

ITALY TO TAKE PROMINENT PART IN BALKANS

THREE TWENTY-SIXTH MEN IN CASUALTIES

LET KITCHENER DECIDE ABOUT DARDANELLES

Sent There to Look Ground Over as Sir Charles Munro's Report Not Sufficient to Decide Govt.

WHOLE OUTLOOK BETTER, BONAR LAW SAYS.

Colonial Secretary Believes Not in Best Interests of Nation to Make all Facts About Serbia Public at Present.

London, Nov. 18.—Two topics have been raised which are not pleasant to think or talk about, namely, the position in Serbia, and the Dardanelles, said Andrew Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, speaking on the third reading of the finance bill in the House of Commons this evening.

Mr. Bonar Law did not agree that the public should be taken into the government's confidence at the present time. With respect to Serbia, whatever criticisms there might be, he would not say a word on the subject, which could not be judged unless all the facts were known, and most certainly in his judgment, it would not be wise to tell all the facts.

Despite what was happening in the Near East he would say, however, that he was more hopeful than he had been for many months, and, looking at the tendency of the whole war, things were not going so badly as they would seem to be.

With regard to the Dardanelles, there was no one who felt more strongly than he did the serious position there, and the House might be assured that in what the government was doing, or was intending to do, it would not be influenced by the idea that, having made a mistake, it was going to set it out. The government would be influenced solely by the best military opinion it could get and believed that that was the wisest course.

Mr. Bonar Law, passing to the question of finance, said that the country had to risk bankruptcy to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Some means would have to be found whereby persons who wished to sell to the government and trust its credit, would be able to do so.

He was not afraid of exchange, taken by itself. The real thing was the country's financial stability as a whole, and he declared that the situation was extremely dangerous, for, so long as money was borrowed freely for the expenditure required, there was a fictitious prosperity, and, instead of making sacrifices the people were spending more than ever.

The moment the time came when the country could not raise indefinite loans, and, if the war lasted long enough, it would come—the country would have to find other means for carrying on the war.

He had been looking into the cost of munitions, and had found that munitions were costing three or four times more than they would have cost under the old conditions; that could not go on indefinitely. If the financial position was to be kept right, workmen and commercial men must set their faces against any increase in the payment for anything needed for the conduct of the war.

The finance bill was passed. Kitchener's Report Will Decide Dardanelles Question.

Baron Roblesdale said in the House of Lords today, in addressing a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, that he understood Lieut.-General Sir Charles C. Monro, commander of the British expedition at the Dardanelles, had reported in favor of the withdrawal of the British army at the Dardanelles.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced the government asked Earl Kitchener to visit the eastern Mediterranean because, in his opinion, the report of Sir Charles Monro and the evidence accompanying it did not seem sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion upon the great questions of policy involved.

The announcement of the Marquis of Lansdowne was made in response to Baron Roblesdale's question, whether General Monro favored the

John Marshall, of Fairville, Dangerously Wounded, Etienne Poirier of Balmoral and Sergeant Charles D. Campbell of Sackville are Wounded.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—In the casualties issued at midnight are the following from the 26th Battalion: Wounded—Etienne Poirier, Balmoral, N. B.; Sergt. Chas. D. Campbell, Upper Sackville, N. B.; Dangerously wounded—John Marshall, Fairville, N. B.

The list is as follows: Fourth Infantry Brigade Headquarters Accidentally killed—Frank Richardson, England.

Second Battalion. Seriously wounded—John Less, England.

Third Battalion. Suffering from shock—Wm. Renfrey Toronto.

Missing—Corporal J. Cody, Spokane, Wn.

Wounded—Jos. Bruno, Toronto; Arthur Stanley, England.

Fourth Battalion. Severely wounded—Company Sergt. Major Geo. Edward Geary, England.

Wounded—Lieut. Edgar R. Warburton, England.

Fifth Battalion. Wounded—C. V. Wright, Prince Albert, Sask.; Lieut. Colin Keith Lee, England.

Seventh Battalion. Wounded—Amedeo Dostie, St. Joseph De Beauce, Que.; Corporal Walter R. Fletcher, Chilliwack, B. C.

Eighth Battalion. Wounded—Leslie Taylor, Winnipeg; Died—Matthew E. Brady, Ireland.

Thirteenth Battalion. Killed in action—Alfred Prieaux, England.

Wounded—Thomas Mulheed, Scotland; Robert Campbell, England; Fred J. Modges, England.

Fifteenth Battalion. Killed in action—Wm. Arthur Wilcox, Salmon Arm, B. C.

Sixteenth Battalion. Wounded—Hush Steel, Winnipeg.

Officially reported prisoner of war at Giessen—Albert G. Warwick, Camper P. O., Man.

Eighteenth Battalion. Wounded—Walter C. Raines, England.

Nineteenth Battalion. Wounded—James R. Nisbitt, Steelton, Ont.

Twentieth Battalion. Killed in action—Albert Sugden, England.

Twenty-First Battalion. Wounded—George L. Bate, Lindsay, Ont.

Twenty-Sixth Battalion. Wounded—Etienne Poirier, Balmoral, N. B.; Sergt. Chas. D. Campbell, Upper Blackville, N. B.

Dangerously Wounded—John Marshall, Fairville, St. John, N. B.

Twenty-Seventh Battalion. Died of wounds—Charles R. Baxter, Winnipeg.

Died—Wm. A. Ross, Hamilton, Ont. Killed in action—John P. Baker, Brandon, Man.

BRITISH WAR COUNCIL BACK IN LONDON

Home After Conference With Members of the French Council in Paris.

London, Nov. 18.—Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister; Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, and David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, returned London this evening from the joint war council held in Paris.

PAVING WAY FOR MAKING CHINA A REPUBLIC

Little Emperor to be Guaranteed \$4,000,000 Yearly for Life and Recognition as Prince.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Delayed somewhat by the opposition of the Allied powers in the execution of plans for transformation of the Chinese government into a monarchy, the promoters of this movement nevertheless are moving steadily towards their object.

According to advices reaching here today, President Yuan Shi Kai has accepted a plan for meeting adverse criticism that might follow assumption of the throne by an official, who, like himself, had occupied the position of the closest confidence with the old Manchurian dynasty, and at the same time securing the active support of the powerful party of conservatives surrounding the little Manchurian emperor, who still is living at Peking in one of the imperial palaces. It is understood that Yuan will undertake, if he ascends the throne, to guarantee \$4,000,000 to the little emperor as long as he lives to recognize him as a Chinese prince and to provide proper places in the government and emoluments for the principal members of his family and his immediate adherents.

In return, it is proposed that the emperor issue an address to the Manchus, explaining the conditions which have made it necessary for Yuan Shi Kai to assume the throne, for the benefit of the Chinese people, and urging them to render him loyal support.

HAVE UNTIL DEC. 11 TO JOIN VOLUNTARILY

London, Nov. 19.—The Earl of Derby has announced that his recruiting scheme will be extended to December 11, and in speeches at Glasgow and Edinburgh has repeated his statement that if unmarried men do not respond for enlistment in sufficient numbers the question of resorting to compulsory enlistment will be brought before parliament.

PEACE CONGRESS IN SWEDEN UNDER NAME OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

Paris, Nov. 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps says that according to a well informed person, who has just returned from abroad, an attempt is being made to organize in Sweden a Red Cross congress, under the direction of Prince Von Buelow, the former German ambassador to Italy, which in reality is a peace congress, designed to act especially, and if necessary, separately, on Russia. The Austro-Hungarian delegate is to be Count Julius Andrássy, the former Hungarian premier, and the German delegate, the Duke of Mecklenburg, who is related both to the Hohenzollern family and the Empress of Russia.

ITALIANS PREPARE FOR FORMIDABLE ATTACK ON AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLD

Will Make Final Attempt to Drive Enemy from Gorizia.—Troops to be Sent to Balkan Theatre but Point of Landing Not Decided.

Geneva, via Paris, Nov. 18.—The Italian army is preparing for a formidable attack on Gorizia, according to the Milan correspondent of the Zurich Gazette. Five hundred thousand men are to be employed.

Rome, Nov. 18, via Paris, Nov. 18.—Limited discussion is being permitted of the question of sending an Italian expedition to the Balkans, and the newspapers are arguing whether it would be more advisable for an Italian force to proceed to the war zone by way of Albania, or through Saloniki. A majority of the newspapers seem to favor Albania as the point of attack, arguing that Italy already possesses the port of Avlona. A landing there it is contended, also would be the means of giving aid to the Serbian army which is now retreating towards Mostenegro.

On the other hand, the difficulties of landing troops in Albania, transporting them into the interior and sending provisions across the country to the army would, in the opinion of the military experts, be very great, owing to the rough condition of the road, and lack of railroad facilities.

London, Nov. 19.—No despatches have been received either from Athens or Saloniki since early Thursday morning, and this closure of telegraphic communication is regarded as ominous for the position of the Serbian army which is engaged in a difficult retreat.

Unconfirmed reports have come through Rome and Paris that Bulgarian advance guards have entered Monastir, but they are regarded here with suspicion according to official statement, however, almost four-fifths of Serbia already is overrun by the Austro-German and Bulgarians, whose advance into the mountain kingdom has been very rapid.

The occupation of Kursumlija brings the invaders close to Mitrovitza and gives them the key to one of the few great crossroads cutting Serbia from west to east.

The Serbian army is being forced between the limits of two narrow fronts, Mitrovitza and Pristina, in the center, and Plopp and Monastir on the flanks.

The Serbians have the alternative of giving battle where they stand or retreating in the centre Pirrend into Albania, and in the south, if the road into Albania is barred, into Greek territory.

There appears to be no hope that the British and French forces landed at Saloniki can give the Serbians any assistance in the difficult retreat. The railway from Mitrovitza south is not available as the Bulgarians bar the way at the Uskup junction and the Katchanik Pass, while the most available road are not suitable for the transport of large armies with guns and commissariat wagons.

The result of the conference of Denys Cochin, member of the French cabinet with the Greek minister at Athens is still unknown, but according to a statement in today's Times, the Greek premier, M. Skoulioudis, is not in favor of disarming and internment of the Anglo-French and Serbian troops should they be forced into Greek territory. There is reason to believe that should they be compelled to withdraw into Greece they will not be interned.

This speaker, of the world's champion Red Sox, settled for \$200 a \$5,000 suit against him in the Superior Court at Boston, on October 2. He was arrested at Montreal, P. Que., and was run down by his automobile in Hemenway street, July 27.

Could Not Stand The Least Excitement. Was So Weak and Run Down.

Many women become run down and worn out by their household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

When the heart becomes weak, and the nerves unstrung, it is impossible for a woman to look after her household or social duties. The least little exertion or excitement leaves her in an exhausted condition, and not fit to do anything.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, you will be wise if you start to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This remedy will act directly on the system, breaking making it best strength and regular, and will also invigorate and strengthen the nerves so as to make them steady and firm.

EVERY MAN MUST DO HIS SHARE FOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 1)

From the ports of the German Empire, no ship sails, none enter. Their imports and exports have ceased. We cannot for a moment minimize this extreme loss to our enemy. Germany had built up a mercantile marine that was the pride of the world. Where is it today? Part of it is at the bottom of the ocean, destroyed by the allied navy, a portion of it is interned in neutral ports, rotting at the wharves. Not an enemy merchant ship sails the seven seas today.

In 1870 Germany set out to build up an invincible land force, up to the time of war, she put up a machine for that terrified Europe.

But another arm was needed and with her customary vigor and ingenuity she proceeded to construct a navy and a wondering world looked on, while her fleet became a world-power, first, fourth then third then the second strongest naval fleet in the world. A fleet that ship for ship equaled any in the world, equal to Great Britain's in all points save numbers.

In entering on this world conflict Germany has lost the mobility of her fleet. Since war was declared that tremendous force and power has laid land-locked in the Kiel Canal.

Their Submarines. "The German submarine policy was for a time a serious menace. They committed depredations, but the admiralty was right on deck and today the submarine is no more a terror than the ordinary accidents of the sea in normal times.

The airships and Zeppelin raids were inept with the idea of paralyzing the English mind. Some women, children, non-combatants and a few men have been a source of trouble, they were destroyed, and the Zeppelins have proven a failure as a power for war.

Another loss sustained by Germany has been in her colonies and concessions. Today she owns not a foot of land or a single concession outside of the German empire. Her valuable concessions in China and in the Pacific are absolutely and entirely lost. If it is a long long way to Tipperary it will be an infinitely longer time before Germany gets her possessions back.

Germany has lost the good will of the civilized world. She was always admired for her scientific training and knowledge. She was looked at with admiration and her institutions patronized by nations of the whole world. By her animosity and her reversed sense of wrong she has forfeited the feeling of good fellowship that formerly existed and it will be a long and difficult march for her to obtain again the goodwill of the world.

"She has lost her respectability and standing among nations. Her barbarities of war, her absolute repudiation of the articles of the Hague convention has lost to her her own self respect. She has written her own record and revealed her own character by the violation of her sacred pledge to respect the neutrality of Belgium.

"From the breaking of the treaty she has marched through every phase of cruelty which marks her among the nations. There are many atrocities in Belgium and there is the Lusitania, the Hesperian and the Ancona against her. All these are examples of her cruelty and the breaking of the universal laws of all countries. This much Germany and her associates have lost.

"I have shown you the actual gains and losses of the enemy. Now we will go to the other side. Some of you will say that the enemy has many advantages. You have put before us what we are up against.

"I believe in looking at all these things, taking in all that might make us joyful or otherwise. The Allies have made great gains. They have

all the freedom and privileges of trading in all the seven seas. You remember what happened at first, traffic stopped, banks closed their doors. A menace hung over the wide seas and commerce was stifled and dead. Sixteen months have passed but the seas are open as before the war began. There are high freight rates on account of lack of tonnage. In the bye and large, however, the commercial world, outside the enemy, has commercial freedom. The Allies are dominant the wide world through. Let us give what credit is due the British fleet in this hour.

Vigilant Keepers. "We see these vigilant keepers are on the watch with eyes that are never closed and all that great responsibility is allowed to rest there. That mighty fleet of Great Britain has bottled up the enemy and has made the seas free. The Allies' ships cross the seas with hundreds of thousands of men and millions of pounds of ammunition and supplies and all because the British fleet holds the seas. Had it been that the British fleet had been wiped out or crippled so as to make doubtful the outcome what would have happened? It is only necessary to put the conditions side by side in order to see what advantage there has been to all the world.

The three great factors of successful warfare are finance, man power and munitions of war or equipment. In financial resources suffice it to say that the Allies are infinitely superior to the Germans and the Austrians. In that vital element necessary to warfare the Allies are superior over the enemy.

Man-Power. "As regards man-power, the Germans had man-power drilled and equipped and well supplied with munitions. They were at their best when the war started. The Allies were only able to put a few men in the field, but they were seasoned soldiers. They went to Belgium and helped to hold back the enemy till France got ready and thus saved the day. Great Britain now has three million men at the front, or ready to go or busy drilling to go from the bases. The Allies together outnumber the enemy three to one. There are 175,000,000 in Russia and leaving out India, the Allies compare with the enemy three to one in man-power. While the whole available man-power of Germany is at the front today, that of the Allies are at the base preparing to go to the front.

India Loyalty. "In my figures I had no right to leave India and her three hundred million, but give India a place in your comparison, for India from line to line from rank to rank is united and loyal to the British Empire and British ideals as any other outlying portion of the Empire.

Munitions. "Germany had all the advantages at first. She had perfectly equipped factories and she was at the highest point of advantage then. The Allies were unprepared, none so much as Great Britain herself. This was on account of the feeling of the twen-

Was Hunting Near Petticoat—Believed Stray Bullet from Another Hunter's Gun Caused Tragedy.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 18.—A young man named John Armstrong, age about 25 years, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon, at Forest Glen, about ten miles from Petticoat. The young man who was employed in S. H. White's mill at Forest Glen, went out to shoot deer. Mystery surrounds the shooting but it is supposed to have been the result of a stray bullet.

twentieth century that such a war could not come. The enormous waste of munitions had been calculated only by Germany. Suddenly the Allies realized that the great war was in the midst of the war and organize and arrange for the making of munitions. It was the name in Russia.

"The war has brought out the great loyalty of the Russian people to their king. To see these people march against the Germans and when munitions failed them they used the bayonet and when the bayonet failed they used their fists against the enemies of their country. Great Britain has today all the munitions she needs and all the organization to keep them going. Russia, with the help of Japan, is also well supplied. These are making up previous deficiencies and matters will now be in favor of the Allies.

"The day will come when German man-power will fall. Then if the Allies do what is right by the help of God the enemy will be overthrown and fight will prevail. Victory will not be secured unless we in Canada and the whole British Empire do our duty in the fight.

"I say to you good people of this city as I have said whenever I have had the opportunity: The British Empire is in deadly peril this very hour. You may not think so but nevertheless it is true. Nothing but the whole-hearted effort of the Empire will make a real victory and a victory which is not complete is a defeat.

"The Canadian people are something more than spectators in this struggle but each is seriously interested. I am not here to tell men their duty but I am here to tell you that young men should not stay while the heads of families are going. Be honest with yourself and do not dodge the question. Look the question fairly in the face and decide."

In closing Sir George made an eloquent plea for assistance for the patriotic funds and urged those at home to make sacrifices in order to have the dependants of soldiers properly cared for. People were sitting in comfort in their homes and many had not missed one man on account of this great struggle but there was yet a chance that they would be compelled to give up luxuries and in many cases suffer want before freedom was again secured for the world.

The sum of \$7,500,000 was needed to carry on the work of the patriotic fund for this year. That meant one dollar for every person in Canada. He hoped the appeal would be answered promptly by the people of the Maritime Provinces that there would be no need of drawing on the people of Ontario and Quebec for carrying on the Maritime Provinces. Sir George was loudly applauded but he brought a seriousness to his hearers which will not soon pass away.

The band of the 52nd Battalion played. He hoped the appeal would be answered promptly by the people of the Maritime Provinces that there would be no need of drawing on the people of Ontario and Quebec for carrying on the Maritime Provinces. Sir George was loudly applauded but he brought a seriousness to his hearers which will not soon pass away.

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Sir George will return to Ottawa this evening.

U. S. G

Inside Information Teuton Spies Vari

Starting Facts Revealed by a Former Austro-Hungarian Consul.

OVER 3,000 TEUTON SPIES IN AMERICA

U.S. Department of Justice has begun searching inquiry on strength of Dr. Goricar's information.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Further investigation of the activities of Austro-Hungarian consul general Von Nuber and his associates will be made by the Department of Justice as a result of yesterday's conference in New York between A. Bruce Mitchell, chief of the bureau of investigations, and Dr. Joseph Goricar, former Austrian consul. A department statement, announcing this tonight, also said that information had been obtained which probably would lead to further indictments for passport frauds.

The Providence, R. I., Journal prints the following story of Teuton intrigue and as described by Dr. Goricar, former Austrian consul: "In a vigorous reply to the denials of the Austrian Embassy and several Austro-Hungarian consuls that they had been fomenting trouble in munition plants and constantly intriguing with spies and secret agents, Dr. Joseph Goricar has made the following statement: "Did anybody expect that these men were going to acknowledge the fact? I can simply give my word of honor that what I have said is the truth, and that the facts are going to be proved to the satisfaction of the American people.

"I will state further that no act of violence, whether it be a fire in a munition factory, the explosion of a bomb on board a ship or the establishment of a fraudulent passport office, springs from the demented mind of any single individual. Every act is planned in advance. Men who can be trusted to go through with such criminal performances are selected in advance and the whole scheme is worked through the system. Individuals are simply carrying out orders that they get from above.

"My fifteen years' experience in the foreign service of Austria-Hungary has given me exact knowledge of this spy system, which is directed by the German Embassy through Captain Boyd and Captain von Pappen, acting directly with Consul General von Nuber in New York. These three men have full and complete knowledge of every move made by every German and Austro-Hungarian spy in the United States. In spite of their assertions that they are innocent of any wrong doing or of any knowledge of the burning of munition plants or of wrecking of ships, they are in immediate touch with every transaction.

Every Central Empire spy operating in this country today is officially listed in the offices of these men and their records are kept in card index form. There, are, I should judge from my personal knowledge, about three

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LITTLE MARY PICKFORD, the idolized star of picture lovers, adds another striking characterization to her notable repertoire in Frances Hodgson Burnett's drama of optimistic heroism and unswerving faith and its ultimate reward. It is something that will strengthen the heart, inspire noble impulses and give every watcher a firmer grip on good character and deportment. The scenes are laid in the slum districts of England and the diction is typically Cockney. Altogether it is a splendid production.

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Makes the checks bloom