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SERBIANS WIN MORE SUCCESS IN MACEDONIAN ADVANCE

Belgium Asks Active Intervention of U.S. to Stop Deportations

ELECTION MAY COME QUICKLY SAYS FIELDING

Preparedness Called for at Eastern Ontario Liberals' Conference.

RESENT IMPUTATIONS

Resolution Declares Party Has Not Failed in Duty to Empire.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Four hundred Liberal delegates from the counties surrounding the city of Ottawa gathered here today and in conference assembled voiced their views on the problems of today and the future, and discussed the general question of organization.

The gathering comprised representatives of the various political organizations in the counties of Leeds, Grenville, Stormont, Glengarry, and Lanark. Renfrew, Dundas, Russell, Prescott and the city of Ottawa.

The conference was opened by D. E. Rochester and Hon. G. H. Ross, and M. Racine, M.L.A. for Russell, acted as joint chairman. There were present also, on the platform, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Sydney Fisher and Hon. Senator Clouston.

Shadow of Election.
The keynote of the conference was struck by Mr. Fielding, Liberal, he declared, were asked to observe silence. It was contended that patriotism at the present moment forbids criticism of the government, and all the time, declared the ex-minister, finance, the country was hanging under the threat of a general election which might come at any moment. With the exhortation on the part of the government that the Liberals should maintain silence should have some the clear-cut assertion that within a specified time there should be no general election precipitated. "There must be an election some day," he declared. "Perhaps not this year, perhaps not next; but Liberals must be organized. The work you are doing today as necessary work so long as the government keeps the shadow hanging over you."

Liberal Party's Loyalty.
The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this convention of representative Liberals of eastern Ontario in session assembled at Ottawa this 16th day of November, 1916, takes this earliest opportunity of placing upon record its unwavering loyalty to the King and Empire; pledges ourselves to assist in the untiring and vigorous prosecution of the present war to ultimate success; and at the same time to record our resentment at the reported remarks of certain Conservative politicians impugning the loyalty of the great Liberal party; which remarks we consider as entirely unjustified, and an insult to the thousands of true Liberals, who today mourn their sons and brothers, who have given their lives at the front as proof of their loyalty and love of the British Empire.

"And that this convention expresses its condoleance and heartfelt sympathy with all Canadians who have lost sons and relatives at the front."

ALL FRANCE MUST AID SAY POSTERS IN PARIS

Saving in Lighting and Heating Second Efforts of Soldiers.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The minister of the interior, Louis Malvy, has instructed the prefects of every department with France to appeal, in co-operation with the mayors of the communes, to the people to reduce as far as possible the lighting of their homes and business establishments.

Bills posted throughout Paris signed by the officials, invite every household to restrict both heating and lighting. The poster concludes: "It is hoped that these demands will be manfully accepted in view of the need of seconding the efforts of our soldiers in the trenches. It is the duty of the people in the rear to add to the force of the arms. The whole of France must fight."

BELGIUM ASKS ACTIVE AID OF UNITED STATES

Intervention to Stop Deportation of Belgian Workmen Called for.

FORCED INTO SLAVERY

Germans Virtually Compel Belgians to Fight Against Own Country.

Washington, Nov. 16.—An appeal for active intervention by the United States to stop the deportation of Belgian workmen into Germany was today presented to the state department by E. Havenstein, the Belgian minister. The Belgians, Mr. Havenstein said, practically are being compelled to fight against their own country, contrary to the laws of nations and humanity.

The American government already has interested itself in the situation, and Charge Grov of the embassy at Berlin has been instructed to discuss it with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. No formal representations are authorized, but the charge is directed to point out to the chancellor that Germany's course cannot but have an unfortunate effect upon neutral opinion, particularly in the United States, where great interest is felt in the Belgians.

Belgium's Protest.
Minister Havenstein submitted the following communication to the state department: "The German government is forcing thousands of Belgian workmen who are unemployable in their own country to work in the quarries, in manufacturing concerns and in the lime kilns, under pretext that they are a charge upon public charity.

"The Belgian government protests energetically against this coercive measure, which is contrary to the law of nations and the laws of humanity. The government of the king asks the active intervention of the Government of the United States to obtain the cessation of this deportation of Belgian workmen into Germany, and to obtain the liberation of those who have already been deported.

"The Germans claim that these workmen are not employed in war industries. It should be remarked, however, that they are employed in industries directly connected with the war, and that the employment of this Belgian labor releases a great number of German workmen, who are sent to the front. Thus, these Belgian workmen are compelled practically to fight against their own country."

Business Paralyzed.
In making public the communication the minister issued the following statement: "The Belgian minister calls attention to the fact that the unemployment of Belgian workmen is due entirely to the German government, which has requisitioned all the supplies of raw materials and destroyed the industrial plants by requisitioning the machinery. The German government has absolutely paralyzed all business in Belgium. Furthermore, the German government has imposed a war tax of forty million francs a month (about twenty times the normal amount of Belgium taxation) for the past two years, upon a country which is without business and which Germany herself has impoverished by war and devastation.

"At the beginning of the war, the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg acknowledged that Germany was winning a great victory in invading Belgium, but in spite of this confession of guilt, Germany is, every day, adding to her crimes against this innocent and small nation."

ALLIES CONTINUE DOBRUDJA MARCH

Roumanians Keep Up Withdrawal in Two Carpathian Passes.

HOLD IN NORTHWEST

Mackensen Still Burns Villages as He Retires Along Danube.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
London, Nov. 16.—In the regions of the Dobruja and the Roumanian northwestern frontier in Transylvania, the Roumanians and the Russians continue their advance, while in the Red Tower and the Vulcan passes of the Transylvania Alps the Roumanians are still withdrawing a little to the bulk of their forces to attack the lines on the front north of Bucharest, but snow is beginning to fall quite heavily, the ground is winter having set in, and it is expected that fighting will be almost impossible in a week or so. The weather has already become intensely cold.

The retreat of von Mackensen in the Dobruja is accompanied by his burning of villages as he retires. Tormenting rains are falling in this theatre of the war.

The Roumanians report the winning of several successes against the enemy who has been attacking them on the Moesian frontier. The Russians report a fortified height southeast of Wroch, taking 101 prisoners and three machine guns.

In the region of Campulung in Roumania a heavy battle is proceeding. The Roumanians are supporting their attacks with hand grenades by a great number of the assault troops, suffering enormous losses from the failure of their infantry attacks. Up till the present the Roumanians have beaten back every one of the assaults and they have not given any ground.

Obstinate fighting continues along the Alti and Jiu Rivers. Red Tower and Vulcan Passes, where the Roumanians in the first case withdrew towards Aradul and Radacine, and in the second case towards Capaciola and Carbest, southeast and south of Tarbuz.

The Germans claim that in the Red Tower and Vulcan Pass regions they took prisoner 1200 Roumanians yesterday, and in a stubborn battle they captured Boaslo in the Dobruja.

SERBIANS SMASH NEW LINE CARRY MORE STRONGHOLDS

COMING OF RUSSIAN AID ENDS ROUMANIAN CRISIS

Petrograd Experts Believe Likelihood of Teuton Advance Has Been Removed.

Petrograd, Nov. 16, via London.—Intermittent activity still continues on the three main sectors of the Russian southwest front—the region of the Stokhod, the Haliuz-Brazany front and the thickly wooded country of the Carpathians, where the Austro-Germans have recently concentrated forces in an attempt to drive a wedge between the Russian and Roumanian armies.

Russian attention is now directed mainly toward the Roumanian theatre, where most of the Russian military experts believe the crisis front is thought to have eased the situation in that quarter and removed the likelihood of an advance there for the present.

Bulgar-Germans Continue to Be Driven Back Across Monastir Plain Towards Old Serbia.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
London, Nov. 16.—Continuing their pursuit of the Germans and the Bulgarians, the Serbians encountered them on a new line that runs from Yarashok on the left or eastern bank of the Cerna River, which had long been fortified, and after determined fighting, they have succeeded in breaking seriously into this front at several places, according to today's Serbian official report issued at Salonica. On this line the Serbians have already carried the villages of Chogel, Baldenti, Negochani and the Yarashok monastery.

On the right bank of the Cerna in the direction of Monastir the Serbians are also concluding their successful advance, aided by the French, and they have compelled the German and Bulgarian to abandon their principal line of defence and to retire towards Monastir. In the course of advance the allies have already driven the foe from the villages of Bukli, Gorn-Jegri, Sredni-Jegri and Don-Jegri, as well as from the town of Kenali. In this fighting the Serbians have already taken prisoner 500 Germans and Bulgarians.

On Monastir Plains.
The fighting is now proceeding on the plains of Monastir in the midst of a violent snow and sleet storm. The Bulgarian-Teuton line has been broken back at several places to within four miles of Monastir.

French, Russian and Italian forces west of the Cerna attacked the lines of the foe during a rainstorm and they carried the whole system of defence round Kenali, according to Reuters' Salonica correspondent. At some places the men were up to their necks in water, and they were counter-attacked the allies during the night and retook part of the trenches. This was definitely expected in the morning, and he has been ordered to withdraw up the Bistrica River.

On the eastern bank of the Struma River British troops captured the village of Karuzli on the night of the 14th. Talbot, after a brilliant action.

The Franco-Russian forces in pursuit of the foe have reached the right bank of the River Voca, four miles south of Monastir, and they have occupied four villages and those of Jabynki, Fopodina and Yabynki.

The Germans report on the fighting in Macedonia as follows: "Prepared new positions in the river Cerna and the whole system of defence on the Struma River were admirably of patrole."

The Bulgarians admit that heavy fighting in the Cerna bend resulted in the withdrawal of their troops to positions north of Teveski and Cragal.

Berlin Alleges Rowanmore Had Contraband in Cargo.
Berlin, Nov. 16, via Staville.—The Overseas News Agency in its summary of the details published by the German press regarding the sinking of the British steamer Rowanmore, points out that the cargo included 10,000 tons of oil, 10,000 tons of cotton, 10,000 tons of oil, together with acids, explosives and steel, and in addition 2000 tons of wheat. The value of the cargo was estimated at approximately 12,000,000 marks. The steamer was sunk by the submarine after an examination of the sea cargo disclosed the carried contraband, the summary states.

VIOLENCE OF FIGHTING ON ANCRE DIMINISHES

British Take Three Hundred Additional Prisoners—French Retake Saillisel Houses.

London, Nov. 17, 1 a.m.—In the Ancre region of France where since Monday the British have made notable gains over the Germans, the fighting apparently has lessened greatly in violence, the latest British official communication reporting only bomb attacks by the Germans on the newly won front to the north of the stream. An additional six officers and 297 men have been taken prisoner by the British in this region during the past 24 hours.

To the southeast at Saillisel, where the Germans had occupied a group of houses northeast of the village, the French have now driven them out in a counter-attack, according to the French official communication. On the remainder of the front in France, especially in the regions of Ablancourt and between Le Sars and Carpentras, there were violent bombardments of British and French positions by the Germans, while the French hammered the German front in the Souchez and Armentieres sectors with their guns.

FOE LOSES HEAVILY IN SOMME ATTACKS

Attempt to Break Thru French Lines Proves Costly Failure.

USE THREE DIVISIONS

Germans Employ Many Troops on Small Front to No Purpose.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The German attack on Ablancourt and Pressoir, on the Somme front, yesterday was an attempt to break thru the French lines over an extent of two and one-half miles. The attacking forces consisted of a division and a half in the morning and a division and a half in the afternoon, the whole strength being directed against two villages.

The divisions were formed of select regiments, chiefly Prussians, of whom some were of the Guards and Hanoverians.

Six successive waves swept down upon the villages between 7.30 o'clock and 10.45 in the morning, and before the afternoon had ended Pressoir had been attacked twelve times. It is reported that in the course of these attempts, now rendered vain by the French operations of last night, some of the regiments engaged lost 60 per cent of their effectives.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT PASSES RESOLUTION WITHOUT A DIVISION

Food Conservation Measures Favored

London, Nov. 16.—The house of commons without division today carried the resolution introduced yesterday by William A. S. Hewins, Unionist member for Hereford, prior to the statement on the question of food supply by Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade. The resolution follows: "In the opinion of the house it is the duty of the government to adopt further measures of organization to increase and conserve the national food supply, and to diminish the risk of shortage and serious increase of prices in the event of the war being prolonged."

STAND OF WILSON SHOWS FIRMNESS

Paris Papers Praise Action Taken Regarding Deportation of Belgians.

REVOLT OF NEUTRALS

Germany's Barbarous Methods Stirring Non-Belligerents to Make Move.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Secretary of State Lansing's instructions to Joseph C. Grew, the American charge d'affaires at Berlin, to discuss with the German government to discuss with Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, the question of the deportation by Germany of Belgians from their native land, is regarded here as an act of great importance. The newspapers discuss it appreciatively as a declaration of the stance of the United States in the matter.

The Temps, alluding to the incident, says President Wilson is resolutely determined to hold to his principles, undeterred by the German complications. "Adding that he 'intervenes without fear of contingencies.'"

The Paris Mail sees in the instructions of Secretary Lansing the beginning of a revolt of neutral nations against what it calls "the barbarous and illegal measures of the central powers."

BRITISH TO MAKE MORE ADVANCES

Gains in Ancre Valley Fore-run Equally Important Successes.

TO GIVE FOE NO REST

Allies to Prevent Germans From Consolidating New Positions in Winter.

London, Nov. 16.—Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in an interview with the Associated Press today, predicted that the British gains in the Ancre valley were only the forerunner of further equally important advances which would be made on the western front during the winter months.

"Our success on the Ancre," said Gen. Maurice, "means that we are not going to give the enemy much rest this winter. It means that whenever weather conditions permit, we are going to attack and subject the enemy to unceasing pressure during the coming months, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the Germans from establishing themselves in new positions. All the attempts of the enemy to minimize our success will not explain away the fact that in three days the British troops, by the capture of Beaumont and St. Pierre Division, and the sinking of the enemy's line from the northern bank of the Ancre. Thus the enemy is unable to direct the fire of his artillery massed behind it.

"Our troops are now engaged from below thru sticky white chalk and a network of defences. They gained the ridge and forced the enemy back across the valley to the next hill. As a result we dominate the situation in this territory and are consolidating the positions for further activities."

King George Congratulates Gen. Haig on His Victory

London, Nov. 16.—King George today telegraphed congratulations to Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, British commander in France, upon the "great success" of the last few days, reflecting credit on all ranks. Gen. Haig replied with a message of thanks.

Many Canadians Win Honors

Canadian Associated Press Cable.
London, Nov. 16.—The following Canadians gazetted for the military cross belong to infantry battalions unless otherwise specified:
Lieuts. L. J. B. Atkins, (artillery); P. N. Alexander; F. C. C. Hadgley, (artillery); W. F. Battersby, (machine gun); A. C. Bowles; A. B. Campbell; H. M. Campbell; (cavalry); C. M. Campbell; W. H. Carling; H. J. Chaball; Acting Captain T. R. Coleman; Lieut. W. K. Connors; Captain K. E. Cooke, (medical); Lieuts. S. J. Davies; A. G. DeYoung; J. B. Donan, (engineer); A. L. E. Dove, (patrol); G. E. A. Dupuis; P. Earnshaw, (engineer); Captain J. Edwards; Lieut. R. G. Elliott; Capt. R. L. E. Ewing; Lieut. D. N. Ferris, (cavalry); W. K. Fraser; C. Fontaine; S. G. Freeborn, (artillery); J. E. Geher, (engineer); W. G. Gidley; C. Green; G. L. Greenlay, (cavalry); C. Greenfield; M. Grimmett; Captain H. J. Hall; Lieuts. J. A. Hamilton; W. Hoey; F. H. Hunter; H. Hutchinson; Capt. H. B. Jeffs, (medical); Lieut. R. L. Junkin, (engineer); C. J. Keller, Captain H. D. O. Kingston; Lieuts. A. G. D. Kitton, (artillery); J. Linton, C. D. Lloyd; W. R. V. Loyds; P. Lough; Captain J. H. Lovatt; W. M. Macaulay.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

MACEDONIA continues to be the theatre of important military events as seen by the recent and continuous Serbian and French successes and the advance of the allies to a front within four miles of Monastir. The Serbians have fought an unbroken chain of victorious actions in the past five days, but, although they are constantly beating the enemy, he has not yet been sufficiently punished to be incapable of making a further determined stand. The Serbians, according to the latest news, are now further engaged in forcing the line of Iven-Yarashok, on the eastern bank of the Cerna River, which has been strongly fortified, and so far in the fighting they have succeeded in breaking seriously into this front at several points. They have just captured three more villages, Chogel, Baldenti and Negochani, and also the Yarashok Monastery. On the western bank of the Cerna, in the direction of Monastir, they and the French and Russians have driven the Bulgarians and the Germans from their principal line of defence. The foe has also been driven from four villages and the Town of Kenali, losing 500 in prisoners alone.

The present unbroken string of Serbian successes at first sight would apparently betoken a collapse of the German and Bulgarian defence, but the ability of the foe to fight stubbornly after several reverses suggests other reasons for his mishaps. One may be shortage of munitions, owing to the vast expenditure against Roumania and the allies on the Somme front. Another may be the arrival of cold weather, and its finding of the enemy's soldiers without warm clothing, for the British blockade first of all cut off woolen shipments to Germany and the German mills have long since had to close down. For the winter of 1915-16 a great amount of shoddy had to be used in soldiers' garments, and for the coming winter of 1916-17, apparently no wool at all is available, and the supply of cotton has also been cut off for many months, so that the uniforms of the Germans are mostly reduced to rags or to made-overs. By prosecuting their offensive in cold weather, the warmly clad troops

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.)

CRUCCI SAYS SWIFT, UNITED ACTION IS NEEDED TO FORESTALL FOE

Central Powers Battering Away to Open Wide Door to Orient.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Jean Crucci, former minister of foreign affairs, speaking at a meeting today presided over by Prof. Paul Painleve, minister of public instruction, outlined the importance of the intervention of Roumania on the side of the allies in the war. As a result of Roumania's participation, the allied armies are now at Orsova, from which point, he said, they would be able to advance toward Budapest. It is only 60 miles from Kalafat to Nish, thru which passes the railway connecting the central powers with the east.

He pointed out also that it is only 180 miles from the advanced positions on the Salonica front to the Danube, and that the Russo-Roumanian armies have a natural path thru Dobruja towards Sofia and Constantinople. Dorna Watra, in Moldavia, where the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5).