

EMPEROR'S DEATH A HAPPY RELEASE

**Germany Has Now no Hope
Of Victory but is Afraid to
Acknowledge Her Defeat**

**Austria's Ambitions in the Balkans Thwarted and Germany's
Dream of World Dominance Shattered—Teutons Know
Their Objects Cannot Be Attained.**

New York, Nov. 21.—In the course of editorial comment on an anonymous article dealing with the prospects of peace which appears in its columns, the New York Times says today:

"Why is there so much discussion of peace and its terms just now? Because the war is over. It is only necessary to stop fighting. The war is over because the questions out of which it arose have been determined. The subject matter of the controversy has been removed from the field. What remains is a struggle for quite different purposes."

"It is no longer within the power of Austria to work her will in the Balkans, to extend her influence and promote her interests there with the aid and support of Germany. The road along which imperial Germany hoped to rise to dominance through the extension of her influence in the east, through the humbling of England, the subjugation of Europe, is no longer open to her. The accomplishment of those great designs has been put out of the question by the defeat of Germany and Austria—a defeat now as evident and certain as if it were actually acknowledged in the written treaty."

Issues Already Decided.

"The issues upon which the Central Powers went to war have been determined against them. They keep up the fight, not to extend their dominion and make it secure, but because they are unwilling to acknowledge defeat. That is perfectly natural; it is in accordance with the traditions of war. A country that has as much fighting power left in her as Germany does not admit that she is beaten. A very great part of the German people do not even know that they are beaten."

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The Emperor of Austria Passed Away Last Night

**Francis Joseph Had Been
in Poor Health for
Many Years.**

**HAD REIGNED
FOR 68 YEARS**

**The Successor to Throne
is Archduke Charles
Francis, a Nephew.**

London, Nov. 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph died last night at 9 o'clock at Schoenbrunn Palace, according to a Reuter despatch from Vienna, by way of Amsterdam.

The first intimation received here that Emperor Francis Joseph's death was again the subject of solicitation was contained in a despatch dated Nov. 12, emanating from a Vienna news agency, which reported that the Emperor had been suffering for some days from a slight catarrhal affection. Subsequent reports from various sources, more or less conflicting, represented that his condition was becoming worse, but none of them indicated that his illness threatened to reach a critical state, and from Vienna came assurances that he was still able to give audiences to one or more ministers daily.

The New Emperor.

What gave some credence to the suspicion that his condition was much graver than the official bulletins indicated was the report, which still lacks official confirmation, that it had been decided to associate the heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, in the government of the country, and that he was to assume the position on December 2 on the 68th anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. So far as is known Archduke Charles is still at the front in command of the army.

Archduke Charles Francis, grand nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Bosnia prior to the outbreak of the war. He has been in command of the Austrian armies on various fronts during the past two years.

Archduke Charles Francis was born on August 17, 1887. His wife was Princess Zita, of the Bourbon House of Parma. His father was the Archduke Otto, who was the younger brother of Francis Ferdinand.

Francis Joseph has been 68 years on the throne, a record almost unrivaled in history. Louis XIV., the "Grand Monarch," was 72 years on the throne of France.

Emperor's Long Reign.

The death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary brings to a close one of the longest reigns of modern times, and one that cannot be compared in its achievements with any other save that of Queen Victoria.

The dead ruler was a typical Hapsburg, power-loving, aristocratic, crazed with militarism and enamored of many women.

He was born in 1830 and when only 18 found himself master of an empire. His uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand, abdicated when Francis came to the throne. But young as he was Francis Joseph was resourceful.

From December 2, 1848, when he became a many-titled emperor, until 1866, he barely managed to keep the parts of his country together.

The Hungarians had been gaining renewed strength in their war for separation from the dual monarchy. The diet proclaimed Hungary a republic with Kossuth as governor, in 1848. A year later Kossuth resigned his military and civil power, the Austrians completed the subjugation of Hungary, treating it only a few years as a conquered country.

Battle of Solferino.

Then came the battle of Solferino, when Austria lost her Italian possessions, the spirit with Germany and the victory of the Germans in the summer of 1866. This disaster would have humbled an ordinary ruler, but not Francis Joseph. He had engaged in five wars, lost thousands of troops and two kingdoms. Then, when nearly eighty years old, he acquired Bosnia and Herzegovina, which nearly compensated the loss of his Italian influence.

During the 68 years of his reign Francis Joseph saw his empire increase in population from 34,000,000 to 60,000,000.

His Marriage.

With his marriage to his beautiful cousin, the Archduchess Elizabeth, aged 17, in 1854, came the second important period in his life. The unhappiness of their married life was long a scandal in Europe. The empress was held a virtual prisoner for many years. In her later years she was permitted to travel about Europe, on one of these journeys, while at Geneva, she was struck to the heart by a dagger of an Italian anarchist, Luigi Lucetti.

Romance soon after entered the life of the widowed emperor. The woman who won his heart was a beautiful actress, now known as Frau Katrina Schratz, whom he has maintained in a Vienna flat, visiting her almost daily, assuming the name of "Col. Schratz."

The emperor's brother, Maximilian, was persuaded by Napoleon III, to accept the throne of Mexico. The Archduchess Charlotte, wife of Maximilian, strongly urged her husband to accept the crown; later, when Maximilian had risen against the emperor, she hurried to Europe in vain for aid. Maximilian was overthrown and shot by the Mexicans; Charlotte lost her



EMPEROR
FRANCIS
JOSEPH

reason, and has been confined in a sanitarium since.

Many Tragedies.

Other tragedies and romances have embittered the life of the aged Franz Josef. His only son, the Archduke Rudolph, was married to the Princess Stephanie, after he had fallen in love with the Baroness Marie Vetsera. Later Rudolph tried to divorce his wife to marry the baroness, but in this his wishes were denied by the emperor. A reconciliation dinner was arranged, at which the archduke and his wife were to meet. She came, and with other guests awaited the coming of Rudolph. They waited until news came to them that Rudolph had been found dead in the arms of the baroness, also dead, in a hunting lodge.

The emperor's nephew, the Archduke Johann, lost his heart to Mile. Milli Stubel, a pretty dancer. Their marriage was forbidden by Franz Josef, unless the archduke would consent to give up his rank and renounce his allegiance to his country. Johann became plain Johann Orth, married the dancer and sailed from London to South America in 1866. Neither were ever heard of again, a shipwreck probably ending their lives, although in late years there have been several pretenders who claimed to be the long lost archduke.

Attempts to Kill Heir.

The morganatic marriage of Franz Ferdinand, the heir apparent, contrary to the emperor's wishes, brought an added sorrow. Constant threats and actual attempts to assassinate him made his life an uneasy one. Franz Josef was a man of iron. He had little humor in his make-up. He wanted to be considered a great soldier, and his rooms in his various palaces were furnished with Spartan simplicity.

He slept in a small iron bed which would have been in better surroundings had it adorned a prison cell. His personal habits were temperate, and he had a strong constitution up to his last years. Simple in his tastes, handsome, plain in his living, sincere, affable, beloved of children and loving them, and often showing great heroism, he was loved by all his people in spite of his faults.

When Franz Josef held court, he heard petitions from the most lowly of his subjects, and even small family rows got his ear and his attention.

More Assassinations.

The crowning blow to the aged emperor came in 1914, when the heir to the Austrian throne and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbians. This tragedy led to war with Serbia, and soon afterwards the present great world war started. His earlier stormy, ill-guided life did not forecast the kind of ruler he was destined to be. His high sense of duty and responsibility to the people brought him safely through many crises of state, and with his old monarch's whose life mirrored the progress made by their empire.

The heart of the dead emperor will be removed from the body and preserved in a silver urn, which will be deposited, according to the Hapsburg custom in the church of the Augustines, or the "imperial church." The body will be placed in a silver coffin, in a crypt of the church of the Capuchins, where the dead Hapsburgs of the last 400 years rest. In the crypt now lie the remains of the martyred Empress Elizabeth, and of the suicide crown prince, Rudolph.

THE DEUTSCHLAND STARTS FOR HOME

New London, Conn., Nov. 21.—The German submarine Deutschland sailed for Bremen shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Deutschland left at 2.30 p. m. She was flying her flag and the crew was all on deck as she passed down the harbor. One of the Scott Company's tugs was at the pier when she started, but the undersea craft had no need of assistance. The tug followed her down the river.

Roomy box stalls for stormy days and nights, and the yard or paddock for pleasant days, is the proper winter treatment of the colts and the idle horses.

When a man gets that far-away look in his eyes you can bet that your tale of woe isn't interesting him.

Halifax, Nov. 21.—The will of Lieut. Gov. McKee bequeaths his estate, valued at \$500,000, as follows:

An amount in trust to give an annual income of \$5,000 to his wife for life and \$2,500 to his daughter. Mrs. McKee also is left \$20,000, and each son \$50,000. The sum of \$5,000 is left to the Presbyterian church and \$500 each to the School for the Blind, Infants' Home, Industrial School, School for Deaf and Old Ladies' Home. The residue to be divided in equal shares among his children.

The Capture of Craiova by Von Falkenhayn is a Serious Menace to the Roumanians

If Roumanian Army is Cooped Up in Orsova It Will Have a Difficult Task to Escape—The Teutons Are Also Gaining Ground in the Alt Valley.

London, Nov. 21.—The German official report concerning Craiova, as received here, says the town was occupied by German troops at noon today.

The capture by General Von Falkenhayn's forces of the town of Craiova apparently clinches the Austro-German hold upon a large section of western Wallachia, and probably means the cutting off of important Roumanian forces from their line of retreat by railroad.

Craiova lies on the line between Orsova and Bucharest, about 120 miles west of the capital. The Roumanian army, retreating in the Jiu valley, was falling back towards this town, and was reported in the Petrograd official statement of Tuesday to have reached the region of Filiasa, about forty miles northwest of Craiova. If General Von Falkenhayn's troops have beaten it to Craiova, as seems probable, its railway line of retreat thus is severed. Likewise it would appear that the Roumanian force which had been operating

in the Orsova region, was seriously imperilled, if not cut off, by this new Teutonic success. Craiova, before the war, had a population of nearly 5,000, and was an active centre of Roumanian trade.

Added peril to the Roumanians in this region is noted in the continued advance of the Teutonic Allies in the Alt Valley, south of the Rothernburg Pass, here Petrograd admits the Roumanians are retreating slowly southward. An advance eastward along the railway twenty-five miles to Silistia would give the Austro-Germans this important railroad town and compel the retreating Roumanians in the Alt Valley also to take the high roads in an endeavor to escape in the direction of Bucharest.

London is Disturbed.

London, Nov. 21.—The occupation of the Roumanian town of Craiova, reported by German official headquarters tonight, has not yet been confirmed from the Entente side, but the fact that no Roumanian official report has been issued since Sunday leaves little reason to doubt its correctness.

The official reports from both German and Russian headquarters in the last two days has prepared the public for this news of the success of the Central Powers' thrust at Roumania, but it had been hoped that Russia, which was known to be sending reinforcements into Roumania as fast as possible, might be in time to avert the blow.

Craiova is an important town in the centre of a great grain district on the edge of the Walachian plain, and is an important railway junction. Its possession by the Central Powers cuts the railway communication of the Roumanian armies holding the Orsova region to the west. As the lines from Turku-Jiu, south of Vulcan Pass, and from the Danube frontier opposite Vidin, pass through Craiova, the position of the Roumanian forces in Orsova are now extremely critical, and they may be compelled to evacuate the Orsova region, the holding of which has up to the present barred the Teutonic allies from the use of the Danube.

According to information in Roumanian quarters in London the Entente Allies had already made provisions that the huge stores of grain in Craiova should not fall into enemy hands. The swiftness with which Von Falkenhayn struck his blow has caused surprise here, as today's Roumanian communication reports the Roumanian retreat as having only reached Filiasa, about twenty miles northeast of Craiova.

Some anxiety is felt that nothing has been heard of the German Field Marshal Von Mackensen's operations in Dobruja for some time, and it is suggested that his recent retreat may have been a deliberate move to conceal the assembling of big forces for a possible crossing of the Danube opposite to where General Von Falkenhayn is fighting, in which case he might be expected to be heard of at Nikopol, or further west, at Rahova.

341 KILLED IN GREAT EXPLOSION

**The Explosion at Bakaritzia
Occurred During Dinner
Hour—667 Injured.**

Petrograd, Nov. 21.—It is announced officially that 341 persons have been killed and 667 wounded by the explosion at Bakaritzia.

The statement follows: "According to supplementary information the number of persons killed by the explosion at Bakaritzia was found, after clearing the debris of masonry, to be 341, while the number of persons injured, according to reports received from hospitals, amounts to 49 officers and officials, 437 soldiers, 131 civilians and 25 women. Of the crews of British merchant ships 27 were killed and 155 injured."

"The large number of victims is explained by the fact that the explosion occurred during the dinner hour, when the men were resting in huts wrecked by the explosion."

Colts should be taught to stand tied in a standing stall, but should not be kept in them "day in and day out."

For the first time in the history of the United States three California women will sit in the electoral college next January. The voters of California have conferred this honor on Mrs. W. C. Tyler, Los Angeles; Mrs. Spinks, San Francisco, and Mrs. Wyllie, Fresno. Mrs. Tyler was a delegate to the last National Democratic convention.

Tuberculosis Rapidly Increasing Among Children of Belgium and Northern France.

More Food Urgently Needed to Keep up Their Strength

An interview with Mr. W. L. Honnold, American Director of the Belgian Relief Commission, brings to light a new danger threatening the population of the territory occupied by Germany.

Mr. Honnold reports that about 5,000,000 wholly or partially destitute people, who have been dependent on the Commission, generally show diminished vitality. The effects are most apparent among the older children, particularly those in the adolescent stage. Among these there is an alarming increase of tuberculosis, due to the lower power of resistance consequent on an inadequate diet.

To overcome this serious danger, the Commission appeals for extra contributions so that a special diet can be served every day in the schools. Efforts are also being made to provide as far as possible for children outside the schools.

This can only be done—Belgium's children can only be saved—if every one of us who can possibly do so will give something toward the fund. Whatever you can afford, every year subscription weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees, or

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