MONTREALER MISSED ROYALTY BY AN HOUR

The prominent role being played in the Balkan imbroglio by Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria, recalls to Montrealers that only by one hour did he snatch his throne from a prince of adventures, who spent two years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for swindling a Montreal bank—Nicolas Erasme de Savine, self-styled Count de Toulouse-Lautrec, pretender, Nihilist, Siberian exile, soldier of fortune and crook of international repute.

It was in April, 1900, that he made a sensational descent on Montreal. By using false securities he secured $500 from the Bank of Nova Scotia, then fleeing to Chicago. Extradition procedings were instituted, Detective (now Inspector) O'Keefe was sent to fetch him, and Judge Desnoyers sent him to the penitentiary for five years.

Released on ticket-of leave, the distinguished convict was furnished by the Prisoner's Aid Society with a ticket to Chicago. At Toronto he sold the portion of the ticket remaining, forged an order and secured furs worth $500, and crossed to Buffalo. There he sold his booty and made for New York, only to meet arrest. The Toronto authorities refusing to extradite their man, the Count regained his liberty.

These Canadian happenings, however, were but insignificant incidents in the romantic life led by the ex-Montrealer, who left his mark on the many parts of the world he visited. His greatest achievement was virtual nomination by Russia to the throne of Bulgaria; his greatest disaster was losing sway over the country by one hour's ride from Sofia.

WOUNDED AT PLEVNA.

Nicolas Erasme de Savine was born in Moscow in 1855, the son of a Russian general, whose brother-in-law, Count George de Toulouse-Lautrec, later adopted Nicolas, who took his guardian's name.

Educated in Petrograd, young Nicolas joined the Petrovenski Guards as a lieutenant, fought and was severely wounded in one of the Russian attacks made on the Turks at Plevna during the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877. His army experience made Nicolas anything but patriotic; in fact he left the army, and retired to his country estates, ostensibly leading the life of a country gentleman, but in many ways assisting the Nihilists.

It was during this period that he just missed being Czar of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian throne was vacant; Russia and Austria were at variance, each was wanting its own candidate to occupy the Bulgarian throne, and time was pressing. Nicolas seized his chance. He made his way to Bulgaria, gathered around him several thousand Bulgarians and laid formal claim to the throne, at the same time preparing to enter Sofia, Russia learned of his act and while not accrediting him officially, prepared by arms if necessary to sustain the adventurer. Austria, too, was preparing her candidate for the throne.

No sooner did Vienna hear that the Count was descending on Sofia than the present Czar was hurried to Sofia and claimed as ruler of the country. Formalities had to be completed before Ferdinand could take the throne, and meanwhile the Count was slowly approaching the capital. En route he was acclaimed by the people as their king, and he was anticipating a triumphant entry into Sofia, but to his chagrin he reached the capital just one hour after the last ceremony had been completed by which Ferdinand became Czar of Bulgaria.

EXILED TO SIBERIA.

Returning to Russia, the Count again joined the Nihilists, he was suspected more and more and finally was arrested in Berlin in 1888, taken to Moscow and thrown into prison. There he languished for three years, was tried before a secret court and exiled to Siberia. His indomitable spirit refused to be crushed. He intoxicated his guards, and made a perilous six-weeks' journey through the Asiatic snows to Vladivostok, on the Pacific coast, where he caught an English vessel and sailed for Vancouver.

Once in America, the Count renounced his Russian nationality and became an American citizen after he had travelled about the country for several years, in the course of which he fell into the hands of the New York and Chicago police for minor crimes. April 27, 1898, was an eventful day for the Count; he not only left the Russian nation; he joined the United States volunteer army, and within a fortnight was in Cuba, fighting in the Spanish-American War. At the battle of Santiago de Cuba, the Count was severely bayonetted, but recovered and went to Europe.

Visiting Paris in 1899, Toulouse-Lautrec met Marie Claire Clemence Vervoort, a beautiful nineteen-year-old girl of good family, and though he was forty-four years old, married her. The couple crossed to Chicago, and it was during this trip that the Count entered Canada and experienced the hospitalities of St. Vincent de Paul.

ONCE MORE IN SIBERIA

In 1902, the Count rejoined his wife, and the two crossed to Europe. The Countess was left in Paris with her parents while her husband went to Portugal. At Lisbon he was reminded of the long arm of the Russian Government. Russian agents found him, discovered it was impossible to extradite him, so they persuaded the Portuguese Government to banish Toulouse-Lautrec from the country. He was given his choice of destination; he chose England—but the agents had been busy and instead of landing in England, the Count found himself in Bremen, Germany. In Germany extradition was possible and the Count was arrested; for three years he was kept in Germany, then hurried to Petrograd and placed in a small cell in the famous fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Protest that he was an American citizen availed the Count little, and for the second time in his life he was a Siberian exile. Two years later he again escaped—this time by bribery, crept stealthily to Petrograd, where he enlisted the sympathy of the American consul who soon procured his release. The Count journeyed to England, then to Paris, only to find that in the five years his wife had gone mad. He took his child and prepared to request the American Government to enter protest against such treatment of one of its citizens.

From then little is known of the Count's life. The last word came to Montreal in 1908, when O. Campeau, chief of police, received a request for information about the man from the Antwerp, Belgium authorities who held Toulouse-Lautrec charged with forgery.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Statistics issued recently by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland show that the number of persons who emigrate each year for agricultural labor has fallen from 32,000 in 1900 to 13,000 last year. Their weekly earnings in England and Scotland range from 20s to 35s. The report adds:—These annual emigrations would suggest a permanent glut in the Irish agricultural labor market, but such a state of affairs does not exist. On the contrary there has been for many years a marked scarcity of agricultural laborers in Ireland and the numbers that have joined the army since the outbreak of the war have further intensified farmers' difficulties.

The Pink of Health

is every woman's right; but many are troubled with sallow complexions, headaches, backaches, low spirits—until they learn that sure relief may be found in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

A National Policy

N.P. SOAP was named after the national policy which has built up Canada and is now expressed in the Made in Canada idea. N.P. SOAP is also expressive of the present national policy of economy. One bar of N.P. SOAP at 15¢ gives you more and better soap than 25¢ worth of cake soaps

CENTRAL POWERS OUTBID ALLIES FOR BULGARIA'S AID

Sir Edward Grey Stated Feeling in Balkans Was One of Division.

London, Oct. 14 —The diplomatic rather than the military side of the situation was the subject of Sir Edward Grey's eagerly-awaited statement relative to the Balkan situation which he delivered yesterday to a crowded House of Commons.

"I propose to confine myself," the British Foreign Secretary said, "to a resume of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset we desired that the war should not spread, and in common with our allies we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation was completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war, and all obligations on the part of the allies then ceased.

"We and our allies then concentrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan States, and we used all our influence to secure an accord Unfortunately the feeling in the Balkans is not one of union, but of division. It was clear nothing but a decisive preponderating advantage for the allies would have enabled us to secure a policy of union.

"We were given to understand in the course of the negotiations that except with regard to Thrace, the central powers had offered to Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the allies could in fairness offer. The promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the central powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them.

FRIENDLY WITH ROUMANIA.

"We have remained throughout on friendly relations with Roumania who has favored the policy of a Balkan union.

"It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan war that the sovereigns and Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria—the sovereigns and governments—have succeeded in carying into effect. We were given to understand that in order to secure a Balkan union there were certain concessions Bulgaria would require especially in Thrace and Macedonia.

"The allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece, it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations she must co-operate in a common cause in which the hopes and aspirations of other neighboring States were engaged.

"It will be enough to say that these reasonable hopes and aspirations were, in the main, founded upon opportunity to the peoples of the same races, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a state under a government most akin to them."

OBLIGATIONS OF GREECE.

In his remarks Sir Edward Grey, alluding to Serbia, praised the skill and courage with which she had turned upon her foes and driven them out of her country as one of the outstanding features of the war. Once again, he said, the crisis was upon Serbia, and she was meeting it with the same splendid courage. The entry of Bulgaria made a great difference in the situation and raised the question of treaty relations between Greece and Serbia.

Regarding the attitude of Greece, Sir Edward Grey referred to the statements made by Premier Venizelos and the new Grecian Premier, M. Zaimis, and said it must be obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia were now one. In the long run, he said, they must stand or fall together.

Through Greek territory alone could assistance be sent to Serbia, continued the Foreign Secretary, and that this assistance was welcome was sufficiently proved by the reception accorded the allied troops. Great Britain was giving Serbia all the help in its power freely and unconditionally.

"In view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia," said the Foreign Secretary. "how can there be any other attitude on the part of Greece towards the assistance offered her to Serbia? In the steps taken we acted in the closest co-operation with France, and the co-operation of Russian troops is promised as soon as they can be made available.

BASED ON SOUND STRATEGY.

"The military measures adopted to meet the requirements of the new situation are the subject of continuous attention by the military authorities of the allies, and they will be taken in close consultation with each other. It is not my province to make a public disclosure of the military plans, and I can only say I believe they will be based on the principles of sound strategy. Serbia is fighting for her national existence, and with her the struggle is just now intense and acute, but the struggle is one and the issue is one, in whatever theatre of war fighting is taking place.

"All the allies are fighting for national existence, and for all who are fighting the same issues arise. It is a fight for the right to live, not under the shadow of Prussian militarism, which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war, and to leave us free from the menace of oppression."

WILL NOT BE DEBATED.

Premier Asquith in the House of Commons declined to grant a day for debate on Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkan situation. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to that of the Foreign Secretary, and concluded:

"This attack on Serbia will only make sterner and fiercer the determination of the allies to carry the war through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken that resolution, and we will maintain it."

During the discussion which followed the Marquis of Crewe's statement, Viscount Milner suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and their transfer to some other theatre of the war.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said it was impossible for any member of the Government to give an undertaking that the troops would continue in the Dardanelles operations or would be withdrawn from them. It would be unpatriotic and improper, he said, to force the Government to make a fuller disclosure of the operations in which the country is engaged.

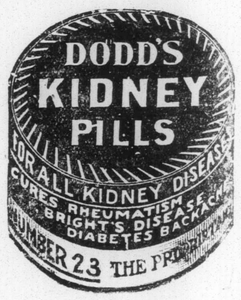
The present situation, he declared, was a grave and critical one; there were new developments and new factors in addition to the entrance of Bulgaria into the struggle. The attitude of Greece at the present moment had not been quite fully defined, and that was another factor in the calculation.

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder of unequaled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss Minnie Outfield, Eramosa, Ont., says: "It gives me great pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. When I was approaching the age of womanhood I suffered greatly from bloodlessness, or anaemia. My work was a drag to me, I had no appetite and never felt rested in the mornings. I could scarcely walk for five minutes at a time without taking a rest. I was troubled with severe headaches and things looked gloomy indeed. I doctored for a long time and got but little, if any benefit. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and did so and after takng them for a time felt better. I continued taking the Pills until I had used six boxes, when I felt like a new person, and was again enjoying splendid health. I would strongly advise any girl who is weak or run down to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicines or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Louis Maks of St. Paul, sued for divorce, is legally forbidden to speak to his wife even over the telephone.



A Call from the Motherland—an Appeal from the

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

for funds to aid in the noble work of providing medicines, hospital supplies, equipment of all sorts for our sick and wounded sailors and soldiers at the front

People of Ontario

Bring this right home to yourselves. There may well be friends or relatives of yours now languishing in their pain on the heroic battlefields of France and the Near East because the British Red Cross is in dire need of funds to succour them. Will it be said that this, the first appeal of any kind made directly to the people of Ontario by the Mother Country—fell short of anything but a magnificent response.

Read this Cabled Appeal from the Marquis of Lansdowne

Sept. 29th, 1915.

Sir John S. Hendrie, C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Toronto.

I beg to inform you that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, in view of the great demands upon their resources, both in France and the Near East, have decided to make an appeal throughout the Empire, by street and other collections, upon the twenty-first day of October next.

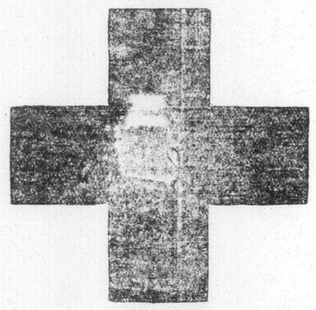
The money received from this appeal will be devoted entirely to relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and sailors, from home and overseas, at the various seats of war, from all parts of the King's Dominions. We have already received generous assistance in our work, but with the increase of British and Overseas forces at the front, there is a corresponding increase in our expenditure, and we shall be truly grateful to you if you will help us by organizing an appeal and sending the proceeds to us, for the objects which I have named.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly communicate the foregoing to your Government. Their Majesties the King and Queen and her Majesty Queen Alexandra are giving us their gracious patronage, and I trust that you will also be able to see your way to help.

LANSDOWNE,
President of the British Red Cross Society, 83 Pall Mall, London.

Ontario's Answer-$500,000

Nothing less than this sum will fully express Ontario's deep appreciation of British Red Cross work. A work in which our own soldier and sailor boys share in arid Mesopotamia, at the bloody Dardanelles, on the shell-torn fields of France and Flanders. Give—give freely and lovingly—your gift may be an angel of mercy to some stricken hero who is making the Great Sacrifice for you and yours.



The emblem of mercy—wear it—Give to it on "Our Day," October 21st.

"I gave myself for them—what will they do for me?"

We who stay at home must and will gladly give to the uttermost in such a splendid cause as British Red Cross work, and his Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir John S. Hendrie has appointed

"OUR DAY" for Sailors and Soldiers

Oct. 21st

as a day of public giving in response to Lord Lansdowne's appeal. Ontario's quota has been set at $500,000. We will not fail the British Red Cross.

Your Mayor or Reeve has authority to accept your subscription, or he will depute collectors to receive it on Oct. 21st. Your donation will be speeded direct to London, without waste or expense.

Give as liberally as you can. Give a day's pay. Get others to do so. Better go without luxuries for a week or two that some brave Defender may be eased and comforted in his pain. Give on October 21st.

LAST EDITION

FORTY-FIFTH YE

'Grea

MAKE LOND CARP

That, Says Aviati Defence Again Ho

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, Oct. 16.—Londo system of protective against Zeppelin attacks is should be replaced by a lavi of searchlights, making the vast carpet of light, accord G. Grey, a widely known av pert, writing in the Expre best way to prevent an a from doing serious work, says, is to blind him with light.

"For this reason," declares er, "the proposed plan of s aeroplanes at night to attac lins is ridiculous, because, Zeppelin is lit up by searchl aeroplane cannot find it, an soon as the aeroplane aris the Zeppelin to drop bombs into the beam of the search the pilot is made helpless glare. One hears much abo aeroplane patrols over P they are there only to com minds of the people, and the tection of Paris is a ring o lights completely enclosing I submit the following sch the protection of London.

FOUR LIGHTS PER HAL

"Divide the city into squares, and in the corners square place searchlights wide beams vertically upwa beam of each searchlight ove that of its neighbor. Thus would be covered with a ca light so blinding that passing could see nothing below, wh

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA EXPLA

By Special Wire to the Courier

London, Oct. 16.—A copy manifesto of King Ferdinand Bulgarians, portions of which warded from Sofia recently graph, reached London to-d manifesto implies Bulgaria quarrel with the entente po explains that they, like Germ prepared to give Bulgaria the part of Macedonia.

"Our treacherous neighbor alone remained inflexible in of the advice of her friends a the manifesto continues. "I listening to their counsels animosity, stupidly attacked tory, and our brave troops h forced to fight for the defense own soil."

In concluding King Ferdina "The European war is n close. The victorious army Central empires in Serbia are ing rapidly. I command ou army to drive the enemy f limits of our kingdom and c felon neighbor. We shall Serbs at the same time as armies of the Central empir

"I Need M More

Thus Does He Word H ham, While Cabi tem One More C

By Special Wire to the Courier

New York, Oct. 16—A cab New York Times from Lond Saturday says:

The Birmingham Post has the following from Lord to the people of Birmingha reference to the recruiting in that city:

"I need more men and stil the armies now in the field a which will in their turn abroad are to be kept a strength. I appeal earnestly t who are able-bodied and can ed to respond to the call, un are satisfied to allow the m given by their gallant fello men to have been given in va only do my duty by the count do yours by me. We must h men at once."

CABINET MET.

London, Oct. 16— (In Gazette)—The Daily News' l respondent writes:

"The cabinet met yeste again considered the questio