

ITALY WELCOMED INTO THE WAR; GREECE MUST FULFIL HER TREATY

Bulgarians are Concentrating Troops to Ward off a Threatening Roumanian Invasion.

New York, Oct. 20.—A news agency dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, published here to-day says: "The Serbians have repulsed the Austro-Germans north of Shabatz it was reported today from Bucharest, the capital of Roumania."

Berlin, Oct. 20.—(By wireless to Sayville)—Capture by the Bulgarians of 2,000 prisoners and 12 cannon in Serbia is announced to-day by the German war office.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 20.—Italy's declaration of war against Bulgaria is welcomed by the newspapers as cutting short the rumors abroad that Italy intended to pursue an independent policy as far as the Balkans were concerned.

London, Oct. 20.—The Daily News says this morning: "It is understood that the government has made strong representations to Greece that the declaration is also considered by the newspapers to show that the Balkan expedition is being taken seriously by the allies and that Italy would not have declared war against Bulgaria unless she had received a satisfactory explanation as to their strategic plans."

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following despatch under Tuesday's date: "French troops have received or-

ders not to pass the Bulgarian frontier, Strumitza has not been occupied by the allies. "The Bulgarian troops are concentrating troops in haste to Doljuda, supposedly because Roumania appears to be leaning more towards the entente. At the same time three divisions of Bulgarian troops are being concentrated on the Greek frontier."

London, Oct. 20.—It is reported from Frankfurt that the Central powers have decided to undertake still another campaign, this time against Montenegro. According to this report forwarded from Amsterdam by a correspondent of the Central News, 20,000 Austrian and German infantrymen with artillery, have arrived from Galicia at Sarajevo, in Bosnia, about 40 miles north of the Montenegrin border.

London, Oct. 20.—A despatch from the Petrograd correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company, says: "The Official Messenger will tomorrow publish a long communication from the Russian Government concerning the role played by King Ferdinand, who remained a German prince although reigning in Bulgaria. The communication terminates thus: "During almost thirty years the Prince of Coburg has stood between Russia and Bulgaria. Throughout this period Russia never ceased to hope that his hands would be lifted at last open their eyes, and now when Bulgaria sacrifices itself to German perfidy Russia still has not abandoned the hope that the Bulgarians, faithful to their historic traditions, will not lift their hands against the sons of the Russian warriors who died for Bulgaria."

Russia Declares War Officially on Bulgars

Issues Imperial Manifesto, Under Date of October 18, Reviewing the Friendly Services of Russia for Bulgaria in the Past and Scoring Ferdinand.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.—(Noon)—Via London.—An imperial manifesto declaring war against Bulgaria appeared to-day under date of October 18. It was accompanied by a communication reviewing the friendly services of Russia for Bulgaria in the past and pointing out the "treacherous" declaration of King Ferdinand. This communication says: "When Turkey and Bulgaria were threatened with war on account of financial relations, the Russian Government intervened in the Turkish debt, whereby the latter on advantageous conditions, was freed of all obligations to Turkey."

London, Oct. 2.—Cabinet ministers again were bombarded with war questions in the House of Commons to-day, but for the most part they managed to escape an intended frontal attack. In the course of the replies, it developed that the officer who commanded the landing of British troops at Sulva Bay, on the Gallipoli peninsula, has been shelved and that he holds no command in the army at present, but Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, declined to give further information on the ground that it would be against public interest.

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HANDSOME DONATION TO Y.M.C.A.

Col. Harry Cockshutt, With Soldiers Especially in View, Gives \$2,500.

Col. Harry Cockshutt, in connection with the location in Brantford for the winter of a large number of soldiers, has been desirous that they should receive Y. M. C. A. privileges, use of baths, etc. on good terms. In this regard he sent the following letter:—

Hon. Mr. Wedlake.—Confirming my conversation with you, re Y. M. C. A. it is necessary that the work should continue, and more especially now that we have so many soldiers and recruits in our city. Their welfare and comfort is worthy of our best consideration and now that they are going forth to "Fight for the Empire, our homes and liberty."

Enclosed please find cheque for \$2,500, being my subscription towards same. Wishing the Association success in their extra effort amongst the soldiers and our young men, I remain, Yours sincerely, H. COCKSHUTT.

ASQUITH'S ILLNESS CALMS POLITICS; CABINET TOO LARGE, THINKS LONDON

BRANTFORD WOUNDED

The following names appeared in the casualty list to-day of Brantford men: A. ALBERT PEARSON, R. R. No. 4, Brantford. WM. H. EDMONDSON, 466 Colborne St. GERALD VATH, 9 Dundas Street.

Russian Minister Very Ill. Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 20.—A despatch from Sofia says the illness of A. Savinsky, the Russian minister at Sofia, has become considerably aggravated, and that Premier Radoslavoff has sent his secretary to the legation to express his sympathy. M. Savinsky was recently operated on for appendicitis.

Rev. D. M. Higbee and his son, of Shedd, are both students at Albany College, Oregon, this year.

Considerable Comment on Sir Edward Carson's Resignation—Times Advocates Smaller Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 3.30 p.m.—Sir Edward Carson announced in the House of Commons to-day that his resignation from the Attorney-Generalship was due to divergence of views in regard to near-Eastern affairs.

London, Oct. 20.—The condition of Premier Asquith, who was suddenly taken ill yesterday, was described by his physicians at noon to-day as satisfactory. The following bulletin was given out: "The prime minister passed a satisfactory night. His condition improved. He will be confined to his room all day."

London, Oct. 20.—Premier Asquith's illness has had the effect of producing a greater air of calm in political circles than would otherwise have attended the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the attorney-generalship, and from present appearances there will be no more resignations from the cabinet.

It is quite likely that Premier Asquith's absence will be extended to nine and ten days, and this enforced cessation of political activity is expected to give time for the reconciliation of the differences. It seems that Sir Edward Carson had intended to make a statement yesterday, but the premier's illness resulted in Sir Edward deciding to postpone it until Mr. Asquith's return to the House of Commons.

REASON NOT KNOWN. There are many conflicting statements current concerning the real reason for Sir Edward's resignation. The Daily Mail affirms that it is nothing to do with the question of compulsory service. The Chronicle is firmly convinced, it says, that it was because of the cabinet's needless delay in arriving at a decision in favor of compulsory service. The Times says that his resignation was more directly concerned with the eastern war than with recruiting, and adds: "Sir Edward Carson always held strong views on the need for energy and forethought in meeting the German menace in the Balkans; if he goes alone it is probably due to the fact that there is room for the fiercest and difference as to the actual course to be followed in the immediate future. When Sir Edward Carson comes to define his position in public, it will probably be found that his main objection to remaining in the cabinet is the profound conviction that the present machinery of government is incapable of waging war successfully. With the best intentions

in the world, a cabinet of twenty-two members meeting irregularly for discussion is virtually "debarred" from rapid judgment and energetic action."

CABINET TOO LARGE. This complaint regarding the unwieldiness of the cabinet for war purposes is echoed by the Morning Post which says editorially: "The whole thing is rotten, and the best men in the country should unite to make an end of it."

The Post declares that the coalition cabinet failed because it was formed not on a national, but on party lines, the men being chosen not for their qualities, but on the basis of so many men representing one party and so many another. The Post advocates a small and efficient cabinet, including such men as David Lloyd George, Sir Edward Carson and Earl Kitchener "for the purpose of fighting Germany and the purpose of keeping two inefficient political parties in a state of suspended animation."

Many other papers advocate a smaller cabinet, and it is said that when the successor to Sir Edward Carson is appointed he probably will no longer hold cabinet rank. The concession making the attorney-general a member of the cabinet was only made when Lord Reading was appointed to the position. Before that time the attorney-general was not in the cabinet.

It is generally believed, though not actually settled, that Sir Frederick Smith, solicitor-general, will succeed Sir Edward Carson, George Cave, Unionist member of parliament, succeeding Sir Frederick as solicitor-general. The Daily Express says it regards these appointments as certain, and asserts that the crisis is ended.

TOO MUCH DARDANELLES. The uncertainty regarding the Dardanelles operations has been increased by the explanation by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war in parliament yesterday that the recently announced figures showing nearly 50,000 casualties at the Dardanelles, did not include the sick. This, he explained, was because the number of sick varied from day to day, and could not be counted. With the example of the Dardanelles expedition, many members of parliament expressed anxiety about the success of the Serbian expedition, fearing that a similar mistake would be made. In this connection the Daily News prints a rumor that General Sir Ian Hamilton, recently relieved as commander of the British land forces at the Dardanelles, already has arrived in England.

The newspapers continue to laud the appointment of Major-General Sir Charles Carmichael Munro as successor.

(Continued on Page 4)

Turkish Official

Constantinople, Oct. 19, via London Oct. 20.—The following official statement was issued by the Turkish War Office to-night: "On the Dardanelles front our reconnoitering parties attacked the enemy on Sunday and threw them back to their main trenches, causing heavy losses."

"Local artillery and bomb engagements occurred at Ari Burnu and Sedul Bahr. There was nothing of importance elsewhere."

Raising a Loan. Petrograd, Oct. 20.—The Russian Government is preparing for the early issue of an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$500,000,000). The interest rate will be 5 1/2 per cent. The loan will run for a short term.

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MAYOR SPENCE ISSUES AN APPEAL TO SUPPORT THE RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

Brantford Hitherto Has Met Nobly Many Demands Made Upon Her Citizens in This Mighty War—Aid Given to the British Red Cross Reaches All the Soldiers and Sailors of the Empire.

The following letter from Mayor Spence, addressed to the citizens of Brantford, making a special appeal for the British Red Cross, needs no further introduction. Brantford will not deny the call.

Brantford, Oct. 20th, 1915. To the Citizens of Brantford: Brantford has nobly met the many demands made upon her citizens, in this mighty struggle for freedom and liberty in which our great Empire is engaged.

As Mayor of your city, I am asked by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John MacKay, to make at this particular time an appeal for funds for the British Red Cross Society, which is urgently in need of money to carry on its splendid work among the tens of thousands of sick and wounded sailors and soldiers who fill our hospitals. While the present call comes direct from the headquarters of the Red Cross of the British Empire, the aid given by the British Red Cross Society of course reaches all the soldiers and sailors of the Empire, as well as those of our brave Allies among the former are our own gallant Canadian soldiers. That you will be liberal in your gifts to this great Imperial cry of help from the Motherland there is no doubt, and that we as citizens can subscribe something to alleviate the sufferings of our gallant men at the front is our greatest pride.

The call to arms has met with a ready response by hundreds of our young men, and the appeal for Patriotic funds has had a most generous answer from our citizens.

I wish to extend civic appreciation and gratitude to the Ladies' Committee, Boy Scouts, and other organizations who have cheerfully given assistance whenever required.

Trusting that the response of Brantford to the Red Cross appeal on this momentous occasion will be equal to your former generosity. J. H. Spence, Mayor.

PLANNING FINANCIAL MATTERS

In Petrograd, Government and Banks Getting Together.

London, Oct. 20.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times sends the following: "A conference has been held between Pierre L. Bark, Russian minister of finance, and representatives of the principal Petrograd and Moscow banks, to consider credit operations and the position of the Russian exchange. They decided against any lottery and in favor of a short term loan, the details of which will be settled by the finance committee to-day."

Extracts from a letter received from Lieut. George T. Cockshutt by Mr. Hilton MacKay, written from Belgium under date of September 27: "The line around here is very quiet at the present moment but you never know when the shells, bombs and bullets will start falling from the clear sky. Life in the trenches is not so bad when it is dry, and we are quite comfortable as these trenches are wonderfully constructed. The major (Bery) and Captain had a very narrow escape the other day, and I had one casualty in my platoon (slightly wounded). We are now back in billets for six days, washing, resting, getting some clean clothes and a change of air. You know that there is a big move on just now, and we expect to move up again to-morrow night instead of next Sunday, so if we get into this 'big scrap' we are bound to have a lot of casualties. I hope that we can keep them going, and I know that they will never come through again unless it is over our dead bodies. I have the finest possible bunch of men and consider it a great honor to be able to lead them into battle. If I should go under in this big action, remember that I died fighting and gave the best that was in me. Percy Jones, Fred Miller, Col. Colquhoun, Towers and Scott. I several other officers of the 4th came over to see us yesterday, and they were all well. Big scrap we are proud of the boys whom she has sent to the front."

JACK SIMMONS WRITES HOME FROM TRENCHES

Interesting Letter Received From Him by His Parents.

The following interesting letter has been received from their son at the front by Mr. and Mrs. F. Simmons, 114 Clarence street: Somewhere in France, September 26, 1915. Dear Mother and Father—Just discovered that to-day was Sunday, 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They don't believe in "six days shalt thou labor," etc., over here. I have been in the fighting line all week and am getting quite used to it.

QUESTIONED ON MATTERS OF POLICY

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Local Option for Woodstock.

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Bad Explosion.

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London Standard Says "We are in a Hole"

Latest Reports From Near East Indicate Serbia in Great Danger—Railroad Cut Between Saloniki and Nish—No News of Allied Army.

London, Oct. 20.—"We are in a hole," says the military correspondent of the Evening Standard, commenting on the present situation. "It is not the first time we have been in a hole, for it was touched and go at Cambrai and Landreies on August 26, 1914, and again in Flanders a year ago, but we did not know it then. This time we do know it."

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