

we further refuse to accept the doctrine of Hon. Arthur Meighen, preached on Friday night, that it did not make any difference to Canadians whether their sons were shot by rifles made of Canadian nickel steel or by a bullet faced with Canadian nickel, or one that was not.

And if Hon. Mr. Hearst and Hon. Mr. Cochrane and the Ontario Government and the Ottawa Government think they can shelter themselves behind the British Government and the British secret service and the British Admiralty, we say they are woefully mistaken in the temper of the Canadian people at the very moment they are making the sacrifice of their sons and their resources, or imagine that they can be wheedled into accepting any such infamous doctrine. And still more are we convinced that never will the Canadian people justify or excuse whatever governments, past or present, who were or are responsible for the nickel conditions which have prevailed in this country now for over twenty years, and prevail today—conditions which prevent Canada from controlling her own nickel output, and, therefore, being a real factor in the war. Must we only suffer and bleed by our sons? Is there no remedy?

The whole conspiracy, which has obtained now for twenty years, has been in the direction of preventing Canada from having the control of her own nickel output, and by manipulating governments in this country, both Liberal and Conservative, so that we have been able only to ship raw ore out of Canada to be refined in the United States; and, therefore, to put the International Nickel Co. in a position to do what they liked with it, independent of any wishes of the Canadian people! This is the crime of all crimes with which the history of Canada is blackened in this day of war!

We do not trust the International Nickel Co.; at best it is American and a money-making corporation. The whole thing comes down to this: that these two governments now in power, and their predecessors, were willing to allow this state of affairs to originate and to continue. But what makes it all the more humiliating is that it is being continued today, when this great war is on, when our sons are at the front, notwithstanding twenty years of protest against so unpatriotic a policy.

Let us give just one example of the attitude of the International Nickel Co., whether it be American or German: They not only deliberately manipulated things in this country so that the raw nickel could be taken out of it and refined in the United States, but they actually, by their agents in this country, by men who profess to be Canadians, told us year after year that it was impossible to refine our own nickel in our own country! They preached this publicly all over the country and in the secret councils of all our governments up to date. And they were able to get away with it. And this from the International Nickel Co. in order that it might head off any prospect of Canada refining her own nickel!

Furthermore, they went to Washington when the tariff was under consideration and they persuaded, and it was no very great trouble, congress to put in the tariff laws of the United States a duty of \$120 a ton on imported refined nickel, especially directed by The Toronto Telegram of Saturday. By its columns of sociology some unknown person will have to justify their Canadian conduct in respect of nickel, and so will John Frank Cochrane of Ottawa have to justify himself in doing nothing to refine our nickel at home; and so will N. W. Rowell have to assume his responsibility; and so will The Globe newspaper for its silence of years since the Conservative administration got into office in Ontario (and another at Ottawa) in the matter of unpatriotic and, shall we say criminal, neglect of nickel. Mr. Rowell allowed the International Nickel Co. to evade payment of its just taxes imposed upon it by the law of Ontario. Private and secret settlements were made between Conservative ministers of the crown and with the German corporation by which it avoided payment. And there is not even a record to what that arrangement was other than that it had been a verbal one and that Mr. Rowell and his associates in the legislature, with the exception of Mr. Sam Carter of Guelph, allowed Mr. Hearst to get by without any protest.

It is in this condition of affairs that The World has protested against for years, and it was this condition of affairs which The World presented to the electors of Peel, of North Perth, of Southwest Toronto (in the provincial legislature); a protest that was endorsed by the people in all these constituencies; a protest against the policy of the governments both at Toronto and at Ottawa. And it is this condition of affairs venerated by certain statements and assurances that are given, or are to be given, by the British Admiralty that The World takes exception to and protests against, now that the question is at issue in the constituency of East Toronto, where Hon. A. E. Kemp is seeking re-election in his taking office of minister of militia and defence in this country. We do not see why the Hon. Mr. Kemp in this election should be made the apostle of the International Nickel Co.

The people of Canada must hold any government and any minister responsible who attempts to justify the record of the International Nickel Co. And the governments that have failed to institute any national policy in regard to nickel ever since Hon. Frank Cochrane came into office at Toronto and later on at Ottawa, take the responsibility of their abuse of opportunity and their inaction in a great mistake. The International Nickel Co. does not reign but rules in Canada.

**Men Charged in Bridgeburg Also Wanted in Toronto**

Chas. Cobles, 34 Mitchell avenue; Murray Nash, 132 Manning avenue; Reginald Hughes, 112 Wolseley street; W. Johnson, 181 Niagara street; H. Jackson, 127 Grace street; Sidney Ball, 108 Walsby street; and J. Dowdell, 164 Harbord street, arrested on a charge of shop-breaking at Bridgeburg, Ont., yesterday, were brought back from that town yesterday by Detectives Croome and Montgomery to face a charge of stealing a motor car in Toronto.

**SCORE'S TOGGERY SHOP.**

To obtain real nice neckwear one must give it considerable attention, as there are so much ordinary material and patterns on the market. Our neckwear buyer selects from at least one dozen different manufacturers, and only the exclusive and new patterns are selected and at the same time our prices are quite reasonable, 75c and \$1.00.

R. Score & Son, Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77 King street west.

**DR. CHARTERIS DIES SUDDENLY.**

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 26.—Dr. C. R. Charteris, 61 of age, late acting medical health officer of this city, and past president of the Ontario Library Association, died suddenly at his home here yesterday from heart disease. He is survived by a widow, one son and one daughter.

**WAR SUMMARY**  
THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

(Continued From Page 1.)  
If this is the case the real attempt of the allies to advance in the Dobrudja has not yet been made.

The worst feature of the campaign is that Von Falkenhayn has had inferior numbers of troops to the Roumanians all along. Up till now he had 17 divisions, comprising 180 to 184 battalions, in Transylvania. Von Mackensen also surprised the allied intelligence department by suddenly employing nine divisions in the Dobrudja. The German divisions come from France. By stripping the quiet sections of the other fronts, the unknown whether the Roumanians will be able to make a long stand on the line of the Alt River. Informed military opinion holds that owing to the bad communications with Russia, it will take until the middle of December or January for a large Russian force to arrive, but other persons believe that relief will come much sooner than expected.

In England the critics say that the cause of the Roumanian reverses lies in allied diplomacy and the hesitating attitude taken towards Greece. The plan of action agreed upon with Roumania was that the allies at Salonica should hold the Bulgarians by a general offensive. This was spoiled by Von Mackensen. He withdrew about 90,000 Bulgarians from the Salonica front and he struck suddenly at Roumania before the allies knew of his design. He won the initiative at Turtukal, in the Dobrudja. This alone made it possible for Von Falkenhayn to proceed with his operations in Transylvania. All this time General Sarrail was held up in beginning a general offensive by sudden threatening attitude of King Constantine. This monarch began to move his army towards the zone of operations. So the offensive had to be stopped short. Constantine was intimidated after a considerable loss of valuable time, and when the offensive was resumed again, his majesty succeeded in raising new issues.

It certainly cannot yet be said that all is lost in Roumania, for the Germans do not speak of taking any prisoners, and the Roumanians and the Russian force, said to be now on the Alt River, are preparing to offer a strong defence. Up till the present western Roumania has been favored with a spring weather, an unusual occurrence for this season of the year in that country, and this has greatly facilitated the advance of the Germans. Von Falkenhayn, while admitting that he expects to reach Bucharest, will make no definite predictions of whether or when he will gain his object. The position in Italy looked as bad as the position in Roumania last June, when the Russians struck the enemy a tremendous blow in Galicia, Volhynia and Bukovina, and changed the whole face of the war. From various signs, the allies are now contemplating some tremendously heavy blow.

In Greece the Venizelist provisional government has declared war on Bulgaria. Resistance is being encountered to the demand of the allies for the surrender of Greek rifles and artillery. Dec. 1 is set as the date for the handing over of the weapons. As these will probably be used in the army of the troops of the provisional government for the campaign, it is improbable that it will begin in earnest weeks to come, unless supporting the faction of Constantine, it is said, are taking to the hills to wage guerilla warfare until the Germans, whom they confidently expect, will arrive.

In the Macedonian theatre of the war bad weather has interfered with the advance of the Allies. Artillery fighting continues, while the Italians on the left wing made further progress towards Trnova.

On the western front stormy weather continues to restrain the British and French from launching infantry attacks. From the great amount of bombing that is proceeding the British are supposed to be preparing for a tremendous coup on a wide front, perhaps, in conjunction with the French, a general offensive. If anything can be done to help Roumania it will be done.

**DONALD C. MACGREGOR**  
The renowned concert baritone, who made a remarkable success with the great song, "Hats Off to the Flag and the King," at the Hippodrome yesterday, Mr. MacGregor stands prominent as an interpreter of song, and so artistically did he sing this song, that the large audience applauded to the echo the grand patriotic words and music, as sung by the splendid baritone. It is the most noted song ever written to the Flag and the King.

**RAISE ARMY THRU WOMEN'S HEARTS**  
Appeal to Gentle Sex to Solve the Recruiting Situation.  
**SAYS CHIEF RECRUITER**  
Speaker at Loew's Thinks Time Has Come for Canada to Repay Debt.

The naval recruiting meeting held last night at Loew's Theatre under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club struck a new note in Sunday recruiting meetings in depth of patriotic zeal, coupled with religious fervor.

After the singing of "O Canada," Rev. Alfred Hall opened the meeting with prayer. Lieut. Tomlin, R.N., stated that after years of protection from the royal navy the time had now come for Canada to repay the debt. The fleet, which at the beginning of the war was two and a half times the size of any other navy, had been doubled during the past two years. The strength of the navy was now about one million men, and recruits to the number of 2000 were being asked for from Canada before the end of the year. He then outlined the terms of service. While in the navy the men would receive the navy pay of thirty cents a day, but eighty cents would be credited to their account at Ottawa.

"We are just as much at war as Belgium," said Peter White, K.C., "but our position is more like that of a neutral than a participant. This was due entirely to the British navy. Without it the enemy cruisers would be on Canada's Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and it was a question whether or not there might not be a pink-checked, downy-haired burgomaster in this city tonight dictating to you and to me," he said.

**Men and More Men.**  
The navy, he said, was just a million men recruited voluntarily in Great Britain and about five hundred ships bought by the British taxpayers' money. In 1913 the expenditure on the fleet had been \$20,000,000. Increasing the navy meant more men and more men to make good the wastage. "They ask for 2000 men from Canada this year and they are going to get them," said the speaker.

While Canada had recruited only five per cent of the population, Great Britain had recruited sixty per cent. The small section of the empire, the federated Malay States, had contributed the splendid battle cruiser, the Malay, costing \$15,000,000.

Lieut. Trevett, who has served 20 months in the ranks, ten months in the trenches and two in hospital, told of the cheerfulness of the men in the trenches, when many were not to be seen on Yonge street of an evening men were returning to the front after being wounded two and three times because the Canadian divisions had to be kept up to standard.

Recruiting would be solved by reaching the hearts of the women of Canada was the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Cecil Williams, chief recruiting officer of the Dominion, who has seen 13 years' service in the navy. At the outbreak of the war he offered his services to the admiralty and was told they were needed as naval secretary in Canada. He later enlisted in the army, and has the promise of the minister of militia that when recruiting is over he can join his regiment in France.

**ELECTRICIANS IN DEMAND**  
The Electric Wiring and Fixture Co., 211 College street, are guaranteeing to wire and fixture residences for electric light, conserving all wires and not breaking the plaster or marking the decorations and completing eight roomed houses in three days. There is plenty of time left before Christmas to have your residence illuminated by electric light safely and well by expert electricians. Phone College 1873. Estimates free, electric fixture at wholesale prices to all and at greatly reduced prices.

**TWO MORE SUNK.**  
London, Nov. 26.—The Norwegian steamers Oifield of 1885 tons, and Trym, 1801 tons, are reported to have been made by Lloyds.

**There is Splendid Value in Clothes**  
**At the Big Store on the Lucky Corner These Days**

We call our store the "Lucky Corner" because we have been lucky ever since we came here and doubly so just now because we are in a position to show you values in Clothes that even in normal times would be considered good buying. "THINKING AHEAD" is what did it.



**Men's Suits and Overcoats**

Here again we have been lucky in our selection. We have fabrics in our stock to-day that are worth twice what we are asking but we are not taking any advantage of the market conditions, our idea is to sell to-day, to-morrow and next week as fairly as we have always done, letting time adjust matters as it surely will so that what we have to offer you to-day are unbeatable values in Suits from \$15 to \$30 and Overcoats and Ulsters from \$15 to \$40.



- Men's Bath Robes and House Coats, \$6 to \$15.
- Extra Heavy Corduroy Pants for Men, \$3.50.
- \$6.00 Fast Blue English Serge Pants, for \$4.50, extra special.
- Mechanics Work Coats, \$1.75, best value in town.
- One-Piece Overalls and Jackets, \$2.50, khaki or blue.
- Bob Long's Big Engineers Overalls and Jackets, \$1.25 none to beat them.

**FIRST LONGS**

The first milestone in a boy's life is when he slips from SHORT to LONG Trousers. We have the smart models here for him at \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00, neat sacks, pinch backs, and Norfolks, cut with the boyish lines.

**The Boy's Department is in excellent shape to stand a good rush**



A host of Suits in all the new models, to fit boys age 8 to 18, from \$5.00 to \$16.50. Good, dependable suits that you will like, and the boys will like, too.

**Overcoats and Reefers** We have been told by many of our customers that our Coats have a smartness to them not found in other makes. We know they are right. The only trouble is getting enough to supply the demands. \$5.00 to \$18.00 gives you an idea of the price range, and a look will give you the best idea of the patterns and values.

**Boys' Bath Robes, beautiful, \$5.00 each.** **SPECIAL**—One hundred pairs Boys' Extra Heavy Corduroy Blue Serge Bloomers, heavy and well lined, for \$1.25 value \$2.00

Our big store is open till 10 Saturday nights and all goods bought up till 5 p.m. are delivered same day

**OAK HALL, Clothiers**  
Cor. Yonge & Adelaide Streets  
J. C. COOMBES, Manager.

Store open and closed  
If  
Men's Shirts Clean  
E  
NOT A lot for as low are balanced continued per that were at much Good value blue, black or soft color style, and enough most me lot, 14 duced pr at  
Men's  
Bought that allow away be Sweater C values. T small lots included a Showl or 2 pockets fancy stitc or maroon or brown lot from 3  
Men's heavy bla tional des brown an red. All collar, tie large, roe girde. S  
Men's piece Und "Tiger." "Commo knit or double-br facings, c cuffs, and 24 to 42.  
Men's knitted, made of fibre, in l white, bla and red, b bandana r with Pais green, y Each  
Men's brand, w ribbings, blue, and cord back off ends, les. Pair  
23  
D  
C  
Begin Buyin Bet Bet Come