

TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.30 A.M.

BUCHAREST.

BERLIN, To-day. Bucharest was a gay Capital in peace times with a population of nearly 200,000 and frequently alluded to as the Prize of the East. It covers an area in excess of twenty square miles, containing the royal residence, government buildings and other notable structures. It is the centre of a considerable trade.

GERMAN SUBS SINK FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

LONDON, To-day. The French gunboat, "Surprise" was sunk by German submarines off Funchal, in Madeira, according to an announcement by the Portuguese Minister of Marine in a wireless despatch received from Lisbon; 34 of the crew were also killed aboard the steamer Kangaroo and Daira which were torpedoed, according to the despatch. An Exchange Telegram from Lisbon says that news received from Madeira says that 34 persons were killed in the boat. The submarine shelled the shore for two hours, especially the English cable station and other public buildings. Only small damage was done. The steamers Kangaroo and Daira were torpedoed.

LABORITES REGRET PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

LONDON, To-day. That the Laborites are not likely to support Lloyd George's Administration was further indicated at a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of Trades Unions to-day, which adopted a resolution unambiguously expressing its profound regret that certain statesmen influenced by the Press Campaign have, in the hour of national crisis entirely failed to observe that loyalty and self-sacrifice which they repeatedly urged upon the workmen during the contest. The resolution continues further: "We earnestly hope the present unseemly quarrel amongst those concerned with responsibilities shall immediately cease so as to get a better example to workers."

LOYD GEORGE TO FORM MINISTRY.

LONDON, To-day. A Court circular to-night announcing political action to be taken at the Palace to-day adds: "The King gave a further audience this evening to Bonar Law, who intimated that he was unable to form an Administration. The King summoned Lloyd George, who at His Majesty's request endeavored to form an administration."

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT KILLS WOMEN.

LONDON, To-day. Twenty-six women were killed and about 30 injured by an explosion in a clothing factory to-day, according to an official announcement which adds that the effect of the accident upon munitions output will be negligible.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER LAND.

LONDON, To-day. In order the better to secure a food supply King George has signed an Order-in-Council empowering the Board of Agriculture to take over unoccupied or occupied land for the purpose of cultivation.

A NATIONAL MINISTRY.

LONDON, To-day. The Press Association says it learns that on Bonar Law's advice King George asked Lloyd George to form a Government, and that it understands on good authority that Lloyd George will endeavor to form a National Ministry without regard to party difference.

LORD DERBY'S SENSIBLE WORDS.

LONDON, To-day. Lord Derby, speaking at a public meeting yesterday, said he would have nothing to do with intrigue, if it existed. Lord Derby made a strong appeal to conflicting Ministers to sink party differences. To go back to Party Administration, he said, would spell ruin for this country. "Is it too much to ask for reciprocal consideration? We want the best men of all parties. I felt it will arouse an echo here probably in the country if we appeal to men even at this eleventh hour to sink their differences under perhaps a new leadership, and give us still the best men of both sides for the proper carrying on of the war."

ATHENS IN AN ANXIOUS CONDITION.

PARIS, To-day. A Havas despatch from Athens says the entire French colony left Athens yesterday. The French colonies now all sail for the island of Piraeus. Many have embarked on vessels in the harbor. Athens is apparently calm, continues the despatch, but the population are much impressed by the exodus of foreigners and are in a great state of anxiety. Arrests of the supporters of former Premier Venizelos and searches of their residences continue, while the Venizelist organs no longer appear. A barrier is raised in the streets and guarded by Royalist regular troops, augmented by the voluntary enrolment of reservists. The Buteo Ministers have been looking for the departure of their nationals. At Johanna the officers of the garrison, aided by reservists, have arrested Venizelos supporters.

DIDN'T KNOW THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT ATHENS.

LONDON, To-day. The Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that there is reason to believe that the press releases do not give an accurate picture of the actual situation at Athens.



TRAPNELL'S Suggestions for Christmas.

- Wrist Watches, Bracelet Watches, Watch Chains, Watch Charms, Gem Rings, Signet Rings, Pendants, Chains, Cuff Links, Tie Pins, Lingerie Pins, Hatpins, Hairpins, Hair Brushes, Bangles, Lockets, Crosses, Rosaries, Tie Clips, Collar Buttons, Watch Fobs, Watch Chains, Eyeglass Chains, Lorgnette Chains, Neck Chains, Charms, Waldermar Chains, Walking Sticks, Fountain Pens, Clear Boxes, Shaving Glasses, Photo Frames, Cigarette Cases, Purse, Mantle Pieces, Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Ivory Toilet Pieces, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Cake Dishes, Vases, Table Bells, Water Kettles, Child's Caps, Rose Bowls.

Numerous other things can be seen by a visit to R. H. TRAPNELL'S.

both because the Royalists have succeeded in regaining control of the cable press censorship and because the Allied press correspondents at Athens are living under threat of personal violence in common with all those suspected of Venizelot leaning. The Foreign Office adds, there is unfortunately reason to believe that very grave acts of violence have been committed by the Royalist forces and mob.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

LONDON, To-day. David Lloyd George has overthrown the Asquith Cabinet and will become Premier himself. The new Government will be a coalition like the old one, but probably without the same measure of harmonious support which attended the formation of the first

Coalition Government, because its birth is different. This result emerged from another day of active hurried party conferences. The day was of intense suspense and interest throughout the country. There was a prospect this afternoon that the personal offices of the King might solve the differences of the different factions. The King called all the party leaders to Buckingham Palace and conferred with them for more than an hour. Asquith and Lloyd George, Liberals, Bonar Law and Balfour Unionists, and Henderson of the Labor Party, were with the Sovereign. It is many years since a British ruler assembled representatives of the different political parties, who they had shown themselves unable to settle a difference, but no such serious crisis had arisen

before to require such action by the King. Whatever passed in the council is held secret, but the inference that the King tried to arrange reconciliation appears a most natural one. Five statesmen departed separately, four in their motor cars, the workman's spokesman about. Afterward the King gave an audience to Bonar Law, who declined to undertake the formation of a new Ministry, then to Lloyd George, who accepted the responsibility, as everyone anticipated he would if the opportunity came to him. An official announcement was made to-night that Lloyd George had undertaken the task with the cooperation of Bonar Law and a notification that the new Government would be a Coalition. Any party Government would be impossible, because neither the Unionists nor the Liberals have a majority in the House; either must attach the Irish Nationalists or the Laborites to itself to command a majority. The Nationalists have refused to participate in the Government until Home Rule becomes established. The Laborites are sworn enemies of Lloyd George because they resent his accusations that the workmen have put their personal interests above national interests at times during the war.

SERBIANS STILL WINNING.

SALONIKI, To-day. An official from Serbian headquarters to-day reads: There was a violent artillery duel on the whole Serbian front yesterday. Northeast of Budim, the Serbian forces were carrying a strongly fortified position defended tenaciously. We took a large number of prisoners.

DEFEYING AMERICA.

LONDON, To-day. A wireless despatch received here from Bern says the Cologne Gazette says that in submarine warfare Germany will be guided by her own interests and will not allow herself to be influenced by American threats or suggestions.

NO DOUBLE RATIONS YET.

BERLIN, To-day. The Frankfurter Zeitung warns the Germans against expecting double rations as a result of the invasion of Roumania. It says the Ruseo-Roumanians may save their granaries, which are situated mainly in the lower Danube territory which has not yet been invaded.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, To-day. Bucharest, the Capital of Roumania, has been captured by the Central Powers exactly one hundred days after her declaration of war and finds the Teutonic Allies in control of 50,000 square miles of Roumanian territory virtually half of the Kingdom, running from the Transylvanian Alps north west of the Capital to the Danube and south of it a large part of Dobruja, and probably still on the heels of the retreating Roumanian armies, which have been endeavouring to hold them back. Simultaneously with the announcement of the fall of Bucharest came news of the capture of the important railway junction of Plechict north of the Capital, the conquest of which places in the hands of the invaders the last railroad in the west, and gives them the lead line running northward to Jassy, where the Capital of Roumania is now situated. No details have yet come through concerning the climax of the drive, the armies of Generals Von Falkenhayn and Mackensen, or whether the Roumanians or Russians have succeeded, either in making their escape behind the Bucharest line. Previous to the announcement of the capture of Bucharest and Plechict official advices had indicated that four divisions of the defenders were in a hazardous position in the region due west of Bucharest and in danger of being enveloped. With the fall of Bucharest the enemy are now in possession of four-eighths of the Renteo Allied States, the others being Brussels, Belgrade, and Cetinje. In the northwest Carpathians in the region near Buk-

ovina front and along the Moldavia front, the Russian offensive began as a diversion against the Teutonic advance in Roumania apparently in something with little success. In the Carpathians, west of Babontza, the Russians occupied heights, but were later shelled off the position. To the south they succeeded in penetrating the second line of German defenses in the Trotus Valley, but were held by the defenders from a further advance. North of the Otus Pass southeast of Kedzi Varsahely, the Austro-Germans took positions from the Russians. The Germans have again essayed a somewhat intense attack in the Verdun sector, launching it on the east slopes east of the Famous Hill 304, near Avescourt. According to Paris, the attack was partially successful, the Germans gaining a footing in some of the advanced French trenches. Otherwise on the French front there have been only bombardments and operations by raiding parties. On the Austro-Italian and Russian front his guns are doing the greater part of the work. The Roumanians have heavily shelled the Marakukva region in Galicia.

WHAT WILL BE THE NEW CABINET?

LONDON, To-day. The country awaits the raising of the curtain on the next act of this historical and remarkable crisis with an expectancy which never surrounded the birth throes of any previous Government. The Lloyd-George Ministry means a direction of the war by a dictator in the form of an inner Council Cabinet. It means the scrapping of those older statesmen whose supremacy in the Councils of the nation until they choose to withdraw from the scene voluntarily has always heretofore been regarded by the British people as a matter of course. Asquith, Balfour, Viscount Grey and Lansdowne must go. The Lloyd-George Press has been crying, but their going will be attended with widespread misgivings among the people who have thought their knowledge and experience necessary to the Government as the push and driving power of the group which will succeed them. Lloyd-George is committed to the formation of a War Council and membership, and the distasteful will be the most important and crucial work he will have to deal with. Bonar Law, Lord Derby, Sir Edward Carson, and all the Conservatives are most anxious of Bonar Law and Lord Derby would be generally approved, but as to Sir Edward Carson, many critics who concede his talents as a brilliant lawyer, question whether he has also the stability, sound judgment and businesslike qualities for the direction of war measures. The new Premier is confronted with the problem whether he will become a member of his own War Council. His scheme for the Council which he presented to the Premier was on the ground that the general duties of office did not leave time for daily sessions to which the Council must devote itself. The question whether Lord Northcliffe, to whom more than anyone else, unless himself Lloyd-George owes his advancement, will enter the Cabinet is much discussed. If he does the presence there of Asquith, Viscount Grey and Balfour, whom Lord Northcliffe's newspapers call the "Haldane Gang," apparently becomes entirely improbable. Who will be the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Exchequer, two of the most important offices outside of the Military and Naval spheres, is a matter of speculation on which the predictions are all guess-work. The Commons will meet tomorrow, but no notice regarding the new government is expected. The official note says the proceedings will be formal and that no questions will be answered.

THE ROMANIAN RETREAT.

LONDON, To-day. The fall of Bucharest and Plechict, announced in the German official last night, has not been confirmed from other sources, but the position regarding the German and Russian officials left little hope that Bucharest could be saved. No official Roumanian statement has been received. At London since Sunday, but the Russian official reports recorded the steady retreat of the Roumanian forces before the victorious enemy forces. The rapidity of the advance of the Central Powers seems to show that the attempt made to defend the capital and the action thought to have probably been only of a delaying nature.

THE STRAIN ON ASQUITH.

LONDON, To-day. According to persons who witnessed Asquith's departure for the Palace to-day, he presented a worn and grave appearance. The war has left an unmistakable mark upon his vigorous

frame and features, but to-day there was something more, a tinge of brightness physical as well as mental. Usually reserved and singularly unemotional, he betrayed signs of the strain in every gesture with which he flung himself well back out of the public sight in the corner of his motor car. The arrival of Asquith at the Palace and his departure passed almost unnoticed by the people watching near the gates.

SWEDEN AFTER GERMANY.

LONDON, To-day. Sweden has demanded of Germany the immediate release of the Swedish steamer Roser and its cargo, says the Morning Post Stockholm correspondent. The steamer was recently seized by a German submarine alleged to be lying in Swedish waters. The Germans have contended that the Roser's cargo was contraband.

EMPTY ASSURANCES.

ATHEIS, To-day. The Greek Government has replied to representations of Neutral Ministers regarding the treatment of Venizelotists, the assurance that an investigation has been ordered.

STORMY SCENE IN THE DUMA.

PETROGRAD, To-day. After yesterday's turbulent session of the Duma, in which a scandal was caused by M. Markoff, leader of the extreme right, who insulted President Rodzianski, and led to the clear definition of the overwhelming strength of M. Rodzianski's supporters and a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the partial and ineffectual change thus far made in the Cabinet, further ministerial resignations are now considered inevitable. The extent and nature of the Cabinet reformation is not known, but will probably be disclosed in course of a few days. A despatch from Petrograd via London and cable to New York announced that M. Rodzianski had resigned on account of the Markoff incident, had been selected President by a vote of 225 to 26. A despatch from London to the Associated Press says that according to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd, M. Rodzianski has appointed secondly to wait upon M. Markoff and demand satisfaction for his honor. M. Markoff at a session of Duma called President Rodzianski a "Babbling Blackguard" and explained that Duma was deliberately insulting the Duma in the presence of its President.

TURKISH REPORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, To-day. A War Office communication issued to-day says an attempt at an enemy landing near Akabah (on the Sinai Peninsula) was frustrated. Our advance in the direction of Dendan and Hecca continues.

1.15 P.M.

PRESS COMMENT ON LOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, To-day. The London papers refrain from predicting or even speculating on the composition of Lloyd George's Cabinet, and there is nothing to indicate that the suggestions made by the minority have any special weight. That Lloyd George has perhaps the stiffest task of his political career before him is generally admitted, and even some of his staunchest supporters, which include all the Tory Press, abstain from prophesying success, while some indicate a doubt as to whether he will triumph over the great obstacles confronting him. The Times, which hails Lloyd-George's nomination to the premiership as the only practical and straightforward way to end the crisis, says: "The outcome cannot be foretold. This, however, can be said, that Lloyd George has a far better chance of forming a Government than Bonar Law. Whether he will succeed will depend largely on himself and his official tried power of rallying men of latent enthusiasm to his aid." The Chronicle, referring to the difficulties facing the new Premier, says: "Only a man of lion-hearted courage would face them. He has no organized following in the House of Commons, and no party machine to help him. What the situation affords whether at home or abroad is not by any means cheerful. But the very boldness of the enterprise may win the sympathy of the British democracy, in which case the lack of support from the party machines will be immaterial. There is an opinion among political correspondents that the principal Unionist statesmen will be willing to help the new Prime Minister, but they cannot expect any assistance from his old Liberal colleagues, who, according to the Times, are resolved to support Asquith through thick and thin. The Alliance of Labor is much canvassed, and Lloyd George's friends in the Press say that the reports of Labor's hostility are exaggerated. Some go so far as to say that the position that the Laborites will finally adopt toward the new Premier is as yet unknown outside their own caucus and may not yet have been decided upon. The Liberal Chronicle says that if Lloyd George succeeds in forming a Government, the Cabinet will consist of not more than half a dozen men who will constitute a War Cabinet and a War Council in shape, and that all other Ministers will be outside the Cabinet. Lloyd George's object, says the Chronicle, is to form a coalition representing an old or new party but a War Government. Conservatives and Liberals will be represented in it and, says the newspaper, also Laborites, to whose cooperation the greatest importance is attached. The Chronicle says that Lloyd George doubts would like to include an Irish Nationalist in the Cabinet, but that the situation of the Home Rule controversy forbids it.

CHANGES IN FRANCE FOLLOW THOSE IN BRITAIN.

PARIS, To-day. Following the example of Great Britain, changes of Ministers can be foreseen also in France. In fact, the coming to a head of the British situation has only hastened in France despatchments which were before practically certain. The secret session of the Chamber of Deputies, at which the remnants of the French knockout group are being urged, has now al-

most reached its end. It probably would have lasted several days longer, and there is little reason to doubt that the result would have been the same, but after the British action further decisions has become practically impossible. The resolution presented by the knockouts for the decision of the Chambers reads as follows: "In the interests of National defence it is urgent that a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies be held as soon as possible, and that in the preceding memorandum the people's representatives point out to the Government the demand of the country." There is no doubt as to what this means and there is no doubt as to what will be the result. A complete change.

Manitoba Millionaire Sent to Jail

Thomas Kelly, millionaire and building contractor of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was last week sentenced to two and one half years penal servitude in the Stony Mountain common jail by Judge Pendergast after a jury had found him guilty of robbing the Provincial Government of over one million dollars in connection with the construction of the new Parliament building now in course of construction. The evidence taken leading up to the conviction of Kelly has occupied the time of the Supreme Court of Manitoba for upwards of twenty months. First there was a royal commission appointed to investigate into certain matters in connection with the construction of the Parliament buildings. The finding of this committee was instrumental in the downfall of the Roblin Government and followed by the arrest of the executive council, which occurred early in May, 1915. To state briefly the facts surrounding this bold hold-up of the public treasury, Thomas Kelly, contractor, received from the Manitoba Government several amounts exceeding in total one million dollars which were, in the opinion of the royal commission and the Supreme Court, obtained under false pretences. About eight hundred thousand dollars was paid in excess of a reasonable cost of the castings of that building, not to speak of other trifling amounts running into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Kelly tried to avoid the Canadian laws by hiding in the United States, but was handed over to the Canadian authorities after a strong fight had been made at Chicago by one of the best legal men in the U.S. A., but to no purpose, the highest court in America refusing to disagree with the request of the Canadian courts, and therewith Kelly was brought back to Winnipeg. It is apparent to the average observer that Canada to-day is undergoing a thorough house-cleaning and within a very short while will be rid of a class of political grafters that have been detrimental to her success as a self-governing Dominion.

DIED.

Killed in action, Somewhere in France, November 21st, Private John H. Ebbs, aged 20 years, youngest son of Agnes and the late John Ebbs; he leaves a mother, two brothers and one sister to mourn the sad loss of a loving son and brother.—R. I. P.

Passed peacefully away this morning, the son of Charles and Mrs. Ann L. Hooley, aged 8 months. Gone to be with Jesus.

At Topsail, Dec. 6th, Edward, son of Anne and the late Thomas Flannery, leaving mother, one brother and one sister to mourn their loss. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. on Friday from his late residence, Topsail; friends are requested to accept this, the only intimation.—R. I. P.

Killed in action somewhere in France, July 1st, Lance-Corpl. Jno. J. Dunphy, aged 20 years and 3 months, only son of Michael and Lizzie Dunphy, 39 Flower Hill, leaving a father, mother and two sisters to mourn their sad loss. "Give him O Lord eternal rest and let the perpetual light shine upon him."—May he rest in peace.

Passed peacefully away yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, Stanley K. Abbott, aged 43 years, formerly of Musgrave Harbour. Funeral will take place on Friday at 2.45 p.m. from his late residence, 7 Leslie Street; friends will please accept this the only intimation.

JUST AS YOU WANT It, we cut the choice meats we offer you. Come in and tell us what you want and how you want it and see how satisfactory.

OUR MEATS, our service and our prices prove. You will like sanitary cleanliness of our market, our honest weight and fair dealing also.

M. CONNOLLY.

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