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English Porcelain Bowls, three-quarter inch today, each... 3

dozen Thin English Cups and Saucers (shape, To... and saucer .10

Gains in Ware old line on handles... 13.95

Set \$13.95 Conventional border quality thin Eng... set... 13.95

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Alcohol Refills, 45... \$2.95

and Makers, mixes... today, \$2.45; 6... \$2.95.

Wringers, small bearings, 11-inch rolls, warranted for... date of purchase, today at... 5.75

revolving handle, Today... 10

es Rack, to attach wooden arms, each... \$2.95

BOY Following the parade, when the tank is on exhibition in Queen's Park, prominent speakers will deliver addresses and plans are being laid to have the entire band, which consists of 48 pieces, give a concert in the band stand. This band is from the White House at Washington, and it is the first time it has been out of its own country, and makes its visit to Toronto on the order of President Wilson.

Novelties Christmas Presents, Resin Oil Paint, easels, subjects from... framed in angles, nice medium special at... 29

Better Your Country in Debt to You Than the Kaiser BUY VICTORY BONDS

PROBS A few local showers of snow or rain, but for the most part fair and milder.

TEUTON INVADERS DRIVEN BACK TO THE PIAVE BY ITALIANS

LOYD GEORGE RECLARES BRITAIN NEED NO LONGER FEAR GERMANY'S SUBMARINES

TO MONTREAL PARTNER BACK TO CAMPAIGN

Rural Parts of Province, However, Show No Abatement of Effort.

PREPARE FOR PARADE Arrangements Completed for Reception of United States Soldiers.

Victory Loan to Date. Yesterday's subscriptions in Toronto... \$1,015,000. Ontario... 4,427,110. Total for Ontario to date... \$62,370,400.

Outside Toronto the most successful results of the day came largely from the rural districts the farmers again subscribing freely in every section reported from.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The desperate character of the fighting between the Italians and the Austro-Germans on the Piave River is emphasized in an official cable despatch received here today from Rome.

Yesterday morning, says the despatch, "Austrian troops, proceeding along the railroad line Oderzo-Treviso, and protected by the numerous houses located on the bank of the Piave, attacked our positions near Ponte di Piave, after a sudden and very intense artillery fire. The positions were defended by the 14th Infantry Division, composed of the Novara brigade and the third bersaglieri brigade. Overcome by the effect of asphyxiating gases, our soldiers at the beginning gave way to the advancing enemy, but later, in a dash counter-attack, our troops succeeded in pushing the Austrians back to the river after a most furious hand-to-hand engagement."

Units of Bersaglieri also are fighting in the mountains of the San Bartolomeo, where every ravine, every hole, every obstacle is desperately contested between the enemy and the defenders, and becomes the centre of the most sanguinary encounters. An entire division of Austrians is participating in the battle, which is still raging.

The Austrians have been compelled to withdraw to the river edge, where they are stubbornly fighting, with the river behind them and with little hope of receiving assistance in their difficult situation.

In this sector alone our soldiers have captured more than 500 prisoners, with 22 officers and considerable war material, including many machine guns, which were immediately turned against the enemy.

London, Nov. 19.—Premier Lloyd George defended himself in the House of Commons this afternoon against the first serious attack by his administration, and so far as the Commons is concerned his defense seemed highly successful—the prime minister's advisers call it a triumph.

The attack was focused upon two points—the character of the war council which the premier announced in Paris, and the condemnation of the allies' past strategy which he pronounced in his Paris speech.

Ex-France was spokesman for the opposition. His speech was not in the tone of an attack, but a sharp criticism of the new plan for allied control of the war and a vindication of his own government for which he remarked that he himself and the present premier had each had his particular share of responsibility. It was keyed in a much milder strain than the first hostile outburst from the newspapers and sections of the Liberal and Conservative parties, which

INVADERS HURLED BACK ON THE PIAVE

Brilliant Italian Attack Almost Annihilates Teuton Forces—Austro-Germans Make Some Gains on Northern End of Front.

London, Nov. 19.—While the Italians are holding the middle and lower reaches of the Piave River successfully against the Teutonic allied invaders, and even have thrown back the greater portion of those who crossed the stream and gained the western bank, the enemy is trying with strong forces in the north to beat back the troops of General Diaz, pierce the line and force a retirement westward from the river from the region of Vidor to the Adriatic Sea.

In this endeavor the invaders have captured several important points of vantage—notably the Village of Quero and Montebellone—and have compelled the Italians under a heavy bombardment to evacuate their strongly fortified position on Monte Tomba, almost the last stronghold barring the way to the northern edge of the Venetian Plains. These captures are reported by the German war office, but the admission had been made previously by Rome that the enemy was attacking in this region with huge effective, doubtless among them reinforcements which it had been known for several weeks they were hurrying southward. The Germans announced also the taking of 1,100 prisoners during the fighting.

FORCE AUSTRIANS BACK TO BANK OF PIAVE RIVER

Italians Successfully Resist Enemy Attempts to Advance Southward Along Railroad Line.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING Austrians Are Repulsed, Leaving Five Hundred Prisoners in Hands of Italian Troops.

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WAR'S GREATEST NEED MET BY NEW COUNCIL

Lloyd George Shows That Allies Were Forced By Circumstances to Unify Their Plans for Various Fronts.

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NO NEED NOW TO FEAR SUBS

Lloyd George Confident U-Boats Have Been Mastered.

London, Nov. 19.—In the Commons, after former Premier Asquith had spoken in debate on the creation of an allied war council, the premier told the house arrangements had been made to supply information in regard to naval matters to the war council.

LEADERS HAVE CONTEST

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Given Opposition.

With few exceptions the coming election will see a contest in every constituency in Canada. Yesterday was nomination day throughout the Dominion, and 20 out of the 284 ridings have elected their candidate by acclamation. One of these was in Ontario and three in Saskatchewan.

GENERAL SIR S. MAUDE DIES IN MESOPOTAMIA

Conqueror of Bagdad Succumbs to Brief Illness at Scene of His Great Exploits.

London, Nov. 19.—An official announcement says that General Maude died in Mesopotamia last evening after a brief illness.

"GREAT LEADER OF MEN"

Was One of the Outstanding Figures of the Present War—Had Brilliant Record.

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KNOWS NO PARTY, CLASS OR CREED

Hon. N. W. Rowell Clearly Outlines Attitude at Port Hope.

Port Hope, Ont., Nov. 19.—Unanimity of determination on the part of both the audience and speakers to support union government and Canada's sons at the front, was the feature of the meeting held here tonight in the opera house, in the interests of Hon. N. W. Rowell, the unionist candidate for the County of Durham.

FRENCH START DRIVE ON RIGHT MEUSE BANK

Attack in Chaume Wood Region, Making Appreciable Advance and Taking Prisoners.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The official communication from the war office tonight reads: In the Champagne, in a raid on the German lines southwest of the Butte du Mesnil, we took prisoners.

Nominations for House of Commons

EVERY RIDING BUT TWENTY TO SEE FIGHT

W. F. MACLEAN AND UNION GOVERNMENT

He Tells at South York Nominations How He Was Denounced For Advocating It.

All Were For It Now, Even Mr. Baker—Why He Did Not Go to Saturday's Convention—Union the Only Thing to Win the War—Other Speeches at the Nomination.

Five candidates will go to the poll in South York. Their nomination papers were first received and certified by Returning Officer J. A. Macdonald at the town hall of North Toronto yesterday afternoon.

William Findlay Maclean, farmer, Donlands. James Thomas Gunn, electrician, Toronto. James H. Galbraith, medicine manufacturer, Todmorden. Richard L. Baker, merchant, Toronto. Alexander MacGregor, barrister, Toronto.

Some objection was made to the nomination papers of Mr. Baker, as the affidavit was not sworn to by the returning officer, as provided by section 99 of the Consolidated Elections Act. This objection was overruled and the nomination papers of all the candidates were declared to be in proper form.

At 3 o'clock the returning officer declared nominations closed as provided by law, and a public meeting was at once organized with Mr. Macdonald in the chair. The five candidates were called upon for addresses and limited to 20 minutes each. They were called in the order in which their nomination papers had been filed.

W. F. Maclean, the former member, was given a good reception when he rose to speak. He reviewed at some length the reasons which had impelled him to remain away from the South York Liberal-Conservative convention on Saturday last. These were mainly based upon the fact that the riding of a few months ago had censured him for advocating union government. It had passed upon motion of R. L. Baker a resolution vigorously denouncing the idea of union government. This Mr. Maclean said was a reflection upon him and also by innuendo at least upon Sir Robert Borden. He had, therefore, declared his intention of carrying the issue to the people, and he was today before the people of South York in defence of union government, as the Liberal-Conservative Association of South York had never rescinded their resolution. He then made a strong plea for national government; for prompt and vigorous enforcement of the conscription law, and for united action by the people of Canada for the winning of the war. Mr. Gunn, the Labor candidate, who was the next speaker, made a favorable impression upon his audience and criticized the present government as plutocratic and tied up to the big interests. Dr. Galbraith followed on much the same lines, referring to the big dividends of the Ogilvie Milling Company and the William Davies Company. Mr. MacGregor roused a storm of opposition by declaring himself a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while Mr. Baker declared his conversion to the idea of union government and pledged himself to give whole-hearted support if elected to the Borden union government.

Mr. Maclean's Address. Mr. W. F. Maclean, who was the first candidate to address the meeting, spoke as follows: Gives His Reasons. Mr. Returning Officer, I have represented this portion of the County of York for twenty-six years, in parliament, and I am presenting myself again to the electors in South York for a renewal of their confidence in me. I will endeavor in short order to give you my reasons why I am presenting myself again for South York following as it does an uninterrupted representation in parliament for the last twenty-six years. I have nothing to say of myself personally, other than that I am a resident of the riding; of the city and of Canada, who takes the deepest interest in the welfare of his country, and have nothing of interest other than the welfare of the country and the jeopardy in which it is placed at this moment on account of the war and the dangers arising therefrom, and extending into every home and every city in the empire and in the world. Civilization is at stake, the welfare of humanity is at stake, and if we do not win out in this war what is to happen to us, to the empire, to civilization and to humanity in general?

The Saturday Convention. Now that I am asking for a moment I want to explain why I was not at the proceedings of the Conservative convention which met on Saturday last. Some time ago, at the annual meeting of the South York Conservative Association certain resolutions were passed on me by reason of my conduct in parliament and certain things I had said, and later on, at a general meeting of South York Conservatives, a resolution was passed condemning me for my temerity in asking for union government, for a coalition government, for national government, and a resolution was passed condemning national government or even a coalition government, for suggesting a union government for this country in this great war situation. That resolution was passed and speeches were made against me and that association has maintained that position to the very end and at none of the meetings before Saturday, as far as I can gather, was there any belief in a union government, in a coalition government, in a national government for this country at this crisis. I do admit I made that speech in parliament, and I made it in parliament and I am saying it today that the only salvation for this country is union government; is national government. And notwithstanding the charges that have taken place, Sir Robert L. Borden, who was Conservative leader, is today leader of the union government and a believer in all the people joining together in a single policy to win this war. I regret that that resolution of condemnation of myself and of national government and by innuendo of the present government, headed by Sir R. L. Borden, and the reference passed upon me, have not been withdrawn and in these circumstances how could I attend that convention meeting? The attacks were made by the present Conservative association, the Liberals had refused to come to a joint convention as I hoped they would have done, but it did not take place; and I owe it to myself and the views I hold to take those views to the people. They condemn me and I may be wrong, but I am going to the people on my conduct, and in no other way shall I be judged. I believe in trusting the people and I believe in letting the people be the judge, and I also believe it is the duty and the right of every member of parliament not only to have an opinion of his own but to give to the people and let them judge on his conduct in that respect.

The Resolution. Now, what was this resolution that was passed, condemning my conduct? I have all the city papers here and in one of them it reports of that meeting, and the resolution was the same in them all, and it is this: "That we, the Conservatives of the south riding of York, assembled in the City of Toronto this 24th day of March, desire to express our continued confidence in the Dominion Government as ably led by that great Canadian and imperial statesman, Sir Robert Borden."

"And further be it resolved that we are thoroughly opposed to the so-called national government, as it is not in the interest of Great Britain and her allies in winning this war, as we are confident we have the right government doing the right thing at the right time in this momentous struggle for democracy and humanity, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the premier of the Dominion and to the premier of Ontario."

That motion was moved by Mr. Baker, who appears here today as a supporter of unionist government. What caused him to change his mind? Does he blame me now? Now that is the reason why difference grew up between me and the South York Conservative Association since I had made myself plain that I