

HUNS FAILED IN PLOTS TO SPLIT ALLIES

Premier Asquith Says Entente, United, Will Go On to a Finish.

PRAISES ROUMANIA

Looks to See Greece With Us—Enemy Channel Raid a Failure.

London Cable.—The banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Henry Dunn, was given at the Guildhall last night, and was attended by Cabinet Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and men prominent in the military and naval world, among them Lord Fisher, chairman of the Invention Board; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters.

The leading speech of the evening was delivered by Premier Asquith, who, in alluding to peace, declared that nobody had greater reason than Great Britain to desire peace but that it was desired on only one condition—that the sacrifices of the war should not have been made in vain. A feature of the speeches was the warm tribute of admiration on the stand made by Roumania and the expression of the opinion that although the attack on Roumania had not yet been defeated, it had been successfully stayed.

Mr. Asquith began his speech with a reference to Turkey, which country he described as a subservient agent of German interests and ambition, as was instanced, he said, by the fact that by lifting a finger Germany might have arrested the Armenian horrors, but instead, looked on unmoved, acquiescent, and possibly even complacent.

"The attack," said the Premier, "is a significant example of what a continuance of the rule of German Turkey in Europe will mean."

AWAITS OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Asquith said he would refrain from any detailed review of the naval and military situation. He dwelt, however, on the continued Entente allied success, and said the British navy was ready, and more than ready, whenever opportunity was offered to it. With regard to the Greek situation, Mr. Asquith said he wished he could speak with as much confidence as hope. The Entente allies went to Saloniki as friends of both Greece and Serbia, he said. Their sole desire was to prevent Greece from becoming enmeshed in the Germanic net, and to save her from internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures had been taken were dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from becoming the centre of German propaganda and intrigue.

Declaring that the Entente allies were in hearty sympathy with Eleutherios Venizelos, former premier, Mr. Asquith asked how Greece could possibly stand aloof from a war for the emancipation of smaller states. "Greece," Mr. Asquith continued, "first lit the torch of liberty in Europe and withstood the inrush of Eastern barbarism and tyranny. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past!"

A CHILDISH FICTION.

Dealing with the general situation, Mr. Asquith said: "Let there be no illusion about our enemies. They are great organizers and fine fighters in the field. They are also if not skilful yet indefatigable workers in the sphere of propaganda, where they have a double motive—to divide the allies and capture neutral opinion."

In this connection Mr. Asquith characterized the German suggestion of a sinister design on the part of the Entente Allies to combine against neutral countries and build up an impregnable stone wall against their trade as childish fiction, which could only mean that the allies were bent upon economic suicide. He said it ought to be unnecessary to affirm that when the time comes for peace that nothing will be more essential for the Entente allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals.

Referring to the different methods of propaganda which he said were employed at different places with a view to dividing the allies and influencing opinion in favor of a separate peace, Mr. Asquith said: "I desire to declare without hesitation or reserve that the allies are fighting in a common cause, that for the purposes of war their interests are identical and that a victory securing those interests is, in our judgment, the only condition of a lasting peace."

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said he desired to mention that hitherto no German propagandist had ever suggested that Germany was prepared to concede anything to the demand of the allies for the reconstitution and independence of Serbia.

PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA.

Alluding to what he termed the propaganda conducted in Russia, to the effect that Great Britain's only desire to prolong the war and prevent any sort of peace was because she is making huge profits by exploiting her allies unscrupulously, the Premier said: "For us, who know what terrible sacrifices we are paying in precious lives, in the unceasing, pitiless, drain upon our reservoir of potential promise and vitality—who have greater reason than we to long and pray for peace? Peace, yes, but on one condition only—that the war with its vast

waste, its sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying example of courage and unselfishness shall not have been in vain.

"There should be a question of a separate peace. And peace, when it comes, be it soon or late—and I will not disguise from you for a moment my conviction that the struggle will tax our resources and our whole stock of patience and resolve—the peace must be such as will build up on sure and stable foundations the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world."

Mr. Balfour briefly denied the statements that the British navy had accepted a passive role in the war, saying the Germans had refused to allow their ships to meet the British. Referring to the recent raid by German torpedo craft in the English Channel, Mr. Balfour said:

"It did not disturb our transport service for a moment."

The First Lord of the Admiralty said he would not say that such a raid could not be repeated, but that if it were the Germans would not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy losses.

GREEK-GERMAN SECRET PACT

Allies Said to Have Proof of the Plans.

Royalist Armies to Encircle Entente Forces.

Athens, Cable.—For a long time statements have been current regarding a secret treaty between the Central Empires and Greece. Its terms are declared to be dependent on the success of the German submarine campaign in the Mediterranean Sea and the Aegean. In that case Greece was, in return for naval and military help afforded our enemies, to receive Cyprus, a strip of Asia Minor opposite Mitylene, the tip of Albania, and the Dolran-Gheveli enclave in return for cession to Bulgaria of the Kavalla region. Some further ground for belief in these rumors is afforded by a long article in The Eleutherios Typos, which has been well-informed regarding recent events. The statement is given on the authority of a high French officer apparently belonging to the intelligence service. The document stipulates, he says, that in certain circumstances, all the Greek naval and military forces are to co-operate with the Central Powers.

The officer goes on to say that the Allies have in their possession orders sent by the Greek General Staff in November last ordering the Greek forces at Saloniki to surround the Allied army in that town. When officers were sent to find out if the orders had been executed they found the lies really encircled. In another order the Greek General Staff instructed the Greek Commander at Saloniki to place the Allied camp outside the town under the range of Greek artillery. That order was also carried out. It is also declared in the article that when the Kaiser visited Nish he came south to Sorovitch and met high Greek officials, and that Prince von Lippe went to eastern Macedonia to make arrangements for the junction of German and Greek troops.

BERNSTORFF APT TO GO

Submarine Issue Nears Acute Stage at Washington.

Washington Report.—With the elections over, it seems probable that the American nation in a few days will awaken to the fact that the submarine issue with Germany has reached its most acute and perhaps its final stage. Two important facts stand out prominently to-night, namely:

The State Department has received information indicating that the Prussians have inaugurated a change in their submarine policy and have decided to adhere no longer to the rules of international warfare in the conduct of their submarines, regardless of promises to the United States.

From a high authority it is learned that President Wilson has made up his mind not to send any more notes to Germany on the submarine issue, and that if it should develop that recent cases, such as the torpedoing of the Arabia without warning, are in violation of the laws of cruiser warfare and of the Prussian promise to this country, the next step will be the dismissal from Washington of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and the formal recall of Mr. Gerard, American Ambassador to Berlin.

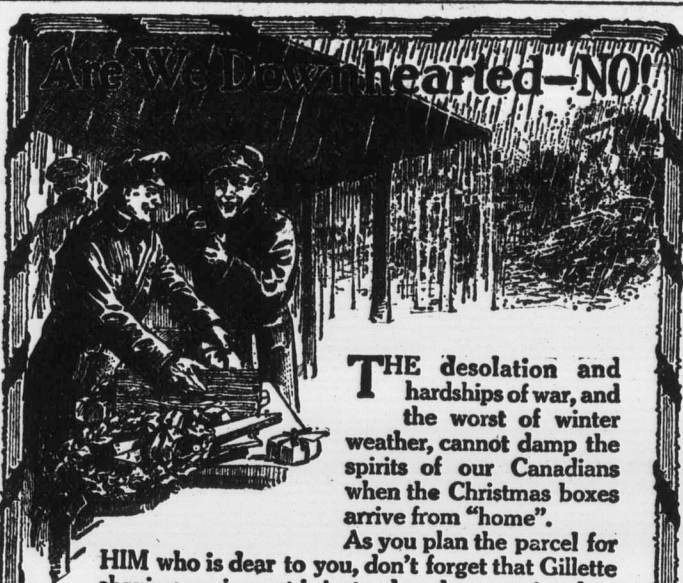
President Wilson informed Congress in the midst of the last submarine crisis that unless the Prussian submarines conformed to the laws of the nations and of humanity he would feel compelled to sever diplomatic relations with the German Government entirely. Mr. Wilson has never for a minute lost sight of this possibility and his mind is fully made up to act in this regard if unlawful submarine warfare is renewed.

Filial Repartee.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was always distressed for money, was one day hacking his face with a dull razor when he turned to his eldest son and said:

"Tom, if you open any more oysters with my razor I'll cut you off with a shilling."

"Very well, father," said Tom, "but where will you get the shilling?"



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ACCUSES GREAT BRITAIN OF CAUSING GREAT WAR

"Important Announcement" by German Chancellor is Limit For Gall

Enemy's Attitude on Proposed International Union For Peace.

Berlin Cable.—The attitude of Germany in regard to the proposal for an international union to enforce peace was made known before the main committee of the Reichstag today by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The semi-official Overseas News Agency gave out the following account of the Chancellor's address:

"The Chancellor made to-day before the Reichstag main committee a most important speech about the question of an international union for peace, and connected with it the problem as to the origin of the present war. In doing so the Chancellor replied to the speech made by Lord Grey (British Foreign Secretary) to foreign newspapermen, in which he said that the origin of the present war must influence peace conditions, and that Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against future attacks if the present war really were forced upon Germany. Of course, Lord Grey at once added that Germany's interpretation of the origin of the war was incorrect, and that the war was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe.

The Chancellor stated that Lord Grey, by giving these explanations, now holds the same opinion as Germany always has done in regard to the importance of the origin of the war. For both these reasons the Chancellor declared it was necessary once more to discuss the question of the origin of the war.

A DECLARATION OF WAR. "The action which made the war unavoidable," he said, "was the Russian mobilization, ordered on the night of July 30-31 (1914). Russia, England, France, the whole world knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England, too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization. Truth makes headway. An English scholar of world-fame recently said: 'Many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about the facts of Russian mobilization.' It is no wonder, therefore, if Lord Grey could not leave the Russian mobilization unmentioned.

The Chancellor said Lord Grey admitted that the Russian mobilization preceded the German and Austro-Hungarian mobilizations. But, since he desired to clear the Entente of guilt, Lord Grey could not help referring to the Russian mobilization as Germany's work. Lord Grey said that Russia mobilized its army only after it re-

at about the same time. He continued:

"At all events the incorrect report had been set right before the Russian Government ordered a general mobilization."

"Gentlemen, we do not fear any tribunal I can state further that this new version has been brought forward entirely by Lord Grey. To the Russian Government itself, which ought to be the best informed about the cause of mobilization, it never occurred that it could refer to a special edition of the Lokal Anzeiger as an explanation of its fateful step."

"Lord Grey, I take it, will not refuse the Russian Emperor as a witness, and the Emperor at 2 p. m. on Friday, July 31, when the order for mobilization had already been issued to Russian forces, telegraphed to the German Emperor as an answer to his last appeal for peace. 'Technically impossible to stop our present military preparations, made necessary by Austro-Hungarian mobilization. There was no word about the Lokal Anzeiger, no word about German mobilization.'"

MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS.

The Chancellor then recalled that the Russian Emperor's resistance to Austro-Hungarian mobilization could be no excuse for a general Russian mobilization, since Austria-Hungary then had mobilized only eight army corps against Serbia, to which Russia on July 29 already had replied by mobilizing 13 army corps. Only after the general Russian mobilization did Austria-Hungary, on the morning of July 31 order a general mobilization.

As to Germany, after the news of the general Russian mobilization, it did not mobilize at once, but at first only proclaimed a state of threatened damage of war, which was by no means mobilization. This was communicated to the Russian Government, and it was added that mobilization must follow if Russia did not stop all war measures against Germany and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours, and if it did not inform Germany in clear fashion that this had been done. Thus Russia once more was given a delay, even when as a result of Russia's guilt war already seemed unavoidable.

Likewise, Russia's allies and friends were given the possibility of still using their influence with Russia in the same direction as Germany with her ally, Austria-Hungary.

ENCOURAGEMENT BY BRITAIN.

Russia gave no answer. England remained silent to Russia. France, through her Prime Minister, on the evening of July 31, merely declared to the German Ambassador that Russia had not mobilized, and ordered its own mobilization some hours before Germany did. The Chancellor continued:

"As to the so-called defensive character of the Russian general mobilization, I may state here, in the most explicit fashion, that the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was still valid a general order of the Russian Government, issued in the year 1912, in which was the following paragraph, verbatim:

"From the highest place it is ordered that a proclamation of mobilization is at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany. Against Germany, gentlemen, against Germany."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg continued: "Russia never would have decided upon this fateful step if it had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures to take action."

QUIET ALONG SOMME FRONT

British Used Gas On Huns Near Armentieres.

The Enemy Violently Shell French Near Vaux.

London Cable.—Concerning military operations on the battlefield in northern France, the British official statement issued this evening says: "This morning we discharged gas east of Armentieres and bombed the enemy's trench line. Elsewhere there was nothing to report."

The text of the French statement to-night reads:

"On the Somme front there were no important operations. There were artillery duels and minor infantry engagements near Sailly-Saillisset and south of Pressoire, in which we cleared several positions and captured prisoners. Prisoners confirm that the enemy suffered heavy losses at Sailly."

"The enemy artillery violently bombarded the Douaumont-Vaux sector; our artillery replying. On the remainder of the front nothing occurred."

The German official statement relating to the fighting on the western front issued to-day follows:

"Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—British and French attempts to attack between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes, as well as to the south of the Somme near Pressoire, were almost without exception stifled by our curtain of fire at their inception."

CANADIANS BIG FIND

London Cable.—Twenty-two tons of explosives were found in a German dugout captured by Canadian forces, the War Office announced to-day. Continued bad weather has prevented active operations, although there has been "the usual artillery exchange."

"What is your idea of harmony in politics?" "Same as most other people in my line of activity," answered the robust alderman. "Harmony consists in having your own way, and persuading the other people to be resigned to fate."—Judge.

HUNS RETIRE ON FULL FRONT IN DOBRUDJA

Mackensen's Bulgars Are Burning Towns as They Retire.

MORE ALLY GAINS

In Transylvania Also the Roumanians Are Progressing.

London Cable.—Continuing their offensive in Dobrudja, the Russo-Roumanians have driven back advanced detachments of Field Marshal von Mackensen's Turco-Bulgar-German forces and progressed southward. The town of Hirsova, on the Danube, 45 miles north of Tchernavoda, has been recaptured, although the place was partially destroyed, the enemy having set fire to the houses before retreating. According to Bucharest semi-official advices, the Bulgarian forces are retreating along their whole front. As the Bulgarians withdraw, the statement says, they are systematically burning the Roumanian villages.

To-day's Roumanian statement shows that the Dobrudja has not ceased to be an avenue for Russian help to reach Roumania because of the loss of Constantza and the Carol Bridge at Cernavoda. The Russians are now sending to Sulina, at the mouth of the middle estuary of the Danube, supplies which go thence through the Sulina Canal and the Danube to Galatz and are distributed over Roumania by railroad. The route is longer and slower than the all-rail route of which von Mackensen deprived Roumania.

The text of the Bucharest War Office report follows:

"Dobrudja: Hirsova has been recaptured with the assistance of Danube naval forces. Before retiring the enemy set fire to Hirsova, and also to the village of Topal (12 miles south of Hirsova)."

The German report puts it this way:

"Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Advanced reconnoitring detachments avoided an engagement with hostile infantry, as they had been ordered to do."

PUSHED BACK IN TRANSYLVANIA

As a result of the new invasion of Transylvania in the Carpathian region by troops of Gen. Letitsky reported yesterday, the Teutons have been pushed out of positions in the Bistricera Valley from Belbor to Hollo, the Russian War Office announces. The German and Austrian statements to-day admit that the Teutons have been unable to stop the Russian drive.

At Belbor and Hollo the Russians are only 10 miles east of the Maros River, the principal strategic river of Transylvania. Along it runs one of the railroads that supply the Teuton armies and enable them to move reinforcements to threatened points. From Hollo to Olah Toplitz, on the railroad, is rather less than 10 miles. If the Russians can take it, cutting the railroad, an important advantage will have been gained.

In Transylvania the Roumanians have pushed back the German forces in the region east of Buzeu Valley, says the Russian official announcement which reads:

"Transylvanian front: East of the Buzeu Valley the Roumanians pushed back the Germans, capturing one machine gun and 100 prisoners. 'In the Jiu Valley enemy attacks were repelled.'"

German claims of captures from the Roumanians between October 1 and October 21, are exaggerated. In comparison it is claimed that the exact figures of Austro-Germans taken by the Roumanians in the same period were 5,322. The Roumanians also captured 25 cannon and 38 machine guns, as well as much booty.

The Roumanian War Office report reads:

"Northern and North-western fronts: In the Trotus Valley an enemy attack four miles north of Goloaia was repulsed."

"At Table Butzi, Bratoc and Predelue and in the Pahlavna Valley fighting continues."

"In the region of Dragasavla an enemy attack on the left bank of the Alt was repulsed. The combat continues south of Titei and Racovitz. On the remainder of the front there was nothing to report."

"Southern front: There was great enemy artillery activity, especially along the Danube River."

A Model Battleground.

London's popular pastime to-day is a personally conducted tour of the trenches at Knightsbridge Hall, the annex to the Active Service Exhibition. Of all the attractions, advertising in trenches—which are no "pasteboard imitations" of modern warfare, but the real thing, fashioned by men of the Great War—under the personal supervision of officers from the front—perhaps most appeals to the public. Realism is the keynote of the whole show. The trenches consist of a first and a second line, connected by a communication trench and the "company headquarters." There are a stretcher-bearers' dug-out, a dug-out and kitchen for officers' servants, a telephone dug-out, and the company captain's "snuggery," furnished and decorated according to the very latest Flanders fashions. All—nearly all—the weird conjuring tricks which form part and parcel of this amazing war are to be seen here, from the business-like trench catapult for tossing bombs and grenades, the sight of which carries one back to the days of the siege of Jerusalem, to the modern terror of the machine gun and the demoralizing "whizz-bang."