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The Toronto World

MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 11 1916 - FOURTEEN PAGES

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New War Program to Be Carried Out By Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Arthur Henderson, Earl Curzon and Bonar Law

London, Dec. 10.—Lord Northcliffe's organ, The Weekly Dispatch, says that Premier Lloyd George's war program comprises the following: First—The arming of merchantmen in order to fight the submarine peril. Second—The preparation for the spring offensive. Third—The mobilization of the civil population between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Fourth—The making effective of the blockade. Fifth—The rationing of the population by the issue of food tickets. Sixth—The increasing of the home food production. Seventh—The banning of work immaterial to the war. Eighth—Enforcing of the prohibition of luxuries. Ninth—The instituting of meatless days.

RUMANIANS HALT RETREAT COMPEL TEUTONS TO FLEE

Allies Win Victory West of the Buzeu River Over Pursuers, Gaining Much Ground—Russians Press on in Carpathians.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Dec. 10.—The Rumanians who have been retreating in eastern Wallachia have made a stand east of Ploesti, and they have not only checked the Austro-German advance, but have assumed the offensive along the Buzeu-Ploesti road and have driven the Teutons back to a position behind the Grikovul River. This news was announced by Petrograd today. The Russians who instituted an offensive in the Carpathians are continuing their forward march and they are steadily gaining ground in spite of the furious defence offered by the enemy. Fighting continues in the Putna Valley and north of Dorna Watra, and as they advance the Russian detachments are encountering strong resistance from the foe. Farther south the Russians are also continuing their advance in the Trotus, Salta and Cheboniaha valleys. The German official communication admits that the Russians have taken a height south of the Trotus Valley. This announcement indicates that the Russians are pretty well across the border into Transylvania.

Foe Makes Bluff. In an official communication issued yesterday at Berlin, the German war office claimed that the Rumanian forces which have just driven the Teutons back on the road to Ploesti had been annihilated. The force under Von Mackensen has thrown detachments across the Danube between Sillistria and Cernavoda, according to another German official communication.

Petrograd despatch says the Rumanians, who have been retreating in eastern Wallachia, before the Teutonic advance, have made a stand to the east of Ploesti, the war office announced today. They assumed the offensive on the road from Ploesti to Buzeu, and drove the Austro-German forces back to the westward. On the Moldavia frontier the Rumanian advance is continuing in the river valleys, despite strong resistance. The official statement reads: "In the Putna valley and north of Dorna Watra fighting continues. Our detachments, during their advance, encountered strong resistance. We are continuing the advance in the Trotus, Salta and Cheboniaha (Czobalnjos) valleys. "On the Rumanian front the Rumanians assumed the offensive along the Buzeu-Ploesti road and drove back the enemy to a position behind the Grikovul River."

HUNS SEEK TO EXECUTE ANOTHER BRAVE CAPTAIN

Berlin Says Captain Blaikie of Caledonia, Now Prisoner, Tried to Ram Submarine—Test of New British Ministry's Temper.

London, Dec. 10.—Berlin announces that the British steamer Caledonia was sunk by a German submarine on Dec. 4, after she had tried to ram the undersea boat. The captain was taken prisoner. The official statement reads: "The British passenger ship Caledonia attempted on December 4 to ram a German submarine. The submarine, which was slightly damaged, fired a torpedo which sank the steamer. The commander of the steamer, Captain Blaikie, was made prisoner. "The German announcement that the British steamer Caledonia had attempted to ram a submarine and that Captain Blaikie was made prisoner, may furnish an opportunity to test the temper of the new government. "The Germans executed Capt. Charles Fryatt of the merchant steamer Brussels last July for a similar action, and many demands were heard in England that the government should have notified the Germans of reprisals in such an event. "An announcement made at Lloyd's in London, on Dec. 8, stated that the Anchor Line steamer Caledonia was believed to have been sunk. The Caledonia, which was of 5,225 tons gross and 500 feet long, had been for some time in the service of the British Government. She was built in Glasgow in 1904. "Another official Berlin statement says: "Our Flemish naval forces Friday night stopped the Dutch steamer Caledonia and the Brazilian steamer Rio Pardo, both on the way to England with cotton, and brought them into harbor. "More Steamers Sunk. The British steamer Britannia has been sunk by a submarine, says a Lisbon despatch. The captain was made prisoner. Twenty-three survivors of the crew have arrived, while fifteen are missing. "Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced the following: "The British steamer Britannia, of 1814 tons, is believed to have been sunk. "The British steamer Harrington (1000 tons gross), and Harlyn (3459 tons gross), have been damaged. "The Norwegian steamers Modun and Falk have been torpedoed, but their crews were saved. "The Spanish steamer Bravo of 1214 tons gross, was torpedoed. The crew was landed. "Lloyd's also announces that the Norwegian steamer Ares of 525 tons, and the British steamer Forth, 525 tons, have been sunk.

Deutschland Back, Says Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 10, via Sayville wireless.—The German commercial submarine Deutschland, completing a quick trip from the United States, arrived at noon today off the mouth of the Weser.

The Deutschland left New London, Conn., about three weeks ago with a cargo consisting mainly of 350 tons of Canadian nickel.

Military Medal for Canadians

London, Dec. 10.—The French President has awarded the Croix de Guerre to Lieut. John Wise of the Canadian Infantry. The following are awarded the British Military Medal (privates in infantry, except otherwise specified): Corp. H. M. Adams (Engineers), Sgt. G. T. Aiken (Cavalry), C. Astrey, Sgt. F. G. Aldridge (Art.), Corp. A. Anderson (Art.), A. Anderson (Medicals), H. P. Anderson (Cav.), S.L.C. V. C. Anderson, Sgt. E. Appleby (Eng.), Sgt. L. H. Ashton, L. Corp. E. Bendley, A. Borsault, H. J. Baird (Eng.), Sgt. W. Bannard, E. Barnes, C. Barrett, P. Barron, D. B. Bell, J. Bell, J. Bisset, H. B. Bisset, H. B. Bisset, M. G. Billings (Eng.), J. Bishop, Sgt. H. G. Blaxter, L. Corp. G. W. Bogichovoch, P. Bremner, J. Brice, Corp. F. R. Brown, Corp. E. M. Brownless (Eng.), W. Brown, R. G. Calder (Pats), Corp. W. S. Caldwell, J. F. Campbell (Pats), T. Campbell, E. B. Carnon, A. Carter, J. W. Cashman, E. H. Chalacombe (Eng.), A. Challans (Cav.), Corp. A. Chamberlain, Corp. H. Chivest, C. Chipman (Art.), S. Christie, C. Chowne, W. Churchill (Art.), Corp. H. Clark, Sgt. G. W. P. Clark, Corp. F. J. Chostis (Mach.), Sgt. H. Conlan, E. P. Cook (Pats), Sgt. H. E. Cook, J. R. Coutts (Artillery), H. Trouture (Artillery Service), Sgt. J. Craig, Sgt. W. Crawford, Sgt. H. Croft, A. R. Cross, Sgt. J. W. Crowe (Machines), Dent, Sgt. J. Depper, G. Desmond, J. Day, A. Down, Corp. P. Down, J. D. Dwyer, Sgt. J. B. Evans, L. Corp. G. Falconer (Medicals), G. H. Farmer, A. Farrell (Pioneers), R. Farrow, A. Faure, Lance-Corp. W. F. Fernier, Sgt. A. Fleming, A. E. Foster (R. Canadians), Lance-Corp. Fotheringham, Sgt. H. F. Fuser, Sgt. J. B. French, Sgt. Major, J. Frith, L. Corp. R. H. Gale (Medicals), W. Gendron, Lance-Corp. J. D. Giggrey, Sgt. A. E. Gladwin (Royal Canadian), J. D. Goding, H. Grant, T. Gratton, Bomb. W. L. Greenaway (Artillery), J. D. Groves, J. H. Gunn, F. Hackman, A. E. Haeser (Artillery), H. Hamer (Infantry), G. F. Hartwell (Artillery), Sgt. A. J. Harvey (Medicals), Lance-Corp. W. H. Harvey, Corp. H. Henry (Medicals), W. T. Herriot (Medicals), Gunner, D. Hill, Sgt. A. R. Walker, Gunner, F. Walsh, C. A. Wear, W. Webster, Sgt. Major W. Westwood, P. Whitcomb, L. W. Whitney, J. E. Wilkings (Pioneers), J. W. Wilson, B. Woodley, H. Worsfold, G. Zeaks, Bomb. H. T. Wright, Sapper, A. Zirk.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

In order to perfect British preparation for the last acts of the great forward movement of the allies in the west, as well as the butressing of Russia for her operations in the east, Lloyd George has called into existence a strong ministry and a strong war cabinet. Lord Milner, whose advocacy of firmness in foreign policy had given him the name of militarist in time of peace, goes to the war council as a minister without portfolio, so he will give his chief energies to this task, with Arthur Henderson, A. Bonar Law and Earl Curzon. The earl is a statesman of great experience, and he will also have a general knowledge of the doctrine of war, and he will be remembered as having engaged in controversy with Earl Kitchener in India and as falling from office in consequence. Developments since then in India's manner of waging war, such as those that led to the surrender of the British force at Kut-el-Amara, it is said, have justified the policy advocated by Earl Curzon, for it took only a Kitchener to operate the system which he had erected. Both Earl Curzon and Lord Milner are men of dominating character, adapted to the waging of a strong and even ruthless war, and they both understand the German character. Ignorance of German psychology seems to have hampered the previous cabinets, for the ministers appear to have been astounded and bewildered at each new act of frightfulness instead of anticipating frightfulness and preparing for retaliation or for measures adequate to rob it of its value in German eyes. A. Bonar Law is expected to attend the war cabinet meetings occasionally. As chancellor of the exchequer he will be financial ad-

FRESH PLEDGES BY GREEK KING RELAX TENSION

Situation Still Unsettled, However, and Many Rumors Are Afloat.

FEAR TREACHERY YET

All Entente Nationals Ordered by Governments to Leave Athens.

London, Dec. 10.—Reuter's Athens correspondent, telegraphing Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, says: "According to Greek statements a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience King Constantine gave the British and Russian ministers yesterday. The king, as a sign that he entertains no hostile intentions, offered to withdraw two regiments from Thessaly and, entrust the guarding of Corinth Canal and the Chalois bridge to French torpedo boat destroyers. "While the Greek Government announced that the situation has improved the diplomatic body is reserved. "Another Ultimatum? "It is understood by British authorities that the ultimatum will be presented to Greece on Sunday," says Reuter's Athens correspondent, telegraphing under Saturday's date. "The British and Russian ministers (Continued on Page 2, Column 6).

NEW GOVERNMENT NAMED WITH A WAR CABINET OF 5

Outstanding Features of the New Cabinet

Our news this morning containing the full list of the members of the new Lloyd George cabinet is almost revolutionary. At least it is a great step forward. The Asquith government is already a back number. First of all it predominates in men who have been pressing and demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war; or to put it still stronger, who are determined to wage the war until a complete victory be established, and Germany put in her proper place; and most of all made to understand that she cannot dominate the world, which she set out to do when she began the war, and for which she prepared herself with thirty years of organization. Among the new members of the cabinet, who are what we might call war ministers more than anything else, are Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Walter Hume Long, Earl Derby, Austen Chamberlain, Baron Rhonda (recently D. A. Thomas), Sir Edward Carson, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Frederick Smith. Next, it is a more truly national government than the recent coalition, and includes men of both parties, like Bonar Law, Long, Balfour, Curzon, Milner, Austen Chamberlain and others. Next, it is remarkable for the number of free-traders in the late government who have been dropped from the new one: namely, Asquith, McKenna, Runciman, Grey, Samuels. The dominant men in the new Lloyd George government have for years been saying that England, by her wide-open free-trade policy, had enabled Germany to strengthen herself by a protective policy as to make enormous inroads into the trade of Britain with the rest of the world, a policy which they said, if continued, must, at an early date, have given Germany the trade supremacy of the world, and thus have wrested the leadership from British hands. By that they more or less made an attack on the free-trade policy that has hitherto obtained in Britain. But just how much these changes may mean we do not at the moment undertake to say; but it is significant that so many free-traders have disappeared from office in the time of this unequalled war strain and consequent dislocation. The trade declarations of the allies at Paris may be already bearing fruit. There may be many other significant things to be said about the new government, but these probably are the three outstanding features. If we are right in our indication of what the new drift is in the matter of world trade, no one will be so much concerned in the new policy, outside of ourselves, as will be the people of the United States; and they may well have some misgivings as to what it means; they may be compelled to modify their attitude in regard to the war; also to alter, just in what way we cannot say at the moment, their trade policy with other nations. For a good while now financial men and heads of great industrial combinations in the States have been trying to divine what England's policy and the policy of her allies is to be in regard to trade after the war. Maybe, and they have been studying the situation from many angles, they will study it now from still other angles, and be put to much concern as to just where they get off in the new adjustment. One place where Canada is concerned in regard to the new trade policy of the world, and the attitude of the United States toward it, has been indicated for some years back, and is more in evidence at this moment than at any other time, namely, that in order to be in a position in some way share in the new trade policy of Britain and her allies our neighbors have been busy framing up a policy which might put them in with the allies; but the only way open to them, as far as they can see at the moment, would be a policy of locating branch industries in Canada, which, being Canadian in many intents and purposes, would allow them to share in the preferred position of the allies by trading from Canada. The Americans have already recognized that the allies decided in the Paris convention to make arrangements for close alliance in the matter of trade as against their present enemies, made up of Germany, Austria and Turkey, and to give some kind of secondary treatment to those who are neutrals in this war, and therefore a secondary position at best. If location in Canada puts them on the basis of Canadian industries the Americans think they will get into the preferred class; and if they see it in this light the immediate effect of the announcement of a government made up of the men who compose the Lloyd George cabinet and who subscribe to the new trade ideas of the allies will speed up the action of American concerns in getting locations and industries in Canada, having in view a share of the advantages in connection therewith. Some of them may have even larger establishments in Canada than they have in the United States; and if anything like this is in view it may be a mighty portent for the future of Canada and for the development of still greater industries within our borders.

Food and Shipping Controllers Are the Most Important New Officials—Lloyd George Has More Power Than Any Previous Premier.

London, Dec. 10.—The official list of the new ministry issued tonight follows the unofficial forecasts with two or three minor changes. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Earl Curzon, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson form what is officially termed the war cabinet, while the others who ordinarily have been designated as cabinet ministers, are called heads of departments. An important point in this novel organization is that it concentrates far more power in the hands of the prime minister than the British system has ever known before. Mr. Lloyd George's proposals to Premier Asquith were for a war council, of which the premier should not be a member, altho he should have the power of passing on its work. Mr. Lloyd George has not hesitated to place himself in a position more closely resembling a dictatorship than he was willing to give his predecessor. The war cabinet will hold daily sessions, directing the prosecution of the war, and the freedom of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner and Mr. Henderson from departmental duties will allow them to devote all their time to the war council. The work of the exchequer and the government leadership in the house of commons will absorb most of Mr. Bonar Law's time, and attendance on the house of lords will necessitate Earl Curzon's absence from the council frequently. So that Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner and Mr. Henderson will be the chief directors of the war. For practical purposes the government will be by a cabinet of four. Whether there is any plan for departments of all the heads of departments of cabinet rank is not known yet, but councils in which the ministers of foreign affairs, war and the admiralty participate with the others whose duties directly concern war measures will be certain. A meeting of the privy council will be held tomorrow for the swearing in of the ministers. The prime minister will make a speech in the house of commons Tuesday, in which he will declare the policy of the new government, and a bill will be introduced enabling the members to take their seats without going thru the formality of a new election, which the law demands when a member accepts a position under the crown. The complexion of the new government is twelve Liberals, fifteen Unionists, three Laborites and the presidents of the board of trade and education and the shipping controller, who have been attached to no parties. The most important new officials are the food and shipping controllers. Baron Davenport has been manager of the port of London, a post requiring first-rate business ability, and Sir Joseph Maclay is one of the great Scottish shipbuilders. Business is fur represented by Baron Rhonda, who is a coal mining magnate, at the local government board, by Sir Albert Stanley at the board of trade and Sir Alfred Mond, a manufacturer, as commissioner of works, and also by Sir Frederick Cawley and Albert Illingworth. There has been a strong demand for live, experienced men to direct agriculture and education. This has been met by the selection of Rowland E. Prothero, who is manager of the Duke of Bedford's enormous estates, and of Herbert A. L. Fisher, who has made a brilliant record as head of the Sheffield University as a progressive educator. A Popular Stroke. Sir Robert Finlay's renunciation of the pension attached to the office of lord chancellor will be a popular stroke. The lord chancellor draws £10,000 in office and a pension of £5000 after his retirement. There

CANADIANS TO FORE IN TRENCH RAIDING

Many Operations Carried Out at Night in No Man's Land.

METHODS ARE CHANGED

Raiding Parties Usually Advance Behind a Curtain of Fire.

Copyright, 1916, by the Associated Press. With the British Army in France, Dec. 7, via London, Dec. 10.—From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press: The present phase of the fighting along the British front may be classed as essentially impersonal by day, but intensely personal, not to say intimate, by night. During the short hours of the gray winter daylight big guns back of the fighting lines hurl tons of high explosives against the German positions. The targets are far, far away and on thick, misty days, the results of this continuous harassing fire are conjectured rather than seen. This is the impersonal side of war. With the coming of night, however, all is changed. Then men meet face to face and hand to hand, and primitive methods of mortal combat come again into play in the midst of all the modern machinery and genius of war. The long, dark nights are ideal for trench raids and they are carried out by the British in great numbers. Satisfying Results. Few of these raids ever gain the distinction of mention in the official communications, but in the aggregate they represent a nocturnal offensive which yields most satisfying military results. Not only is there a cumulative effect upon the German casualty list, but many prisoners are taken and useful information obtained. Styles in trench raiding change from time to time. Just now the popular method seems to be to bombard a given section of a trench and then set up a barrage or curtain of fire behind which the raiding party crosses that perilous strip of shell ploughed ground (Continued on Page 12, Column 2).

WANTS EMPIRE COUNCIL FOR GENERAL BUSINESS

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Dec. 10.—Premier Massey of New Zealand, in an interview in The Times, said his admission to the cabinet for dominion statesmen was a great point gained, but the dominions would not accept as final any proposed restricting of their representatives to merely advisory members. There should be an empire council, the precise constitution of which should be decided by an imperial conference held with the least possible delay. The council should have the power to deal with the practical problems of imperial defence, food, raw material and supply.

Up Rebellion! Down Recruiting! Shout of Sinn Fein in Cork

Cork, Dec. 10, via London, Dec. 11.—Two hundred Sinn Feiners stopped a charitable performance tonight given in behalf of the families of the soldiers of Cork. They sang Sinn Fein songs and shouted: "Up rebellion! Down recruiting!"

OMITTED PRAYER FOR GREEK ROYAL FAMILY Prince George of Greece Present at Service in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Prayers for the royal family of Greece were omitted for the first time today in the Greek church in Paris by order of the trustees of the church. Prince George of Greece was present. There was no manifestation during the services. Later, in the vestibule of the church, M. Psaroulaki, president of the Greek colony, delivered a speech denouncing King Constantine. The assemblage appointed five members to visit the Greek legation and demand the suppression through the edifice of all emblems of the monarchy.

DINEEN'S SUPERIOR FURS.

Most every woman can tell when a fur garment is made in good style, but few have had the experience to enable them to judge closely as to quality in furs. There are many grades of pelts in all lines of furs, and consequently a variety of prices for what appear to be identical furs as described in print. Every piece of fur carrying the Dineen trade mark is made up of superior pelts, and the quality fully warrants an advance in the price as hereunder listed. By comparison Dineen's furs will be found to excel any that are presently in the same class. W & D. Dineen Company, Limited, 140 Yonge street, and in Hamilton, 20-22 King street west.



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(Continued on Page 12, Column 2.)

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2.)