

ZAIMIS GOVT FALLEN, FEAR OF BULGARIANS TAKING KAVALA MAY WIN GREECE OVER TO ALLIES

GREECE TO FOLLOW LEAD OF ROUMANIA IF LATTER JOINS ENTENTE POWERS?

PRES. WILSON LAUNCHES NEW DEFENCE PLAN

Calls Men of All Political Creeds
to Support Programme.

DECLARES U. S. HAS NO AGGRESSIVE PURPOSE.

Training of 400,000 Citizen
Soldiers Within Three Years
Part of the New Defense
Policy.

New York, Nov. 4.—President Wilson opened the administration campaign for his national defence programme in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered here tonight at the Manhattan Club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes but must be prepared to defend itself to assure full liberty and self-development. Significantly, he said, "with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere," adding that "we wish not only for the United States, but for them, the fullest freedom of independent growth of action."

Must Have Definite Naval Policy, and Quickly.

The President called upon "men of all shades of political opinion," to rally to the support of the programme. He said it represented "the best professional and expert opinion of the country," and gave warning that "if men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance."

Outlining the defence programme, the President said it included an increase in the standing army, the training within the next three years of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual forces of 135,000 and the strengthening of the national guards. He laid particular emphasis on the need of ample equipment.

The President declared that the navy is already "a very great and efficient force," but that in order to bring it to a point of "extraordinary force and efficiency" a definite policy must be adopted and hastened, and an adequate supply of men and equipment provided.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND FEEL CERTAIN OF VICTORY

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 4.—The prohibition plebiscite took place today. The supporters of the movement are confident of success. The count, however, does not begin until tomorrow.

REPORTED KING CONSTANTINE INTIMATED NATION IS
READY TO CHANGE POLICY IF ROUMANIA THROWS
IN LOT WITH ALLIES OR ANGLO-FRENCH CAMPAIGN
IN SERBIA STRONG ENOUGH AMERLIORATE SITUATION—GREEK PRESS CONSIDERS DISSOLUTION OF
PARLAMENT NEXT STEP.

London, Nov. 4.—The defeat of the Greek government in the Chamber of Deputies, and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet, is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans. While, of course, it was understood that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out whenever he so desired, the fall of the Zaimis cabinet came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present at least. As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yanakitsas, on military proposals—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114.

By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantine, M. Zaimis again places on the king the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country. In London, the first impression was that the defeat of the government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfilment of the original agreement between him and the Allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia.

Next Move Problematical.

In this belief the news caused a distinct rally on the stock exchange. Later despatches from Athens, however, indicated a possible dissolution of parliament. Should this course be taken it would be at least two months before an election could be held, and the new chamber meet in Athens. In the meantime, either the Zaimis cabinet, the resignation of which has not yet been accepted, with perhaps a change in the ministry of war, or some other cabinet favoring the king's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

Even should M. Venizelos be called upon to form a new government, it is not certain that he would join the Allies at present, but the quadruple Entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them.

On the other hand it is not to be forgotten that King Constantine was willing to follow the policy of M. Venizelos to a certain point, and that there are some diplomats who believe that, assured of a landing of very strong Anglo-French forces at Saloniki and Kavala, together with a Russian army on the other side of Thrace, and the possible assistance of Roumanian troops, the Greek king might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria. Greece never looked with favor on Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia, and there are some in the country who fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw covetous eyes on Kavala, which King Ferdinand fought so hard to get at the conclusion of the Balkan war.

Roumania is in somewhat the same position as Greece. A majority of the people of that country favor the Allies, while the King and government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear that the Allies can win the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Roumania in favor of intervention, which have been heightened by the presence of a big Russian force on the northeastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Roumanian territory, and that it might be joined by the Roumanian army. To discourage this, an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of Roumania. Thus the anxiety of the Roumanian government can be understood.

Besides massing troops, the Allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Roumania that it is to their interest to join against the Central Powers.

Dissolution Regarded as Certain

Athens, Nov. 4, via London.—Following its defeat in parliament today, the cabinet resigned. The immediate cause of the defeat was a remark

made by War Minister Yanakitsas, which was considered by former Premier Venizelos as insulting to the national assembly.

M. Venizelos demanded an immediate apology. Premier Zaimis thereupon declared the government stood behind the minister, and demanded a vote of confidence.

The trouble in the chamber arose over a bill for extra pay to officers during mobilization or war. A lively discussion ensued, Deputy Vlchos, a follower of M. Venizelos, criticized the bill, and in somewhat unparliamentary language expressed surprise that it should have been introduced by War Minister Yanakitsas, who, he said, was not even a deputy.

M. Vlchos was called to order, and offered to apologize, but General Yanakitsas, ignoring the apology, angrily gathered up his papers and left the house, declaring that it was impossible for him to remain.

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NEW MINISTER OF WAR IN FRANCE WILL PLAY NO FAVORITES

Gen. Gallieni Announces that
All Letters Recommending
Soldiers for Commissions
Will be Returned to Writers.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau has been elected president of the senate committee on the army, in place of Charles De Freycinet, who is vice-president of the Briand cabinet.

Gen. Gallieni's first step as minister of war was to deal a blow at favoritism. He sent a circular today to all the generals commanding the districts announcing that all letters recommending soldiers, whatever their rank, would be returned to the writers. He furthermore advised the generals that the army men thus recommended would be warned on the first and punished on the second offence.

MORE PROOF OF FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY

Berlin, via London, Nov. 5, (4.23 a. m.)—The federal council has adopted a measure for the regulation of the consumption and price of milk and also for the prices of wine and pork.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 5 (3.07 a. m.)—According to Berlin newspapers received here the imperial chancellor has refused a Socialist request to propose to Emperor William the speedy convocation of the Reichstag. The sitting will begin the end of November.

STEAMER AFIRE 350 MILES OFF HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 4.—A steamer flying the signals "R. B. W. V." with fire in her hold, is 350 miles south of Halifax, and in need of assistance, according to a wireless despatch to the Marine Department from the steamer Frederick VIII, which sighted the vessel.

MEAT PACKERS LODGE A NEW COMPLAINT

Claim New and More Rigid Restrictions Imposed on Their
Trade with Neutrals.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Counsel for Chicago packers called at the State Department today with a complaint that Great Britain had imposed new and more rigid restrictions upon their trade with neutral European countries, they asked that special representations be made to the British Foreign Office, and the matter is now being considered by the department.

The attorneys discussed with Counselor Poole and Consul General Skinner, recently returned from London, the status of the packers' cases pending in British prize courts, and the shipping situation generally.

After the conference Alfred R. Upton, Henry Vander and Luther M. Walter representing Armour & Company, Swift & Company, G. H. Hammond & Company and Morris & Company, gave out the following statement:

"The immediate cause of our visit to Washington today is the instructions issued to the steamer Christiania of the Norwegian-American line which expects to sail on September 6 from New York for the Norwegian port of Christiania. Such instructions prohibited the steamer from the further loading of the Chicago packers' products, destined to resident buyers in Sweden, on through bills of lading, via Christiania, Norway, unless the packers would remove from the bills of lading the provision 'goods in transit to Sweden,' declares the ultimate destination to be Norway, and guarantee consumption in that country."

GRENFELL GOING TO FRONT WITH HARVARD UNIT

Labrador Missionary Will Join
Red Cross Workers in Active
Service in France.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the "pastor of Labrador," who is here attending the medical missionary conference announced today that he will leave soon with the Harvard units of Red Cross workers for active service in France. Dr. Grenfell will spend his missionary tour through working in some French or British hospital. He spoke here today on his work in Labrador to a large audience of mission workers from all over the world.

TWO OF 26TH ARE REPORTED WOUNDED

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The following casualties in the 26th Battalion were announced at midnight:
Wounded—Ernest A. Williston, Chatham, N. B.
Died of wounds—Charles Tiplady, England.

RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE AT THREE POINTS SCORE BIG VICTORY IN GALICIA

Capture of Strong Positions
Near Czernowitz Likely to
Influence Roumania.

SERB ARMY RETREATING
BUT STILL INTACT.

Allies Moving Troops Rapidly
and if Serbians Can Hold
Few Days More Situation
May be Saved.

London, Nov. 4.—Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front, except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counter-offensive at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Styr, in Volynia and on the Stripsa in Galicia. On the Stripsa river they claim to have won a big victory and to have captured 5,000 prisoners, although admitting that the battle is still in progress. They also claim successes at other points.

The Germans, on their side, assert that the attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians in killed, wounded and prisoners. From an unofficial source it is also reported that the Russians are advancing in strong force, and have captured important positions near Czernowitz—a movement calculated more than anything else to influence Roumania.

The Serbians, who are making a stand in the south, where they are supported by the British and French, continue their retreat before the Austro-Germans, and Bulgarians in the north and northeast. The Bulgarians are now within ten miles of Nish, and are advancing northwestward from Uskup toward Pristina. Thus besides being in danger of losing their capital, the Serbians are threatened with being cut from the south, and will have only one line of retreat, to Montenegro. They are fighting severe rear-guard actions, nevertheless, and are leaving little or nothing behind for the invaders.

The fighting continues in the Champagne district of France, with the fortunes of war fluctuating.

Allies Rushing Help Forward

London, Nov. 4.—An artillery duel was in progress virtually all day today at Valandovo, in the Strumitza region, between the French and the Bulgarians, a Reuter despatch from Saloniki states.

The Serbians are reported to be retreating in good order from Teovo before a numerous force of the Serbian army in Babuna Pass, which protects the road to Prip and Monastir. The Serbians are continuing to repel furious assaults by the Bulgarians. At present both Prip and Monastir are safe, although uncertainty persists throughout the Monastir region, in southern Serbia, whence some 300 refugees arrived from Saloniki today.

Generally speaking, the despatch states, the situation of the Serbians is extremely critical, but it is declared that if they are able to hold out a little longer the situation will take on an altered complexion.

Further reinforcements of allied troops are being moved rapidly forward.

Advance Costly to Teutons.

London, Nov. 4.—The latest wireless messages received through Scuzz say that the cohesion of the Serbian army has been preserved. When necessary, the troops are making an orderly strategic retreat. Rear-guard actions are being carried on efficiently and the armies are being maintained unimpaired.

OUTNUMBERED 5 TO 1 SERBIANS KEPT ENEMY OUTSIDE USKUP 11 DAYS

Overwhelming Superiority of Germans in Ammunition Reason for Progress Against Serbians—50,000 Shells Poured into Belgrade Alone—Enemy Has Enough Ammunition for Army of Million Men.

London, Nov. 5.—The Daily Chronicle's Serbian correspondent, who has just reached Saloniki from Belgrade and Kraguevatz, declares that the German progress in Serbia is a repetition of the old story of overwhelming artillery power.

"It is established," he says, "that Von Mackensen's army does not include more than 150,000 men, but is provided with artillery ample for an army of a million. Into Belgrade alone more than 50,000 shells were poured."

The correspondent describes the fighting around Uskup as the bitterest of the war. "The Serbians were outnumbered five to one by the Bulgarians, but the battle raged eleven days before they quitted the city. For the

Russian Report.

Petrograd, Nov. 4, via London, Nov. 5.—The official communication issued today:

"In the region of Shlok, near Raggatzen, we repulsed an offensive of the enemy who was beginning to entrench himself west of Raggatzen. To the south of Lake Babit, our detachments have made progress. Towards the southwest and south of Auchane, the enemy is making stubborn resistance."

"Near Glaudan, on the Dvina below Dvinsk, the Germans unsuccessfully tried to cross the Dvina. In the region of Dvinsk we have advanced southward as far as the outskirts of Ilonkist. "Near the village of Platonovka, south of Lake Venon, the Germans repeatedly launched counter-attacks without success. We captured five officers and 531 men and four machine guns. The German losses on this sector were enormous. We continue our advance."

"In the region of Podgacze, west of Czartorysk, the enemy succeeded in penetrating deeply into the forest, where he commenced to entrench himself. The situation became very desperate, but by united efforts of all grades of our forces, we succeeded in saving the situation. The whole region of fighting was covered with enemy dead. We took as prisoners eight officers and about four hundred Austro-Germans and captured two machine guns."

"The Germans replied with a tremendous artillery fire and then launched a new attack. This attack also was repelled.

"The artillery fire has been renewed to the north of Komarov. This attack was repulsed, with a great enemy losses.

"The enemy has dropped two bombs on the railroad station at Kievah, northwest of Revno.

"The German attack southwest of Volytza, north of Novo Alexienki, has been repulsed. The fighting continues. "A counter-attack near the village of Sienkovec failed. We drove the storming parties back to their trenches. The fighting became less violent towards the evening of the third.

greater part of that struggle the contending armies were within two hundred yards of each other, and hand-to-hand encounters were continuous, with heavy losses on both sides.

"Even when the Serbs were forced to fall back beyond the city, the Bulgarians were unable to enter for days, as the Serbian comitadjis (irregularly fought with the Bulgarian comitadjis) doggedly, street by street, from cellars to house-tops.

"Serbian officers declare that one additional regiment on their side would have turned the tide of battle in their favor. This, indeed, has been true at several points, where ferocious fighting has occurred in the past fortnight."

HON. MR. COCHRANE OFFERS A CORPS FROM SUDBURY, ONT.

Militia Department Has Several
More Offers from Members
of Parliament and Private
Citizens.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Reports are still coming in of new battalions or units offered for overseas service. Donald Sutherland, M. P., offers to raise a battalion in Oxford County. H. B. Morphy, M. P., says that a full battalion can be raised in Perth County and Stratford. Hon. Frank Cochrane offers a corps from Sudbury while Colonel Scobell wires that half the battalion from Niagara Peninsula can be raised in St. Catharines. Major Laird, of Regina, promises a complete division army service corps train and the 52nd Irish Fusiliers of Vancouver will raise a second battalion. The 48th British Columbia regiment will go to the front intact as a pioneer battalion in addition to the other two pioneer battalions that have been raised.

Major D. A. McInnon, of Ives Post Battery, Halifax, is mentioned as likely to command the new Scottish regiment from Prince Edward Island. W. O. Sealy, ex-M. P., has sent General Sir Sam Hughes a small bronze plate in the shape of a maple leaf which is given in memory of the soldiers from Wentworth County who have fallen and it is to be placed on one of the machine guns for the Dundas boys.

barracks were killed or wounded.

"The Bulgarians, fearing a landing, from the warships, constructed defences along the shore, but they were not sufficiently strong to withstand the guns of the fleet, and the Bulgarians were quickly shelled out of them."

Landing at Varna Denied by Petrograd.

London, Nov. 4.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says there is no truth in the report that Russian troops have landed at Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port. Munitions Dept. Has 1349 Private Factories Under Its Control. London, Nov. 4, (Gazette Cable)—The private factories controlled by the minister of munitions for the making of munitions, other than war material, now number 1,349. Continued on page 9.