

FOR SALE
220-222-Lifton Boulevard, corner residence.
Laid 2 x 20; twelve rooms, sunroom,
staircase, three bathrooms, and billiard-
room; modern in every particular; wide
central hall with fireplace. An ideal location
for a professional residence. Immediate
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H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Main 4420,
31 King Street East.

FOR RENT
217 Yonge Street, formerly occupied by Hon-
well House, story 13 x 120, to a farm. Will
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H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
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Reading Room
31dec16-34
House of Commons,
HOUSE COMMONS P O

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The Toronto World

SERBS MAKE ANOTHER BALKAN ADVANCE One Way to Safeguard Canadian Nickel That Our Government Refuses to Follow

FOE PLOTTERS LEAVE ATHENS UNDER ORDERS

Ministers of Central Powers Depart for Kavala With Staffs.

DEPARTURE IS QUIET

National Flags of Diplomats at Mainmast of the Steamer.

London, Nov. 22.—The ministers representing the central powers at Athens, together with their staffs, left today for Kavala on the Greek steamer Mytili, says a Renter dispatch from Athens under today's date.

The steamer flew at the mainmast the national flags of the diplomats on board.

The departure of the ministers, adds the dispatch, was without incident.

The ministers representing the central powers at Athens, in requesting an audience with King Constantine, stated that they did not regard the action of the entente powers in demanding their departure from Greece as involving responsibility on the part of the Greek Government or the king, nor as being a hostile act as far as Greece was concerned, says a Renter's dispatch from the Greek capital under date of November 20.

The Greek ministers accredited to the central powers, adds the dispatch, "will remain at their posts. The ministers and the personnel of the legations of the central powers at Athens will remain on board the Mytili (an Austrian merchant vessel) until a Greek vessel or other neutral ship is available to take them to Deceglia. The vessel will fly the flags of all the ministers to avoid the risk of the ship being torpedoed."

BRITISH RELIEF FORCES DRIVE GERMANS AWAY

Party of Enemy Fail to Carry Position in German East Africa.

London, Nov. 22.—An unsuccessful attack by a German column upon a small British post in German East Africa, following which the Germans were driven away with heavy losses by British relief forces, is announced in an official statement issued today.

The statement reads:

"The enemy, 400 strong, with three guns and eight machine guns, attacked a small British post at Lupembe. The garrison repulsed all assaults, inflicting heavy casualties.

"Later two British columns closed in on Lupembe and the enemy fled in a northeasterly direction, taking their wounded with them and abandoning one heavy gun with its ammunition. Forty-seven dead were collected on the field."

Brothers of New Empress Serving in Belgian Army

Paris, Nov. 22.—Two brothers of the new Austrian empress, Princess Xavier and Sixte of Parma, are serving in the Belgian army. President Poincaré recently decorated both the princes with the war cross.

RUSSIANS REPEL TURKS AT SULTANABAD TOWN

Large Force of Moslems Suffer Severe Defeat in Persia.

Petrograd, Nov. 22, via London, Nov. 22.—An attack by Turkish troops on the Persian town of Sultanabad, Nov. 20 was repulsed by the Russians, who inflicted great losses, the war office announced today. The defeated army was ousted.

In the Omott region on the Caucasus front, an important Turkish force attacked the Russians and fighting is still in progress. The text of the statement follows:

"Caucasus front: South of Omott, the Turks attacked our detachments with considerable forces. The battle is still proceeding.

"In the direction of Burudshirsk, the Turks on Monday morning launched an attack on Sultanabad. They were repulsed with great losses by our fire. The pursuit of the beaten enemy continued until dusk."

SIR JOHN BOYD DIED EARLY TODAY

Chief Justice of High Court and Chancellor of Ontario.

TAKEN ILL SATURDAY

Could Not Stand an Operation on Account of His Heart.

Sir John Alexander Boyd, chief justice of the high court division of the supreme court of Ontario, and one of the best known lawyers and jurists in Canada, died at two o'clock this morning at his home, 112 St. Clair Ave. For the past four days he was confined to his bed with a complication of ailments. An operation might have saved his life, but, owing to the poor condition of his heart, it was deemed inadvisable. On Friday last he attended court, but could not leave his home on Saturday. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Sir John Boyd was regarded as one of the best equity lawyers at the Canadian bar. For many years he was associated in the law business with E. and S. H. Blake. He was appointed Chancellor of Ontario in 1893 and president of the High Court of Justice for Ontario in 1897. He was arbitrator for the Dominion Government with respect to certain claims in the law business with E. and S. H. Blake. He was appointed Chancellor of Ontario in 1893 and president of the High Court of Justice for Ontario in 1897. He was arbitrator for the Dominion Government with respect to certain claims in the law business with E. and S. H. Blake.

HUGHES CONGRATULATES WILSON IN MESSAGE

"Best Wishes for a Successful Administration." Given President.

Lakewood, N.J., Nov. 22.—Charles E. Hughes today sent to President Wilson a telegram congratulating him upon his re-election. In his telegram Mr. Hughes said: "Because of the closeness of the vote, I have availed myself of the opportunity to congratulate you on what I feel has been a well-deserved and complete re-election. I desire also to express my best wishes for a successful administration."

Latest advices from California indicate, however, that the result of the contest for presidential electors will be challenged owing to irregularities discovered.

PORTUGUESE STEAMER ESCAPES SUBMARINE

Lisbon, via Paris, Nov. 22.—The Portuguese steamer Machico, which arrived here today from Capetown, reports that she was attacked by a German submarine during the voyage. Six shots were fired at the steamer, but none of them found their mark. The Machico put on full speed and the submarine abandoned the chase after two hours.

Body of Austrian Emperor To Lie in State Two Days

London, Nov. 22.—Arrangements for the burial of the emperor have not been made, says a Vienna dispatch to Renter, but the body will be interred in the Capuchin mausoleum next week, probably on Thursday. On Monday the body will be removed from Schoenbrunn castle to Hofburg chapel, where it will lie in state on Tuesday and Wednesday.

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SERBIANS KEEP UP SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA

Completely Crush Newly Arrived German Reinforcements Near Suhodol.

PIERCE MORE FRONTS

Allies Seize Villages and Heights in March From Monastir.

All patriotic Canadians are heartsick over the nickel situation. There is something horrible beyond words in the thought that Canada is furnishing the enemy with ammunition to slaughter Canadian boys at the front. The war might have been ended long ago if Germany had not replenished from time to time her daily dwindling supply of nickel. That she has been replenishing it from Canadian mines, via the International Nickel Co.'s refinery in the United States, is now a fact, proved fairly beyond dispute. Yet we are told that we are helpless because Canadian nickel must be sent to the United States for refining purposes.

Of this hereafter. For the present let it be noted that no Canadian ore shipped to the United States ever comes back in any form to Canada unless, indeed, it be brought back in the dead and wounded bodies of our soldiers at the front. We are assured, however, by Hon. Howard Ferguson, minister of mines and lands for Ontario, and others, who profess to speak for the federal and provincial governments, that every ounce of nickel refined by the International Nickel Co. is delivered to the British Admiralty, or the United States manufacturers, engaged in making munitions for the allies. No doubt the "arrangement" between the International Nickel Co. and the Dominion Government requires this to be done, but we all know that Canadian nickel is finding its way from the United States to Germany; some went by Sweden, some by Holland, some by Denmark. No one seriously doubts that the Deutschland carried Canadian nickel on both her trips. To put it mildly, we cannot be sure but that some Canadian nickel seeps away on its journey from the mines at Coppercliff to the battle front of the allies. This leak is not in Canada, nor is it at the front. It is in the United States, where the nickel is for a time the private property of the International Nickel Co., subject only to the laws of the United States!

If the nickel never left Canada it could never go to Germany. This is plain enough. But we are told that we must permit our Canadian ore to be shipped to the United States so that it can be there refined and delivered to the American manufacturers, who are making munitions for the allies.

But if we admit that some Canadian nickel must be refined in the United States for the use of the allies, does it follow that the present slipshod arrangement cannot be improved upon? The World suggests, and for the past two years has over and over again insisted, that no person, firm or corporation should be allowed to export any nickel from this country. If it be necessary for any purpose to refine some Canadian nickel ore in the United States, let the Dominion Government purchase the ore and ship it to the American refinery as its property. It can toll and weigh the matte at the border, and it can see that every ounce of it is accounted for in refined nickel; and as soon as the nickel is refined it should be brought back to Canada, here to remain in store as the property of the Dominion Government. Then, if the British Government wants refined nickel the Dominion Government can ship it across from a Canadian port. If some ally country wants refined nickel the Dominion Government can send it to that country under British convoy. If some munition maker in the United States needs a certain amount of the refined nickel to manufacture munitions for the allies the Dominion Government can ascertain his needs, can supply him with the necessary nickel, can earmark that nickel, and see by our own men that it goes into munitions for the allies, and that none of it is shipped to Germany!

If the Dominion Government owned the refined nickel it could deal it out to the American munition manufacturers on its own terms, see that every grain of it went into munitions for the allies, and that none of it went into submarines for transport to Germany, or in some other way seeped out to a professed neutral port.

This was the plan proposed by W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, in the bill which he presented to parliament in February, 1915. It is the plan that should have been adopted at the outbreak of the war. We need not stop here to comment upon the public scandal involved in the fact that after twenty-seven months of war nothing very substantial has been done toward establishing a nickel refinery in this country. But we have been promised one after repeated demands in parliament by Mr. Maclean and others. But even though we are never to have a refinery in Canada, must we continue to permit the nickel ores of Canada to pass out of this country, and beyond our jurisdiction? The World has over and over again insisted that the nickel in the United States should not remain under the control of a German company, but should be at once returned to Canada as the property of the Dominion.

If any nickel ore or nickel matte is to be shipped to the United States for refining purposes it should be taken over by, and as a property of, the Dominion Government. Then the Dominion Government can promptly bring back to Canada all the refined nickel and deliver it as necessary to the British Admiralty, or to someone upon the order of the British Admiralty.

No one, except Hon. Howard Ferguson, has ever given any reason why this plan should not be adopted. The government refuses to adopt it, but gives no reason. There can be no reason except the opposition of the International Nickel Co. Mr. Howard Ferguson objects that it would be too expensive to pay freight both ways. He says if the Dominion Government brought the nickel back from New Jersey to Ottawa it would have to return some to the United States in order to accommodate munition manufacturers engaged in work for the allies. The expense, we admit, might be considerable. It might be several thousand dollars a year, but would that be too high a price for saving several thousand Canadian lives?

To the credit of the intelligence of the men higher up, we must admit that they have never repeated the childish argument as to the expense involved in an effective plan to prevent Canadian nickel from being used to murder Canadian soldiers. They content themselves with saying that Mr. Cochrane's bookkeeper is more than a match for the International Nickel Co., and that he sees that no Canadian nickel gets to Germany! There is an old saying that "the best way is as good as any." Why not try the best way? Why not have the nickel, as soon as it is refined in the United States, brought back to Canada? Why take any chances? There is a rotten section of the pipe, thru which our nickel goes from Sudbury to the battle front of the allies. That rotten piece of pipe is in the United States, where Canadian nickel passes entirely beyond the control of the Canadian Government.

The World has long favored cutting out this rotten piece of pipe. We believe the nickel should stay out of Canada as short a time as possible, and come back here as soon as it is refined. We do not want any more Deutschlands loaded up with Canadian nickel. No intelligent person doubts that the Deutschland today is carrying Canadian nickel to Germany. We want Canadian nickel to come back to us from the United States as refined nickel. We do not want it brought back to us in the maimed and dead bodies of our soldiers at the front.

But we are not satisfied that any such improved system of handling nickel should be under the charge of Hon. Frank Cochrane or of Hon. Wallace Nesbitt. They have had their turn and it has proved the worst possible for the empire and for Canadians; and between them they have about ruined the last chance of the Borden administration, if not the great Conservative party.

U-BOAT SUBMARINE PROBABLY SUNK GIANT STEAMER

Many U-Boats Operating in Aegean Sea Where British Ship Foundered.

LOSS OF LIFE SMALL

Fifty Perished and Eleven Hundred Saved From Hospital Ship.

London, Nov. 22.—Definite information as to the cause of the sinking of the giant White Star liner Britannic, while serving as a hospital ship, has not yet been received. An Athens dispatch says the Britannic was torpedoed but a statement issued by the British admiralty, does not confirm this. It is officially announced that the steamer, the largest British ship afloat, was sunk by a mine or torpedo in the Aegean sea yesterday morning with the loss of about 50 lives, while there are about 1100 survivors of whom about 28 were injured.

Sunk in Day-Time.

The Britannic was nearing completion at the outbreak of the war when she was requisitioned by the government and converted into a hospital ship. In company with the Mauretania she was operating in the vicinity of the island of Crete. At the time of the sinking at least 200 severely wounded men were on board the ship.

The medical staff and the members of the crew numbered more than 1000.

The Britannic, which carried 1000 British sick and wounded men, was sunk off the island of Zeeo, southeast of Athens, in the Aegean.

The Britannic was equipped with 35 lifeboats, and the loss of life incident to the sinking is supposed to have been small.

The channel of Zeeo is between the island of that name and the point of the mainland directly south of Athens, which is the capital of the