

ENCH FROM
MAN FALLS
TH THE 31ST

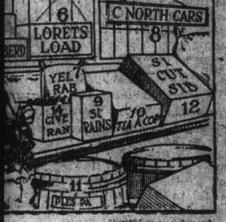
tonight had the following from
distinguished themselves. Ordered
at all costs, they charged across
and forced the enemy, at the point
the Canadian casualties were com-
all to the rear.
strong, and several concrete ma-
positions were firmly held by the

ed at midnight contains the name
S), killed in action with the 31st
ton (N. B.)
Court, Halifax (N. S.)

RE STRAWS TO
SHOW THE WAY WIND
BLOWS IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 1)
tion at the straightforward ex-
of financial affairs by Dr. Karl
rich secretary of the treasury, in
speech before the Reichstag," says
Overseas News Agency, "and at
refusal to hide the fact that the
ical burden of the war is heavy in
any. The press points out that
any's present wealth was accumu-
by hard work within a few
es, and that therefore she will be
to repair the damage inflicted by
war.
The newspapers compare England's
ical position with that of a bank-
h must have ready money, and can-
no dependence on its ability to
e its liabilities, while Germany is
a factory, whose liabilities are its
ing capital."
Cross Restricted.
London, Dec. 16, 4:37 p. m.—The
go office announced today that
after the American Red Cross may
medical supplies to its units op-
with Germany or her Allies, pro-
d the United States government
an undertaking that such supplies
be used only by American Red
s doctors and their assistants.
been such an undertaking is given,
announcement states that such sup-
plies will not be stopped by the British
kade.

Buy?



Fourteen lines of goods in
Mr. Brown's store were dis-
played this way, and a
prize was given to any cus-
tomer who could name
all of them. Little Mary
went to Brown's store to
make her purchases cor-
rectly and won the prize.
Two of the names are
shown here. Can you
name the other twelve?



1916 Model Cleveland
Bicycle



SEVENTH PRIZE
Magnificent Ideal Kitchen
Cabinet

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN BALKANS MAY FOLLOW SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM NORTH OF GALLI POLI

Germans Unready to Strike at Saloniki and Bulgarians Unwilling to Provoke Greek Hostility

GREEK FRONTIER INVIOLETA; ENEMY HESITATES TO CROSS

London, Dec. 20.—The announcement of the British withdrawal from Gallipoli overshadowed all other war news tonight. For the British public the abrupt war office statement marks the end of one of the great chapters of the war's history.
The feelings of the man in the street was generally one of relief, mixed with regret. A popular half-penny paper sums up the British public's attitude as follows:
"Thus ends the enterprise on which the highest hopes were built, and which, if it had succeeded, would probably have turned the tide of the war. Our troops, from first to last, were within a few miles of victory."
The policy underlying the Dardanelles expedition may yet be carried to a successful issue in some other quarter of the Near East, but the prospect of forcing a way to Constantinople through the famous Straits, is apparently relinquished.
British troops continue to occupy the tip of the peninsula at Seddul Bahr, commanding the entrance to the Straits, where many British have declared a new Gibraltar will one day arise. The position here is protected by a double line of ships, and it is assumed that this will be held.
A fair degree of quiet has continued on the war fronts during the past twenty-four hours, and none of the oft-repeated threats of a big offensive in France, in North Russia, Galicia and the Balkans has yet actually materialized.
NO TROOPS ACROSS GREEK FRONTIER.
Persistent reports of a Graeco-Bulgarian encounter, resulting from a Bulgarian surprise attack, have been cleared up by the Greek statement that the encounter took place in Albanian territory. No one was killed and few were wounded. Order was restored promptly, and an amicable inquiry is proceeding.
It is announced from Paris that no enemy detachment has yet crossed the Greek frontier. Meanwhile work on the defensive lines around Saloniki is being actively pushed, and the Greek villages in the neighborhood of the lines are being evacuated by the population.
Greek military circles declare they are convinced that the forces opposing the Allies will not attempt to cross the frontier, the Bulgarians, because they realize the danger of provoking Greece, the Germans because they are grateful for Greek neutrality, and because they realize the cost which the enterprise would entail.

CAMBRIA, HOSPITAL SHIP, LIKELY LOST IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Toronto Man Has Cable From Son Announcing Disaster

GERMAN CLAIM OF SHIPPING DESTROYED

Total British Ships Destroyed Number 672, With Tonnage of 1,231,944, Says Berlin Report—Britain Not Approached Regarding Purchase of Hamburg American Liners.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—The Toronto Star this afternoon says:
H. M. S. Cambria has apparently been lost in the English Channel, where another L. & N. W. boat, the Anglia, was recently sunk. Like the Anglia, the Cambria was probably a hospital ship.
The first word of the disaster was received here in a cable from Lieut. Chas. E. Harmer, a Toronto man who was on board the vessel. The cablegram was addressed to his father, Robert Harmer, Spadina avenue, and reads:
"Ship lost. No worry. Best wishes. Dr. Charles E. Harmer."
The Cambria was a London & North Western Railway vessel. She was laid down in 1914, had a gross tonnage of 1,079,492 tons, and a length of 386 feet. Her speed was 21 knots. She had been used as a naval auxiliary and has apparently been plying recently between France and Dover.
Result of Submarine Campaign.
Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Dec. 20.—"It is stated, on competent German authority," says the Overseas News Agency, "that since the beginning of the war to the end of November last 784 enemy ships, with a tonnage of 1,447,628 tons, were destroyed. Of these, 668, were destroyed by submarines. She was laid down in 1914, had a gross tonnage of 1,079,492 tons, and a length of 386 feet. Her speed was 21 knots. She had been used as a naval auxiliary and has apparently been plying recently between France and Dover.
On landing, the soldiers found barbed wire entanglements stretched clear out under the water when they jumped from their small boats. To add to their sufferings the supply of drinking water was very short.
John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said in a speech in the house of commons that the sufferings of the Irish troops on the Gallipoli were the worst known in the present war.
An official announcement was made recently that the general responsible for the Surva Bay operations had been removed by his command, but his identity is not yet known to the British public. General Sir Charles C. Monro reported in favor of withdrawing the Dardanelles, but the popular belief, shared by military men here, was that thousands of soldiers could not be taken aboard transports and effect complete withdrawal from their trenches without calamitous losses. The achievement must have been a difficult one, and the country is relieved that it has been done without disaster.
Toe of Peninsula Strongly Held.
"Thank God, they are safely out of there without serious loss" is an expression frequently heard today in connection with the transfer of the troops from the Surva and Anzac zones to "another sphere of operations," although this is invariably coupled with regrets that it should have been regarded as

100,000 BRITISH TROOPS FROM GALLI POLI FOR USE ELSEWHERE

London, Dec. 20.—Operations in other sectors of the front on the Gallipoli peninsula than those from which troops were announced today to have been withdrawn are to be continued, it is intimated in an official statement, issued tonight. The withdrawal was effected with official knowledge of the movement on the part of the Turks, it is declared.
"Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Surva zones have been received," says the official statement. "Without the Turks being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front, operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."
"Sir Charles Monro gives great credit for this skillfully conducted transfer of forces to the generals commanding, and the royal navy."

ALLIES DEVELOPING MECHANICAL FORCES

Wonderful Advance Made in Making of Munitions, Says Lloyd George

Tardiness of Allies to Meet Enemy's Superiority So Far Prevented Final Victory—Statement on Recruiting Not Ready for Today—Warning in Reichstag That Heavy Tax Burdens Will Not End with War.

London, Dec. 20.—The eagerly awaited figures on the Earl of Derby's recruiting scheme will not be available tomorrow, as expected.
Premier Asquith explained to the house of commons this afternoon that the complexity of the task, and the enormous difficulty of classifying the figures, made it impossible to complete the work last week, but the Earl of Derby hoped to send in the general result tonight.
"The cabinet had decided, the premier added, that in these circumstances no considered statement could be made to the commons tomorrow, but he hoped to make it before adjournment."
Premier Asquith declined to be drawn into any discussion of the subject of peace when Sir William Pollard Byles, member for North Salford, in a question, suggested that recent debates in the Reichstag indicated a disposition to transfer the issues of the war from the battlefield to the council chamber.
Sir William was anxious to know if the government could see its way to suggest any form of response to that disposition.
The premier told his questioner that the latter was quite as competent as the government to draw inferences from Reichstag debates, but intimated that the government's position was unchanged on the matter of peace.
"I can only refer to the public statements I have made," added the premier, "and particularly to the answer I gave on December 8."
On December 8 the premier said:
"If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy governments, either directly or through a neutral power," said the premier, in reply, "they will first be discussed with the Allied governments. Unless this contingency arises I cannot give any further pledge."
"As soon as proposals for peace are put forward it will be the duty of the government to take parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment."
In giving the house of commons information of the withdrawal of the Surva and Anzac forces, as announced by the war office, Premier Asquith added that the transfer was made in pursuance of a decision reached by the cabinet some time ago.
"The operations so successfully carried out," said the premier, "reflect the credit of these Australian and New Zealand troops, upon the admiral, the staff and all ranks of both the army and the navy."
Parties of the British Mesopotamian army that are holding positions on the Tigris river at Kut-el-Amara have been saluting forth and attacking the Turkish advanced trenches, it was announced in an official report tonight on the operations of this expeditionary force. The losses of the Turks since Dec. 1 are estimated to have been at least 2,000. The statement is as follows:
"General Townshend reports that, in his estimation, the Turks must have lost not less than 2,000 men in the rear guard action on Dec. 1, and in their abortive attack on his position at Kut-el-Amara during the night of Dec. 12-13.
"During the night of Dec. 17-18 mixed parties of British and Indian troops surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing about thirty and taking eleven prisoners."
"The 18th and the 19th passed quietly."
(See also page 4.)

NEW BURDENS ON VICTORY HANGS ON GERMAN PEOPLE LABOR'S ATTITUDE

Berlin, via London, Dec. 20.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, announced in the Reichstag today that the next budget cannot be balanced without additional income, and that proposals for new taxation are now being drafted for submission to the Reichstag.
The secretary declared that no matter how large a war indemnity was received, the war would impose a colossal burden of taxation on the Germans, and that they must therefore expect greatly increased taxation after the war.
Government After War Profits.
The debate in the Reichstag on the government's measure to prepare the way for a post bellum tax on all war profits, by requiring companies and corporations to lay aside a special reserve of fifty per cent of their war-time profits, promises to extend itself into a discussion of methods to recover for the state undue or excessive profits on war contracts.
The reports that great profits are being gathered by contractors for army and navy supplies have resulted in the initiation in Germany, as in other belligerent countries, of a popular movement for special taxation on war profits, but the government, in introducing the preparatory bill, felt compelled, for technical reasons, to adopt the principle of general taxation on all increases of profits during the war years.
The Centre and National Liberal parties introduced resolutions in the budget committee calling for specific legislation against undue profits on war contracts, such as legislation would force those deriving financial rewards from war contracts "exceeding the customary amounts and in striking contrast to the efforts involved" to make good the damage thereby done to the state.
After the minister of justice and a representative of the war ministry expressed approval of the principle involved, the committee adopted resolutions which will be discussed at a plenary session to be held this week in connection with the governmental measure.
Where Is Money Coming From?
Amsterdam, Dec. 20, via London—Reviewing the recent speech on Germany's financial condition, which Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, made before the Reichstag, the Socialist newspaper, Vorwarts, of Berlin, asserts, the him for the services he rendered in behalf of the Allies.
Earlier in the day General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, conferred the war cross on Field Marshal French.

300,000 Workers Needed.
"We want 80,000 skilled men, and from 200,000 to 300,000 unskilled men for these new factories," he said. "We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad, and develop our home resources. Upon the supply of labor depends, I think, our success in this war. Upon this depends whether we can reduce the cost of the war by scores of millions of pounds. Upon this depends whether we can supply our troops with the right sort of guns and enable them to make next year's campaign a success."
"Here only organized labor can help us. We have done our best to get skilled labor by the system of munitions volunteers. It is no use any going into the question of why we got only 5,000 or 6,000 men, although that story may have to be told later."
"The whole question depends on organized labor. Unless it allows us to put unskilled workers on the work which hitherto has been the monopoly of skilled labor, we cannot perform this task. There can be only one appeal, namely, to patriotism. Victory depends on this. Hundreds of thousands of men lives depends on labor's answer."
"It is a question whether we are going to bring the war to an end in a year, or linger along in the bloodstained path-Labor has the answer."
Earlier in his speech, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that there was a bad shortage in the British munition supply in the first year of the war, but declared that the present situation was quite a different matter. Last May the British were turning out only 2,500 high explosive shells daily, against the Germans' quarter of a million.
"No Shortage in September," he said. "The quantity of shells fired in the recent September operations was enormous. The battle lasted days, even weeks, yet there was no shortage of shells. This was the result of four months' careful hoarding. We replaced the whole amount in a month, and hope soon to be in a position to replace a like quantity in a week."
Without giving definite figures, the minister forecasted the output of many guns of the largest size, and later declared that the output of machine guns had increased five-fold since June, and the output of hand grenades, forty-fold, while more trench mortars were produced every

GREEKS IN THE FIGHT

London, Dec. 21.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens, coming by way of Messina, reports that the Greek troops have occupied Doiran station and town, thus interposing themselves between the Entente Allies' line and the Bulgarians.
This correspondent also gives the report that Greek troops have had a brush with the Bulgarians in Albania.
Forty-four Combats in Air.
London, Dec. 20.—The British official statement made public tonight says:
"Opposite the southern and centre positions of the line we bombarded several parts of the enemy's trenches. Hostile artillery heavily shelled Ypres and St. Jean this afternoon. It was also active against our front line and the support trenches, southeast of Ypres, during the day.
"We replied by shelling the enemy's front line trenches along Zonnebeke, Sandvoerde, Chelvelut and Tenbrel.
"Early today the enemy made a bombing attack near the quarries northwest of Bully. The attack was repulsed.
"Yesterday there was considerable activity by the enemy's aeroplanes. They attempted to prevent our reconnaissance machines carrying out their work, but the attempts were unsuccessful. During the day there were forty-four combats in the air, two enemy aeroplanes being felled within the enemy's line, and others driven down in a damaged condition. One of our machines is missing."
French Artillery Destroys Trenches.
Paris, Dec. 20.—The following communication was issued by the war office tonight:
"In Artois rather violent artillery actions occurred in the region of Loos, there being less intense in the direction of Bully, the Givenchy and along the road from Lille. Between Soissons and Reims our shells destroyed a footbridge at Vailly. The fire of our heavy artillery and our trench cannon, directed on the German trenches at the IVLE Au Bois caused their powerful explosions.
"In Champagne we bombarded and dispersed an enemy troops which was changing positions to the north of Apreville. To the north of Grezelle our heavy artillery damaged a railway, where great activity was reported, and interrupted the movement.
"In the Argonne there was an effective bombardment of the German trenches at La Fille Morle, in the Courtes Chaussees, we exploded a munition depot.
"The fire of our artillery on the enemy works in the Bois De La Morville, to the northeast of St. Mihiel, was very effective, the trenches being in several places, a blockhouse containing machine guns was destroyed.
"In the morning four of our bombardier aeroplanes, escorted by seven machines, with rapid fires, dropped on the freight station at Mulhausen six shells of 105 calibre and twenty shells of 90 calibre. They reached their objective."
"The Belgian official communication reads:
"Last night and today were marked by violent artillery actions. Our batteries effectively bombarded the post at Dentenberg and the enemy cantonment at Eessen. The enemy replied by shelling various villages in the rear of our lines.
"Army of the east: The Allied troops continue the organization of the lines of defense at Saloniki.
"Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: On December 19 our artillery took part in an attack carried out with success by the British troops against the

Small Cargo Boat Sunk

London, Dec. 20.—An official communication issued here tonight says:
The Italian ship sunk on the 8th of December was not the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, but the small cargo boat Dante, of 899 tons, of the Ionio Catania Company."
A despatch from London, December 10, announced that the steamer Dante Alighiere had been sunk. At the time it was presumed that the steamer was either the Italian Transatlantic Company's liner or a despatch from Brindisi, Italy, to the Havas News Agency.
It is said several Greek officers and soldiers were killed or wounded, and the Greek government is hastily forwarding reinforcements to the scene of the fighting.
Report Greek-Bulgarian Clash.
Paris, Dec. 20.—Fighting between small detachments of Greek and Bulgarian troops is reported in a despatch from Brindisi, Italy, to the Havas News Agency.
"It is said several Greek officers and soldiers were killed or wounded, and the Greek government is hastily forwarding reinforcements to the scene of the fighting."
Teutons' Artillery Held Up.
Paris, Dec. 20.—The lull in the Macedonia campaign is explained by a Temps correspondent at Saloniki as being due not only to political considerations but to the fact that it is extremely difficult for the Germans and their allies to move forward their heavy artillery. The French and British on retreating destroyed the railway along the Vardar river, blowing up bridges and tunnels and removing the rails. The railroad from Seres also was rendered useless by the British who retreated from Doiran.
For the present, the correspondent says, it is probable the efforts of the Austrians and Germans will be directed toward the Adriatic, with the object of rounding up the Serbian troops in Albania.
Austrians Fall in Attack.
Rome, Dec. 20, via London, Dec. 21.—The official statement issued by the Italian war office tonight says:
"In the Ledro Valley the enemy on Saturday afternoon, in groups supported by an intense and sustained artillery fire, attacked our positions on Mount Ceca, north of Lake Ledro. They were repulsed by our fire. The same fate overtook a surprise attack by enemy detachments against our lines in the Mil-

Total British Casualties In Serbia 1,278

London, Dec. 20.—The total of British casualties resulting from the Saloniki expedition into Serbia was only 1,278. These figures were given in the house of commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war.
Mr. Tennant said that of the total only one officer and 85 men of other ranks had been killed.
BELGIAN CABINET MORE REPRESENTATIVE SINCE WAR HAS COME
Havre, Dec. 20.—Paul Heilmans, the Belgian Liberal leader, although he becomes a member without portfolio in the cabinet tomorrow, will continue to be the Belgian minister in London.
The Belgian cabinet, since its recent modification, contains three non-Catholics, namely, M. Heilmans, Emile Vandervelde, Socialist, and Count Bobel D'Alviella, the Liberal senator. When the war began the cabinet consisted entirely of representatives of the clerical party.

BRITAIN KEEPS TO HERSELF IRON ORES AND VEGETABLE FIBRES

London, Dec. 20.—An order-in-council, issued tonight, indicates a further tightening in the restrictions on exports. No further exports of pig iron, scrap iron, steel scrap or hematite are permitted, and rigid restrictions are laid down on the exportation of vegetable fibres and of yarns made from them.

VISCOUNT FRENCH WEARS WAR CROSSES

Paris, Dec. 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French, who recently was succeeded by General Sir Douglas Haig as commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, was received this afternoon by President Poincare.
Long before the arrival of the field marshal at the palace of the Elysee a crowd had gathered to greet him, and when his automobile entered the courtyard there were cheers for the distinguished British soldier, for King George, and for Great Britain. The manifestations of regard for the field marshal were repeated as he left the palace.

Argo, the Argon, the Argon, the Argon

Maritime records show two steamers bearing the name Argo, one British and one Greek. The British steamer Argo was last reported as having arrived at Manchester on November 27. The Greek steamer of the same name is last reported as having arrived at Piraeus on November 14. There are also four sailing vessels of the same name.

German Boats in Swedish Waters

London, Dec. 20.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Copenhagen states that the steamer Argo, from Copenhagen to Rauno, met two German torpedo boats, sailing with lights out, within Swedish territorial waters. One of the torpedo boats ran into the Argo and sank her. The other torpedo boat was sunk, prepared to run ashore. The Germans objected and ordered the steamer to proceed seaward. As the captain hesitated to obey, owing to the serious danger of the loss of life, the Germans fired several shots, but without hitting

(Continued on page 8.)