

PREMIER LLOYD-GEORGE ANNOUNCES COMPOSITION OF HIS NEW MINISTRY

To All Intents and Purposes Cabinet Will Consist of but Five Men, Lloyd-George, Lord Milner, Earl Curzon, Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson. These Will be Freed from Departmental Duties and Devote All Their Time to Work of War Council.

STRIKING ARRAY OF NOTABLE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN IN CHARGE OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Many Surprises in Slate Chosen by Premier—New Government Head Practically a Dictator—Sir Edward Carson Heads Admiralty While Mr. Balfour Replaces Viscount Grey as Foreign Secretary—Twelve Liberals, Fifteen Unionists and Three Laborites Political Complexion of Government—Important Measures Expected to be Taken up at Once.

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 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, although 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 in 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 a cabinet of four. Whether there is any plan for meetings of all the heads of departments of cabinet rank is not yet known, 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 through the formality of a new election, which the law demands when a member accepts a position under the crown.

Unionists in Majority.

The complexion of the new government is twelve Liberals, fifteen Unionists, three Laborites and the presidents of the boards 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 Devonport has been manager of the port of London, a post requiring business ability, and Sir first rate business ability, and Sir Joseph MacLay is one of the great Scottish shipbuilders. Business is further represented by Baron Rhondda, 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, a 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.

Renounces His Pension.

Sir Robert Finlay's renunciation of the pension attached to the office of lord high chancellor, will be a popular stroke. The lord chancellor draws \$20,000 in office and a pension of \$10,000 after his retirement. There has been much discussion over the cost of this largely ornamental office recently. Three retired chancellors are drawing pensions, and Lord Buckmaster will make the fourth, having seen two years' service.

T. P. O'Connor gives notice of a motion in the House of Commons for the formation of a series of commissions in parliament, on the French model, for co-operation with the ministers in conducting the war.

The measures of the new government for the control of supplies will be proceeded by one for the entire con-

trol of the liquor trade, according to well informed sources. Absolute prohibition of the consumption of spirits, except medicinally, and restrictions on the beer trade, are expected. The whole resources of the spirit trade, it is believed will be put under state control early in the new year, and the accumulated stocks diverted to other purposes than drink. The distillation of whiskey and gin will be prohibited.

Some Notable Men. Of the less well known men in the new cabinet, the majority of them seemingly are well qualified from practical experience for their respective posts.

The new lord high chancellor, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, has twice before held positions in the government, having been solicitor-general and attorney-general. He is a Unionist member of parliament.

Sir George Cave is a well known lawyer and Unionist member of parliament for the Kingston division of Surrey.

Baron Rhondda, before his elevation to the realm of noblemen in December 1915, was David A. Thomas, head of the Cambrian Coal Combination, and was known as "the British coal king." He sat twice in parliament as a Liberal member. He was one of the survivors of the steamer Lusitania when she was sunk in 1915. Later he was sent across the Atlantic to represent the munitions department of the British government in the United States and Canada. On his return to England he was created a baron by King George.

Sir Albert Stanley is general manager of the Underground Railway System of London. He was educated in American technical schools, and for a number of years was the manager of the street railways in Detroit and of the public service railways in New Jersey.

John Hodge is a Labor member of parliament. He is secretary of the Steel Smelting Amalgamated Association. Dr. Christopher Addison is qualified

THE NEW CABINET

London, Dec. 10.—Official announcement was made tonight that the new government had been constituted with a war cabinet comprising:

- Premier David Lloyd George. Lord President of the Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be government leader in the House of Lords. Arthur Henderson, minister without portfolio. Lord Milner, minister without portfolio. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been asked by the premier as leader in the House of Commons, and also as member of the war cabinet, without being expected to attend regularly.

- Non-War Ministers. President of the Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prothero. President of the Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher. First Commissioner of Works, Sir Bannatyne Finlay. Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir George Cave. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour. Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Home Long. Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Derby. Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain. President of the Local Government Board, Baron Rhondda. President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley. Minister of Labor, John Hodge. First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson. Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison. Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil. Food Controller, Baron Devonport. Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton MacLay.

for his new position having held the post of parliamentary secretary of munitions. He is a doctor of medicine, and has written extensively on anatomy.

Ex-Chairman of London Port.

Baron Devonport is chairman of port authority of London, and has also held the post of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade. He is well known as a sportsman, his recreations being shooting, boating and yachting. In the hands of Sir Joseph Paton MacLay the post of shipping controller is an experienced hands, Sir Joseph being a shipowner.

The cabinet, in Rowland Edmund Prothero, has a practical man as the president of agriculture, he having studied and written extensively on farming. He has been a member of the royal commission on home production on food since 1915.

Herbert A. L. Fisher, president of the board of education, is a well known educator. He is managing director of Sheffield University since 1912, and is a fellow in several British colleges. Mr. Fisher, in 1909, delivered the Lowell Institute lectures in Boston.

Sir Alfred M. Mond, first commissioner of works, is a Liberal member of parliament. He is managing director of several large firms, notably the Mond Power and Heating Gas Company and the Power Gas Corporation, Limited.

Sir Frederick Cawley is Liberal member of parliament from Lancashire.

Albert Illingworth is a partner in the firm of Daniel Illingworth & Sons, spinners. He also is a Liberal member of parliament from Lancashire.

Another Labor member of the government is George N. Barnes, from the Black Friars division of Glasgow. He has devoted much time to the promotion of old age pensions and better allowances to soldiers and sailors. He is on the government's committee for soldiers' and sailors' pensions and allowances. Gordon Hewart, the solicitor-general, is a well known barrister. He holds the Liberal seat in parliament for Leicester. Likewise the old advocate, James A. Clyde, is a lawyer. He has been deat-

Little Fighting Yesterday On Any Front But Roumanian

ALARMING TALE FROM ATLANTIC

Heavily Armed Vessel Reported in Steamship Lane North of Azores.

Warning Flashed to New York by Allied War Vessels off Sandy Hook.

New York, Dec. 10.—A heavily armed steamship, fitted with torpedo tubes, has been sighted about 500 miles north of the Azores, in the middle of the steamship lane, according to a wireless warning flashed tonight to merchant vessels of the Entente Allies by a British or French cruiser lying off Sandy Hook.

The message which was sent first in English and then repeated in Italian said: "Sighted, seven a.m., December 4, longitude 48.45 west, latitude 27.57 north, a steamer of about 4,000 tons, 350 feet long and 45 feet beam. Vessel well armed and fitted with torpedo tubes. Had one short, broad funnel and two masts. Steamer probably high speed. Take all precautions."

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO RETURN

Empire will be Deprived of Services at Front Because Liberals Object to Pairs.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The return of members of parliament in overseas forces has been made necessary by the refusal of the Liberal leaders to permit pairs. This became known when Hon. Charles Murphy the other day intimated that he refused to continue any longer his pair with Sir George Perley. Sir George is acting as overseas minister without salary and at great personal sacrifice.

Liberals Refuse Pairs. When Mr. Murphy intimated that he intended no longer to continue his pair with the chief Liberal whip was asked what the policy of the party in this regard was, and the reply was made that the present arrangements would not continue. The result is the most of the twenty Conservative members who are with the forces overseas will have to return in order that the government will have a good working majority.

Sir George Perley and those who are on active commands will of course be unable to return. These include Col. H. F. McLeod, Col. George W. Fowler, Col. Sam Sharp, Col. S. J. Donaldson and Col. Gerald White and there are others who may be called upon to go on active service immediately. Most of the rest will be ordered to return in time for the opening of parliament which is expected to be towards the end of January.

The refusal of the Liberal to agree with overseas members was decided upon at the same time as Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to co-operate with Sir Robert Borden on a parliamentary appeal for recruits.

Deutschland Gets Across Again. Berlin, Dec. 10, via Sayville.—The German commercial submarine

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Campaign in that Area—Vienna Claims Teutons Are Still Advancing While Petrograd Says Roumanians have Turned and are Driving Huns Back.

Little fighting, except by the artillery, is in progress on any of the fronts, except in Roumania. Here the Teutonic Allies, according to Berlin, are still making progress against the Roumanians in Eastern Wallachia. Petrograd asserts, however, that the Roumanians northeast of Bucharest along the road running from Ploesti to Buzeu, have turned on the offensive and driven the Austro-Germans back westward. To the north, along the Transylvanian-Roumanian frontier, Petrograd reports progress for the Russian troops, and Berlin admits the capture by the Russians of a height south of the Trotus Valley.

A move by the Bulgarians which may prove a menace to the Roumanians retreating eastward from the Bucharest region is reported by Berlin. This is the crossing of the Danube, between Silistrie and Tchernavoda, southeast and east of Bucharest. If it was made in large force seemingly an impediment will be placed in the way of the retirement of the Roumanians, and possibly some of them may be caught between the Austro-Germans moving east and the Bulgarians driving north across the line of retreat.

Semi-official advices from Berlin say that the Roumanians have lost approximately 112,000 men made prisoner since Roumania's entry into the war, and suffered casualties estimated at about 300,000.

The Russian Report.

Petrograd, Dec. 10, via London.—The Roumanians 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 Moldavian frontier the Russian 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 to advance in the Trotus, Sality and Chebobia (Cobainjos?) valleys.

"On the Roumanian front the Roumanians assumed the offensive along the Buzeu road, and drove back the enemy to a position behind the Grikovul river."

What Vienna Says.

London, Dec. 9, 9.45 p. m.—An official statement issued today by Austro-Hungarian headquarters, as received here from Vienna, says the Russians and Roumanians are in full flight before Field Marshal Von Mackensen's Danube army, and that the Roumanian army which was in front of Gen. Von Falkenhayn's right wing has been annihilated. The Russian forces which tried to join the Roumanians from the mountain region, it adds, are retreating.

PREMIER MURRAY OF N. S. TO BE NEW LIBERAL LEADER

He is Favored by Faction which Regards it as Time for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Step Aside—Present Leader is said to Have Favored Sir Lomer Gouin.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD. Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Political circles in Ottawa are deeply interested and excited over the movement in the Liberal party for a change in the federal leadership. For some time it has been apparent that there was dissension and bickering in the inner circles of the Liberals, but the cause remained in doubt until recently when it was made known that an influential wing was determined to force the retirement of Sir Wilfrid.

His successor has been decided upon and all that remains before making the appointment is the creating of the vacancy. Premier George Murray of Nova Scotia is to be the new leader, if the old chief can be convinced that private life is preferable for him and in the interests of the Liberal party. Last spring when Sir Wilfrid Laurier resigned it was against the wishes of many in his party that the resignation was not accepted but the Graham-Pardee cottage by their acceptance of the bilingual resolution was out for Sir Wilfrid. Since that time Liberal leaders have become alarmed at the growing distrust of Sir Wilfrid in the rank and file of the party in English Canada, especially has this distrust manifested itself among Scotch Presbyterian Liberals who, in Ontario, are the chief asset of the party. When Sir Wilfrid refused to sign the recruiting appeal protests from all parts of English Canada reached the English Liberal leaders and prominent workers. They became seriously alarmed at the defections that threatened the complete downfall of the party in every province but one. But what precipitated immediate action is the open determination of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to name his successor from his own province and his own people. He would designate as his heir-apparent, Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec.

Previous to the outbreak of war it was thought by many that Sir Wilfrid would prefer N. W. Rowell as his successor. Since then the Rowell beam has faded and Gouin is now the chief adviser and councillor of the Liberal chief. Liberals know that within their parliamentary representation there is no leader. When Sir Wilfrid resigned last spring the party went so far as to ballot for his successor and of the rival candidates, Graham, Lemieux and Oliver, none succeeded in securing a majority of the votes of the Liberal members, but Lemieux headed the poll. This was done without Sir Wilfrid's consent and knowledge. Lemieux polled the Quebec vote. If the Liberal chieftain substi-

tuted Gouin for Lemieux and threw his influence into the fight, many English Liberals feel it would mean the perpetuation of a regime that would surely make of the Liberal party a party of and for Quebec only.

Murray Selected. They are for this reason, forcing the issue and have selected Premier Murray, a successful politician, a Scotch Presbyterian, at present without the federal party with its jealousies and prejudices—to succeed Sir Wilfrid and at once if the party is to be rescued from its present position of representative of the sentiment of but one province.

The wing of the Liberal party behind the movement is, strongly represented on the committee of one hundred. They would, with the passing of Sir Wilfrid, also send along with him into private life, Hon. Geo. F. Graham and Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King. The former's subservient to Sir Wilfrid's racial propaganda last session has weakened his position and impaired his usefulness as a party leader. The latter's Rockefeller affiliation and his pro-German speeches in North Waterloo in 1911, have made him a dangerous political associate. There are men in the Liberal party who believe that a Laurier victory during the war would be more disastrous to Canadian Liberalism than ten more years of opposition. These men are urging reconstruction in preference to an election and reconstruction under English leadership.

Had Successful Career. Hon. George Murray, the man they have selected to organize the party, has had a successful career in Nova Scotia politics. He would not be an aggressive leader, as Nova Scotia under his rule has had the least progressive government of any province in Canada, but he has a pleasing personality and would it be believed, reconcile all the party factions. What is very important is that he would probably be more acceptable to French-Canadian Liberals than any other man not of their own race.