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ROYE TO FALL IN FEW HOURS

It Is Menaced Seriously By The Advancing Troops of Allies.

PUSHED BACK THE ENEMY

FRENCH AND CANADIANS MAKE A NOTABLE ADVANCE.

A New Hindenburg Line Is Being Prepared—The Roads Leading Out of Roye Are Under Fire of the Allied Guns.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) New York, Aug. 17.—The Associated Press this morning issued the following: Roye, the central bastion of the German defense line from Peronne to Noyon, which has withstood the Allied thrusts for nearly a week, is menaced seriously by the advancing French, British and Canadian troops, and its fall would appear to be a probability of the next few hours. With the town in Allied hands, the southern end of the German line at least undoubtedly would have to retire, although the northern end through Chaules to Peronne would be affected. The Allies are now but a scant one and one-quarter miles west of the town, while they are pressing eastward in the north and in the south. Along the front of nearly nine miles north and south of Ayre, which flows through Roye, the Allies have pushed back the enemy in stubborn fighting. The most notable advance was made on a front of three miles in the centre by French and Canadian troops, who now are fighting on a line through Goyencourt, St. Mars, Les Triot and LaCout.

Ready to Quit Salient. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Germans are preparing to evacuate the Roye-Lassigny-Noyon salient, says the Echo de Paris. It is indicated, the paper adds, that the German pioneers and laborers are at work behind the German front lines on a new Hindenburg line. The German position in Roye is serious. Not only are the Allies a mile and one-quarter west of the town, but the roads leading out of it toward Peronne, Nesle and Noyon are under the fire of Allied guns.

British Making Progress. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In Picardy the British troops have made additional progress. The British lines have been pushed eastward north of the Amiens-Roye road and north of Amere. The statement reads: The pressure of our troops north of Roye road and north of Amere continued, and progress has been made by us in both sectors. In the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin our patrols had sharp fighting yesterday and further encounters took place during last night. Our troops made progress in this sector and in the neighborhood of Meris, and have taken prisoners. The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity about Mount Rouge and Scherpenberg and in the vicinity of Zillebeke lake.

The French, Too, Go Ahead. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, Aug. 17.—In the region south of Roye the French troops have made further progress in Loges wood and have reached the outskirts of the woods east. There was heavy artillery fighting west of Ribecourt and at other points the French have repulsed two strong German attacks.

The cost of a weekly supply of food at the middle of July averaged \$13 in some sixty Canadian cities, as compared with \$12.77 for June and \$11.62 for July, 1917.

WHIG CONTENTS. 1—Roye to Fall Soon; Big Withdrawal of Troops; To Disregard Decree; Teuton Machine Battered. 2—Church Services; Incidents of the Day. 3—Told in the Twilight. 4—Editorial: Ripping Rhymes. 5—Special Demotion; Weekly Market Report. 6—Eastern Ontario News. 7—Amusement: The Forum. 8—Military: Theatrical. 9—Germany to Press for Peace; The Man on the Street. 10—Told in Twilight: The Wife; Activities of Women. 11—The Whig's Serial: The Spoilers. 12—In the World of Easy Travel. 13—Market: Agriculture; Financial. 14—In World of Sport: Bringing Up Father.

GERMAN CONCESSIONS MADE TO AUSTRIA

In Order to Secure Austrian Troops For the Western Front.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Aug. 17.—Germany has made concessions to Austria on the Polish question in consequence of the strong stand taken by Emperor Charles and the Austro-Hungarian Government, according to information received by the correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague, to which the Mail gives much prominence. It is possible there will be no personal union of the crowns of Poland and Austria, but the King of Poland is certain to be an Austrian archduke, says the correspondent, who adds that the discussion at the German main headquarters had the following basis:

The Germans demanded that Austria send to the western front from ten to fifteen divisions of picked troops, confining themselves to the defensive on the Italian front, Emperor Charles and his advisers would counter-demands, Germany make further declarations regarding Belgium, guaranteeing the evacuation, restoration and an indemnity, make a powerful movement in the direction of peace and that the Polish question be solved in a manner favorable to Austrian wishes. Advisors of the Austrian Emperor, it is declared, emphasized that the opposition of the Austrian military and public opinion to transfer troops to the western front was universal. This opposition could only be quieted if the Government was assured of Polish support, which could be obtained by securing from Germany concessions on account of Poland, and if the public could be shown that the German Government had been influenced in the direction of another strong effort to obtain peace. Short of this Austria would not send troops to the western front.

THE KAISER'S PALACE IS TO BE SHELLED

From the Air by An Allied Fleet by Next Spring.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The bombing of Berlin from the air is not far from realization. It is possible the Allies may drop bombs on Berlin this fall, and almost certain that the Kaiser will be routed out of bed in Potsdam palace by an air bomb next spring at the latest. This is the belief of General W. S. Brancker, controller-general of equipment of the British Air Ministry, who has been in consultation with Government officials in charge of aviation.

It is within the realm of certainty, says General Brancker, "that we can assemble a fleet of airplanes to bombard Berlin in the spring, if not this fall, as we have repeatedly bombed Cologne and other cities on the Rhine."

GREAT PART PLAYED BY IMPERIAL TANKS

Which Operated With the Canadian Forces Under the Canadian Commander.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) With the Canadian Forces, Aug. 17.—All ranks of the Canadian forces freely admit the great part played in the victory by Imperial tanks operating under the command of the Canadian force, exactly as is the Royal Flying Corps, and in both are many Canadian enlisted men. In this battle the tanks went ahead of our infantry, clearing the way, beating out the high entanglements, overwhelming the enemy trench system, and breaking up machine gun nests, and even coming to grips with concealed enemy batteries. The tanks are commanded by Imperial officers. Each ran his own show, and a gallant and successful one it was. Many of them fought with us at Vimy and they are our tried comrades. "We will go anywhere with the Canadians; such a show as you put on has never been seen in this war," said one of them.

278 CASUALTIES

In the Latest Canadian List Received at Ottawa.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Ottawa, Aug. 17.—Canadian casualty lists this morning of 278 names include 9 killed in action, 18 died of wounds, 21 other deaths in various ways, and the remainder wounded, gassed, etc. This is the heaviest list for some months, and is an indication of the Canadians' heavy part in the recent British victory.

The British tank steamship Mirlo was torpedoed by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras on Friday night, and nine members of her crew drowned. The Crown Princess of Germany, accompanied by Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and Princess of Brunswick, has made a submarine trip to Heligoland. Out of 1,000 officers arrested at Moscow and Petrograd because of counter-revolutionary tendencies, 236 have been summarily shot.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY GOING INTO ACTION.



Actual scene in recent fighting on the British front in France. Note in one picture that the rear wheels are almost two feet off the ground, after taking the bump on the road. In the other being galloped through.—British Official Photograph.

BIG WITHDRAWAL NORTH OF ALBERT

The Enemy's Lines Now Are Three Miles Beyond That Town.

NOW APPEARS DOUBTFUL

IF ENEMY WILL BE ABLE TO RESUME OFFENSIVE.

There Are Now Only Sixteen Fresh Enemy Divisions in Reserve on the Entire Western Front.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) British Front, Aug. 17.—The withdrawal of the enemy north of Albert now extends over a twelve to fifteen-mile front. It is reported the enemy's lines are now three miles beyond Albert.

The retreat by the enemy from his strong position north of Albert and the River Ancre is a part of the victory of the third battle of the Somme.

Beaumont Hamel has been the scene of many bloody encounters which resulted in many losses. Now it is evacuated, like many villages immediately north as far as Bucquoy.

The Germans are continuing moving guardedly toward the old Albert-Arras railway line. This is one of the most definite signs of the enemy weakness, among many in the past months, and indicates once more the probability of the enemy retreating to the old Hindenburg line in the hope of avoiding battle with the Allies.

Huns May Abandon Offensive.

London, Aug. 17.—The withdrawal on the western front by the Germans in the past few days, it is believed here, indicate that the enemy intends to abandon the offensive. It is said to be doubtful whether he will be able to resume the offensive, since thirty-five divisions now are necessary between the Oise and the Ancre, of which fifteen are from the reserves.

There are now only sixteen fresh enemy divisions in reserve on the entire western front, and only eleven of these belong to the army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Military observers say that there is every indication the Germans intend to stand on their present line. There is a possibility, however, that they may fall back to the Divette, a small tributary of the Oise, which joins it south of Noyon. The French now hold all the high ground in that region.

It is said that the British are so close to Chaules that the enemy cannot save the town. Almost all the rail communications in the Peronne region have been rendered useless by the Allies.

AID OF THE ALLIES IS MUCH LONGER FOR

Russians of All Classes Would Welcome Intervention Against Huns.

London, Aug. 17.—The Evening News prints prominently an interview with an Allied diplomat just arrived in London from Russia. He says the people of Murman received the British troops with tears of joy. "The peasants, workmen and aristocracy of Russia all know Germany as their enemy. There has never been a situation so favorable for intervention by the Allies as exists to-day. This intervention, if effective, must be made by strong bodies of Allied troops, especially Japanese. Everyone in Russia is ready to help, including about three million soldiers. The Bolsheviks are quite finished. The youth of Russia have been intoxicated by the propaganda of Lenin and Trotsky, and unless the Allied forces are powerful enough to restore order there will be outbreaks quick, as a fear Germany will send more troops and seize Petrograd and Moscow and form a new pro-German Government."

MIRACLES OF SURGERY ON THE WEST FRONT

The Bishop of Indiana Tells of What He Saw in Toul Sector.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 17.—Bishop Joseph M. Francis, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Indiana, who has been a Red Cross worker at the American front, on his arrival here on a French steamship, describing "miracles of surgery" which he had seen at Red Cross Hospital No. 2, in the Toul sector, where he was stationed.

"Men with great holes in their abdomens," said Bishop Francis, "are soon made fit again, while bullets through the neck, which formerly would have been considered mortal, are treated lightly by the wonderful surgeons who are 'making over' the men mangled in the great war for democracy."

"The wounded men in the hospitals are the bravest of the brave. You never hear a whimper."

CAILLAUX TRIAL NEAR

Preliminary Inquiry Is Nearing Its End.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The preliminary inquiry into the case of ex-Premier Caillaux charged with treason, now is nearing an end according to the Temps. M. Caillaux probably will appear before the Senate, sitting as a high court.

WILL DISREGARD MEXICAN DECREE

Oil Companies Look to Their Governments to Protect Their Interests.

GERMAN INTRIGUE SHOWN

IN THE OIL LAND DECREE OF PRESIDENT CARRANZA.

Ballin, of Hamburg-American Line, Boasted Recently of Assured Oil Possessions Overseas, at End of War.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The United States and Great Britain have joined in diplomatic representations to the Mexican Government against the oil land decrees of President Carranza, which it is contended amount practically to confiscation.

Meanwhile the American and English oil companies have united in an agreement to refuse to meet the terms of the decrees, which they contend would take the properties from them and have agreed among themselves to depend upon their Governments for protection of their interests.

These two developments mark the progress of a situation in Mexico which is generally regarded as growing in its possibilities of embarrassment for the nations engaged in the war against Germany.

Representatives of the American oil companies in support of their contention that Mexico's action is of advantage to Germany, quote Manager Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, who recently stated publicly that "after the war is over we are assured of extensive oil possessions overseas."

The Allies need this year 430,000,000 barrels of crude oil, for which they depend indirectly on the United States. The United States can produce not over 315,000,000 barrels. The Mexican fields can supply 130,000,000 barrels. All the oil in Mexico is owned by American and British companies. Under the newest decree, Mexico attempts to make oil the property of the nation. Mexican petroleum then would become a nationally-owned contraband, and as such might not be sold by a neutral country to a belligerent under international laws. To endow petroleum with that character and prevent shipment of it to the Allies is said to be the purpose of German propaganda in Mexico.

Movie Star Marries.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 17.—Marguerite Clark, motion picture actress, was married Thursday to Lieut. H. P. Williams, New Orleans, attached to the Engineering Corps at Washington. The ceremony was performed in the First Methodist church. Lieut. Williams is divorced from his first wife. He and his bride both gave their ages on the marriage license as thirty-one.

REFUSES THE RIGHT OF WAY TO LIQUORS

Order-in-Council Bars Transportation Through Lachine.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—According to a ruling handed down in the Practice Division of the Superior Court yesterday by Justice Martineau, it is an offence against the prohibition law of the Dominion to transport intoxicating liquor through any zone where prohibition is enforced either by provincial statute or municipal by-law.

In the case decided, the city of Lachine was the place held to fall under this restriction in virtue of its position in the "dry" column of the province. Therefore Montreal tradesmen who have hard liquors to ship to places along the Lake Shore cannot, if Judge Martineau's judgment stands, forward the same by their own conveyance through the city of Lachine, but must express the liquors in a way which will not bring them within the reach of the municipal officers of Lachine.

GERMANS ECONIMIZE EVEN ON TORPEDOES

Have Stripped Them of Mechanism, at Cost of U-Boat Crews' Lives.

An Irish Port, Aug. 17.—The Germans, in their extreme economy, make their raw materials for munitions go as far as possible, have stripped their torpedoes until they are bare as skeletons compared to the former efficient mechanisms.

It is noted that the idea of the Germans is to gain the highest possible explosive power and to eliminate the delicate and expensive propelling and steering apparatus. This has been done at the cost of accuracy and range of fire, and at the same time by forcing them much closer to their target than would be necessary if the older types of torpedoes were used. But it has resulted in a great saving of copper and brass, and doubtless has facilitated quantity production.

Under normal conditions a torpedo should be effective at 2,000 yards or more, but the Germans now seldom fire from more than 500 yards, and when they believe they are comparatively safe they approach much nearer than that to their intended victim.

These range the stripped torpedo is practically as effective as the more complete types, the fact remains that the Germans have forced their danger for what they have saved by producing an inferior torpedo.

SUPER-SUBMARINE TALK IS EXPLODED

U-Boats Off U.S. Not Large, and They Dodge Transports and Warships.

Washington, Aug. 17.—German submarines carrying out raids in American waters are of the cruiser type, and very probably converted "merchant-men," like the Deutschland, which made two peaceful trips to the United States before this country entered the war. These are low-speed craft with great cruising range, carrying large crews, 5.9-inch guns and anti-laying equipment, as well as torpedoes.

These conclusions have been drawn by naval officers from detailed reports which have been gathered from time to time since the U-boats first appeared off the Atlantic coast last May. The largest of them probably is not more than 300 feet long, and officers are satisfied they are not the super-submarine which frequent reports of late have said Germany was building.

It may now be stated that the raiders have made no effort to attack troopships leaving for Europe and that none of them ever has been sighted by outbound transports or convoys warships. This fact, with the general character of the operations of the submarines, is accepted here generally as proof that the sole purpose of the raids is to hinder commerce as much as possible and incidentally to carry the German campaign of "frightfulness" to America.

New York's Policemen.

New York, Aug. 17.—Outfitted with "billies," revolvers and handcuffs, New York's first uniformed policemen, six in number, went on duty yesterday. Commissioner Enright, announcing the appointments, said four other women would be named for regular police duty. They will pay special attention to the welfare of girls.

Queen Still Defies Huns.

Rome, Aug. 17.—The Queen of Roumania, despite the occupation of her country by the Germans, refuses to be intimidated. A French flag still flies defiantly from the window of her palace at Jassy, and she makes no secret of the fact that she will repudiate the "peace" treaty after the victory of the Entente.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton Dead.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Levi P. Morton, widow of the former Vice-President of the United States, is dead here, having succumbed after a month's illness to valvular heart disease.

For the first time since the founding of Upper Canada College, Toronto, in 1829, a woman has attained to a mastership in that institution of learning. The person thus signally honored is Miss Mary C. Tucker, of the St. Thomas high school staff, who is appointed science master. The executive authorities in Ireland have reconsidered Mrs. Skeffington's case and have recommended that she be given a permit to enter Ireland.

TEUTON MACHINE BADLY BATTERED

Only German People Can Destroy Kaiserism, Says British Food Minister.

DOESN'T SUPPORT APPEAL

TO WHAT IS CALLED GERMAN MORAL CONSCIENCE.

Allied Armies Have to Fight on to Convince the German People That They Themselves Must Destroy Kaiserism.

London, Aug. 17.—The military machine of Germany, the aggressor in the war, now is badly battered, and the autocratic designs of Prussian militarists are held in the grip of Allied armies representing the democratic nations of the world, said John R. Clynes, Food Minister, at the first annual conference of the National Federation of General Workers, of which he is president, in London yesterday. Labor must fight for the principle and spirit of democracy or surrender to the Kaiser's notion of rule by divine right, claimed for his throne. Mr. Clynes said he had never believed in any claim for appeal to what has been called the German moral conscience.

Negotiations for peace are impossible until unmistakable signs are given by Germany that the principles for which labor is fighting are to take the place of autocracy in force. Only the German people, he said, could destroy Kaiserism and Prussian militarism, but the speaker believed that the Allied armies had to fight on to convince the German people that they must do it themselves.

War Tidings.

The Jews of Palestine are flocking to the British colors. The Germans launched a combined gas, artillery and air bombing attack upon the French and Americans along the Vesle.

In the capture of Damery by the British, 150 prisoners were taken. The enemy made a counter-attack, but was repulsed.

The Allied forces have taken Villers-Roye and St. Aubin and reached their old lines of trenches east of Arracourt.

A statement issued at Berlin says the meeting of the German and Austrian army and political leaders was a great success.

The Germans are still clinging to the Lassigny-Roye line. The German line of retreat along the road to Noyon is now threatened.

HARDEN HITS OUT AT THE HUN POLICY

German Editor Pays Frank Tribute to British and American Peoples.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Another violent attack on Prussian policy, with a warning of the storm brewing in Russia and a frank tribute to British and American soldiers fighting for their ideals, has just been published in the Zukunft by Max Hildebrand, the free-spoken German editor. An official despatch from France to-day quotes Hildebrand from the article, commenting particularly upon the action of the German censors in permitting it to appear.

"At the moment when the fire of Slavic hatred coming from the corners of Russia is developing into one single immense flame," Harden asked, "how can our rulers think of finding supporters for thrones and supplying candidates for them? Are our rulers, desirous of supporting the plans of the adversary and using in one single fire all the sparkling flames which are burning or smouldering between Vladivostok and Sebastopol; between Murman and Finland?"

Harden declared the soul of modern Germany is dominated by the idea of bondage, and is summed up in "down on your knees." He attacked the Prussian House of Lords, and especially Prince Salm-Horstmar, who said, like his Emperor, that the present war was nothing but the conflict between the American conception of the world and the German one.

"You think that the British and Americans are such as the Conservative papers represent them," he wrote. "They have proved themselves to be very different on the Yser, at Arras and at Dormans. They have shed the best of their blood, spent hundreds of thousands without dreams of conquest, simply for their ideals. Does this in any way correspond to the picture that you have drawn of them?"

GERMAN STAFF CAUGHT

By a Party of Winnepegers in a Dug-out. London, Aug. 17.—It does not often fall to the lot of any soldier to capture staff officers, but one proud Canadian, now in Orpington Hospital, sits on the side of his bed, not badly "blighted," and with justifiable pride tells how he and a bunch of about twenty Canadians captured three captains, one colonel, and a general, whom they surprised in a dug-out, reading dirty tales of German forests and forgetting there was a war on. It was a Winnipeg party of men that got them.