in favor of advancing Lloyd George is well known. The *Times* owner first agitated the appointment of the Welsh leader as Minister of Munitions and later urged that he succeed Kitchener as Secretary for War.

A number of Members of Parliament have signified their intention at the sitting which begins Monday to question the Government regarding the crisis now considered to have been reached in internal administration, if no announcement of a change is made before that time.

In some quarters criticism of the present Cabinet has degenerated into bitter vituperation. Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been an outstanding target, particularly by the suffragettes.

Premier Asquith will introduce a new vote of credit in the House on Tuesday, and he is expected then to deal with several vital questions awaiting solution. His statement probably will be followed by a discussion in which A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and others will participate. The name of the food controller will be announced while the subject of man power and the control of the air services will be debated. Mr. Balfour's failure to adopt suggestions made by a committee in regard to the air service has come in for the sharpest criticism.

Grey Is Attacked.

The *Times*, calling for the removal of Viscount Grey, the Marquis of Crewe, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, goes on to say:

"There was a widespread feeling yesterday that the country is on the eve of important political developments. It is plain to those observers who keep a finger on the erratic pulse of Westminster that during the past few weeks the present discontent has come to a head.

"The climax will come in the important debates which are set down for the House of Commons next week. Nobody will be surprised if the outcome is a change of policy or personnel.

"The issue between the Government and its critics is ripe for discussion. After many weeks of delay the Parliamentary stage is set at last for a solution of vital war problems which can no longer be postponed.

"In the next few days the Ministers will be called upon to state where they stand in relation to the general position of the war, on the air board deadlock, on the question of man power, on food production. Parliament and the country will then judge them accordingly."

Lloyd George Is Criticised.

The *Nation* says: "It has been a case of one Minister pulling against another and the department that pressed hardest getting served first. When Mr. Lloyd George was at the Ministry of Munitions he was all for munitions, he was all for shells. Now it appears that he is all for soldiers.

"The cry is for more home grown corn and the fields are swept clear of laborers. The number of our merchant marine must be kept up and the army impounds the engineers. It is impossible that this universal slackness and incoherence of direction can go on."

The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Rumors, perhaps one ought to say more than rumors, are going around in the lobby of imminent changes, the current rumor being that Bonar Law may replace Premier Asquith for the time being, but that a final settlement would be Lloyd George as Prime Minister."

The *Guardian* concludes that the Coalition Government has not the collective prestige to resist the attacks being made upon it and that the House of Commons has reached the mood in which it is ready to form another Ministry.

NEW ORDNANCE HEAD.

Major-Gen. Furse Succeeds Major-Gen. von Donop.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Major-Gen. Sir Stanley B. von Donop was to-day replaced as Master General of the Ordnance in the British army by Major-Gen. William T. Furse, a member of the General Staff.

Major-Gen. von Donop was the subject of an acute controversy last year when the lack of guns and munitions was such a serious problem. Viscount Haldane, formerly Secretary for War, defended Major-Gen. von Donop against a charge that his department had absolutely broken down, and described him as indespensable.

David Lloyd George, then Minister of Munitions, later said that Viscount Haldane's speech was "incomplete and inaccurate."

GERMANS IN HEAVY VAUX BOMBARDMENT

Raids by Teutons on British Trenches Repulsed—Artillery Duels.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Artillery duels, raids by Germans on British trenches, which were repulsed, and a heavy bombardment by the Germans of the terrain around Vaux, in the Verdun sector, were the only incidents on the western front to-day.

The communication from British headquarters in France issued to-night reads:

During the day there was intermittent shelling against our front on both sides of the Ancre. A small party of the enemy entered our trenches north of Le Sars, but were at once ejected.

In the neighborhood of Ypres, Armentieres and Hohenzollern there was considerable trench mortar activity on both sides.

The day statement read:

During the night hostile artillery was active north of Ypres and near Gueudecourt. Yesterday evening, after a heavy trench mortar bombardment, the enemy attempted two diminutive raids in the Souchez area. They were beaten off.

The French War Office bulletin tonight reads:

The artillery was only feebly active to-day along the whole front, except on the right bank of the Meuse, where the enemy violently bombarded the neighborhood of Vaux. A German long range gun fired several shots in the direction of Nancy.

Belgian communication.—Artillery fighting occurred in the region of Dixmude. North of that town there was violent fighting with bombs.

The German army headquarter's statement reads:

Western front—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On both banks of the Ancre and near St. Pierre Vaast Wood (north of the Somme) and south of the Somme, near Chaulnes, heavy artillery duels prevailed for a time.

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REICHSTAG PASSES "MAN POWER" BILL

Vote Stands 235 to 19, but Several Members Do Not Cast Ballots.

ATTACK ON DEPORTATION

Socialists Condemn Government's Belgian Policy—Annexation Idea Opposed.

AMSTERDAM (via London), Dec. 2.—The Reichstag to-day adopted the compulsory civilian service bill after the third reading, says a despatch from Berlin. The vote was 235 to 19. Several members did not cast their ballots. The bill, as passed, it is added, was not changed after the second reading.

In the course of a debate on the bill a Socialist proposal that permanent workmen's committees should be appointed in connection with industrial workshops and railways was defeated by one vote.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, the despatches say, opposed the proposal on the ground that powers conferred on existing committees of railway men already exceeded in practice the limit of the demands submitted by the Socialists. The Vice-Chancellor added that the adoption of the proposal would endanger the bill.

Socialists Denounce Action.

The Socialists took advantage of the debate, the reports continue, to condemn the action of the Government in deporting Belgian workers.

Deputy Hugo Haase, a Socialist member, declared that the service bill was detrimental to the interests of labor. "Thousands of workers in occupied regions already have been subjected to compulsory labor," he is reported to have said. "We summon the Government to restore freedom, especially to Belgian workmen."

Deputy Haase declared that neutral governments had protested against placing the Belgians under the provisions of the bill, and he condemned the deportations as a violation of international law.

Deputy Wilhelm Dittman, another Socialist, discussing the subject, is reported to have said: "When the Belgian workers returned from Holland to Belgium, Gov.-Gen. von Bissing assured those returning that under no circumstances would they be deported to Germany. This assurance has not been kept.

"The *Frankfurter Zeitung* published a report from Washington to the effect that the question of Belgian deportations has caused extreme unrest in the United States. That proves the extent of the difficulties which the German Government would have to meet in taking such measures and how greatly the promotion of peace is prejudiced thereby."

Deplores the Discussion.

Dr. Heifferich, in replying, declared that he deplored deeply that the discussion should have arisen, "thereby promoting the business of our enemies." Turning to Deputy Haase, the despatches says, the Vice-Chancellor said:

"The setting of the unemployed Belgians to work is thoroughly consistent with international law. They are not given work which, according to international law, they should not perform. We are only making use of our undoubted rights."

Two of the leading newspapers of Cologne declare to-day against the policy of the annexation of European territory as peace terms of Germany. The *Koelnische Zeitung* asserts that Germany will not annex lands of the people of Europe, but will seek to round out her colonial possessions. Nevertheless, the British evacuation of Calais and the French coast must precede the German evacuation of occupied French territory.

The *Koelnische Volks Zeitung* says: "France knows that she could recover the occupied territory without the price of blood, but only by renouncing the mirage of revenge and the hope of conquest."

The *Volks Zeitung*, however, thinks that Germany should retain a small strip embracing the Briey iron field. The paper says the Belgian problem is more difficult. It adds that Germany is not thinking of annexing Belgium, but the paper demands that upon the restoration of the Belgian monarchy, which will be perfectly free in internal affairs, substantial guarantees be given that the foreign policy shall not be used against German interests.

The "man power" bill, providing for the compulsory service of civilians for war purposes, was introduced in the Reichstag last Wednesday by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. The principle of the measure is that all able bodied males between the ages of 18 and 60 not serving with the colors are liable to labor service in the interest of Germany.

$50,000,000 LOAN IN JAPAN FOR BRITAIN

Remittance to Be Made to United States to Equalize Exchange.

EXCHEQUER BONDS IN YEN

London Press Hints at Curtailed Imports to Offset Reserve Bank Warning.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The financial correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:

"We are informed that the Treasury has agreed with Kengo Mori, the financial commissioner of the Japanese Government, for a public issue of a British loan of 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000) in Japan.

"The sole object of the British Government in issuing a loan in Japanese currency is to increase dollar credit in the United States by availing itself of the facilities for remittance from Japan to the United States, owing to the present conditions of exchange between the two countries.

"Accordingly it has been arranged by the Japanese Government cooperating with the Bank of Japan, which shall remit the whole proceeds of the loan to the United States.

People Provide the Funds.

"In July last the Japanese Government undertook to furnish the British treasury with $50,000,000 in exchange for British treasury bills, but in the present case it is not the Japanese Government, but the Japanese people who are providing the funds.

At the request of the British treasury the Japanese Government recommended that Japanese banks undertake the loan. The recommendation met with a ready response, and a syndicate of eighteen banks, headed by the Yokohama Specie Bank, was formed and the terms arranged quickly through the governor of the Bank of England and the finance commissioner of the Japanese Government in London. The good offices of the Japanese Government, coupled with the cordial spirit of the Japanese syndicate toward England, resulted in the whole arrangement being concluded.

"The loan will consist of our three year 6 per cent. exchequer bonds issued in yen. The issue price will be par. There is no question of collateral bonds."

Must Send Gold Here.

It is believed here that exchange will not be affected by the withdrawal of the sale of short term treasury bills in the United States. Commenting on the warning of the Federal Reserve Board before the withdrawal of the bills was announced, the *Economist* said:

"It undoubtedly will make our financing in New York more difficult, and we must at once set about meeting this difficulty. Since America wants gold we and our allies must find and ship it, and we must also be prepared to ship securities of the kind the Federal Reserve Board recommends to investors. Above all, we must increase production and reduce consumption, so that we shall have to import less from America."

HANDLING BONDS HERE.

Method of New Loan as Wall Street Sees It.

Great Britain has completed arrangements, according to a cable despatch yesterday from London, for placing in Japan $50,000,000 in three year 6 per cent. Exchequer bonds, the proceeds of which will be transferred to New York to the credit of the British Government. Official word has not yet been received of the closing of the transaction by the local agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, but it was said that negotiations had been under way for some time.

This arrangement is made to offset the effect of the Japanese sinking fund purchases of English stamped Japanese bonds in the London market, these bonds having been deposited under the Treasury plan of providing collateral for dollar credits. It is expected that the $50,000,000 will be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for Great Britain.

As Japan is understood to have millions of dollars deposited in New York, bankers said yesterday that there would be no need to ship gold here, and that Japan would simply transfer $50,000,000 on deposit in some local bank to the credit of Great Britain.

About three months ago approximately $30,000,000 in Japanese Government funds held in New York was sent to London to be used in the purchase of English Treasury obligations. Japan is also said to have invested a large part of her balance of trade in Great Britain in English Treasury obligations.

In addition, Japanese merchants and exporters have bought between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 of American securities in the last six months, according to estimates yesterday in banking quarters. The securities were in bonds for the most part, largely underlying railroad issues, and mortgage bonds of industrial companies returning a high yield. It is also assumed in banking

FOUR STEAMSHIPS ARE SUNK.

Brigantine and Schooner Also Reported Lost by Lloyd's.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Lloyd's shipping agency announced the following marine losses:

The British steamer Briardene was sunk Friday. The crew was landed at Falmouth by the steamer Luna.

The Japanese steamer Nagata Maru has been sunk.

The British steamship Eggesford was sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed.

The French brigantine Indiana, the Swedish steamer Douglas and the French schooner St. Joseph have been sunk.

The British steamer Briardene, of 2,701 tons gross, sailed from New York on November 16 for London. She was formerly the Clan MacDonald and was owned in Newcastle. The Eggesford, 3,566 tons gross and 362 feet long, was built in 1910 and owned in Cardiff. She was last reported on her arrival on October 31 at Bordeaux from New Orleans.

The Swedish steamer Douglas was formerly the steamer Isabel and measured 1,177 gross tons.

WHOLE ITALIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Big Gun Duels Are Reported on Many Sectors.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Considerable artillery activity along the entire Austro-Italian front is reported in to-day's official statement from the Italian War Office. The statement reads:

In the Fella Valley on Thursday afternoon the enemy, supported by artillery fire, attacked our positions on Monte Granuda. He was repulsed with losses.

Artillery activity continued yesterday on both sides along the whole front, particularly in the Adige Valley and the Asiago Plateau and on the Carso.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Vicenza. There were no casualties, but some damage was done to the Church of St. Corona.

The Austro-Hungarian War Office made the following announcement:

The artillery duel southeast of Goritz and on the Carso Plateau continued with varying intensity. Several amunition depots were exploded by our fire. In various Carinthian and Tyrolean sectors violent artillery actions occurred.

Hostile airmen dropped bombs in the Adige Valley without causing damage.

U. S. CASH FOR BORDEAUX.

American Bankers to Loan $50,000,000 to French City.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 2.—After hearing a report from Mayor Charles Gruet the City Council has decided to accept the offer of a group of American bankers of a loan of $25,000,000. The loan will run for three years.

The loan to the city of Bordeaux is the fourth municipal loan arranged by French cities in this country since the war began. In September Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced that arrangement had been completed for a loan of $50,000,000 to the city of Paris. The same bankers undertook similar transactions on behalf of the cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles. In the case of the latter three cities it was stated that the total amount would be $60,000,000. The Paris loan was for five years.

GREECE PROTESTS; ASKS U. S. SYMPATHY

Says Action of Allies Is a Violation of Nation's Sovereign Rights.

IS UNABLE TO RESIST

Document Is Handed to State Department by Envoy Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The protest of the Greek Government against what it terms infringement of its sovereign rights by the Entente Allies was delivered to the State Department late this afternoon by A. Vouros, the Greek Charge d'Affaires. It seeks to enlist the sympathy and support of the United States, but requests no specific action.

The Greek Government has already communicated the protest to the American Legation at Athens, but as no word has reached the State Department from the legation Mr. Vouros communicated the protest to Counsellor Polk. It will be taken under consideration by Secretary Lansing and the President.

There is a note of defiance in the protest when it is stated that the Greek Government will not submit to these measures, as the army, the Government and the people are unanimously against them and desire the Government and people of the United States to become cognizant of the real state of affairs.

The protest, which is signed by Foreign Minister Zalocostas, says:

"From the beginning of the European war the Greek Government, conscious of its duties for the defence of the national interests and of its responsibility toward the country, had, after an exhaustive examination of the situation, come to the decision that Greece ought not to enter the bloody struggle in which almost all Europe was engaged. The Greek Government in holding to neutrality had in mind all the time the abandonment of this policy if at any given moment it should come to the conviction that, however great were the sacrifices and the dangers of a war, it would serve the national aspirations.

Needed Guarantees Lacking.

"Unfortunately it has not been possible for us, up to this moment, to obtain the necessary guarantees that Greece in entering into the European conflict would not be going to inevitable destruction.

"In remaining neutral the Greek Government had in mind solely Greek interests, and not, as has been repeatedly insisted on, sympathy with one of the two groups of belligerents. A Greek Government could think only of the interests of Greece. The geographical situation of Greece, which places it in very direct contact with one of the two groups of belligerent Powers, makes the application of this policy of neutrality very difficult.

"It is for that reason that she has been forced to submit to the occupation by foreign arms of her Macedonian provinces and to permit the belligerents to dispose of her ports, public buildings and works of art; that her highways and railroads have been forcibly occupied, while bridges and tunnels worth many millions have been destroyed.

Ships Abandaned.

"At the moment when the present Greek Government assumed power an imposing fleet was blockading the entrance of the Strait of Salamine, the anchorage of the Greek fleet, and in spite of our protests and our formal refusal we were constrained to order our officers to leave their ships to spare them the grief of surrendering the vessels upon which not very long ago they had contributed to two victorious wars.

"For about a month the Greek people have seen with a very real pain the administration by foreign control of nearly all its public services, its land communications, its postal service, telegraph and telephone service. The Greek commercial fleet has seen its activity hampered by repeated inspections and by restrictions of every sort. For a long time Greece has been able to import from abroad only what is absolutely indispensable to feed and sustain the country and to furnish for its commerce, both by land and sea, the necessary fuel.

"And now the traditional hospitality of the Greek people has suffered an affront which has been profoundly painful. The will of the strong has been constantly placed in opposition to the legitimate protests of Greece. Nevertheless, the latter has up to now endured everything with patience and dignity, which small nations possess in the highest degree.

Last Demand Too Much.

"But the last demand of the Admiral commanding the naval forces of the Entente in the Mediterranean, in which he invites the Greek Government to hand over the war material, acquired at the price of heavy sacrifices and which from the nature of the Greek people can serve only for the defence of the national interests—that demand, I say, is one of those which the people, its constitutional leaders, the army and the navy are unanimous in refusing.

"The Greek Government, confident in the support of the entire nation, has rejected and will continue to reject this last demand, which most deeply wounds the Greek conscience and which constitutes a serious infringement of the sovereign rights of the country. Greece cannot surrender her arms and cease for the future to protect herself against possible dangers.

"I believed it my duty, Mr. Minister, to set before you in all frankness the very painful situation in which Greece now finds herself, in order that you may enlighten your Government and the public opinion of your country on this subject. The Greek Government desires that the neutral nations understand that the spirit of conciliation and of equity of which it has given proof has been unable to save the Hellenic people from the grave vicissitudes through which the country is now passing.

"We are not strong enough to escape them, for they are the unpleasant result of the geographical position of Greece and of the conflict of interests of the great belligerent Powers. Nevertheless, strong in the right, Greece is not losing heart, but is confident that despite all she will come out of the present crisis weakened, but intact and ready to recuperate her strength for the accomplishment of her duties toward Hellenism."

A Split of White Rock WATER is a practical drink

WELSH COLLIERY PRICES DROP.

English Government Give Miners Increase in Wages.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The financial correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"The announcement that the Board of Trade had taken possession of the Welsh coal fields caused a check in the prolonged advance of Welsh colliery coal and a sharp decline in prices. The Government as its first step has granted the demand of the miners for a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

"The effect of the Government's decision is uncertain. If the measure involves the appropriation by the Government of the profits of the mines it means a very large revenue will accrue, for which some basis of compensating the owners will have to be found.

"The profits of the Welsh and other coal mining companies have been enormous and on an increasing scale since the war began."

Eight companies are mentioned as paying from 10 to 25 per cent. dividends. William Cory's property, for instance, had $2,250,000 profits in the last year, compared with $1,075,000 in the previous year. The larger amount was computed after the deduction of excess profits and duty. The *Times* proceeds:

"These figures indicate an unparalleled prosperity for the coal companies enjoying an extent of this prosperity which will enable enormous sums to be spent in amalgamations effected at high prices. This is the real explanation of the labor unrest in the Welsh coal fields."

SERBIA STARVING; ITS PEOPLE APPEAL

Teutonic Invaders Said to Have Carried Off All Crops and Supplies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Dec. 2.—"Serbia is starving; tell our brothers at Salonica to make haste, for Serbia is at her last gasp." This message has been brought direct from Serbia by a special correspondent of the Paris *Journal*.

Greatly daring, he rowed across the Danube one night from the Rumanian shore and landed on the Serbian territory on the further shore occupied by the Austrians.

He and his companion found awaiting them a score of haggard figures in ragged uniforms, but all armed. These were Serbian officers and soldiers, the survivors of last year's Serbian army, a handful of the heroic 10,000 guerrilla troops who are fugitives in their own land.

They have taken to the mountains, whence they harry the Teutons alike when the opportunity offers. On one occasion they made a descent upon an occupied town and put the Austrian garrison to flight. Punitive expeditions of Austrians and Bulgarians have failed to intimidate these heroic Serbs, and the Teutons are said by the correspondent to have long since learned not to provoke them.

One day a Serbian General landed in their midst from a French airplane and gave them encouragement. This was the soul of the surviving population, an oppressed country's one link with freedom.

With these phantoms of old Serbia grouped about the correspondent conversed with one of their leaders, a captain wounded in the great retreat almost exactly twelve months ago.

He spoke of nameless atrocities committed by the Teutons in the early days of the occupation, of massacres and famine to which the country is enduring. Stocks of food which it was estimated were enough to last the whole population two years were immediately seized with the most pitiless thoroughness. In particular thousands of men were driven off by the invaders.

The whole of this season's harvest has also been requisitioned, so that at the end of the year the people will be starving. The destitution is boundless. The children are dying wholesale for want of food. Conditions are worse in the towns than in the country. Many have committed suicide in order to end their sufferings.

Gets a Rhodes Scholarship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—Josephine Little of Liberty, Ind., a senior at Earlham College at Richmond, Ind., has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship for Indiana, it was announced here today. Miss Little has taken an active part in athletics while at Earlham. The nomination for the scholarship was held several months ago.

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FLUSHING		
70 Main St.	Flushing	12014
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634 Napier Ave.	Richmond Hill	12014
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FAR ROCKAWAY		
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DALY LIBRARY—The large and fine library collected during more than fifty years by the late Judge Joseph F. Daly, the eminent New York jurist, is now on Exhibition and will be sold on the Afternoons and Evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, December 5th and 6th. Many extra-illustrated books, hundreds of scarce engravings, and a large number of rare works on literature, history and the stage. Catalogues on application.

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