

YEAR 84: NO. 281

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LAST EDITION

BRITISH REGAIN LOST GROUND

The Germans Are Back to the Point Where They Started.

THEIR LOSSES VERY LARGE

THE BRITISH ARE NEAR TOWN OF MANSIERS.

A German Attack on Monday Morning Beaten Off—Berlin Statement Says 6,000 British Were Captured in Three Days.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Dec. 3.—The Ottawa Agency, Dec. 3.—The amount of territory gained by the enemy in Friday's attack at a loss of so many thousands of men, is so trifling that it scarcely shows appreciably on the military map. Tactically the situation may be said to remain virtually unaffected by the fighting owing to Britain's troops' magnificent spirit and determination.

The difference between our recent splendid victory and the German reply is that we retain gains up to a depth of nearly six miles, whereas they were nearly everywhere beaten back to the point from which they started. Their intention was to turn our line and pinch us out from our new line towards Cambrai. It was a test of respective fighting qualities with the numerical odds probably about three to one in favor of the Germans.

Further British Progress.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) British Army Headquarters in France, Dec. 3.—British troops last night re-occupied the section of a trench on high ground southwest of Bourlon village on the Cambrai front, which was lost on Friday. The town of Mansiers, which was evacuated by the British, was shelled last night by British artillery. General Byng's troops last night pressed near to the village of Villiers Guislain and along the ridge southwest of that place and their line is now fairly near the town.

It is estimated that the Germans had about twenty divisions for their assault on Friday, which except for the first Ypres battle is regarded as having been their heaviest attack on the British. The Germans attacked the British positions at Lavaquerie southwest of Cambrai at 3.45 o'clock this morning and an hour later it was reported that they had been successfully beaten off. To-day's attack followed three futile attempts made by the enemy to take this village yesterday afternoon.

What Berlin Claims.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Berlin, via London, Dec. 3.—Since Friday the Germans have captured six thousand British prisoners in the Cambrai region, the German general staff announced today. The guns taken number a hundred.

Capture by London Troops.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Dec. 3.—Hostile attacks delivered yesterday evening against our positions in the neighborhood of Mouvres, Cambrai sector, were repulsed after sharp fighting, says today's official report. Successful minor encounters during the night in the neighborhood of Bourlon resulted in the capture by London troops of twelve German machine guns and a number of prisoners. Beyond considerable artillery activity by both sides on the southern battle front there is nothing further to report.

Artillery Activity.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, Dec. 3.—Somewhat violent artillery activity on the Aisne front and in the Verdun region is announced in today's War Office report. Otherwise there were only intermittent cannonading and raiding operations.

Canadian Casualties.

Killed in action—T. O. Hawthorne, Warsaw. Wounded—M. R. Comba, Almonte; H. G. Platt, North Gower; G. Flaker, Pembroke; S. J. Curtis, Peterboro; G. Richardson, Renfrew. Missing—R. A. Redfern, Bath; R. Scully, Peterboro.

Reassuring messages from Russia are to the effect that no separate peace will be tolerated, but that the armies under General Dukhomin will fight on. The British took eleven thousand German prisoners in November.

WHIG CONTENTS.

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URGES RUSSIANS NOT TO OBEY

The Former Provisional Government Issues a Manifesto at Petrograd.

GENERAL STAFF REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE AUTHORITY OF THE BOLSHEVIKI.

And Forces Are Sent Against It—Latest From Petrograd Shows a Much Divided People.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Dec. 3.—The Russian Provisional Government, thrown out of power last month by the Bolsheviks, re-appeared on the scene Friday, according to special despatches from Petrograd, and issued a manifesto claiming to be the only legal authority in Russia and urging the people not to obey the decrees of the Bolsheviks.

All the measures taken by the Provisional Government, the manifesto says, were with the view of assembling the Constituent Assembly and to tide over the crisis until the Constituent Assembly would be able to declare the will of the people, but this hope was swept away by the revolt of the extremists which dislocated the electoral machinery.

All newspapers which printed the manifesto of the Provisional Government have been suspended. Their printing facilities have been placed at the disposal of the Maximalists and peasant newspapers.

Won't Recognize Bolsheviks.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Dec. 3.—The reserves of several guard regiments and machine gun detachments comprise the forces sent against the General Staff headquarters which has refused to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviks, according to a Reuters despatch from Petrograd.

The Council of Commissioners has instructed the commissary of the State Bank, it is added, to hand over to their homelands sums of money not exceeding a total of twenty-five million roubles.

ITALIAN SITUATION GREATLY IMPROVED

Defensive Positions on Northern Line and Along Piave Are Considered Secure.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Dec. 3.—Heavy firing has occurred on the northern line in the past twenty-four hours in different sectors around Monte Pertica, between Brenta and Piaverstiers and on the Meletta range running west of Brenta. Each of the opposing forces holds part of these positions. The general condition along the entire Italian front has improved distinctly in the last week. The defensive positions on the northern line are now considered as secure as those along the Piave. This with the gathering strength of the Italian and Allied forces has relieved the gravity of the situation. Northeastern Italy is now enclosed within a powerful barrier on the north and east, which is considered sufficient to hold the enemy.

Russian Deputation with Prince Leopold.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Berlin, Dec. 3.—A Russian deputation, the official statement says, has arrived at the command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, with the object of arranging a general armistice.

SAYS WAR WILL END IN TEUTONS' FAVOR

This is the Prediction of Von Ludendorff—Does Not Favor An Armistice.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—Gen. von Ludendorff, right hand man of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, is quoted by a correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse as making the prediction recently at German headquarters that the war will not end in draw, but it will be decided in favor of the Central Powers.

General von Ludendorff expressed the belief that a general armistice would interrupt the submarine activity and allow the Entente to improve its positions, while on the other hand no supplies would reach the Central Powers; therefore, he thought such an armistice should be a brief one, as otherwise the military situation would suffer.

NO PARCELS ALLOWED TO ENTER THE BRITISH ISLES UNLESS FOR SOLDIERS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Ottawa, Dec. 3.—Official notification has been received from the British Government that no parcels addressed to civilians will be permitted to enter the British Isles. Parcels for soldiers only will be allowed the privileges of mails.

GRIP OF GERMANS ON RAILROADS OF FRANCE MENACED



General Byng's move on Cambrai, coupled with the British drive in Flanders, threatens to reconquer the great coal district of Northern France, partly freed last spring by the advance into the western part of the city of Lens. There the British already have been getting coal out of the mines under fire, machinery having been sent from England for the purpose. This basin is still in German hands and is well connected by rail with the principal German bases in France and Belgium.

NO NONSENSE FROM KAISER

After This War is Over, Declares James W. Gerard.

GERMANY MUST BE TAUGHT THAT WAR BY CONQUEST IS FOREVER ENDED.

Wanton Wrongs Must Not Recur—There Must be No German Domination of the Ex-ambassador Says. New York, Dec. 3.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, agrees with that part of the Marquis of Lansdowne's letter urging that Germany be not annihilated. He so declared in a statement published here Saturday. He did assert, however, that "we must teach Germany that the war of conquest is forever ended, and that wanton wrongs, like the invasion of Belgium and the murders of the Lusitanians, must not occur again.

German conquest is not to be thought of or permitted even though all the men of the allies perish in the trench, for if there is one thing certain it is that the world will not suffer German domination.

"We cannot let the end of the war leave Germany with increased territory and therefore, increased manpower and in possession of a government which has threatened us with invasion after proving evil intention by murdering our citizens."

SPOKE ONLY FOR HIMSELF.

Lansdowne Did Not Consult With British Government.



LOED ROBERT CECIL. London, Dec. 3.—Said Lord Robert Cecil: "The most important thing to say in regard to Lansdowne's letter, is that he spoke only for himself. Before writing it he did not consult or have any communication with any member of the Government. It does not represent our views, nor has there been any change or modification in the slightest degree in the war policy of this country. The war aim for which we are fighting is victory."

"REMEMBER THE KIDDIES!"

The Whig's Fund For Christmas Presents to Soldiers' Children.

W. F. Nickle	\$100.00
Senator Richardson	50.00
W. J. Fair	50.00
Mayor Hughes	25.00
Ald H. W. Newman	10.00
Major G. I. Campbell	5.00

TERRIFIC FIGHT NEAR CAMBRAI

The Germans Made Two Violent Attacks to Regain Lost Ground.

BRITISH DEFEAT ENEMY

GOUZEACOURT VILLAGE PAVED WITH FOE'S DEAD.

Fifty thousand Huns Attacked—British Tommies Exhibited Spartan Courage—Byng Calls Tanks Into Action.

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE BY BRITISH

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Dec. 3.—The British made progress at some points on the western front on Sunday. Several gains are reported and most of the ground retaken by the Germans on Friday is again in the hands of the British.

By William Phillips Shims.

With the British Armies in France, Dec. 3.—Terrific fighting has marked British resistance to a strong attack launched by Crown Prince Rupprecht along a line-mile front of Gen. Byng's line near Cambrai on Friday afternoon. At one time the Germans forced the British back two miles. Tanks were called into action by Gen. Byng.

As this despatch is cabled, the German advance does not stand at more than 2,500 yards. They were thrown back from their furthest gains with bloody losses. Gouzeaucourt, which was overrun by the Germans, had been cleared of the enemy Saturday afternoon. The streets were paved with German dead. The ruins of houses, blasted by British guns in driving out the enemy, were festooned with corpses. German machine guns, sabres and other war equipment littered the streets under foot by the British when the ground was regained.

Five Hun Divisions Attacked.

Five German divisions (probably about 50,000 men) were thrown against the British line in the northern attack launched by Prince Rupprecht. These divisions centred their attack along a five-mile front. That their first day's efforts failed was due to the Spartan courage of the British Tommies who contested every inch of ground.

The first rush of the Germans swept the British out of Laleau wood, Lavaquerie, Gonnelieu, Villars, Guislain and Gouzeaucourt. This represented an advance of two miles from their starting point, the fighting centering directly south of Cambrai. The enemy had made this gain by ten o'clock.

Around three o'clock in the afternoon the British launched their counter thrust. The tanks were called upon. They came lumbering from their concealed positions just back of the fighting line. They rolled over the upturn trenches, spitting fire and lead. The British infantry followed them. Artillery fire poured in upon the Germans in Gouzeaucourt.

Germans Shift Attack.

The British swept over ground covered with the bodies of men vainly sacrificed to restore the prestige of the Bavarian Crown Prince and on to Gouzeaucourt. Then they retook Lavaquerie, Gache wood and moved west and recaptured Villars Guislain. This thrust threw the Germans back to within 2,500 yards of where they were at the "kick off" in the morning. Their net advance was no more than this at its deepest point.

With the repulse of the first assault, the Germans shifted their attack and delivered the second assault of their double blow. Fresh enemy troops poured out against Bourlon wood. The thrust was swung from the south of Cambrai to the west. The British were hard pressed, but they held like a stone wall. To the west of the wood the Germans reached a sugar factory on the Bapume-Cambrai road, but held it only a short time. A sharp British counter-attack, and they were thrown back to their starting point.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED TO U.S. CONGRESS

Total is 13 1/2 Billions—Eleven of This Is For the War.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, Dec. 3.—Estimates of more than 13 1/2 billion dollars, the greatest in United States history, for the conduct of the government and the prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1918-1919, were submitted to Congress to-day by the Treasury Department. In round figures, more than eleven billions of the vast sum is for the war alone. Only part of it will be realized from taxation, the remainder will come from the issues of Liberty bonds.

BRITISH IN RUSSIA ORDERED DETAINED

Kaledines Assumes Power in South—Russian Provinces Rise Against Bolsheviks.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Petrograd, Dec. 3.—General Kaledines with the Cossacks has assumed power in southern Russia. The government here has ordered the detention of all British in Russia. The Russian provinces are on the brink of an anti-Bolshevik revolt. Bolshevik commissaries are resigning, apprehensive of their own safety.

Trotsky, Lenine and others of the Bolshevik ring in Petrograd, are wildly striving by merciless persecution of elements opposed to them to reach a separate peace with Germany before the deluge.

A separate peace would mean the beginning of a Russia-wide civil war.

WILL SOON CALL DRAFT.

20,000 Draftees in First Call—100,000 to Go Overseas.

Toronto, Dec. 3.—Judging from the statements made by Major-General S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, during a hurried visit to the city to confer with General Logie and other headquarters officers with regard to the training of the draftee army, many men who have been refused exemption will not be permitted to remain in civilian clothes until December 28, which was the date previously announced for calling the men to the colors. General Mewburn pointed out that owing to the immediate demand for reinforcements at the front, every effort will be made to get 25,000 men into uniform as quickly as possible, and the date for this will depend entirely upon the various Registrars for the provinces. Just as quickly as the registrars are able to compile their figures, showing the results of the tribunals hearings, steps will be taken to draft the first 25,000 men, though the procedure for this rests with the Minister of Justice, who will have the responsibility of deciding whether the men are to be called out according to age or upon some other basis. The first ten thousand put into uniform will receive very little training in this country, the intention being to get them into the ranks, to give them a brief training in Canada, but to get them over to England as quickly as possible, where they will be given the training necessary before they are sent to the trenches.

A system is being worked out whereby 25,000 men from those subject to draft will be kept in training in Canada all the time, and by which the draftees will be sent over in groups of ten thousand. As quickly as the first ten thousand have been sent overseas, ten thousand more will be drafted to fill their places, after which the men will be sent over in groups of ten thousand in the order of their seniority in training. Gen. Mewburn added that the call throughout the Dominion will be uniform, a proportionate number of the first 25,000 to be picked from the various provinces according to population.

War Tidings.

British forces in East Africa are preparing to make the final drive at the single remaining German force which is estimated at about two thousand men.

Lively skirmishing between British forces and Turkish troops around Jerusalem resulted in the British capturing more than 45 prisoners on Friday.

New Sugar Crop Available.

New York, Dec. 3.—The bulk of the new Cuban sugar-crop will soon become available in the New York market under an agreement reached at a conference of the Cuban Sugar Commission and the Industrial Sugar Committee, fixing the base price at \$4.90 per hundred pounds.

Kitchener will observe "Indignation day" to-day to repudiate the Borden meeting outrage.

WHERE PROMINENT LIBERALS STAND

(The British Whig has been charged with forsaking the Liberal party because it supports the Union Government and the Military Service Act. It is not so. We propose to publish on this page, day by day, the statements of recognized Liberal leaders which prove that they hold the same views as we do. Were the Whig to advocate, at this crisis, any other policy, it would indeed be opposing all that is best and noblest and bravest in Canadian Liberalism.)

ARTICLE NO. 6.

By E. T. Malone, ex-President Toronto Liberal Association.

"You ask," he said, "why I, a lifelong Liberal, an ex-president of the Toronto Liberal Association for over 43 years in close touch with the leaders of the Liberal party, am now found supporting the Union Government.

"I draw your attention to the photographs of my two sons which hang on the walls of my office. Those boys, with their classmates and chums, saw their duty to King and country, and on their departure from the shores of the land they loved heard the noble inspiring and encouraging words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that the manhood and resources of Canada would be with them until the war was won and the doom of Prussian militarism was an accomplished fact. Those boys of mine are one of the principal reasons why I support Sir Robert Borden and the Union Government. The younger is buried on the battlefield of Flanders. If my daily prayer that the other of them will be permitted to return to me is to be answered, an assurance of something more satisfactory than a referendum must be offered. Sir Wilfrid's referendum and Germany's scrap of paper are to be interchangeable terms.

"With a full knowledge of the spirit of Quebec on the war question, he affronts the intelligence of the Canadian people by offering them a referendum, with all its delays and uncertainties, instead of the much-needed immediate action.

"I am a Liberal of strong convictions, and feel pride in throwing in my lot with the leading men of the Liberal party, who, for patriotic reasons, sever the ties which join them to their old leader and join forces with Sir Robert Borden in the formation of an alliance not against any country, class or creed, but for the winning of the war. Politics play no part in my decision. There is only one issue before the country in the present juncture, namely, the winning

PLACED WOMEN BEFORE TROOPS

Germans Compel Italians to Shoot Down Their Own People.

SLAVE RAIDS INAUGURATED

ALL LABOR IS CONSCRIPTED IN INVADIED REGIONS.

Acts of Barbarism Which Revolted the Civilized World Are Now Being Practised by the Austro-German Invaders—Seizing All the Movable Property.

Washington, Dec. 3.—All the oppressive measures which characterized the German invasion of Belgium and many of the acts of barbarism which revolted the civilized world, semi-official despatches from Rome say, are now being practised by the Austro-German invaders of Italy.

Near Zenson, the despatches say, the invaders placed Italian women and children before the troops as they advanced, and the Italian soldiers were compelled to sacrifice their innocent countrymen. In the Friuli region war taxes, requisitions and conscription of labor is being practised as it was in Belgium and Northern France.

Austro-German prisoners tell of Italian non-combatants massacred by the invading troops, and loot from Italian homes and shops has been found on the bodies of dead troops. Soldiers on the Piave declare they hear screams of women and children from the opposite side of the river. The invading armies have taken away cattle and other property, and burnt household furniture for their bivouacs fires at night. Bosnian troops the despatches say, have committed unnamable atrocities.

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"The men and women of Canada must wake up. The Hun is within our gates, carrying on his nefarious work. Freedom of speech, the right to live and act within the law, is in jeopardy, not only in Quebec, but in the Province of Ontario. It is high time that we sink political differences and by our vote for Union Government prevent the fair name of Canada from becoming a by-word and reproach among the civilized nations of the world.

"I have no apology to make for my course of action. The call for aid, of my children and of those of my intimate friends and fellow-citizens, is continuously ringing in my ears. I would be a vile craven if for political advantage I ignored the call of the dead.

"Take up our quarrel with the foe. To you from falling hands we throw The Torch; be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die, We shall not sleep, though poppies grow in Flanders fields!"