

QUEBEC MUST NOT RULE ALL CANADA

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GERMAN ATTACKS BEATEN ON CAMBRAI AND ITALIAN FRONTS TWO AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS ARE TORPEDOED

BATTLE IS WON BY KORNILOFF AT BIELGOROD

London Post Hears Bolshevik Forces Were Completely Routed.

KALEDINES ACTIVE

Lays Siege to Rostov—Fighting in Several Other Regions.

London, Dec. 13.—A battle has occurred near Bielgorod, in southern Russia, between Bolshevik forces and troops under Gen. Korniloff, but the outcome has not been established and Petrograd advices are conflicting. The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail reports that General Korniloff was defeated and wounded, and that his capture was to be expected. A despatch from the representative of The Post, however, denies the report of Bolshevik victory, saying General Korniloff has routed his opponents and will soon join General Kaledines at Novo Tcherkassk. The Post correspondent, who received his information from an unnamed source, sends a detailed description of the battle. He says Gen. Korniloff had about 3000 men, making up what is known as the "Wild Division" of the Cavaliers of St. George, "Battalions of Death" and some artillery. When the Bolshevik troops were encountered General Korniloff divided his army and sent one part forward by train. This was soon followed up by the Bolsheviks, who promptly trumpeted a great victory. Gen. Korniloff, however, in the meanwhile maneuvered his main force near the Bolsheviks and attacked with artillery. Some of his men were killed, but he succeeded in joining the Red Guard section of Korniloff's army. The remaining Bolsheviks were surrounded and dealt with very decisively. "No military force in Russia has much sympathy for these mercenaries," the correspondent adds. "Half a dozen generals who escaped with Gen. Korniloff are said to have reached their destination in the Caucasus. Fighting was still in progress near Bielgorod on Wednesday, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports, in a despatch filed that day. Both sides were losing heavily, it was said. General Kaledines is besieging Rostov-on-the-Don, according to a wireless message sent from the city by way of Sebastopol, Reuter's correspondent also reports. Fighting was in progress near Nakhichevan, in the vicinity of Rostov, where a river transport was being run. Cosack cavalry arriving from Novo Tcherkassk.

GERMANS CONCENTRATE FOR WEST OFFENSIVE

Immense Preparations Proceed in Upper Rhine Towns for Action Against Allies.

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 13.—Great numbers crossing the frontier from the east, and immense preparations going on there for an offensive on the western front. Ammunition, provisions and materials of every kind are being concentrated in upper Rhine towns, thru which military trains pass frequently bound west. Ordinary freight traffic has been suspended for ten days.

U. S. ENGINEERS KILLED

With the American Army in France, Dec. 13.—A number of American railway engineers have been killed by German aerial bombs in a town somewhere behind the British front.

THREE DINEEN SPECIALS

Went down from the workrooms at Dineen's three splendid bargains in genuine furs. Every stitch in the garments has been put in by Dineen's experienced artisans, every point is number one quality, and the materials cannot be duplicated. The values cannot be duplicated. 35-Plain Hudson Seal Coats—No. 1 quality, latest design, plain back, full upper skirt, 42 inches long, large cape collar, and large cuffs, lined with the finest quality of French broads. Price \$147.50. 45-Red Fox Sets (muff and scarf)—Round muff, Scarf animal shape, finished with head and tail to match, set in flat cape effect. Price, per set, \$55. 40-Black Siberian Wolf Sets (muff and scarf)—Large round or pillow-shaped muff, with head and tail Scarf animal shape, lined with good hair. Price, for set, \$45. Friday and Saturday selling for these exceptional specials. Dineen's, 240 Yonge street.

ARREST IMO HELMSMAN ON ESPIONAGE CHARGE

John Johansen, Detained as German Spy Suspect—Was at Wheel When His Ship Ran Down Steamer Mont Blanc.

Halifax, Dec. 13.—John Johansen, helmsman of the Norwegian steamer Imo, the Belgian relief ship whose collision with the ammunition steamer Mont Blanc led to the disaster of last Thursday, was detained as a German spy suspect today. He was turned over to the military authorities by officials of the Massachusetts relief hospital where he has been under treatment. One of the nurses at the hospital, a young woman from New York, whose name was not revealed, is said to have called the attention of the hospital staff to Johansen yesterday. She had noticed that the patient was acting queerly, and that he did not seem to be wounded. Her report on the case led to a second examination of the patient by the physicians, and the conclusion was reached that the man was shamming illness. Tried to Get Away. A watch was set over him, and later it was stated that Johansen was making desperate efforts to leave the institution. Surgeons reported that he had offered a nurse \$50 if she would go out and buy him a newspaper, the assumption being that he had in mind an attempt to escape in her absence. After that incident a military guard was placed on duty by his bed, and later, when the incident was called to the attention of Captain Henry G. Lapham of the Massachusetts State Guard unit, the provost guard was sent for and Johansen was locked up.

The connection with the arrest of the helmsman of the Imo, heard here since the war began, was spread broadcast. These continued in a report that eight Germans had been kept at sunrise. Military and naval authorities, while acknowledging that the Johansen case was being thoroughly investigated, denied that the shooting story was absurd. "Two wireless airplanes flew over Dunkirk today and dropped bombs. No casualties resulted."

TWO AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS TORPEDOED IN TRIESTE PORT

Italian Torpedoboats Enter Harbor, Discharge Torpedoes and Get Away Safely Tho Heavily Shelled.

New York, Dec. 13.—The torpedoing of two Austrian battleships in the harbor of Trieste by Italian torpedo craft on the night of December 9 is reported in a message received here today by Commander C. Pfister, of the Italian navy. The information was contained in a telegram received by Commander Pfister from Captain L. Vannutelli, the naval attaché of the Italian embassy at Washington. "After successfully crossing several obstructions and mine fields," the despatch said, "the Italian torpedo craft entered the harbor of Trieste, where they fired four torpedoes against two Austrian men of war of the Monarch type. All the torpedoes reached their targets and exploded. "The most intense artillery fire was concentrated against the attacking torpedo boats, and the even torpedoes were fired against them, all of our units returned safely and unharmed to their home bases." A London despatch received Wednesday quoted a Vienna official statement as stating the Austrian battleship Wien was sunk on Sunday night, the date mentioned in the foregoing communication. Most of the crew was saved, the London message stated. The waters in which the vessel was sunk were not named, however. The Wien is a battleship of the Monarch type. The Wien, Monarch and Budapest were built in 1895 and 1896. They displaced 5,500 tons and are registered as carrying complements of 441 men. They were 323 feet long, 66 feet beam. They were armed with four nine-inch and 20 guns of smaller calibre. Each had two torpedo tubes.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BRITAIN

Washington, Dec. 13.—Representative Lamm, New York, today introduced a resolution to congratulate the people of Great Britain upon the capture of Jerusalem and Palestine and the British Government on its declaration that it favors the establishment of a national home for Jewish people and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object.

TURKS CLAIM VICTORY

London, Dec. 13.—An official Turkish statement, issued yesterday, reports a victory in Mesopotamia over the British. The Turkish troops were said to be pursuing the opposing forces, which were retreating across the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

MAN FOUND ON SHIP NORMALLY ECCENTRIC

Louis Vosburg, Held at Halifax, Not Believed to Be German Spy.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 13.—Military authorities announced tonight that Louis Vosburg, alias Henry French, arrested here today after the arrival of a relief steamer, was not a German spy in their opinion. Vosburg, who carried a railroad ticket from Boston to Halifax, \$225 in cash, a map of Halifax, and an assortment of unintelligible papers, boarded the steamer at Boston without being observed and failed to give a satisfactory account of himself after the ship got to sea. He first said his home was Brooklyn, N.Y., but when questioned said he lived at Concord, N.H. A physician called in to look him over expressed the opinion that he was normally eccentric and temporarily unbalanced. So many wild rumors concerning spy activities have been circulated in the last week that the authorities take no chances with suspects. Vosburg will be held until the secret service is satisfied he is harmless. He probably will be deported.

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS

French Repulse Enemy South of Juvincourt.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The war office announced tonight that there was intermittent artillery activity at some points along the front, more spirited on both banks of the Meuse. A German attack south of Juvincourt failed. "Two wireless airplanes flew over Dunkirk today and dropped bombs. No casualties resulted."

ITALIANS BEAT BACK STRONG FOE ATTACKS

Teutons Maintained Efforts All Afternoon, But Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

Rome, Dec. 13.—Attacks in force were renewed yesterday by the enemy upon the Italian lines east of the Brenta, the war office announced today. The attacks continued the entire afternoon, but because of his heavy losses the enemy at night abandoned his effort. The war office communication issued today says: "At dawn yesterday between the Brenta and Piave Rivers the artillery struggle was renewed with great violence. In the morning in the Col Delta Beretta region we regained during one of our counter-attacks possession of a great part of the trenches which we had before been unable to reoccupy the day before and captured one officer and 53 men. "In the Caldino Valley two violent hostile attacks were sanguinarily repulsed. "About mid-day the enemy renewed his attacks in force to the east of the Brenta. The action continued fiercely the whole of the afternoon in the valleys which, from the slopes north of Col Capri, Col Delta Beretta and Monte Asolone descend towards the Brenta. At night, owing to heavy losses, the enemy gave up the attack. A few prisoners remained in our hands. "About 2 p.m. in the Caldino Papery a new and more powerful attack broke down against our defenses. "On Monte Tomba and along the Piave to the south of Ponte Delta Priola the artillery activity was desultory. In this region an enemy patrol was captured."

POISONED MEAT



DEBATE IN COMMONS ON CAMBRAI REVERSE

Bonar Law Assures Members Investigation Will Take Place in Immediate Future.

ASK HAIG TO REPORT

Smallest German Attack Succeeded in Making Breach Thru Lines of British.

London, Dec. 12.—(Delayed.)—The British Government will investigate the reasons for the British reverse on the southern end of the Cambrai salient. This was the assurance given by Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in answering criticism of military operations in the house of commons today. Bonar Law said that the government's information was that rumors concerning the Cambrai operations were exaggerated greatly and he had been tempted to warn the house that nothing in the shape of a decisive result was expected from this operation. On the night in question, or early in the morning, Mr. Bonar Law said the Germans made different attacks on the British Cambrai forces. The smallest of these attacks, having regard to the numbers engaged, was on the part of the front where, owing to surprise, the Germans were able to break thru. The other two attacks by larger forces were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. Ask Explanation. The moment the cabinet received an account of the attack, the chancellor added, they felt there was something needed in explanation, and the first thing the cabinet did was to send instructions to Field Marshal Haig to give the cabinet a full report on all that had happened. The idea was that the government, if it was satisfied that a soldier in any position was not capable of fulfilling his duties, would not keep him in his position. It is not easy for a civilian with the best information to judge the qualifications of a soldier, and also the government must largely be guided by their experts. Mr. Bonar Law said he was bound to declare that with regard to the rumors, a full inquiry would be held and the government would be satisfied that proper action would be taken as a result of it. Accidents of this kind, he declared, were inevitable in war. Even surprises on a misty morning might happen for which no blame could be attached to anyone. Mr. Bonar Law could only say that the government and military authorities were determined to discover the whole truth of the matter and take necessary action. Mr. Bonar Law said that the British movements in Mesopotamia and Palestine were by no means movements of conquest. The British had to defend the position in Egypt, and often the best defence was attacking, as had been shown in this case.

To the Electors of South York

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Twelfth Parliament of Canada ended in September last and you, on Monday, are to elect a member to represent you in the Thirteenth Parliament that must meet almost right away.

It is to be a war-time election and a war-time parliament. These days and this election mark the most dramatic and the most stupendous period in our history. It is up to you and all other electors to do your part in shaping the war policy about to be expressed by the new parliament. That body will reflect your views, and I trust your determination to do everything possible to win the war, by conscription and other means; to uphold Union Government; to save the freedom and the liberties of yourselves and our allies as against the German Huns. For this election there is no question other than that of the war.

So far the law in regard to the voting has been fairly administered in South York. The enumerators, one hundred and twenty-five of them, have done their work impartially. The result is that twenty-six thousand of you will have the right to vote. About half of you are in the city and half in the Townships of York and Markham.

Over seven thousand of these voters are women, kin of soldiers who have served and gloriously died or were honorably maimed in the war, or of soldiers still serving in the war. It will be the first time the women of the country have voted in a federal election; only the beginning, I trust, of a still wider share in molding the destinies of our land. And I have seen the light that is in these women's eyes. It is for humanity and welfare, most of all for justice. I ask the men and all Boy Scouts in this weather, most unkind, to aid these women in performing the sacred rights of citizenship for the first time.

In making up the list of voters some injustice has taken place: the law, as I think, was incomplete inasmuch as it applied the right to register one's vote in cities only; not to rural parts. As a consequence thousands of men who live in York and Markham Townships have not been able to get a vote because they were not on the lists of 1916. Also the new law that opens the polls in cities at 6 a.m. is not applied to rural parts; and this is especially a hardship on suburban in the Township of York. But even with these faults over twenty-six thousand of you have the right to vote on Monday; and, as your late member, as a candidate in this election, I have done my part in helping to have the lists made up fully and fairly; and I have sent a postcard to every one of you telling you that you are a voter and where your polling booth is found. Furthermore, I have tried to keep clear of anything partisan in taking the vote. I have advised the Returning Officer to have fit deputy returning officers and poll clerks in each booth, and, wherever possible, to have one of them a Liberal and one a Conservative or a supporter of the Labor party.

That largely completes any public duty that falls to me; it is for you to do the rest and to vote as appears to you best. By your decision I will abide as we must all abide. The supreme power on a supreme occasion is in your hands. You have to make the parliament. After we have a Win-the-War Parliament and Union Government we can then deal with other questions that may be pressing, even that of a further reorganization. But a Win-the-War Parliament first.

w. m. macleen

TWO ASSAULTS BY FOE BEATEN AT BULLECOURT

Losses of Enemy Heavy in Fierce Fighting on Wednesday.

ATTACKS BROKE DOWN

Local Engagement Occurs in Trenches Occupied by Germans.

London, Dec. 13.—The war office report reads: "Accounts of the fighting yesterday in the vicinity of Bullecourt show that two attacks were made by the Germans at dawn, after a heavy preparatory bombardment. The first was delivered from the north against our positions in the Hinderburg line immediately east of Bullecourt, and the other on a wider front from the northeast and east, against the angle formed by our trench lines south of Bullecourt-Cagnicourt. Both were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. "Shortly afterwards another attack was made on the latter front, and parties of the enemy penetrated our obliterated trenches at the apex of the angle in one line. A few Germans who reached our trenches at other points were killed or taken prisoners. "Local fighting continued all day and until late in the evening in a small portion of a trench in which the enemy had obtained a footing, but without change in the situation. "A hostile raiding party was repulsed last night southwest of La Bassee. We inflicted casualties on the enemy and secured a few prisoners as a result of patrol encounters east of Zonnebeke."

BRITISH SHIPYARDS RACE ENEMY U-BOATS

Sub. Menace 'Held, But Not Mastered Yet,' Sir Eric Geddes Declares.

London, Dec. 13.—"A vast extension of our shipbuilding facilities is necessary if we are successfully to counter the enemy's submarine depredations," said Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, in the House of commons today in a speech appealing for men to meet the requirements of the government's ship-repairing and shipbuilding program. After giving figures of the progress already made, showing that the construction of merchantmen for this year would be as great as that of the record year of 1915, and in all classes of shipping 18 per cent. higher than in 1915, if the October and November records were kept up, he said that this program would be greatly increased next year. Private yards had been authorized to increase their accommodation by 45 berths, while the new national ship yards on the Severn would provide 54 berths. "The demands on our merchant shipping," continued the first lord, "are greater than they have ever been. The submarine menace is in my opinion held, but not yet mastered. Our shipbuilding is not yet replacing our losses. I deprecate drawing deductions from the experience of one week or a month—be it good or bad. It is (Concluded on Page 2, Column 6).

LIABON PORTUGAL, DEC. 13.—Funchal, capital of Madeira, has been bombarded by a German submarine. Forty shells were fired, killing or wounding a number of persons and damaging several buildings. The submarine fled on being attacked by patrol boats.

Maclean Meetings, South York.

Friday, Dec. 14.—Burlington (Ward Six), Belmont Assembly Hall. Speakers—Major Church, Rev. Wm. Patterson, D.D., W. F. Maclean, A. G. Bell, J. R. MacNicol and others. Silverthorn, Miles Hall (York Tp.). Speakers—W. F. Maclean, Aid. Hall and others. Saturday, Dec. 15.—Winthorpe Hall (York Tp.). North Toronto Town Hall. Free Presbyterian Church, corner Vaughan road and St. Clair avenue.

Gifts for coats, Etc. Coat fastens with... 8.00. Coat fastens with... 10.00. Coat fastens with... 12.00. Coat fastens with... 14.00. Coat fastens with... 20.00.

Gift Suggestions for Baby. Jackets, hand of white pure... 1.25. Pink or blue, Wool... 1.75. Short Dresses, made... 1.85.

Gift Suggestions for Baby. Hand-embroidered... 1.85. Hand-embroidered... 1.85. Hand-embroidered... 1.85.

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