

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 Rumania 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 Rumania has been provoked by the arbitrary arrest of Sofia of several Rumanians on suspicion of espionage and Bulgaria's refusal to maintain neutrality to such limits as the interests of the country will permit.

Despatches from Bucharest, Rumania, to Budapest press state that the Rumanian 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 Bratianu will read. The message will declare, it is said, that the foreign political situation makes it the duty of Rumania to maintain neutrality to such limits as the 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 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 prolonging the Imperial Government, which is buying the grain, and for which the Government is paying. 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 heading every effort toward securing a market for the grain surplus of Canada.

It is hoped that by securing the fulfillment 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 time of the taking over is fixed, but will be adjusted on a basis of the market value, taking into consideration the magnitude of the order.

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 by 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 Priplot. 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 to ward fresh sacrifices the advantage of which is not apparent. Bulgarian public opinion seems uneasy at the presence of Turkish forces in Thracia. Five Turkish divisions are at Suli, one at Mustafa-Pasha, one at Varna and one at Burgas.

On the other hand the Turkish press states that the question of Thracia will be definitely settled with the support of Germany, for Thracia, 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: Shortages 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 Bessler, Governor-General of Poland, to allow the Polish Relief Committee to which the committee declines to assist. The mortality among children has doubled since the epidemic began.

GERMAN SOLDIER ARRIVES TELS U. S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES He Is Weary of War

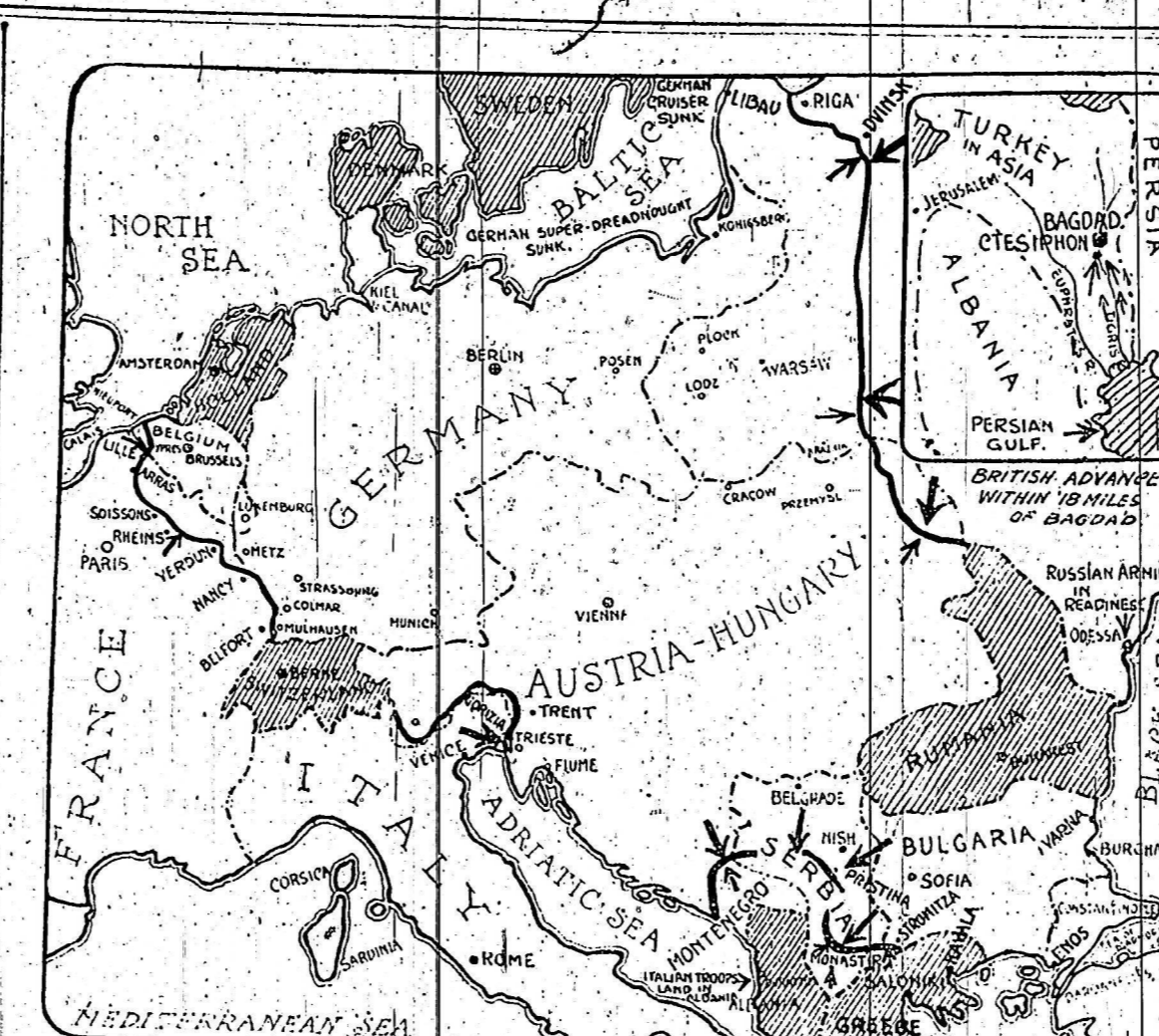
A despatch from New York says: Iciep Schultz-Ate a private in the German army, reached New York, a deserter and a stowaway aboard the Dutch steamer Noorderdyk. He wore a uniform which bore the earth staining of the trenches, and said he was grown weary of war. If he is denied admission, he probably will be held here indefinitely, as to deport him would result in his capture by the British. Schultz deserted, he said, Durand, and troops of the garrison at Versailles.

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 of War, Lord Kitchener left for the front, where he conferred with Lieut. Gen. 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 supplies 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 the week. After four months of terrific fighting with heavy losses in a mountainous terrain, the Italian army is reported to have captured the 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 retreat. 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 evidently depending upon the reports that the Allied forces there have been greatly weakened to provide reinforcements for the Balkan campaign.

Bulgarian 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 Allied assistance 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 German super-dreadnought is reported to have been sunk by a mine.

The Leading Markets 200,000 SERBIANS FIGHT ON TAKING HEAVY 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, which is at Salonica, in which the Minister said: "Although we have lost 35,000 killed and wounded and 20,000 taken prisoners, the operations are anything but ended. Our forces now number 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 organization. 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 waiting 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 divergent views regarding Albania. The Russian 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 Rumania's attitude. "I can assure you that France and England are preparing surprises in the Balkans."

BRITISH JACKIES ESCAPED WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY

Naval Brigade Which Assisted in Defence of Belgrade Heard From

A despatch from London says: The British naval brigade which assisted in the defence of Belgrade, a few days ago, and a telegram has been received from Admiral Troubridge, commanding the evacuation of the capital by the Serbs.

ITALIANS TAKE PODGORA PEAK

Capture of Heights Gives Five Months Campaign Against Fortress

A despatch from Rome says: After five months of fighting, the Italians have taken the Podgora peak, the key to Gorizia, now shown by the heavy losses suffered by the Austrians. These heights, 3,000 feet high, are on the opposite bank of the Isonzo, and their capture means that the last step in the taking of Gorizia has been accomplished.

The Italian official statement containing the announcement of this most important victory was issued in many instances.

"On Monte Galbario (heights), west of Gorizia, operations continued, and we held under a mit which we held under a mit and concentrated fire of the mountain. The Austrians were pushed back night after night. Operations were vigorously resumed in the morning and at 10 o'clock the Church. A total of 1,000 men were taken prisoners.

Following their success in the capture of the heights of Podgora, the Italians are now starting the capture of San Michele, on the Carso plateau to the north of the Isonzo. The Austrians have been driven back from the heights of the Carso plateau, and the Italian forces have been making a steady advance. The Austrians were to retreat in time, and most of the fenders of the fourth trench were made prisoners.

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CZAR'S MESSAGE TO THE SERBIANS

After Five Months of Fighting, the Italians Have Taken the Podgora Peak

The rain was falling trees outside, but in the sat before the floodplains curiously gazed into the saw cattle and bodies the burning out of the a queer-looking fellow huddled and yellow face were great black marks on his shoes. The man's waist-hung and belted on the side. After having to at his great mass of the floor, the man O'Dreans, I give you show you this," and he by a little red beard, hundreds of little beads over Alex's belt. I O'Dreans, it appeared found best of sitting gora post that was up the side of a bank was looking on with her father stood there, though just as the falling snow, slow as it was.

"How did you asked Alex, and I answered, "These are just like you. You are a child in your mind and that the kit, but we don't care in the Balkans just alike. We though you do not time. We can't and when we find we that will make seal them up in of them 'til night."

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PINCH OF HUNGER

The public house that were men get drinks in a crowd more than one. It was organized protest now that if the prove a failure the will be materially.

FLYER DRUNKS

The effect of the order has been into the police court. Lord Magistrate, who was on the day, new order he had reduced were. End district.

REFUGEES MASSACRED ON THE ROAD TO VAN

A despatch from London says: News of further Armenian massacres has reached those in charge of the Fund. It tells of the massacre of 500 refugees by Kurds. The refugees succeeded in reaching Russian territory, but nearly 200,000 refugees were already there, and the return to that part of Armenia under Russian occupation. They were massacred on the road to Van.

YOUNG FOLKS

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