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LAST EDITION

ONLY 20 ACCLAMATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Quebec Sends Back Twelve Laurier Liberals Without Opposition - Four Liberal Unionists Elected in Saskatchewan - Labor Men in the Field.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Official returns indicate that there have been 20 acclamations throughout Canada. The Unionists elected without opposition are: Glengarry and Stormont, John McMartin; Queen's-Shelburne, Hon. W. S. Fielding; Yale, British Columbia, Hon. Martin Burrell; Dauphin, Man., Robert Cruise; Last Mountain, Robert Johnston; Maple Creek, McHarg; Qu'Appelle, Levi Thompson; Weyburn, Thompson.

There is a possibility that in addition Hon. Arthur Meighen may be elected by acclamation in Portage la Prairie, Man. The nomination papers of his opponent have been declared irregular by the returning officer and are held in suspense.

The following Laurier Liberals have been elected by acclamation; Dr. Beland in Beauce, Papineau in Beauharnois, Brouillard in Drummond-Arthabaska, Dr. Fontaine in Hull, H. A. Fortier in Labelle, L. A. Pacaud in Megantic, Delisle in Port Neuf, Bolvin in Shefford, Gauthier in Ste. Hyacinthe-Rouville, Dr. Deslauriers in Ste. Marie, Montreal; Hon. Jacques Bureau, Three Rivers, Dr. Prevost in Terrebonne.

Union Acclamations Few. Government acclamations in Ontario and the west are fewer than expected, but in about twenty-five constituencies candidates were secured on the last day to oppose the Unionists. Many of these are classified as Labor, Independent, Socialist, non-partizan or Liberal-Unionist candidates, and have little hope of success, being nominated to prevent acclamations which might have had a bad effect on Sir Wilfrid's Quebec campaign. All the Ministers are opposed, but none of them are in danger of defeat, the opposition being in each instance to force the respective Minister to devote more time to his own constituency and less to others. In King's, six men were nominated before opponents of the Prime Minister could secure one to contest the constituency. In the west the opponent of Hon. A. L. Sifton in Medicine Hat was selected from Calgary and Hon. T. A. Cresser's opponent in Minnesota was chosen in Winnipeg. The opposition to Hon. J. A. Calder in Moose Jaw

comes from a Labor candidate, J. A. Somerville, who has but little following.

Ontario's Ministers. Hon. N. W. Rowell is a candidate in Durham, which is a safe Conservative constituency. Mr. Rowell is opposed by a Laurierite, but his election is conceded. Hon. George P. Graham was to have been Unionist candidate in South Essex. A local Laurierite, however, would not retire and the fight is between him and Dr. Bryan, Conservative-Unionist. Hon. Hugh Guthrie is opposed in South Wellington by a Socialist, but the Solicitor-General has the combined support of all the Conservatives and the vast majority of the Liberals. Sir Edward Kemp has a Labor candidate against him in East Toronto, as have Hon. Frank Cochrane in Timiskaming, and Gen. Mewburn in East Hamilton, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon. T. W. Crothers and Sir George Foster are opposed by Liberals unpledged in either party. In Nova Scotia, Dr. Dugal S. Stewart, Conservative member in the late Parliament, retired from the contest and was succeeded as Unionist candidate by J. W. Margaron, M.P. P., for that county. Prince Edward Island has straight party fights in its four constituencies, with the Conservatives supporting Union Government and the Liberals pledged to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The only change in New Brunswick is the withdrawal of Dr. D. H. McAllister from the contest, leaving Gen. H. H. McLean as the only Unionist candidate. Hon. Frank Carvell is opposed by a Laurierite in Carleton.

Laborites and Socialists. A feature of the situation is the presence of Labor or Socialist candidates in about thirty constituencies in all parts of the Dominion. In four Montreal seats the candidates are described as "Liberal-Labor" men. In one Western seat there is a "Farmer-Labor" contestant, and in Brantford there is an independent Labor party Unionist in the field. Government candidates for the purpose of voting overvotes are being named by the Prime Minister and his list will be ready to-night. Sir Wilfrid Laurier must also name his candidates in the several constituencies. He will support, it is expected, Labor and Socialist candidates in constituencies where he has not a Liberal supporter in the field. Overvotes voting will commence on Saturday, but it will not be general in France and Flanders before Monday.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

British. London, Nov. 19.—The British official communication issued this evening says: "On the Ypres battle front we improved our position slightly during the night north-west of Passchendaele. A hostile attack on certain of our advanced posts north-east of the Polygon Wood was successfully repulsed. This morning other hostile parties who attempted to approach our lines south-east of Poelcapelle were caught under our machine gun fire and a greater part of them were killed or made prisoner.

"The hostile artillery has been active during the day east and north-east of Ypres. Last night the enemy raided our trenches east of Gouzeaucourt. One of our men is missing. We captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters east of Armentieres." The afternoon statement follows: "In the battle area during the night the enemy's artillery was more active. Warwickshire and Scottish troops carried out successful raids last night on Green Land Hill north of Rouex and in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux."

German. Berlin, Nov. 19.—Monday's War Office report said: "After violent waves of fire early in the morning the artillery activity in Flanders was small until midday. "With increasing visibility the firing was revived in the afternoon. It increased to great violence in some sectors between the coast and Becelaere." "Apart from small forefield engagements the day was uneventful with the other armies on the western front." "On the Russo-Galician and Macedonian fronts there were no large military operations."

- WHIG CONTENTS. 1—A Membership Campaign. 2—Nickle and Richardson Address Electors; Napanes Nomination; Local News. 3—Editorial: Rippling Rhymes. 4—Chy Poor Relief; Kingston Industrial News; Kingston Voters; Serbian Lecture. 5—Eastern Ontario News. 6—Announcements; Announcements; The Forum. 7—Military: Theatrical. 8—Story: Nominations Scenes at Harrowmouth. 9—Roxane's Confession. 10—Compendious News. 11—In the World of Sport.

WILSON'S BUGLE CALL SHOULD ROUSE ALLIES

Northcliffe Trusts Lloyd George Will Get Rid of Deadwood in Cabinet.

London, Nov. 20.—"President Wilson's bugle call to the European Allies should put them wise as to the insistent urgency of getting together in a regular, business-like conference. The American mission here is doing fine work and now that President Wilson has added his personal punch and pep, there will be no excuse for delays which have been productive of such disastrous results in the past three and a half years. "I trust the President's action will have the effect of causing our Prime Minister to rid his Cabinet of some of the deadwood. I am exceedingly disappointed not to be able to accept the high Cabinet position which was offered me, but I feel that I can do better work with newspaper axe on the outside, than if I were inside where I would be gagged." "I expect to return to America immediately after the London and Paris conferences."

MAY BE NEW RETREAT

German Repeating Tactics Before Somme Retirement. British Headquarters in Flanders, Nov. 20.—The great artillery battle on the Passchendaele front continues unceasingly with only small infantry actions. Prisoners say that many new German batteries have been brought recently from Russia. That the enemy will long be able to keep his guns in their present position is unlikely, for every day and night our heavy guns are moving closer up, and the fire on the enemy batteries is becoming more destructive. The methods now being employed by the Germans is very similar to those at the end of the battle of the Somme which was followed by a retreat. Perhaps the Germans are now planning a similar retreat in Flanders. We don't know. What we do know is, as every prisoner tells us, what the German army is now hoping, is that once more the weather has put a stop to the terrible British attacks.

SERIOUS RIOTS OCCUR IN BERLIN

Military And Police Called on to Oppose Independent Socialist Demonstrations.

FIRED UPON THE CROWDS WHO RESPONDED WITH FIRE-ARMS AND KNIVES.

There Was a Heavy Casualty List.—The German Press Has Been Forbidden to Publish Details. (Canadian Press Despatch) London, Nov. 20.—Serious rioting took place in Berlin last Sunday. The message to the Exchange Telegraph company says that fighting between the mob and the police was very fierce and that there was a heavy casualty list, as the police used their firearms. The Wireless Press says the military and police were called upon to oppose the progress of independent socialist demonstrators. In rioting scenes which followed the police were forced to fire with their rifles and revolvers, and the organizers of the meeting responded with firearms and knives. The German press, despatches say, has been forbidden to publish details of the affair. Newspapers have arrived in Amsterdam from Berlin.

GERMAN SECRET AGENT

He Confessed After Faced With Daming Profits. Chicago, Nov. 20.—James W. North, arrested here with documents showing connection with the German secret service, was said to have made a statement to Government officials which will result in his being taken before the Grand Jury and questioned concerning the Hindu revolt plot, the principal in which will go to trial in San Francisco to-morrow. The name of Wolfe von Igel, indicated former Secretary to Captain Franz von Papan, was linked with North's. North, when faced with his identification card, his serial number with the Wilhelmstrasse, and letters signed both by Bernstorff and Baron Krat von Reiswitz, admitted he formerly had been a member of the German secret police, but denied his connection since the United States entered the war. North said his home was in Canton, Ohio, and said both his parents still reside there. He was born in Baden, Germany, 25 years ago, and he was not registered for the draft nor listed as an alien enemy.

American Destroyer Sunk. (Canadian Press Despatch) Washington, Nov. 20.—The sinking of the American destroyer Chauncey in a collision in the war zone early yesterday morning, with a probable loss of twenty-one lives, was announced to-day by the Navy Department. Frank Mariotta, Italian workman, killed by a fellow countryman in Grand Trunk paint shops, Toronto, to-day.

LOYD GEORGE MAKES DEFENCE

Of the Speech He Made in Paris on the War Conditions.

STANDS BY ASSERTIONS

WAR MACHINERY INADEQUATE AND RESULTS GRIEVOUS

The British Premier Says That the United States Would Have Liked Executive Committee. London, Nov. 20.—"The allies' consultative machinery has been inadequate and its effects grievous," declared Premier Lloyd George opening his defence in the House of Commons to the opposition to the supreme inter-allied war council. Opening the Commons debate to-day, former Premier Asquith declared his own complete support of the utmost co-ordination "which conditions would permit."

The former premier declared "strongly deprecated the creation of an organization to supersede, or interfere with, the independence of the general staff of any nation, or the responsibility of each ally for its own forces." Taking up Lord George's "brutally frank" speech at Paris, he vigorously criticized the premier's statement that the allies' action toward Serbia and Rumania had been "an ineffaceable blunder."

"Such a statement is unjust to the Allies' statesmen and soldiers," he declared. "America would have preferred a council with even greater power," declared the premier. General Pershing was among the commanders who agreed to the council last July, the premier declared. "Generals Pershing, Poch, of the French staff, Robertson and Cadorna agreed to the council," Lloyd George declared. Continuing, the premier declared that it was Lord Kitchener who first suggested an inter-allied council and that the allied military authorities again proposed it in July. Launching vigorously into the defence of the inter-allied council plan following the opening of debate by former Premier Asquith, Lloyd George declared that no criticism was directed against the staffs or the commanders-in-chief of England or any other country in his speech in Paris.

KERENSKY AT LUGA WITH LOYAL TROOPS

Who Stand With Committee For the Salvation of Russian Revolution.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Petrograd, Nov. 20.—Two Army Corps loyal to the committee for the salvation of the revolution, stationed at Luga, report that Premier Kerensky, is with them. There is no confirmation. After the defeat of his forces at Gatchina, Premier Kerensky was faced with the proposed desertion of the bulk of his army. The Premier was coerced into promising to surrender to the Bolshevik Government, but while a guard was being formed he disappeared disguised as a sailor. The committee for the salvation of the revolution is opposed to the Bolshevik regime in Petrograd and has protested against the order of the arrest of Premier Kerensky. Luga is on the Petrograd-Pskoff railway, about ninety miles south of Petrograd, and sixty miles south of Gatchina.

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE

Kaledines Can Starve or Freeze Petrograd. Stockholm, Nov. 20.—General Kaledines and his Cossacks have a position of strategic advantage. They have occupied the great Donets coal field, and have, as a consequence, the whole Russian system of railway communications at their mercy. Kaledines has it in his power now to starve or freeze Petrograd out. At Kharkov he stopped 200 wagons loaded with food for Petrograd, and has announced his intention of stopping the whole transport of food to the capital, already in a state of famine and thus subduing the city.

Troops From East Come to Flanders

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Nov. 20.—A telegram from Maastricht, Holland, to Amsterdam, as forwarded by the Central News, reports a great movement of troops with artillery on all roads leading to the Flanders front. These troops evidently are from the Russian front, the despatch says. No headquarters communique was issued to-day, says an official wireless from Petrograd. Ontario's total for the Victory Loan is now sixty-two millions.

GAMBLE ON PEACE BY NEXT SPRING

German Authorities Give Larger Food Allowances Than They Can Afford.

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—The view that the German authorities are pursuing a policy of bluff at the present time, in granting food allowances considerably higher than are justified by the crops of the year, seemingly confirmed by the recent food debates in the Prussian Diet. It was stated in these debates that it probably would be necessary to reduce both the meat and bread rations March 1st, in order to make the stocks last through. The bread ration has already been reduced once, and the extent of the wheat and rye crops, it is considered, undoubtedly will necessitate another heavy reduction in the spring. It was stated in the debates that the longer the reduction was postponed, the more drastic would be the cut. The laboring classes generally are complaining that the present potato allowance of a pound a day is inadequate, but it is said there is no prospect of the allowance being increased, as the surplus will be required to keep alive through the winter the indispensable minimum of cattle and swine, and also for the production of alcohol required for the army.

The food authorities, according to all information reaching here, appear to be gambling on the chances of peace before spring, and now have set great hopes on the results of the Russian and Italian developments. NOMINATION OF H. M. MOWAT As Unionist in Parkdale Sanctioned By Premier Borden. Toronto, Nov. 20.—"This is no seeking of my own," stated H. M. Mowat, in addressing about twenty Parkdale Riding electors, who were gathered in Sovereign Hall after the nominations were declared closed, yesterday with three candidates in the field. Mr. Mowat explained that he had been nominated at a Union Convention of Conservatives and Liberals. Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, was present and sanctioned the nomination, and Premier Borden had approved.

Mr. Nickle's Address. "Somewhat over six years ago," said Mr. Nickle, "I stood upon this platform in a contest with a school and college friend whom all my life I had honored as a straightforward, hard fighting, clear cut man—a man against whom I had debated in college days, and who was a good friend of mine. I have reference to J. M. Donald Mowat, who heard the election call soon after the war broke out, and with characteristic sense of duty and sincerity marched away to war. He went to Flanders with the troops, and to-night he stands on some little field there. I feel it is my duty to pay on this occasion my respect to his memory.

FOR TIGHTENING OF THE LINKS

That Chain the Anglo-American Efforts in the War.

HISTORIC MEETING OPENS

IN FAMOUS OLD RESIDENCE IN DOWNING STREET.

The Work of the Meeting Constitutes the Taking of Stock of the Resources and Needs of Both Countries. (Canadian Press Despatch) London, Nov. 20.—None of the numerous allied war councils which have met in the past three years have occasioned the same interest as today's historic meeting of the British War Cabinet and the American War Mission for tightening the links that chain the Anglo-American efforts in Downing street, which has served the Prime Ministers of many generations as both a home and office, and the room is the council chamber where the cabinets meet and where the destinies of the Empire have been shaped since the days of the American revolution. Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, will preside, with Andrew Bonar Law, British Chancellor of Exchequer, and Oscar T. Crosby, assistant Secretary of the American Treasury at the table beside him. The military and naval heads of both governments and officials representing other departments of war work will be grouped together. Premier Lloyd George planned to be present for the purpose of answering questions. The general work of the meeting constitutes the taking of stock of the resources and needs of both countries and to some extent of continental allies. A group of reporters and photographers and curious sight-seers were on the scene early in the day.

ENGLISH TROOPS MAKE RAID.

French Expel Germans North of Courieres Wood. (Canadian Press Despatch) London, Nov. 20.—Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire troops made a successful raid last night east of Fampoux. In the region of Wytschaete a raiding party of Germans was driven off by our fire.

French Expel Germans.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Nov. 20.—The Germans made an attack last night on a front of one kilometer in the Verdun sector north of Courieres wood. They succeeded in penetrating French advanced positions over a small extent of the front, but subsequently were expelled for the most part. No headquarters communique was issued to-day, says an official wireless from Petrograd. Ontario's total for the Victory Loan is now sixty-two millions.

NICKLE AND RICHARDSON ADDRESS THE ELECTORS

The City Hall Was Packed on Monday Night—The Two Candidates Tell the People Where They Stand on the Political Issues of the Day.

Every available seat was filled in the City Hall long before the addresses began at the nomination meeting on Monday evening, and about 1,200 men and women packed the spacious hall during the addresses. Supporters of the Unionist candidate, W. F. Nickle, K.C., and of the Win-the-War Liberal candidate, Dr. A. W. Richardson, were present in large numbers, and it proved to be one of the most enthusiastic audiences assembled in many years. Cheering and outbursts of loud applause, with frequent interjections, showed that the men and women were deeply absorbed in the momentous questions that face the electors at the present time.

Before proceeding to the addresses the chairman, Dr. W. W. Sands, spoke on behalf of the Victory Loan. In a few remarks he presented the great need for subscribing liberally to the fund from which is to be purchased the supplies which will keep the Canadian soldiers in condition. To those who had not yet bought a bond he addressed himself particularly, but also asked that those who have purchased a bond should consider the possibility of subscribing some more money to the issue, and pay for their bonds on the installment plan. Dr. Sands then outlined the rules that had been drawn up for the guidance of the speakers. Mr. Nickle was granted forty-five minutes and Dr. Richardson one hour for addresses, with fifteen minutes extra for a question from Mr. Nickle. The chairman called upon Mr. Nickle, who was received with a great volume of cheering and applause, and the building fairly rocked as the great assemblage roared out approval of the speaker.

Mr. Nickle's Address. "Somewhat over six years ago," said Mr. Nickle, "I stood upon this platform in a contest with a school and college friend whom all my life I had honored as a straightforward, hard fighting, clear cut man—a man against whom I had debated in college days, and who was a good friend of mine. I have reference to J. M. Donald Mowat, who heard the election call soon after the war broke out, and with characteristic sense of duty and sincerity marched away to war. He went to Flanders with the troops, and to-night he stands on some little field there. I feel it is my duty to pay on this occasion my respect to his memory.

"In the past years there have been generally no elections on great issues. In 1911, however, when I contested with the late Major Mowat things were different and the outstanding issue of the day was that of reciprocity. "To-night an even more momentous issue confronts the Canadian people. How shall reinforcements be raised to send across the sea? Is the burning question of the hour, and the present election is being contested on that issue which is of vital importance to Canada."

Such an election is necessary because Premier Borden did not feel justified in asking further extension of Parliament. This was done over a year ago with the consent of the British Parliament, as was constitutionally demanded, but the Premier considered its inadvisable unless he received practically unanimous support from the Canadian Parliament, which was representative of the Canadian people. Unfortunately this assurance of unanimity was not forthcoming, and the present election is the result. Sir Robert Borden, too, did not press for the extension of the life of Parliament because of the growth in population of the western part of the Dominion, which he felt was entitled to a more representative distribution of seats. It is with the desire to retain the truly representative and democratic form of Government that the election is being held.

Old Things Have Passed Away. "The present election," continued Mr. Nickle, "is vital to the interests of Canada and the boys at the front. This time it is a contest between Laurierites and Unionists. The old things have passed away and party strife should no longer exist. (Cheers and loud applause.) To-night you electors of the City of Kingston stand at the parting of the ways in relation to the place of Canada in the British Empire."

The speaker then referred to the remarks of Dr. Richardson and Michael Sullivan at the Liberal rally on Friday night, which he considered derogatory to the best interests of Canada in the prosecution of the war. He also referred to some handbills which had been issued proclaiming Dr. Richardson as a straight, Win-the-War Liberal. "What I want to know," asked Mr. Nickle, "is 'What is a crooked Win-the-War Liberal candidate?' In Hamilton recently a meeting of conscriptionist Liberals was held which was attended by a number of men who could not follow Laurier, and included among the number was Dr. A. W. Richardson. Two resolutions were passed at that meeting: (1) in favor of conscription, and (2) in favor of Union Government. If Dr. Richardson was opposed to Union Government at that meeting, why was his voice not heard in protest? "Later, on October 19th, a meeting of Liberals was held at Mont-

real, at which Dr. A. W. Richardson was present, and a resolution was there passed expressing admiration of the life and work of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—the opponent of conscription. "On which platform does Dr. A. W. Richardson stand? Is he running as a Union or Laurier candidate, or is he trying to ride two horses running in opposite directions in this campaign? The issue is too momentous, too vast—and cheering drowned his words. Referring again to the Liberal meeting several nights ago Mr. Nickle credited Dr. Richardson with the following questions: "Do you want the Borden, Tory Government to control you? Do you want weak Liberals and still weaker Conservatives to control you? The answer 'No' was called out.

"Let us see who these weak Liberals are," said Mr. Nickle, and he recited the names of the following outstanding Liberals of the day with their accomplishments who have announced themselves unswervingly for Union Government: Premier Murray, Hon. Frank Carvell, A. K. McLean, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. George P. Graham, F. B. Pardee, Premier Martin of Saskatchewan, Premier Sifton, N. W. Rowell and Hugh Guthrie. "If these are the weak Liberals, where are the strong Liberals. The only strong ones are M. Sullivan, R. F. Elliott and W. G. Craig, who signed Dr. Richardson's nomination papers," remarked the speaker.

Issue Before the People.

"The issue before you is that Laurier stands for voluntary military service and a referendum, and Unionism stands for the immediate enforcement of the Military Service Act with a draft of 10,000 men every month for service at the front."

Passing on to a review of his achievements in political life since he was elected by this district in 1911, Mr. Nickle showed that throughout his six years in Parliament he had attempted to stand always for the rights of the people and as his conscience dictated. The Bank Act of 1912 was the first important piece of legislation where he fought for the auditing of the bank records, with the result that since that time there has not been one bank failure. The next question was raised in the famous "Navy Bill," where he had urged that Canada should purchase three dreadnoughts to protect her shores. This bill was killed in the Senate, but time has shown that it was right. Continuing, he explained the attitude he had taken on the Canadian Northern Railroad Purchase Bill. In this he said he had been grossly misunderstood. He made references to his attitude in 1914 and in 1917 to show that he had not "flopped," but stood then as now for public ownership of a railroad in which the people's money was largely invested, and for which the people of the Dominion were paying the bills. "I resent greatly," declared Mr. Nickle, "the statements made and made influential by Senator Richardson. When M. Sullivan made that insinuation at the meeting the other night it was either in ignorance or in malice. He may be a good contractor and know how to make money at it, but I would go to the public records for fact, and not take the word of the gossip of the street or of a man who does not know what is going on in Parliament."

In conclusion he asked that the same cordial and attentive hearing be extended to his opponent, Dr. A. W. Richardson, that had been extended to him. (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. A. W. Richardson. Dr. Richardson was called on by the chairman, and was warmly received. At the outset of his address, Dr. Richardson stated that in regard to the war, it was not a question as to what should be done, but as to how best to do it. If there was any person who did not want to win the war, (Continued on Page 3.)

The British Premier stated in the Commons on Monday he had no further fear of submarines. Five German submarines were destroyed Saturday.

Drive the Teutons Back Four Times

(Canadian Press Despatch) Rome, Nov. 20.—The struggle between the Austro-Germans and the Italians on Monte Tombe and the Monte Meisencers spur in the mountainous region of northern Italy continues. The invading forces were driven back four times when they attempted to take Italian positions yesterday.