

YEAR 85: NO. 17

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918.

LAST EDITION

THE CONDITIONS ARE UNCHANGED

British Storm German Positions in Wood Along Luce River.

HEAVY FIRING TO NORTH

BUT GERMANS WILL HARDLY OPEN ATTACK THERE.

As It Is Apparent They Are Committed too Heavily to the Present Battlefront.

(Canadian Press Despatch) New York, April 2.—To-day's official reports on the situation along the great battlefront revealed conditions virtually unchanged. Yesterday's despatches in which it was noted that both sides were digging in between Montdidier and Noyon, made it seem probable that a full would continue in this sector at least, and apparently these little more activity on the line north from Montdidier and along the British front. Considerable increase in the violence of artillery fire at some points is announced which was to have been expected as the opposing armies were increasingly able to get their larger guns into position.

Paris has been subjected, not only to another long range bombardment, but to an air raid. The big gun bombardment, the eighth upon the region of Paris started shortly after ten o'clock this forenoon.

British Take Wood.
(Canadian Press Despatch) British Army Headquarters in France, April 2.—The British stormed a strongly-held German position in the wood along the Luce river yesterday. When the enemy withdrew after sharp fighting he left the ground strewn with his dead. The Germans shelled the wood heavily after it was occupied by the British and organized two counter-attacks for the purpose of retaking it. Both were caught in British artillery barrage and broken.

Heavy Firing in North.
London, April 2.—There has been considerable increase in artillery fire against British positions at Passchendaele and on the Goeburg ridge, Belgium, northeast of Ypres. The correspondent says, however, that the Germans are committed so heavily to the present battlefront that it is not easy to believe they will try an offensive elsewhere.

A Call For All To Help Produce.

Senator Richardson told the Whig to-day that Monday's rain was worth millions to the country. "The weather is just the kind we need and I am hoping for good crops this season," he remarked. "And we will need all we can produce for the Allies. I do not really know what will be the outcome for the world. The only thing I can see ahead is the most urgent demand for all people to save, save, save, both in money for financing our own industries to work in munitions, etc., and money to keep the world alive. Then we must produce. Every foot of land should be tilled. The demand is enormous and if we want to live and not starve, then the utmost thrift and economy is incumbent."

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

French.

The night was relatively calm on the front between the Oise and the Somme. The artillery fighting became rather heavy along some parts of the battlefront. Franco-British troops made some progress during the night between Somme and Demuin. In the region of the Colonne trench and Bandesart the French made two successful raids and took prisoners. At Chambrette a German attack on small French posts was repulsed.

- WHIG CONTENTS**
- 1—Enemy Staking Another Gamble; Blame Mass About Albert; Blame Outsiders for Riots.
 - 2—Prof. Baker Endorsed; Incidents of the Day.
 - 3—Slow Germany Won Turkey; Victor of Baghdad.
 - 4—Editorial: Rioting Rhymes; City Council Votes; Thurston the Anglican.
 - 5—Eastern Ontario News.
 - 6—The Forum; Amusements; Announcements.
 - 7—Editorial: Are Issues; Military Theatre.
 - 8—Enemy's Attempted Pull; Speculation in Trenches.
 - 9—Fashion in France.
 - 10—News from the Countryside.
 - 11—In Field of Sport; Bringing Up Father.

AUDITOR MUIR MADE STATEMENT

With Regard to the Workings of the Utilities Commission.

HE ADVISES OPPOSITION TO GIVING THE COMMISSION BORROWING POWERS.

Funds Should Be Properly Provided by Council Before the Utilities Commission Starts Any Work On Capital Account.

City Auditor Muir presented to the City Council on Monday evening the annual financial statements of the Public Utilities. He stated that on account of the conditions existing in the office of the Utilities Commission there had been considerable delay in getting out the report this year. The statements showing revenue and expenditure are not accurate in either the electric, gas or water departments. There was delay in handing in the statements showing arrears and judging from the lists of past years the amounts as given for 1917 are not large enough. The lists could not be checked without spending considerable time on the work, which meant that the report could not be presented for some months. In order to get the report in now Mr. Muir said he had used the figures as supplied by the accountant. Continuing the auditor says:

Card System Not Best.

"The card system which is used to keep the record of the consumers of electricity and gas is not the best as it can be easily tampered with. It would be better for everybody if this system was changed. The water register has not been properly kept up either. These should be all gone over carefully and brought up-to-date. In 1916 the water revenue was \$56,228.04, while in 1917 it is only \$54,862.65, which is \$1,365.39 less. The 1917 revenue should have been at least equal to that of 1916. It is impossible for me to check every detail of the consumers records unless I had a staff of assistants. This should be unnecessary. The conditions governing the accounting department of the Commission should be entirely changed, and until this is done there will not be efficiency in the office.

"In the electric department there is a loss on the year's operations of \$6,792.85. If the \$6,809.47 had not been written off the surplus would have been \$16.62. In the gas department the loss shown is \$11,686.77, which, less the loss on the sale of bonds of \$4,635.34, leaves the net loss on operation as \$7,051.43. The water department shows a surplus of \$19,440.15. In addition to the operation end of the utilities has been spent on capital account the following amounts for which funds have not been provided, and, of course, should be charged against revenue.

"Electric department, \$16,499.31; gas department, \$22,771.94; water department, \$10,705.52; total expenditure in excess of revenue for 1917, \$49,976.77.

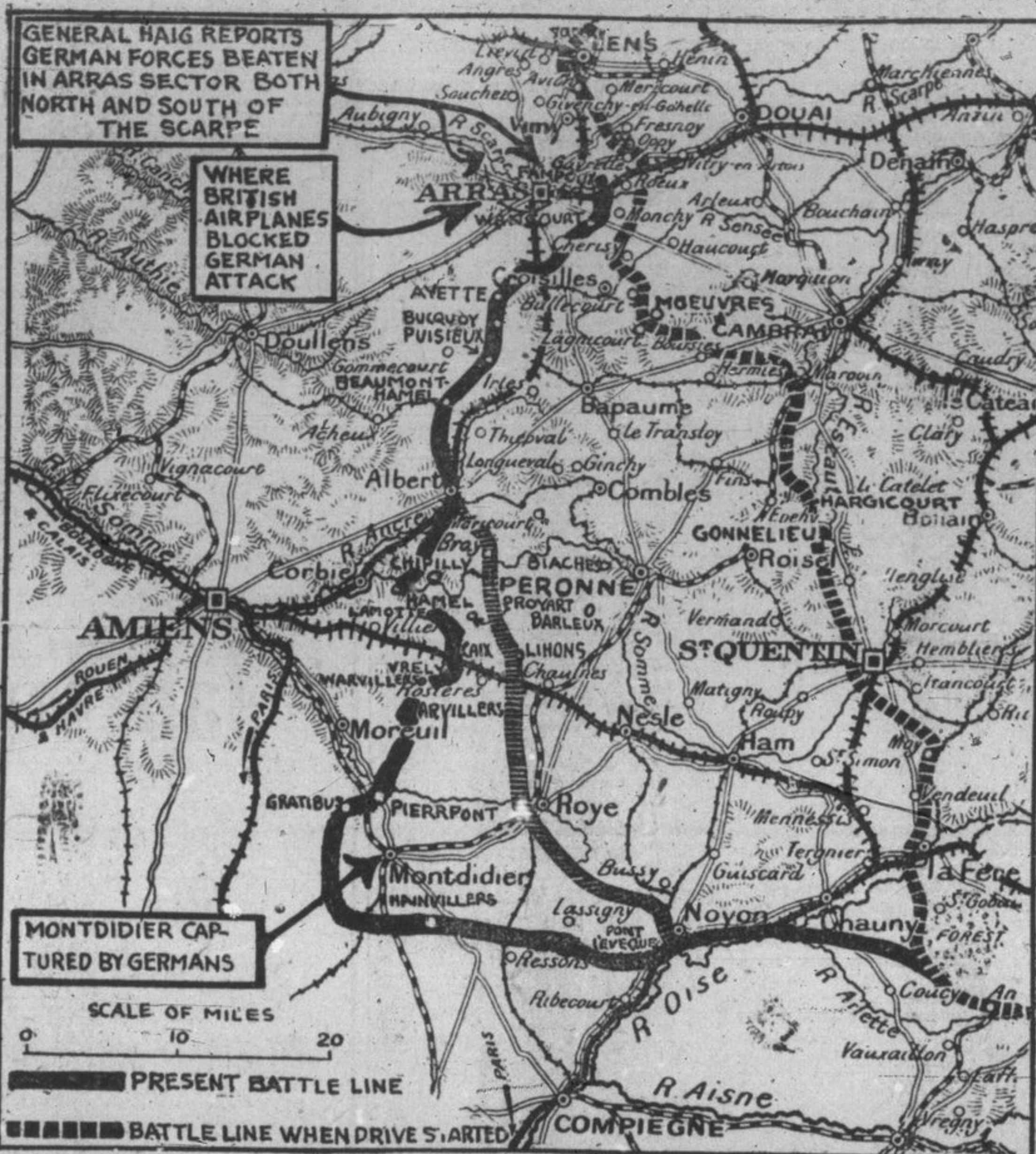
"If the revenue is sufficient the commission could use small amounts for capital expenditure, but you will note from the above that they are not in a position now to use any revenue for capital expenditure, having gone too far in the past.

Opposes Borrowing Powers.
"On account of their present financial condition the commission should have funds properly provided before starting any work on capital account. At the present time the electric and gas departments are bonded for \$497,701.94, which is only \$162,877.50 less than the value of the plants as shown on the books. At the end of the year the bank overdraft was \$73,965.47. You have been called upon from time to time to provide funds for capital expenditure, but in future before granting any request the matter should be carefully considered.

"The Public Utilities Commission of this city is endeavoring through the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to get legislation to give them power to borrow or guarantee money. This move should be strongly opposed by council. The property of the taxpayers of this city is pledged for the payment of the bonds. If the legislation which the local commission is after is obtained then there will be two bodies placing a debt on the property of the city and on the second debt the people or their representatives will have no say whatever.

There are at present something like forty divisions in the battle zone north of the Somme, and about thirty-seven engaged in the struggle farther south. Ten of these have been used against the British, and the rest against the French Allies. George Dumeau was charged in Brantford Police Court with the murder of his half-brother, Alfred Dumeau.

WHERE TERRIFIC BATTLES WERE FOUGHT, AND THE CHANGES THEY MADE ON THE FIGHTING FRONT



ENEMY STAKING ANOTHER GAMBLE

On the Mere Weight of Numbers—His Power Becomes Weakened.

ENEMY ROADS QUAGMIRES

RAINFALL DELAYS BRINGING UP OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Field Guns Used So Far—Destruction of Bridges by the British Also Aided Greatly.

London, April 2.—After a week of uninterrupted battle, on Friday night the weather broke, and it rained continuously Saturday. The enemy's roads must be rutted and transformed into quagmires. The Germans are now bringing up heavy artillery which has not yet participated, and the breaking weather must necessarily delay its appearance on the battlefield.

So far the Germans have only been able to use field guns and light field howitzers, and they have not kept the heavies inactive from choice, but because the retreating British methodically blew up the roads and bridges. For the past few days the enemy used light mortars but little, due probably to the inability of the munition convoys to keep pace with the demand made by the gunners owing to the overcrowding on the roads.

Hitherto the enemy quick advance has been due to his employment of masses of infantry, but the costliness of this fighting without bringing up the artillery proved far too great for him to do so long.

SHOT DOWN IN NEW YORK.

Gambler Harry Cohen Meets Same Fate As Rosenthal.

New York, April 2.—At 6.30 o'clock yesterday morning, seven hours before the District Attorney's office was to have been invaded by Harry Cohen, also known as "Harry the Yott," in the name of the "man higher up" in the prosecution, a gambling crusade, Cohen was shot and killed in West Ninety-second street. District Attorney Swann immediately ordered the apprehension of Sam Schappas, who was one of the prosecution's star witnesses against Charles Becker, the police lieutenant who was executed for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, gambler, in 1912.

DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF.

Douglas S. Robertson in a special cable to the Toronto Telegram says: "Among the many Canadians distinguishing themselves in air work in France is a student, Douglas Nickle, son of W. F. Nickle, M.P., Kingston."

Fuel for Next Winter.

Brantford, April 2.—Mayor McBride is persisting in his effort to secure a coal reserve in Brantford. Most of the civic buildings have now received as much as they will need for next winter, and he intends, if it is at all possible, and he believes it is—to place a supply away to deal out in small quantities next winter to those who cannot afford to lay in a supply now.

GERMANS MASS ABOUT ALBERT

Arras Being Heavily Shelled—Fighting Towards Villeries and Bretonneux.

HINDENBURG STILL TRIES TO DRIVE WEDGE BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH

In the Vicinity of Moreuil and Demuin—Allies Have Stopped the Enemy Attack at This Point.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, April 2.—Great masses of troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert. Fighting is in progress toward Villeries and Bretonneux. Arras is being heavily shelled. The recapture of Moreuil and Demuin by the German Monday afternoon, shows a continuation of von Hindenburg's effort to drive a wedge between the British and French forces, which converge in this vicinity. This is one of the enemy's major objectives. It also brings the Germans nearer Amiens and to the important Calais-Paris railway, south of Amiens.

Hangard, one mile west of Demuin, which the Germans had passed in their westward thrust, has been retaken by the French, according to the Paris War Office. This would indicate that the Allies have stopped the enemy's attack at this point and are pushing him back upon Demuin again.

Fail Completely At Arras.

London, April 2.—The German attack against Arras and Vimy Ridge, which was a total failure, is known to have cost the enemy heavily. The First Guards reserve regiment lost six officers alone, the colonel and nine

"OVER THERE" AND "OVER HERE"

Somewhere in France.

British Army Headquarters in France, April 2.—A spectacular incident during the recent big battle pertains to seven British soldiers. These lads had been home in England on leave, and on landing at a Channel port in France could find no transportation to the front. Did they sit down and wait? They did not. They tramped almost every foot of the way to the battle lines to take their places beside their hard pressed comrades.

In Quebec City.

Quebec, April 2.—During the riot on Sunday when the soldiers had successfully removed all the guns and ammunition from the hardware store, they began their march up town. They were harassed by the mob all the way until they reached the upper town. While climbing Abraham Hill they were showered with bottles, ice, and stones from the side streets, and, despite the fact that some of them suffered painful cuts from the flying missiles, they marched on their way, ignoring the bombardment and the taunts of the infuriated rioters.

OTHERS KILLED AND 21 WOUNDED.

Several British batteries fired for long periods over open sights, the shells cutting long lanes in the German ranks. Machine guns were cut loose at full speed simultaneously. One gun mowed down 45 Germans. The bodies were counted afterward. The targets were so perfect that officers shook their heads with rifles. Others killed Germans with revolvers.

The battle was never in doubt, the British singing as they fought, though one division had been in the line fifty-two days.

"Think in the Offensive."
London, April 2.—The newspapers are occupied with the new manpower proposals and America's expected participation in the fighting. The Standard advises the Generals to "think in the offensive." It says their forces are ample to regain the initiative after the present German effort is frustrated, by calling up all men of military age and raising the age limit. England can have an additional million men by autumn, it says, and adds:

"With the gathering forces of the United States there should not be less than 2,000,000 new troops available for warfare in the autumn."

WAR TIDINGS.

On the Euphrates the British pursuing troops advanced seventy-three miles beyond Anah, captured a few Germans and two 10.5 centimeter guns.

A cable from General Pershing, dated March 31st, reports the situation in Northern France as improved. One thousand and fifty-nine airplanes were brought down on all fronts in March.

COAL NEAR WHIRLPOOL.

Hydro Engineers Come Upon Deposit of Rock Coal.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 2.—A deposit of coal has been found by the engineers of the Hydro constructing the Chippewa-Queenston Hydro Power Canal. Excavations of 170 feet are necessary to construct the canal, and the coal deposit was struck at a depth of about 150 feet, near the Whirlpool. The coal is of rough variety, being what is known as rock coal, but it is burnable, and if there are any quantities of it there this may prove a rich find for the Hydro and the province generally.

HINDENBURG YET 55 MILES FROM PARIS.

London, April 2.—Gen. Von Hindenburg is just fifty-five miles from Paris. He assured German newspaper correspondents two months ago that he would have lunch in Paris April 1st. To-day his nearest approach to the French capital is fifty-five miles from the city.

SUCCESSFUL WORK WAS DONE BY BRITISH

They Captured Prisoners and Machine Guns and Caused Enemy Losses.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, April 2.—In the sector between Avre and Luce rivers yesterday the British took fifty prisoners, the War Office announces. The rear machine guns were captured. Near Hebuterne the British also made a successful attack, capturing guns and prisoners. The German counter-attack was repulsed. The statements follow: In the course of the fighting yesterday in the area between the Avre and Luce rivers we captured fifty prisoners and thirteen machine guns. A large number of German dead were found on the ground in this locality by us. Counter-attacks attempted by the enemy later in the day were broken up with heavy losses by our artillery. A German battery in action in this area was silenced by our machine guns. A successful local enterprise carried out by us in the neighborhood of Hebuterne resulted in the capture of seventy-three prisoners and three machine guns. Many Germans were killed in the operation; also a hostile counter-attack during the afternoon was completely repulsed. On the remainder of the front successful raids, in which we secured several prisoners and killed a number of the enemy, were carried out in the neighborhood of Acherville and Holbeck.

FRENCH AND BRITISH MAKE AN ADVANCE—THE FRONT WAS GENERALLY CALM.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, April 2.—French and British troops advanced last night between the Somme and Demuin, it is announced officially. For most of the front, between the Somme and the Oise, the night was relatively calm. Heavy artillery fighting occurred at some points.

WESTERN DIVINE DEAD.

Edmonton, Alta., April 2.—Rev. W. K. Conly, pastor of Nimayo church, one of the best known Methodist divines in the west, died at a local hospital Friday, following an operation for appendicitis. He was fifty-six years old. He came to Alberta from Montreal Conference fifteen years ago, and had worked in many districts in northern Alberta.

GAS FIELD EXHAUSTED.

Brantford, April 2.—The depletion of the Onondaga gas field to the south of Brantford is shown by the announcement that the Standard Gas Company, which had a charter for operating in this field, will apply on April 15th to have its charter cancelled. The playing out of this field cut off the supply of pure gas to this city.

FOUR CIVILIANS WERE KILLED

And Many Civilians And Soldiers Injured in Quebec City.

RIOTING MONDAY NIGHT

MOB SECURED ARMS FROM A HARDWARE STORE.

La Patrie Blames the Government For Allowing Certain Quebec Newspapers To Inflammable Opinion Against Conscription.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Quebec, April 2.—Rioting began at 8.30 o'clock last night and continued until midnight. Four civilians were killed and many soldiers and civilians were injured. The mob broke into a grocery and secured liquor and also broke into a hardware store and secured arms and ammunition. The mob stoned an ambulance while enroute to a hospital with an injured soldier.

Fighting between the rioting element and the military forces here continued into the night. After midnight the firing died down to a very great extent, but men on houses sniped at soldiers for hours. It was hoped by the military authorities that now that it has been demonstrated that no more breaches of the law will be tolerated, disorderly factions will remain quiet.

SIXTY-TWO MEN ARRESTED.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Quebec, April 2.—The military authorities had sixty-two men under arrest this morning in connection with last night's clash between the rioters and the soldiers. They have been arrested on a charge of frequenting an illegal assembly. This morning, General Lessard consulted with the civil authorities as to their prosecution.

The official casualty list of last night's battle handed out by the military authorities this morning, shows that the civilian dead are Arthur Laperriere, George Hamel and B. Demelle. The number of wounded soldiers remains at five and civilians four.

OUTSIDERS RESPONSIBLE.

Quebec, April 2.—It is now definitely established that all the trouble in Quebec has been caused by outside organizers. It is an elaborate organization, not the result of local occurrences. Who is behind the thing is not yet plain, but there are hints of the I. W. W. and of German money carefully camouflaged. The military authorities under the command of General Lessard, Inspector General of Canada, acting with the Quebec City Police, took over the administration of the city of Quebec yesterday and drew up plans to checkmate the rioting element here and also to round up the ringleaders who have been fomenting trouble during the past three days.

All public gatherings where the disturbances could be discussed are forbidden by the military authorities. This order cancelled a meeting which was to have been held in Jacques Cartier Market Place by Armand Lavergne, Nationalist politician, last night.

LA PATRIE BLAMES GOVERNMENT.

Montreal, April 2.—La Patrie, discussing the Quebec riots, says: "We refuse to believe that the regrettable disturbance had its beginning and end in Quebec, or that it has the approval of the mass of inhabitants of the ancient capital. The outbreak in our opinion, originated among a certain group, obedient to pernicious counsels.

"On the other hand the events which have taken place reflect a popular sentiment in our Province which is hostile to compulsory service. And if the people have taken this attitude the Government is in a large measure responsible itself because it has tolerated the active campaign carried on by certain newspapers to inflame opinion against the conscription law. The Federal authorities should realize that the Military Service law would prove of doubtful value to the cause of the allies if applied by force. If it is to be of real value it is essential that its putting into force should not unchain civil war in this country."

THE GERMAN LOSSES ARE ABOUT 300,000

(Canadian Press Despatch) Washington, D.C., April 2.—The French official estimate of German losses in the great battle on the western front places the total casualties at between 275,000 and 300,000. The Germans are sending most of the wounded to Belgium to conceal from the people the heavy losses.