofore belittled by the Austrians, now evidently is pressing them hard.

Germany's refusal to aid Austria on the Italian front is said to have been instigated by Prince von Buelow, former Imperial Chancellor, whose visit to Switzerland is believed to have had for one of its objects an attempt to learn whether appreciable Italian successes, including the permanent occupation of Gorizia, would satisfy Italian public opinion. It is evident that Prince von Buelow hopes that the war between Italy and Austria will not be continued longer if considerable territory is gained by the Italians before Winter. Hence Germany would be benefited in the future if she now refuses to aid her ally.

REFUGEES MASSACRED ON THE ROAD TO VAN

A despatch from London says: News of further Armenian massacres has reached those in charge of the Lord Mayor's Armenian Refugee Fund. It tells of the mascacre of 500 refugees by Kurds. The refugees succeeded in reaching Russian trans-Caucasia, but nearly 200,000 refugees were already there, and the 500 tried to return to that part of Armenia in Russian occupation. They were massacred on the road to Van