

THE LANDING OF THE FIRST TROOPS AT SALONIKA



This is a picture of the first load of soldiers of the Allies to be landed at Salonika to help the Serbians against the Bulgarians. The barges carrying not only French, but British, Salonika is seen in the distance to the left of the battleships guarding the vessel from Austrian or German naval attack.

TIDE OF ENEMY
SUCCESSSES HAS
REACHED LIMIT

The Ebb Now, Slow or Fast,
But The Ebb

GUILD HALL SPEECHES

English and French Statesmen
Speak at Lord Mayor's Banquet
—Asquith, Balfour and Paul
Cambon.

London, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London was celebrated in the Guild Hall tonight, Sir Charles Wakefield having been inaugurated during the course of the day. All the city officials, many members of the government and the diplomatic representatives attended.

Paul Cambon, French Ambassador.

Paul Cambon, the French ambassador, said:

"Although the number of our enemies may have increased since last year, the number of our friends has been augmented. I am happy to see today our Italian colleagues."

Describing the war, he said:

"On the one side are tranquilly courage, faith in an ideal of justice, and the will to employ only legitimate means of defence. On the other, thoughts of lucre, forgetfulness of all the principles of humanity, the destruction of an open town, the taking of innocent lives, the most perverse joy in the accomplishment of evil, and a plan, pursued with childish disregard of scruple, to dominate the world by terror."

He made reference to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, saying:

"Quite recently we saw a German military tribunal sentence a noble woman to death for the crime of generosity, and a German officer indulge in the pleasure, though not compelled to do so, of executing the sentence himself by murdering this defenseless victim."

The ambassador concluded:

"When the hour strikes for the enemy to realize that all his schemes for world domination have been broken down, we shall see him a prey to a moral depression which will make him fall suddenly from the height of his dreams."

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour, replying for the army and navy, said that the French ambassador, in a speech of burning, scathing eloquence, had told them what were the moral objects for which the Allies were fighting. He had to deal with the means and weapons by which the great ends were to be attained. The whole strategy of the Allies, said the first lord, was based upon the Allied fleet. Never was there a war in which dramatic incidents connected with allied fleets were fewer; never was there a war in which the operations of allied fleets were more successful to the land forces. Their fortunes would have been very different from what they were, and what they were, going to be, had it not been for the fact that the Allies from the first moment, took command of the seas.

Dealing with the armies, he said to praise the armies which Lord Kitchener's genius has raised from the country was superfluous. What they had done was but a small earnest of what they would. He declined to appear in the character of a prophet, but wished to point out one or two facts on which prophecies might be based.

No historian in the future might say that there was a moment when the calculations of the Central Powers were near realization. Their campaign the first spring, which might have been fatal, was foiled; it was many months since any success could be claimed by the Germans on the western front, and it was two months since there had been any advance in Russia.

The pause in the war meant that the tide of the enemy successes had reached its limit, and what they had to look forward to was the ebb—slow or fast—but ebb, all the same.

One great success the Central powers might claim, said Mr. Balfour, but it was not a military success; it was a diplomatic success. Undoubtedly the betrayal by Bulgaria of all her traditions, under the leadership of the king, was a triumph for German diplomacy, and had important military consequences—consequences which he would be the last to minimize. The rulers of Bulgaria, he declared, were animated by two simple motives—greed and fear, and

when they were dealing with rulers of a certain type greed and fear were great and powerful motives.

Profound miscalculations.

He believed that no diplomacy on the part of the Allies would have been sufficient to outweigh the simple fact that the rulers of Bulgaria thought that Austria and Germany were the winning powers. The influences which guided the Bulgarians, he asserted, would prove to be profound miscalculations, but the Allies must remember that it was "deliberate miscalculation."

Many things had weighed with them, but they misunderstood the power, resolution and will of the Allies, with whom they had to deal. England, in some part, was to blame for this.

He was not one of those who thought the country was unpatriotic. He thought further and say that no press with the freedom of the English possessed a larger sense of its responsibilities. But there were some sections of the press which forgot that the articles written by them were read far beyond the limits of these islands. They might be interpreted or misinterpreted, but people who knew nothing of the British aims, habits, thoughts, or the ways this country had of dealing great national emergencies.

"We always take a gloomy joy in self-deprecation," said Mr. Balfour. "This is no new phenomenon. We should find it in every page of every great crisis in our history. Criticism is a good thing in its way, but criticism, however well intentioned, is apt to be grossly misdirected."

He had not the slightest objection to domestic criticism, so long as it was confined to domestic affairs, but when it amounted to misuse of the press it might be positively dangerous, and add to the strength of the enemies whom, notwithstanding victories, they would have hard

work to overcome. They, however, would be overcome.

Mr. Balfour could not say whether the war would be long or short; he could not tell whether it was going to be decided in the east, the west or the south; he would make no forecast of military and naval operations.

"But," he said, "when I look at the forces to which the Allies are opposed, and the cause for which the Allies are fighting—their strength growing every day, when I observe the strain put upon the enemies growing in like manner, until it seems as if we are already in sight of the time when the strain will become intolerable, then, without venturing upon a domestic prophecy, I look forward, with serene confidence to the noble self-sacrifices of those two great services of which I speak finding their immortal reward."

Premier Asquith, after the usual compliments to the mayor, recalled that this was the eighth year in which he had appeared as prime minister at the Guild Hall.

"In that long term of years," he said, Premier Asquith.

"There have been occasions when we found ourselves men by domestic controversy. These are things of the past. Today, after fifteen months of war, we are only one party. The voice of faction is absent, and there are only insignificant cross currents. The national life flows in the deeper channels of united purpose and concentrated resolve."

"Since I last spoke in the Guild Hall, the whole face of the world has changed. We have brought together the scattered threads of our varied activities; we have woven them into a single web. A year ago we were confronted, as a people, by a great and searching test. We chose the harder, and I believe the better, course. We had no doubt then, and we

have no doubt now, we are right and that we are sure to win."

Referring to the situation of the Globe newspaper by the authorities, the premier said:

"At a critical moment we found a journal which thought fit to circulate a malignant and malicious lie. To talk of the freedom of the press in such connection is to be guilty of a travesty of the noble watchword. The press of this country, with two or three exceptions, has shown a fine example and the government has valued its co-operation."

The government, said the premier, was anxious to introduce into the censorship bill such modifications as experience might suggest, but an important incident occurred, Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, at the request of his colleagues, had gone to Paris and had had fruitful conversations with the premier and war minister there.

"He has gone thence, I hope, for a short time only," continued the premier, "to survey at close quarters the situation in the near east. He takes with him the complete confidence of his colleagues and countrymen. He takes with him the authority of a great soldier and administrator with an unrivalled knowledge of the war effort. I have every reason to know that his mission is regarded with sympathy by our Allies, and warm sympathy by our own people."

Mr. Asquith said that all the Allies had been glad to give up their own interests for the sake of the common cause. He spoke of "the skill and courage with which they have met the challenge of the eyes of the gallanting, is pushing back the Austrians step by step, and every day is nearer the goal," and concluded:

"Be the journey long or short, we shall not falter nor pause until we have secured for the smaller states of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself its final emancipation from a reign of force."

Baron Reading, lord chief justice, replying for the judges, said that while in America, Joseph H. Choate, "that distinguished and famous American," had declared that whatever the government might be, he was not neutral, and that of the 100,000,000 people of the United States, ninety millions were for the Allies, "heart and soul."

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the attorney-general, who also spoke, said there were legal contentions in the American note with which many British lawyers profoundly disagreed, and to which, he hoped, they were capable of making good their objections. The bar of England must play its part when the reply was made.

LABOR MEN IN KHAKI.

That between 8,000 and 10,000 members of organized labor have volunteered for service in Canadian overseas expeditionary forces since the beginning of the big war, is the statement made by J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Mr. Foster was emphatic in his statement that more than 8,000 union men had left their jobs to fight for their king and country since the war was declared on the Huns by the British government in 1914. The speaker said he had travelled from Montreal to Vancouver last month to attend the annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and he based his calculations on information received from all parts of the country. No actual statistics had been compiled by the labor unions in this connection with the exception of Toronto where it is known that 4,000 members of organized labor have joined the various regiments.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A letter from Cape Town says that the first contingent of South African troops for service in Europe will consist of four battalions, one from Cape Colony, one from Natal and the Orange

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STOMACH CAUSES
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Wonder what upset your stomach— which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps, head dizziness and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; break fast, foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapasin and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

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RECRUITING MEETINGS

TONIGHT.
Formal opening of Harry Green's big recruiting meeting, North End, with a humping big recruiting meeting, at which it is hoped to have Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler present.

THURSDAY EVENING.
Another of those good meetings in the Drill Hall, West Side. To be addressed by D. Mullin, Belgian consul. Also patriotic rally in Temperance Hall, Fairville.

FRIDAY EVENING.
Formal presentation of old sword of 104th Regiment of 1913, to Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler in St. Andrew's Rink. Big public rally. Presentation by Major Guthrie.

SUNDAY EVENING.
Unveiling of Honor Roll in German street Baptist church. Addresses by Judge McKeown and Hon. H. A. Fowell.

Common Council Indignant Because No Sinking Fund Has Been Provided—Not Anxious to Finance New School Buildings Now

School board finances were discussed at the meeting of the common council yesterday and the board was criticized for its neglect to provide a sinking fund to care for its bond issues.

Commissioner Potts also mentioned the fact that many people did not think this was the proper time to commence building new schools in the city as he thought that there was a good deal of accommodation that the board might use that they now had lying idle. This matter was referred to the mayor. There was also a discussion anticipating renewal of the \$807,000 that will fall due in debentures in the city in 1916, of the advisability of negotiating the securities and investing the money in the new war loan at 94, carrying 5 per cent interest.

Other Canadian cities, the mayor said, would have to invest and many of the provincial governments, too, and he thought it well to consider at least whether before the rate of interest grew higher, as it would be wise to convert the city debentures into a good paying proposition.

His worship explained that as the city could obtain 4 per cent interest on current accounts in the bank the only difference could be the remaining one per cent while the city stood to gain largely by the rate of interest went up before renewal in 1918.

The idea was enthusiastically taken up by the other commissioners and the mayor was asked to make a report on the matter later.

Commissioner Russell reported that he had arranged with the government of Canada "to allow it to occupy a portion of the city's land at the Canadian Pacific Railway's berth (so-called) at Sand Point, such occupation to consist of a slight encroachment of the northeastern corner of the proposed shed at No. 14 berth, together with the land at the northwestern corner, and the laying of a spur track from the C. P. R. in Protection street through the city's land, the government to pay therefor an annual rental of \$100, it being understood that the government is to remove the rails and other encroachments on three months' notice at any time by the city."

The deputy mayor of militia wrote stating that as the decision had been acquiesced in some time ago to form a national park at Fort Howe the lease of 21 years had been cancelled and the half year's rent, half a dollar, was being returned to the city.

The city assessment commission wrote that it was the intention of the chairman and Professor W. C. Leitch to visit Montreal, Toronto, London (Ont.) and some other Canadian and American cities and asked that the proper authority be given as to expenses. This was done. The commission may be accompanied by A. W. Sharpe, the chairman of the assessors.

Commissioner Potts brought in a suggestion to increase the bond issue for retaining walls by \$200 for one in City Road and this was carried, the bond to issue later. Commissioner Potts also made a report that Main street had been ready for street car traffic some time ago and that his department had not caused delay.

Tenders for castings, etc., in the water and sewerage department were referred to the commissioner with power to act. The council then rose.

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Free State, jointly, one from the Transvaal and the fourth a Scottish battalion selected from the whole of South Africa. The officers to command the different units have all been selected and approved by the minister of defence. A considerable number of troops, with a large quantity of heavy artillery, have already, as we noted yesterday, arrived in England. Both are proving once more that the Kaiser did not know the people of South Africa.

LOYD GEORGE'S SON NOT COLONEL

London, Nov. 10.—Richard Lloyd George, son of the minister of munitions, said that the story to the effect that he had been promoted to be lieutenant colonel of a Welsh regiment was an "absolute lie."

Richard Lloyd George is a member of a Welsh regiment. The story that he had been promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy so soon after joining the regiment caused threats to air the matter in the House of Commons. There never was an official foundation for the story.

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