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RUSSIAN VICTORY SOUTH OF BUCHAREST AGREEMENT OF 1915 GIVES CONSTANTINOPLE AND STRAITS TO RUSSIA To Reconstruct British Cabinet LLOYD GEORGE RESIGNS POST PRECIPITATES CABINET CRISIS

Premier Treppoff Makes Formal Announcement of Agreement Made in 1915 by Which Russia's Right is Definitely Established.

London, Dec. 3.—An event surpassing in far-reaching importance the actual military operations of the war comes today in the public announcement by the new Russian premier, Alexandre Treppoff, that by an agreement concluded in 1915, and subsequently adhered to by Italy, the allies definitely established Russia's right to Constantinople and the straits. The existence of this agreement has been for a long time alleged, but never before was it thus publicly and formally admitted.

The semi-official news agency says that in the douma today Premier Treppoff read a proclamation announcing officially that an agreement concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in 1915, and later approved by Italy, "establishes in definite manner the right of Russia to the straits and Constantinople."

Premier Treppoff's announcement is quoted by the news agency as follows: "For more than a thousand years Russia has been reaching southward for a free outlet on the open sea. This age-long dream, cherished in the hearts of the Russian people, is now ready for realization. From the beginning of the war, wishing to spare human lives and suffering, and our allies did our utmost to restrain Turkey from mad participation in hostilities. Turkey refused formal assurances guaranteeing her, in exchange for neutrality, the integrity of her territory and independence, and also conferring on her certain privileges and advantages. These efforts were vain. Turkey surreptitiously attacked us and thus sealed her own doom. We then concluded an agreement with our allies which establishes in the most definite manner the right of Russia to the straits and Constantinople. Russians should know for what they are shedding blood, and, in accord with our allies, announcement of this agreement is made today from this tribune."

Absolute agreement on this point is firmly established among the allies, and there is no doubt that Russia has obtained sovereign possession of a free passage into the Mediterranean. Russia will grant freedom of navigation for the Roumanian flag, which now, not for the first time, floats in battle side by side with the flag of Russia. Cannot Stop Russia. "It might be my duty not to conceal from you the difficulties and sacrifices which we have still to endure in order to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion, but no difficulty and no sacrifice will stop Russia and her brave allies on the path of reconstruction and consolidation. A bright future will be the heritage of all nations fighting for a just and holy cause. Our heroic troops and fleet are doing their great work without pause. The first task which falls on the rest of us is to devote all our strength and every hour of our time to organizing all the power of the nation and hurrying it against the enemy. Nothing will resist that force. Remember that however cruel the enemy blows may be, the final victory is ours. It is surely approaching us. Let us march united to meet it!" Polish Policy. In his address to the douma, as given out by the semi-official news agency, Premier Treppoff made the following declaration concerning the Russian policy in regard to the Polish question: "One part of the task before us is to reconquer and recover the Kingdom of Poland, temporarily detached by force of arms. But that is not enough. We must also wrest from our enemies territories, formerly Polish, beyond the old frontier. We will then reconstitute Poland, free within its ethnographic boundaries, but inseparably united with Russia."

Socialists Expelled. Petrowrad says that when Premier Treppoff mounted the tribune in the douma to read the government's statement, the parties of the extreme left began a hostile demonstration which prevented the premier from speaking for a quarter of an hour. M. Treppoff thrice appeared on the tribune, but each time left, owing to the turmoil. In order to end the demonstration, the president of the douma proposed the expulsion for eight sittings of 12 members of the Socialist and Labor parties, including the leaders, Tcheldra and Kerenski. This proposal was adopted and the premier was then able to deliver his speech.

Medical Stores "Scandal" Applies to One Hospital. Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Dec. 2.—We are informed irregularities recently revealed regarding Canadian medical stores apply to one hospital. These stores were property of auxiliary societies, not of a Canadian military organization. Only one court enquiry was found necessary.

DINEEN'S FUR-LINED COATS. Dineen's have a special fur-lined coat for men that is known throughout Canada as a leader in its class. Lined with select muskrat, beaver cloth shell, finely tailored. A thoroughly stylish and cold-wind-proof overcoat for little more than the price of a heavy cloth coat. Dineen's, 140 King street.

Strange Bedfellows at a Pinch!



John: Where you undertakin' today, Josephus?
Joe: My services are called for today in connection with the deceased antinickel policy of one Hartley Dewart.
John: Couldn't you put Billy in at it some time. Him'n Dooz frimed up th' hul thing. I draw'd them in th' wun heurston today gettin' th' heot.
Joe: Mr. Nesbitt wants a nice respectable funeral and I have round him a reasonable man to deal with. And Mr. Hearst is sound on abolishing the bars. He and Mr. Rowell were together both on nickel and bars.
John: If you could put Billy in I'd assist in the burryal services myself. There ain't nuthin' to this nickel circus th' pepul don't take no stock in it or him: puttin' th' torch to the litte red skool an' Sam Shooses Ross rifle is th' things that will count most.
Joe: I'm glad to see that you are so friendly and so ready to co-operate with your good friend Mr. Horatus Hocken and myself and Mr. Nesbitt in supporting Mr. Rowell and Mr. Hearst on their joint policies.
John: That's swellin' sum: out if you'll put Billy in with Dooz an' put a bum under the two-deck vadook at th' Reserve gully I'll be on han'!
Joe: But I see that Horatus is helping Billy to keep the bridge like in the brave days of old.
John: Don't get gay, Mister, an' rub it in. I can do th' goin' an' th' cummin' swain an' together, but Wee Hockin' an' Rowellin' toun't an' th' same time is sum gait even fur an ole Lan'mark.
Joe: It will be an automobile service, my friend, and yet quite deorous. You can sit with the driver in the motor hearse, today gettin' th' heot.
John: I ain't goin' to be any mite fur yure undertakin' jobs, Mister. Th' funeral of Sam Shooses that I appointed three weeks ago wuzn't no great success. Sam kum right up! The corp has got be willin' furs!

NEXT BRITISH MAIL. The next British and foreign mail, for letter and registered matter, will close at the general post office at 6.00 a.m. tomorrow with a supplementary mail closing at 6.00 p.m.

ITALIANS ADVANCE LINE IN FIGHTING ON CARSO Make Gain of More Than Three Hundred Yards on Front of Five-Eighths of Mile

Rome, Dec. 3.—Via London.—An advance of 300 metres on a front of one kilometre was made yesterday by Italian troops on the Carso Plateau, the war office announces. "On the Trentino front there were artillery-duels in the Adige, Astico and Brenia Valleys," the statement says. "On the northern slopes of the Dosso Valley and on Monte Seluggio small encounters took place. "On the Julian front the enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Plava area and in the region from a point east of Gorizia to the sea. Our batteries replied effectively and hindered movements behind the enemy's lines. "On the Carso our troops straightened out their lines on a front of one kilometre, advancing 300 metres.

FARMERS PREPARE PLATFORM FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES Tariff Barriers to Trade With Motherland Must Be Removed and Many Articles Put on Free List.

Almost the whole of Saturday evening was given over to a discussion of the platform, and the consensus of opinion was that the tariff barriers of trade with the motherland must be removed. The platform also includes the following demands: That parliament accept the offer of the United States of free interchange of all agricultural and animal products between the two countries; that agricultural implements, tools and machinery be transferred to the free list; that any tariffs or trade concessions granted to any other country be immediately extended to Great Britain; that all foodstuffs not provided for in the offer of the United States above referred to be transferred to the free list; that pending the passage of legislation asked for any duties now imposed under the Canadian customs tariff which are the cause of countervailing duties being imposed against any food products of the Dominion by any foreign country be immediately removed. It is interesting to note that the farmers of British Columbia are also organizing with a view to having representatives of farmers' interests elected at the next Dominion election. Hope is expressed that shortly the best means of placing this before the farmers in their respective districts. Free trade and free wheat will deal planks in the platform, which will be presented along the lines of the presentation made to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1913. These demands, which it is asserted have not been given effect to, will be couched in strong and unmistakable terms, and will be more far-reaching than were the resolutions presented in 1913.

SERBIANS ADVANCE IN LOCAL FIGHTING
Make Progress at Kravitz and About Grunishte in Macedonia.
STOP FOE'S ATTEMPT
Promptitude of Allies Arrests Attack on Important Hill Near Monastir.
Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Dec. 3.—Owing to the handicap of operations on the Macedonian front by unfavorable weather conditions, little beyond local actions are being fought. In this fighting the Serbian troops advanced at Kravitz and on the heights about Grunishte, altho the Bulgarians and Germans made a strong resistance. An attempt of the enemy to attack Hill 1050 was frustrated. The chief lines of advance are along the hills. The snow and sleet make progress slow. The Germans and the Bulgarians claim that the allied forces on the Macedonian front made further attacks, but they were beaten back. They also claim that in the vicinity of Grunishte they beat off many attacks, altho these were preceded by a violent bombardment of guns and bomb-throwers.

MORE OFFICERS ADDED TO THE HOSPITAL LIST
Number Under Treatment in the French Hospitals for Minor Wounds.
Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Dec. 2.—The following are in hospitals in France: Lieuts. C. Morris, shot in right thigh; P. P. Hutchison, right foot; C. Cooper, right leg; J. L. Bishop, left arm and lower body; P. A. Butler, left foot; P. L. Smith, arm fractured; G. E. Oxley, shoulder; W. M. E. Chester, leg; Capt. I. W. Watts, fractured limb; W. R. Moge, right shoulder, all slight. In London: Lieuts. C. C. Wimperley, shrapnel wounds; L. E. Porter, right arm; G. S. MacFarlane, chest; F. A. Butler, left foot; Lieut. R. P. B. McNally, shot in jaw.

FOUR MORE VESSELS ARE REPORTED SUNK
London, Dec. 3.—A despatch from Falmouth to Lloyds says that the British steamer Brigardine was sunk on Friday. The crew was landed at Falmouth by the steamer Lunia. The agency announces that the Japanese steamer Nagata Maru has been sunk and that the Swedish steamer Douglas and the French schooner St. Joseph are reported to have been sunk.

King George Gives Honors To Destroyers of Zeppelin
London, Dec. 3.—King George has awarded the D.S.O. to Sub-Lieut. Edward Pulling and the D.S. Cross to Lieut. Egbert Cadbury and Sub-Lieut. Gerrard Fane, all of the naval air service, in recognition of the destruction of a zeppelin off the Norfolk coast after Monday night's raid.

Premier Asquith Decides to Advise the King to Consent to Reconstruction of the Government, With View to Most Effective Prosecution of the War — Will Make Statement in House of Commons Today Regarding Crisis in the Government.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Dec. 3.—David Lloyd George handed to Premier Asquith this afternoon his resignation as secretary for war. A few hours after news of this sudden turn had startled the country, it was officially announced that Premier Asquith had decided to advise the King to consent to the reconstruction of the government. This move, it was emphasized, was for the purpose of bringing about the most effective prosecution of the war. The statement read: "The prime minister, with a view to the most effective prosecution of the war, has decided to advise His Majesty the King to consent to the reconstruction of this government."

What will be the changes in the coalition cabinet is a matter of conjecture. It is quite impossible that both Lloyd George and Premier Asquith will retain their offices after the most critical upheaval in British politics since the beginning of the war. It is just as possible that the recent predictions that Premier Asquith would be replaced by Lloyd George will come true. Asquith Makes Concession. It is generally believed that by his resignation Lloyd George has indicated his belief in the power of the opposition to defeat the premier. But Asquith has now stolen much of Lloyd George's thunder. The latter has constantly expressed his dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. The premier, by announcing his determination to bring about "the most effective prosecution of the war," has made a big concession to Lloyd George and perhaps saved his own office. Thru the day there have been many hurried consultations and meetings of party leaders at the premier's residence.

A Fierce Conflict.
The conflict has become what amounts almost to a fight between representatives of the old governing classes of Great Britain and leaders of the new democracy. Lloyd George and his adherents declare the methods of their opponents in the present war council have been characterized by dilatoriness and indecision, and that the possibility of a decisive victory for Great Britain is now almost extinct. They contend further that their opponents are old, outworn men, whose strength cannot deal with a crisis like the present.

Before tendering his resignation, Lloyd George suggested a compromise, but he must have known the impossibility of its acceptance, for it included the exclusion of Asquith and Balfour from the war council and the substitution for them of Sir Edward Carson.

General Disatisfaction.
The chief factor which has brought about the present situation is the general disatisfaction which has been expressed by both ministerial and opposition newspapers, with the recent methods of the coalition in conducting Great Britain's share of the war. Altho the country has not departed in the slightest degree from its intention to fight the war to a final victory, no matter at what cost, it is an undisputed fact that a wave of depression has swept Great Britain. It has been felt she was putting forth only half her available effort. To remedy this condition is the desire of Lloyd George and his supporters.

Lloyd George undoubtedly holds the complete confidence of the country. His work in the munitions department and in the war office has made him indispensable in the eyes of his countrymen. If, after he and his followers leave the coalition, he carries out his declared intention of commencing a whirlwind spellbinding tour thru the principal cities demanding stronger policies in the conducting of the war, he will undoubtedly sweep the people before him, with the result that a general parliamentary election will unquestionably send him back to Westminster as prime minister.

Such a result, in any case, is believed to be only a question of time, but the best judges of the situation believe Asquith may force matters by resigning himself, together with his entire following. Asquith has worked like a Trojan throughout the war. No other man probably could have kept the diverse elements

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3).

RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK FOE IN BATTLE FOR BUCHAREST

BRITISH RESUME RAIDS ON GERMAN TRENCHES
Other Infantry Fighting is Lacking on Western Front—Artillery Keeps Active.
Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Dec. 3.—No important infantry actions have been fought on the western front in the past two days owing to the unpromising weather. The operations today were marked by considerable artillery activity on the French front south of the Somme and by mine fighting in the Argonne. The British forces carried out a raid on the trenches of the enemy south of Fauquissart and eastward of Ypres last night. These took some prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. German artillery was active in the neighborhood of Les Boesais. Violent artillery fighting is reported last night south of the Somme. A trench raid of the enemy on British trenches north of Le Sars partially succeeded in his entering them, but the foe was at once ejected. A German long range gun fired several shots in the direction of Nancy.

GREECE GIVES UP GUNS AFTER FIGHT IN ATHENS
Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Dec. 3.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Athens says that according to Gen. Callaris, commander of the first Greek Army Corps, the following casualties resulted from the fighting in the streets of Athens between Greek and extreme troops: Greeks—Killed, 3 officers and 26 soldiers; wounded, 5 officers, 45 soldiers, 4 machines and 7 civilians. French—Killed, 2 officers and 45 marines. Italians—None. The correspondent adds that Queen Sophie is personally superintending the care of the allied wounded.

Czar's Forces Make Tremendous Effort to Assist Roumania—Win Important Successes: South of Capital.
London, Dec. 3.—While the fate of Bucharest is still hanging in the balance, comes the news that Russia, which has been accused "in some quarters of failing to render assistance to its sorely pressed ally, is making heroic efforts to turn the tide of events in Roumania, in addition to exerting vigorous pressure against Von Falkenhayn in Moldavia, where the Russians have gained a footing at Kirilbabba, and the battle is continuing with the utmost energy.

The new Russian effort is visible on the Danube, south of Bucharest, where newly arrived Russian troops are making an important attack on Field Marshal von Mackensen's rear, already, according to the Russian official report, with some success, 26 guns and a number of prisoners having been taken and the Germans and Bulgarians having been driven from Tzomana and Gostinari and compelled to retire. The Russians are also successfully applying pressure in Dobruja. These Russian attacks on the two extreme flanks of the central forces, altho they may be too late to save Bucharest, may, if successfully prosecuted, change the complexion of the Roumanian campaign, as there is no indication as yet that the enveloping movement of the central powers has succeeded in cutting off any considerable portion of the Roumanian army. It was for the purpose of saving Bucharest.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3).

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