

TEUTONS THROWN BACK FROM BUCHAREST

Russians Cross the Danube---Enemy Loses Towns---Falkenhayn Menaced

London, Dec. 2.—Special to The Advertiser.—Details at present rather obscure, but the entire news from Rumania, coupled with reports of great uneasiness in Berlin regarding Russia's new advances, lead to high hopes here that the much feared Rumanian defeat will be turned into a gigantic coup for the Allies.

TEUTONS DRIVEN BACK TO SOUTH OF BUCHAREST; SLAVS BLOCK MACKENSEN

Russians Arrive in Time To Save Rumanian Capital, Is News From Balkans—Several Villages Are Reoccupied, and Russians Secure Control of West End of Tchernavoda Bridge.

(Canadian Press.)

Petrograd, Dec. 2.—South of Bucharest the Teutonic forces have been driven back, the Russian statement says, and the villages of Tzomana and Gostinari have been recaptured.

TAKE WEST END OF BRIDGE.

Petrograd, Dec. 2.—Via London, 2:58 p.m.—The Russians have gained possession of the western part of Tchernavoda bridge, across the Danube, it was announced today.

Tchernavoda bridge, the only one across the Danube for a distance of 600 miles from the Black Sea, was taken control of by Field Marshal von Mackensen after the defeat of the Russo-Rumanian army in Dobruja, and the capture of Constantza and Tchernavoda late in October. Over it passes the sole railway line directly connecting Bucharest with the Black Sea, and its capture by von Mackensen cut communications between Rumania and Russia by this land and water route.

SEIZED BY RUSSIANS.

The main span of the bridge itself is only about a half mile long, but the approaches to it for several miles over the marshy lands bordering the Danube. At last reports the Russians, fighting their way back southward in Dobruja, were some fifteen miles north of the bridge on the Dobruja side. Their present seizure of the western end of it may only be intended to prevent its use by von Mackensen in moving troops across in the rear of the Rumanian forces around Bucharest.

Tzomana, reported recaptured from the Teutonic invaders, is about 15 miles south of Bucharest, on the railway from Giurgiu, and Gostinari, which is about 5 miles east of Tzomana.

WHAT SAYVILLE SAYS. Berlin, Dec. 2.—Via Sayville.—The Russian and Rumanian forces are continuing to make fierce attacks along the Bukovina and Moldavia frontiers. Today a statement from army headquarters says the attacks were without success, and that heavy losses were inflicted by the Teutonic troops.

A great battle has developed in Western Rumania. The Austro-German army, coming from the region of Campulung has defeated the Rumanians in a pitched battle, breaking through their lines. Over 6,000 prisoners were taken on December 1.

BAD WEATHER MAKES SERB FRONT QUIET; MAJOR DOINGS OFF

Fog and Storm Permit Only Local Operations.

Paris, Dec. 2.—A violent attack was made last night on the Serbian position north of Grunskite, on the Macedonian front east of the Cerna River bend. The war office announced today that the attack had been repulsed.

A Havas dispatch from Corfu gives the following official Serbian statement: "Among the prisoners taken by our troops on the Saloniki front were Serbians whom the Bulgarians had recruited on Serbian territory, incorporated in their regiments and sent to the front."

BAD WEATHER RULES. London, Dec. 2.—7:55 a.m.—Bad weather has prevented major operations on the Serbian front, according to an official statement issued by the Serbian war department, covering operations up to yesterday. The text of the statement follows:

"Bad weather and fog continued yesterday to interfere with our operations. Nevertheless there was a certain amount of local fighting and artillery duels, notably in the region of Grunskite and Sokol, where the fighting in the last few days has been very hot."

STEAMER EGGSFORD IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

[Canadian Press.] London, Dec. 2.—The sinking of the British steamship Eggsford by a submarine, is reported by Lloyd's. The crew was landed.

The Eggsford, 3,566 tons gross and 302 feet long, was built in 1910 and owned in Cardiff. She was last reported on her arrival on October 21 at Bordeaux from New Orleans.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES. Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 45; lowest, 27.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 37; lowest, 27.

Two Small Raids Were Beaten Off By Haig's Troops

London, Dec. 2.—12:35 p.m.—"During the night hostile artillery was active north of Ypres and near Gueudecourt," says the official report, today from the Franco-Belgian front. "Yesterday evening, after a heavy trench mortar bombardment, the enemy attempted two successive raids in the Souchez area. They were beaten off."

BERLIN FEARS RUSSIANS MAY GET BEHIND FALKENHAYN

Brusiloff Hitting With Fresh Troops and Countless Guns.

ATTACKS ARE INCESSANT

Czar's Troops Smashing at the Enemy With Undiminished Violence.

[Canadian Press.] London, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rome, November 30, says:

News from German sources states that there is a widely prevalent feeling in the German high command that the Russian attacks in the Eastern Transylvania front, and on the northwest frontier of Hungary.

"Gen. Brusiloff, employing fresh troops and countless guns, is defying the snow with the evident intention of penetrating Hungary and getting behind Falkenhayn's army operating in Wallachia."

NO CESSATION. Vienna, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Archduke Joseph is demanding large reinforcements, as he fears he can no longer resist the Russian pressure in the Carpathians.

Vienna, Dec. 1.—Via London, Dec. 2.—8:55 a.m.—The great battle in the wooded Carpathians, where the Russians are endeavoring to break through into Transylvania and Hungary, is raging with undiminished violence, according to an official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

"The Russian attack in the Carpathians continues with undiminished violence. The enemy was everywhere bloodily repulsed as on the previous day."

LONDON PESSIMISTIC. London, Dec. 2.—Hope of the Rumanian ability to save their capital by making a stand on the line of the Ar (Continued on Page 13, Column 3.)

MEMBER RESIGNS OVER APPOINTMENT TO INTERCOLONIAL

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 2.—It is announced that Frank Stanfield, M. L. A. (Conservative), has placed his resignation as provincial representative in the hands of the president of the Colchester Conservative Association. Mr. Stanfield has been looking after federal affairs affecting Colchester on behalf of his brother, Lieut.-Col. John Stanfield, M. P. (chief Conservative whip), since the latter took up military duties. In this connection he has had a disagreement with the management of the Intercolonial Railway in regard to the appointment of an assistant superintendent. Mr. Stanfield was backing J. D. McNutt, who is now chief train dispatcher, and has had long service with the intercolonial. Mr. Stanfield claims that Mr. McNutt is qualified and should be promoted.

On the other hand, the management has, it is stated, appointed J. Matheson, and it is claimed that he is a Grand Trunk man, and should not be put in over the head of Mr. McNutt.

KILLED IN ACTION. DEFENDING HUMANITY



PT. ANDREW JAMES CARSON, of London, and PT. WILLIAM TAYLOR of Chatham.

CABINET CHANGE FOR GREAT BRITAIN, SAY BIG ENGLISH PAPERS

Manchester Guardian Believes Law Will Replace Asquith, and Ultimately Lloyd George Be Made Premier—Predicts New War Council.

[Canadian Press.] London, Dec. 2.—1:25 p.m.—Rumor is still busy with reports of changes in the cabinet, or at any rate, in the war council, as a result of the agitation for more forceful conduct of the war. The general impression is that a smaller war council, with the infusion of new blood, is contemplated, but nothing definite has yet been announced.

Premier Asquith had a conference with the King this morning, but whether it had to do with contemplated changes in the administration or with the program which the House of Commons will face next week, is problematical.

London, Dec. 2.—Cabinet changes involving the resignation of Premier Asquith are predicted by the Manchester Guardian in an article in today's issue on the current rumors respecting political changes. The paper says:

"Rumors, perhaps one ought to say more than rumors, are going around in the lobby, of imminent changes, the current rumor being that Bonar Law may replace Premier Asquith for the time being, but that a final settlement would be Lloyd George as prime minister."

The Guardian concludes that the coalition Government has not the collective prestige to resist the attacks being made upon it, and that the House of Commons has reached the mood in which it is ready to create another ministry.

The Express says that a political crisis has suddenly arisen, and that the coalition Government is likely to go. According to this paper a new war council, probably consisting of Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Arthur Balfour, and Sir Edward Carson, will be appointed.

Reconstruction Perhaps. The Daily Chronicle says: "Changes affecting the conduct of the war are in contemplation. The editorial article in Wednesday's Chronicle, in which dissatisfaction

was expressed with the dilatory procedure of the Government in regard to several important matters, voiced a widely prevalent feeling. Rumors which have since been current pointing to a drastic reconstruction of the Government are unfounded. What is likely to happen is the reconstruction of the cabinet war committee, the membership of which is to be reduced and its authority increased considerably, with a proviso, however, that the initiation of new policies would still be a matter for cabinet decision."

A Suggested Council. "The Chronicle's suggested war council should consist of only four members of the cabinet, the prime minister, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Balfour, with, of course, Admiral Jellicoe as first sea lord and Sir William Robertson as chief of the imperial general staff. Events will show that this suggestion was intelligent anticipation of the early development of the war are in contemplation. The editorial article in Wednesday's Chronicle, in which dissatisfaction

JOHN MCCLARY STRONGLY FAVORS ENTRY OF NATURAL GAS TO CITY; GREAT BOON TO MANY INDUSTRIES

To the Editor of The Advertiser: I am glad to know that the City Gas Company is applying to the city council at its coming session on Monday, the 4th inst., for their indorsement and approval to permit them to distribute natural gas in separate pipes for manufacturing, heating and power, under conditions I am glad to think will meet with the approval and support of the city's representatives.

This gas has been at our door, locked up, unprocurable, for a number of years, passing to rival cities that are enjoying the advantages, giving them an advantage as manufacturing centres through the available use of natural gas.

The McClary Company paid for fuel oil in the last twelve months—\$18,719.25. We are advised from Cleveland, where fuel oil is used for smelting, that 30-cent natural gas would be equivalent to 4-cent oil. Assuming this to be fairly correct, the McClary Company would have saved the past year about \$2,300.00, on the basis of fuel oil at nine cents, something in advance of former years; together with a considerable sum paid to the City Gas Company for their product, which would be correspondingly reduced by substitution of natural gas.

We are apparently comparatively at the outset of a soft coal famine, almost universally used by our manufacturers through the winter season for heat and power. Our contract for the past year's consumption was 500 per ton at the mines, terminating at an early date. The present minimum price is \$4.50, costing delivered \$7.03, against \$3.25, an advance of 114 per cent. Unless relieved by the substitution of natural gas the company will be compelled to contract for the coming year at the advanced price in the face of an active, advancing market. Our annual consumption is about 5,000 tons, not including coal for heating.

This country is at war. We can only estimate conditions to be faced in the future, which is comparatively a wild guess. We place coal in the class of sheet and other metals, not looking for a decline during the war, contracting for supplies for delivery to the latter part of 1917; facing great difficulties of getting deliveries.

I trust the majority of your readers will agree with me that we require natural gas. We want it now; we need all the relief that it will bring. The congestion and blockade of American railways will not hold it up. Secured natural gas, at least to some extent, will increase the prestige of our city as a manufacturing centre. Yours truly, JOHN MCCLARY.

VICTORY SURE IF ALL UNITE TO BREAK FOE

Supreme Effort Will Do the Trick, Says Arthur Henderson.

CALLS LABOR TO AID Wants Union Leaders To Act In An Executive Capacity.

PEACE TERMS IMPOSSIBLE

Offers Made Generous to the Teutons, but Unacceptable to Allies.

London, Dec. 2.—Arthur Henderson, secretary of the board of education, was speaker at Northampton last evening at first of a series of meetings to be addressed by members of the Government.

Alluding to the question of peace terms Mr. Henderson said he knew something of the unofficial overtures that had been made, but the terms offered, though most generous to the Teutons, were utterly unacceptable to the Allies. There was not a shred of evidence, he said, that Germany was prepared to accept terms upon which a lasting peace could be built.

"In the summer of 1917," he continued, "the men power and munition power of Great Britain will be at the height. The choice now, as at the commencement of the war, is honor or victory. The enemy are endeavoring to win by terror what they cannot win by arms."

Mr. Henderson went on to emphasize the strides made by this country, both by provisions of men and production of ammunition.

"But I say emphatically," he added, "we have not done enough. There is an imperative and immediate duty if we are to be victorious. We must organize as we never have yet been organized. We have seen in the last days that Germany is not asleep. Germany has gone a step further than we. Are we going to accept the challenge? There is nothing we need so much as this country as the entire organization of its manhood and womanhood to be placed at the service of the nation for the winning of the war."

Labor Must Help. "That can only be accomplished smoothly and speedily by the co-operation of organized labor. The trades union leaders should be used for that purpose, not only in an advisory, but in an executive capacity. I fully believe if the great work of organizing the whole manhood and womanhood of the country were entrusted to the leaders of organized labor in co-operation with other experts appointed by the Government, we should secure within the next few months a volume of effort which would give us certain expectation of victory."

Act Together. "The message I give to organized workers is, let the Government and people act together, let employer and employee act together, let men and women, old and young, stand united for one supreme effort, and the result will be the victory and lasting peace we all have at heart. I hope Parliament is going to deal strenuously with this question, but I think we must call upon the nation to organize itself on the lines I indicated."

Lauds Asquith. Amid cheers, Mr. Henderson asked his audience to let him take back a message of encouragement to Premier Asquith, for, he added, "I say this fearlessly, that there is no statesman who possesses the same power to reconcile and unite divergent political interests than the premier does. I want to say also that Mr. Asquith, in my opinion, is the indispensable man to lead us successfully. It is possible to put other men into the saddle, and they might go faster, but where they will go there is not the same certainty as there is when you are following a leader as tried and courageous as our present prime minister has proved himself to be. He is among the readiest I ever knew to take upon himself the blame for the faults and failings of other men, and specially of his own colleagues."

There never were such signs as now, Mr. Henderson declared, that the Germans knew they were beaten.

Dropped Bombs on French Barracks And R.R. Station

Paris, Dec. 2.—There were no important developments on the front in France last night, the war office announced this afternoon.

The text of the statement follows: "Last night passed quietly along the entire front. During the night of December 1-2 one of our aviators threw down nine bombs of 126-millimetre calibre upon the railroad station at Spincourt, and three others of the same size upon barracks of the enemy at Mangiennes."

Constantine Surrenders Batteries to the Allies; Furious Fight at Athens

Greek Monarch Agrees To Meet Entente Demands While the Reservists and Royalists Battle With Allied Forces and Venizelists at the Capital—Neutral Consuls Arrange an Armistice and Entente Troops Are Withdrawn—Many Civilians Reported Killed in Bloody Encounters.

Athens, Dec. 2, 8:20 a.m.—The King of Greece has agreed to give up the artillery demanded by Admiral du Fournet. The allied troops are withdrawing from Piraeus.

London, Dec. 2.—After a day of terror in Athens, in which Venizelists fought Royalists and Greek troops fired upon entente forces which had been landed, according to Vice-Admiral Du Fournet, to maintain order, a truce was arranged. King Constantine finally agreed to surrender the mountain guns demanded by the Allies and the latter are withdrawing their troops, with the exception of a small guard.

FURIOUS FIGHTING. Disturbances began as soon as the Allied troops were landed. Greek troops fired on the entente forces, which occupied the Zappeion, while reservists and Venizelists exchanged shots in the streets. A pitched battle between the opposing Greek forces occurred in Stadium street. The casualties have not been ascertained, but it is known several civilians were killed.

KING SURRENDERS. The Dutch and Spanish ministers finally intervened and induced the King to surrender the guns on condition that the entente withdraw the troops, except 300 left in the Zappeion.

According to information from a source close to the Greek Government, Admiral Du Fournet telephoned to Premier Lambros suggesting an armistice, which was effected after a conference of the premier with the king. While the conference was in progress, and even after the French minister had been summoned to take part in it, guns continued to boom. Special dispatches from Athens say the French bombarded the hill beyond the palace.

FRENCH WERE REPULSED IN STORMING OF HILL

Royal Palace, Athens, Friday, Dec. 1.—Via London, Dec. 2.—12:47 p.m.—Vice Admiral Du Fournet telephoned to Premier Lambros at 2 p.m., suggesting an armistice. Before word could reach all the Greek detachments posted on the hills, fighting broke out again. A French effort to storm the wireless station on Observatory Hill, southwest of the city, was repulsed at the point of the bayonet. An armistice finally was effected.

KING WATCHED BATTLE. The premier came to the palace at 3:30 p.m. to seek final instructions from the king before conferring with Vice Admiral Du Fournet. While the premier was in the palace fighting began again. The French force in the Zappeion, consisting of 2,000 marines, under personal charge of the vice admiral, fired on two passing Greek officers. The Greeks called their artillery into use. The king, who was watching the fighting from the garden, immediately ordered that the firing cease. The Greek colonels, Dimitriopoulos and Delavayanni, were killed. At 5 o'clock the fleet began firing on the hills just back of the palace. The crown prince and the other princes are with their regiments.

CASUALTIES 200. London, Dec. 2.—The casualties in the fighting in the Greek capital are said to number 200, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Central News Agency.

TEUTONS TO HELP GREECE. London, Dec. 2.—7:15 a.m.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Times says that it is reported in certain circles that the Central Powers intend to offer assistance to the king of Greece. The dispatch says that it is suggested that the Greek refusal to surrender arms and ammunition will be followed by a declaration of war against the Allies.

TINO WILL SURRENDER SIX OF HIS BATTERIES

Athens, Dec. 1.—8:05 p.m.—Via London, Dec. 2.—8:35 a.m.—An Entente diplomat informed the Associated Press correspondent that Admiral Du Fournet ordered the withdrawal of his troops after King Constantine agreed to surrender six batteries of mounted artillery to the Allies. The Allied forces are already leaving the Zappeion, only 300 remaining as a guard.

FIRE ON LEGATION. The French legation, which was guarded by French marines, was fired upon during the crisis. The Greek military authorities asserted that the firing was done by rowdies. Secretary Biddeman of the British legation, was arrested in the streets by a Greek patrol and taken to a police station, where he was instantly released.

IS BETTER DEAD THAN A COWARD

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 2.—"It is a hard blow, but I must try my best to bear it, and when these little ones grow up they will have the satisfaction of remembering that their father fell fighting for his country. I am better satisfied with a dead husband that was brave and manly than I would have been with a living one who was cowardly," said Mrs. Peor of this city yesterday as she gathered her family of ten around her, and discussed the cable which reached her announcing the death in action of her husband, who enlisted last summer with the 34th Battery.

Mrs. Peor is aged 34 years, and her oldest child is barely fifteen, and the youngest was on her lap as she uttered the barely patriotic sentence. "This story will be a big boost for recruiting," said Ald. H. C. Nickle, chairman of the patriotic committee.