

RUSSIAN OFFERS BACK IN HUNGARY; HAVE AN ADVANTAGE NEAR CRAIGOV

FAR FROM CANADIAN ROAD, JOFFRE DIRECTS FRENCH ARMY'S MOVEMENTS

In School House, Seventy Miles from Firing Line, is Located Headquarters Staff, the Nerve Centre Controlling Couple of Million Men on Battlefield.

(Associated Press.)
General Joffre's Headquarters, Nov. 25.—The nerve centre that moves more than two million men in a village school house, seventy miles behind the firing lines, the rare observer who is permitted to learn its whereabouts and approach finds an absolute contrast between the tranquillity here and the intense action near the trenches. No cannon, machine gun or rifle fire can be heard here. The commander-in-chief co-ordinates his information, and arrives at his decisions, not only far from the disturbance of actual conflict, but in the depth of the country, away from the first and second lines of reserves, the incessant movement of motor transport and the dislocation of civil life.

An air of repose surrounds the headquarters, but life is intense here also; a twenty-four hour day of study and acts of judgment.

"What young Colonels you have here," remarked the correspondent to a member of the staff.

In Touch with the Fighting Wing of the Service.

"They are the men of the future," he replied. "Some of these young Colonels are at their desks at five in the morning, and go to their quarters in pleasant, private dwellings nearby at ten at night. They are relieved by others, and each sort of work goes on throughout the night."
General Joffre has six subordinate nerve centres in the six armies into which the field forces are divided. The six general commanding these armies, Pau, Foch, Dainstein, Franche D'Esperey, Castelnau, Manoury, each with his general staff, are connected by direct telegraph and telephone wires with headquarters. General Joffre often talks over situations by telephone, receives suggestions, and gives orders, which are confirmed and recorded by

SO. AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE WARNED AGAIN

Must Adhere to Laws of Neutrality or England and France May take Action—U. S. Government Asked to Use Good Offices.

London, Nov. 25. (4.10 p. m.)—Great Britain and France appear to the United States to exercise its good offices to compel Colombia to observe more strictly the requirements of neutrality.

Otherwise the allies, it was announced in the House of Commons today, may be compelled, in self-defence, to take whatever measures they deem necessary for the protection of their interests.

Charles Roberts, under secretary of the Colonial Department, speaking on behalf of the foreign office, made this announcement in the House of Commons. He said that information in the possession of the government indicated that the governments of Colombia and Ecuador had failed in certain respects to observe an attitude of strict neutrality, and that their failure to do so was likely to be detrimental to the interests of this country.

The particular cause of complaint against Colombia has reference to a high power wireless station. The British charge d'affaires endeavored, repeatedly, said Mr. Roberts, to induce the government to remove the station of Germans at the wireless station, and institute strict control in order to prevent the transmission of messages to belligerent merchant ships lying in Colombian ports.

Failing in this, the charge sought to have the station closed.

The report received from the charge leaves it in doubt whether steps taken by the Colombian government are of an effective nature.

Germans in Control of Wireless.

Mr. Roberts added that the British naval attaché at Washington, who was sent to Colombia to investigate conditions, found that the wireless station nominally was being operated under censorship, but that in reality it was entirely under German influence. He considered it of importance to suppress the operation of the station. He also reported that German steamers in ports of Colombia were continuing to use their wireless equipment, although ostensibly dismantled.

It therefore appeared to the British

telegraph. He is also in direct and frequent communication with Field Marshal French and Belgian headquarters, and with Bordeaux and Paris.

A single sentinel paces in front of the entrance. Except for a few forest guards, there are no soldiers in General Joffre's village, except his group of youngish men on his staff, picked for their talents among the fifty thousand officers of France. The roads of approach are watched by police and it is impossible to enter the place except by a pass, signed either by the chief of General Joffre's staff, or by one of the few persons in the military administration authorized to sign such a pass.

The headquarters of a commanding general used to be distinguished by the ordres and horses in front, and his rank could be pretty well determined by their number. Now it is the number of motor cars. Some fifteen or twenty, long, high-power runners are usually lined up in the playground of the school house. There is no tooting of horns. The cars come and go quietly and swiftly. The representative of the British War Office, Col. Yardley, arrives, or the Russian military agent, or an officer from the immediate front, or a delegate from the government, but for the most part, there is little coming and going. The vast business of the drama is transacted by wire. The meaning and significance of it all can only be determined by events remote from here.

General Joffre, when he goes to the headquarters of one of the armies, has with him an automobile fitted as an office. It looks, inside, very much like the little drawing rooms attached to steamers, with writing desks lined down from one end. Two divans are along the sides, and there are convenient devices for docketing the papers.

General Joffre, himself, appears in grave calm mood, and in vigorous health.

government, said Mr. Roberts, that further representations to Colombia were not likely to be of any avail. It was therefore decided to appeal, in co-operation with the French government, to the good offices of the United States to procure a more strict enforcement of Colombian neutrality.

It was also stated that in the event that Colombia continued to maintain present attitude the allied governments might be compelled in self-defence to take such measures as they deemed necessary for the protection of their interests.

Mr. Roberts went on to say that a similar communication had been sent to Washington with respect to Ecuador, whose foreign minister "had himself informed the British Charge and his French colleagues that German warships had converted certain islands belonging to Ecuador into naval bases."

Mr. Roberts said that the government of Ecuador had failed to comply with the request of Great Britain and France to exercise proper control of wireless apparatus.

The British government being of the opinion that further diplomatic protests to Ecuador would be useless and not being prepared to disregard Ecuador's obligation in respect to neutrality, judged it expedient to communicate with the government of the United States. The latter had consented to communicate with Colombia and Ecuador, but Great Britain was not yet aware what result had attended that action.

In reply to a question by Earl Ronaldshay, Mr. Roberts said that in the communication to Washington, no assertion had been made "that the breaches of neutrality had resulted in the loss of the cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth, which were sunk in the engagement with the German fleet off the coast of Chile."

REMEMBER THIS WHEN SENDING PARCELS TO CANADIANS IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The following memorandum has been issued by the Post Office Department:

"A cable has been received from the British government to the effect that goods sent as presents to individual soldiers, or to bodies of men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, will be admitted to the United Kingdom free of duty. These parcels should be prepaid at the rate of postage ordinarily applicable to parcels sent to England."

The general post office, London, England, advises that parcels for members of the British expeditionary forces serving on the Continent, if addressed "Expeditionary Force, care of General Post Office, London," and sent in mails for London, will be forwarded to their destination.

"These parcels should be prepaid at the rates which were applicable to the

DANQUET FOR SANTA CLAUS SHIP'S OFFICERS

People of Plymouth Show Appreciation of American Gift of Toys For Children in War Stricken Countries.

Plymouth, Nov. 25. (via London, 10.20 p. m.)—A dinner given tonight by the Earl of Beauchamp, First Commander of Works in the British cabinet, in honor of the officers of the United States naval collier Jason, the Santa Claus ship, closes a day in which the British Foreign Office and the citizens of Greater Plymouth manifested in every possible manner the heartfelt appreciation of the King and the country for the six million Christmas gifts sent by the people of the United States to the unfortunate children in the war zone.

Stars and Stripes on Public Buildings and Warships.

Following the arrival of the Jason at Davenport today American flags floated over every public building in Plymouth, and from the main mast of all warships and commercial craft in the harbor until sunset.

Hundreds of women visited the Jason at Davenport, two miles distant from Plymouth, for the official reception of the vessel, among them Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who presented Lieutenant Commander C. E. Courtenay, U. S. N., in charge of the ship with a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums on behalf of the women of England.

Admission to the navy yard at Davenport was by card only, but thousands of persons stood outside the gates viewing the Christmas ship from a distance.

Fifty covers were laid for the dinner tonight, which was served in the Royal Hotel.

The British army and navy were represented by the commanders of the Plymouth fortress and the navy yard. Mayor Baker of Plymouth was among the guests.

The Earl of Beauchamp replied to the toast "The King," while Francis D. Acland, under secretary for foreign affairs, responded to the "President of the United States."

Commander Courtenay replying to a toast to "The Christmas Ship," said: "The American navy is glad to discharge such a mission as this—a service which appeals to my heart. Thousands of little ones at home wish the Jason God bless the ship."

John C. O'Loughlin, representing 200 newspapers throughout the United States, which assisted in collecting the Christmas gifts, speaking to the toast "The Christmas Ship," reviewed the history of the movement which made possible the Jason playing the role of Santa Claus to the children of the warring nations.

During the dinner the Earl of Beauchamp read the following telegram from Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary for War:

"Please express, on my behalf, and that of the British army, our cordial gratitude and grateful thanks for the kind thought of the American people. The welcome from the Jason carries with it the pleasure to the hearts of many of those whose fathers are away."

Mr. Acland said that Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of Foreign Affairs, had asked him to express how much Sir Edward had been touched by the greetings of good will from the American children.

"We seek such relations with the United States," continued Mr. Acland. "An act of such kindly sympathy can only increase that good feeling, and proves that the rising generation is animated with the same feeling."

The Earl of Beauchamp, in expressing England's appreciation of the peace treaty between England and the United States, said that he was not at all sure that within the next few months the possibilities of future peace would not be along the lines suggested by President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. In conclusion he said:

"This modern Jason bears a more valuable treasure than did the ship of old—the affection of the children of a mighty nation."

VON-BUELOW SEES HARD JOB AHEAD FOR GERMANY

Berlin, via London, Nov. 25.—The Berliner Tageblatt prints a letter from Prince Von Buelow, the ex-chancellor, in which he expresses the fear that the war will "prove a very difficult task for Germany."

Of course, the Prince winds up by affirming his belief in the ultimate triumph of the German arms, but several times he repeats that victory will be only with great difficulty.

"These parcels should be prepaid at the rates which were applicable to the

U.S. REFUSES TO STAND FOR PARTIAL ADOPTION OF DECLARATION OF LONDON

Washington, Nov. 25.—The decided stand taken by the United States government in refusing to accept piecemeal adoption of the principles of the Declaration of London as a guide to commercial restrictions to be imposed during the European war was made clear today at the State Department, when the text of a cablegram to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin on October 14 last, was made public.

Mr. Gerard had communicated a preliminary notice that Germany intended to protest to this government against alleged violation of the declaration by Great Britain and France. The German ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, called at the State Department today to lodge the formal complaint, and the text of the reply cabled to Ambassador Gerard, copies of which went to all American diplomatic representatives abroad, was then made public. It follows:

"Please inform the German government that the Department's suggestion made to the belligerent countries for the adoption, for the sake of uniformity, of the Declaration of London, as a temporary code of naval warfare for use in the present war, has been withdrawn because of the unwillingness of some of the belligerents to adopt the Declaration of London without modification. The United States government therefore will insist that its rights and duties, and those of its citizens, in the present war, be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States with the belligerents, independently of the provisions of the Declaration, and this government will reserve the right to enter a demand or protest in every case in which the rights and duties mentioned above, and defined by existing rules of international law, are violated or their free exercise hindered by the authorities of the belligerent governments."

The message was signed by Counselor Lansing, then Acting Secretary of State.

Affects Only Belligerents Who Have Ratified It

The Declaration of London, framed at an international conference in London, from which it drew its designation, was designed as a uniform code of procedure for war times, to be recognized by all powers participating in the conference. It set out definite declarations as to what articles should be considered contraband, and defined the rights of neutral shipping. The Declaration was generally viewed as marking a great advance over the conflicting practices the several nations had applied during periods of belligerency with most unsatisfactory results to neutral shipping. It has never been ratified, however, by all of the powers which participated in the conference.

out misleading statements on the sailing of the contingent, which completely misled the Germans.

The Major General refused to discuss the alleged assistance plan which was to have culminated here today.

GEN. HUGHES EVERY INCH A SOLDIER

Fine Tribute Paid to Canada's Minister of Militia at London, Ont., Patriotic Meeting.

London, Ont., Nov. 25.—"My critics will stop their yelping, as a puppy dog chasing an express train gives up its job as a useless task," declared Major General Hughes, in a patriotic address at the Grand Opera House tonight. The minister added that he would not thrive unless someone was "banging away" at him continually.

The meeting, which was the closing act in the minister's trip of inspection to the city today, was one of the largest in the history of London. The theatre was packed to the doors and hundreds were turned away.

The minister declared that if the struggle were not over by Spring he would take the field himself.

Col. Davidson, of the general staff, who accompanied General Hughes to the city, and who was in Plymouth when the Canadian troops arrived, stated that the arrival of the contingent was the most thrilling experience in his life.

The chairman of the evening was Mayor Graham, who declared that Canada should feel proud of her Minister of Militia, who was "every inch a soldier."

Speaking at the Canadian Club here today Major General Hugh Hughes declared that it was his carelessness that prevented the first Canadian contingent from danger of being blown up by German submarines on its way to England.

"I would not accept Lord Kitchener's advice that ample protection had been afforded for the transports, and demanded to know what ships were being provided, with the guns they carried and so forth. As a result of this continual hammering away the people of England came to know that German submarines were hovering in the British channel."

The minister also claimed that having discovered that spies for the German Empire were busy, he had sent

U.S. REFUSES TO STAND FOR PARTIAL ADOPTION OF DECLARATION OF LONDON

The United States and Germany are among the powers which have recorded their acceptance of the Declaration, while Great Britain has not taken this action. One article of the Declaration provides that it shall be binding as between belligerent powers only upon those by which it has been ratified. Soon after the outbreak of the European war it became evident that, while they recognized it in general way the spirit of the Declaration, some of the belligerent powers intended to insist upon great modification of important details, having their action upon the fact that they had not formally ratified the convention.

Since the Declaration was, in fact, a compromise between the extreme views of the several governments which participated in the conference, a high official here pointed out today that it would have been neither just, nor fair, in the opinion of this government to consent to any modification, without the agreement of all parties. On this theory, the State Department felt obliged to withdraw from its adherence to the Declaration, even before the German protest was received.

In the course of his conversation with Ambassador Von Bernstorff today Counselor Lansing made it clear that in the absence of general rules such as the declaration to which all parties subscribed, the United States government could deal only with specific complaints in the German government might wish to present, where it felt this government had been remiss in the fulfillment of its duties as a neutral state. The German bill of protest, presented today, contains several specific declarations, but the State Department has as yet made no reply to these. It is said, however, that the German position that the British have violated the spirit of the Declaration of London by seizing or detaining food supplies carried in contraband lists far beyond the limits of German ports, directly or indirectly, is recognized by United States officials and entirely sound.

The same is true as to the complaint against the removal of German citizens not yet in a military establishment from neutral ships, and also the extension by Great Britain of her contraband lists far beyond the limits fixed in the London convention.

In the opinion of American officials, however, no way is open to the United States to require adherence by all belligerents to the strict letter of the Declaration of London. Great Britain has never ratified the declaration and Germany and Austria are therefore not bound by the declaration except in adherence to its terms. It was this situation that led the State Department to revert to the old practices of international law and treaties for guidance during the present war.

COULD NOT GO TEN STEPS FOR THE PAIN IN HIS KIDNEYS.

When you get a pain in the back you may rest assured that it comes from derangement of the kidneys, for were there not something wrong with the kidneys the back should be a "balm for every ill that flesh is heir to," they are a positive, never-failing remedy for every disease that has its inception in the impurities of the blood, the little filters of the blood, the kidneys.

Mr. Adelaar Cleroux, Eganville, Ont. writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys for four years. They were so bad, at times, I could not go ten steps for the pain they caused me. My doctor could not do me any good. A friend advised me to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I bought five boxes, and now I have been cured for over three years. I will recommend them to whoever may be suffering from kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills regulate the kidneys, and there is no further excuse for any kidney trouble to exist. What more needs to be said? While Doan's Kidney Pills are not a "balm for every ill that flesh is heir to," they are a positive, never-failing remedy for every disease that has its inception in the impurities of the blood, the little filters of the blood, the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box; a box for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

We Have Waited

for the "nip" and "tong" of winter to get in the air. Now that it's here, we are ready—as we've never been before—to wash your woolen. We can please any man or woman, no matter how good or fine they may be. We positively guarantee not to shrink them or make them hard. Give us a trial. Phone 58.

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Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works. LTD

Week-End MILLINERY SALE At Marr's

An exceptionally favorable spot cash purchase has enabled us to offer the following wonderful values in our Special Week-End Sale.

Wide Black Silk Ribbon with wired edge, for Millinery purposes and hair ribbons, Today, Tomorrow and Saturday 15 cents per yard.

Fancy Feathers in an endless variety of styles and colors. Small and Large White and Black Wings, Today, Friday and Saturday, Only 25 cents each.

Best Quality White Felt Hats worth \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each, for 50 cents each. Now is the time to buy them.

Black Silk Velvet Hats, worth up to \$5.00 each, Today, Friday and Saturday, 98 cents each.

Trimmed Hats—Wonderful Bargain at \$1.50 each. Five hundred to select from.

Marr's The House Famed For Millinery 1-3-5 Charlotte Street

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS RUSSIA

Petrograd, Nov. 25.—The following official communication from the Russian general staff was given out here tonight:

"The fighting near Lodz still continues. The large German forces which, on November 20 broke into the region of Strykow, Brzeziny, Koluszki, Ragow and Tuszyn (all these places are in the vicinity of Lodz), are pressed on every side by our troops, and are now attempting, by a supreme effort, to cut through toward the north."

"To the south of Koluszki station some scattered units are remaining about. We captured prisoners, some heavy ordnance and field guns."

"The outcome of the battle of November 24 was to our advantage."

"In the fighting near Czarnotowha and Cracow our troops manifestly have the upper hand."

"Beyond the Carpathian passes

we are surrounding large bodies of Austrian troops in the vicinity of Mankaborca in this region we captured a general, forty officers, more than 3,500 soldiers and machine guns. Near the pass giving access to the Hungarian Plain we occupy the city of Homena."

FRANCE THE MARITIME COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION

Paris, Nov. 25.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"This was a quiet day. There was no alteration of any part of the enire front."

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of this Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Halifax, N. S., December 11th, at 8 p. m. to receive the report of the Board of Management for the year, and the report of the result of the ballot for Officers and Directors for 1915, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Halifax, N. S., November 25, 1914. G. E. FAULKNER, Secretary.

"FIFTY MEN A DAY" Wanted for "Our Regiment"

Edward E. Kidder's Famous British War Drama

Five Reels "SHANNON OF THE SIXTH" Five Reels

Based Upon the Sepoy Rebellion in India.

Showing—by contrast with present day conditions—how Britain has worked wonders in the Indian Empire.

An historically correct and inspiring reproduction of the awful struggle when the Sepoys rebelled in 1857.

How British bravery and especially the unique heroism of Shannon, added lustre to the nation's record.

A STUPENDOUS FILM-PLAY Employing Over 2,000 People.

MARKING AN EPOCH IN BRITISH HISTORY

IMPERIAL

DAL MARION & AVIS CUMBERLAND and the Dancing Hula.

FORBES LAW DUGUID, Canada's Foremost Baritone.

10-PIECE ORCHESTRA.

"Our Mutual Girl" ADOPTS A BABY

And Some New Styles in Hats Are Shown.

Chapter 34—Beginning of a New Story by Carolyn Wells.

A DOUBLE-HEADER IN KOMEDY Two Screams

"I SHOULD WORRY." "A BOY FOR A DAY."

FRIDAY—SPECIAL "The History of the Hindu Image."

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF LYRIC

TILL'S MARIONETTES

Business vs. Love American Drama

First of Special Comedy Series

IN A BIG SINGING AND DANCING NOVELTY —WITH— VINO & FAY Rub Card Manipulators

SAT. TILL'S DANCING DOLLS For the Kiddies

BILL'S JOB

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT AT 8.15

Thompson Musical Comedy Company PRESENTING

The Follies of the Day

SPECIAL MATINEE FRIDAY AT 2.30.

NO PERFORMANCE FRIDAY NIGHT—House Given to Citizens' Committee for Patriotic Rally.

NEW

Making No Sound of Opp Men Talk

London, Nov. 25. from from the pan der date of Novemb derature. Of chief in ing a silent gun, pre weapon the account "In our centre pneumatic, or work report of the discha any of the warning be received of its-a done no damage." The account says some points only back and forth, hol "There the posi says, "for they at a being unable to sho indeed, for either a than any other in "Tacit agreem a notable one being ally to venture from farm."

"Friend and foe some reason, the der of one of our m both sides, for good "Cold weather in the trenches, in on temperature makes the trenches when hospital."

"Beyond the ha "the change in the and transport. The crisp atmosphere a "The Germans against the British November 21, of the Hindus to desert. On November 23, o ator was wounded, succeeded in landin "Some of the r Col. Swinton writt the weather condit ure, and also to th render roads impra by shelling any of a shell on the roa "A combination high explosive hel gation" by motor

GRAND DUKE S MILLION PA TO FRENCH

Paris, Nov. 25 (4. duke Michael of Ru to the French ar of shoes, which had Webster, Mass. fac age price of \$3 per mous orders for sho army also have been ca.

London, Nov. 25, tuler Aquila" will House of Commons will introduce legis all professional foot ing the continuanc

