

MASSIVE EFFORTS AGAINST BRITISH FAIL
Bolsheviki Continue Overtures With the Enemy

Crown Prince Rupprecht Strives to Annihilate Entire Moeuvres Salient

BRITISH HOLD GAINS AGAINST FOE ATTACKS

Fighting Lulls on the Cambrai Front, But Elsewhere Teuton Assailed Allied Lines Unsuccessfully—Raids Executed by British.

By Courier Leased Wire
London, Dec. 1.—The Germans last night made no further large attacks on the Cambrai front, where they conducted a violent offensive yesterday in an effort to regain the ground captured by the British last week.

Violent Attacks Against British Lines Along Moeuvres-Gonnelieu Salient—Initial Gains For Enemy Follow Teuton Stroke

German troops are making a strong effort to wipe out the salient which the British drove through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai. Violent attacks have been hurled against the British lines all around the salient from Moeuvres to Gonnelieu, a front of about 18 miles, but except near Gonnelieu, the Germans have been repulsed with heavy losses.

Crown Prince Rupprecht evidently purposed to make an amends for his defeat by crushing the new salient with attacks all along the front and with especially strong efforts at the northern and southern ends with the apparent plan of driving north and south and cutting off the British east of a line from Moeuvres to Gonnelieu.

The stroke on the southern flank brought initial gains, the British being driven back to La Vacquerie and to Gouzeaucourt, about 1 3-4 miles northwest and west-southwest of Gonnelieu, respectively. In counter-attacks the British regained La Vacquerie and Gouzeaucourt and drove the enemy from the ridge east of Gouzeaucourt.

During November the British forces on all fronts lost more than 120,000 men, including 94,600 wounded and missing. These totals are the highest reached in five months and include the casualties in bitter fighting in the Ypres salient and in Palestine as well as before Cambrai.

There has been little except artillery activity on the other fronts. The violent fighting on the northern Italian front has stopped for the moment; the Austro-Germans are reported active behind the lines and are said to be building defences on the eastern bank of the Tagliamento River, 23 miles east of the Piave.

The allied supreme war council begins its sittings to-day at Versailles. In attendance will be, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando and Col. House and Generals Wilson, Foch, Cadorna and Bliss. The other inter-allied conference delegates continue their conferences in Paris, doing their work through committees meeting in secret sessions.

Spokesmen for the British Government deny that the letter written by the Marquis of Lansdowne expressed the view of members of the cabinet. Lord Lansdowne says that the letter was entirely his own. He declines to discuss its opportuneness, saying he has nothing to add or retract and that the subject is too controversial.

Elections in Petrograd of delegates to the Constituent Assembly resulted favorably to the Bolsheviks, who gained more seats than the Constitutional Democrats. Siberia is reported to be about to declare its independence. Ministers are meeting at Omsk and a Siberian flag has been raised.

LANSDOWNE TARGET OF CRITICISM FROM U. S.

Accepts Full Responsibility For His Proposals; Letter Entirely His Own—Showing the White Flag, Says New York World.

By Courier Leased Wire
London, Dec. 1.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was interviewed by The Daily Express concerning his letter and said: "I should like it known positively that the letter was entirely my own. I consulted nobody about it. An absurd idea has spread that the suggestion was made by other people. I wish to deny that."

New York, Dec. 1.—Leading editorials in all of the New York papers this morning leave no room for doubt that the Marquis of Lansdowne's letter to The London Daily Telegraph has created an exceedingly unfavorable impression on the editorial mind of New York.

BRANTFORD STRONG FOR HARRY COCKSHUTT AT RALLY THERE

Brant's Win The War Candidate and Other Unionist Supporters Laid Issues Before People of Brantford Last Night—Col. Cockshutt's Reply to N. W. Rowell

Brantford, Nov. 30.—(By Staff Reporter)—"For myself, I stand for Union Government and the winning of the war, before all else. That achieved, I shall follow the dictates of my conscience in supporting whatever policy seems to me the best for Canada's future."

Col. Cockshutt is particular, had a reply to the charge of Mr. N. W. Rowell, that Sir Robert Borden had requested him (Col. Cockshutt) to withdraw from the field.

Mr. W. F. Miles occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting extended a welcome to all present, apologizing for the delay in starting. He then called upon Mr. W. Millard, for a song, the latter rendering, very pleasingly, "There's a Land."

"There is a strong fight on in this riding," observed Mr. Miles, "as through the whole of Canada; the reasons you all no doubt know."

Lieut. Flowerday, a former pastor of Brantford, prior to going overseas.

"From the early days of the war there has been a steady stream of khaki clad Canadians to the front," declared Lieut. Flowerday. "The men at the front are anxiously scanning the horizon for reinforcements."

WEATHER BULLETIN
Toronto, Dec. 1.—A disturbance is developing quickly on the Connecticut coast while a cold wave is spreading into the great lakes from the northward.

Strong breezes, moderate gales, west to north; light snow falls and flurries and raining much colder. Sunday—Local snow flurries, but generally fair and cold.

would provide it for them. "The need help, and Col. Henry Cockshutt stands for that help," declared the speaker in conclusion, "and I am sure that you will cast your ballots for him."

expressed pleasure at the number of farmers present supporting a Union government and the Military Service Act. He saw encouragement in the progress made by the Victory Loan Campaign.

"Who is going to spend that money?" he demanded. "It should be spent by Sir Robert Borden and his union government, not for the Province of Quebec."

"We have all agreed on raising the money, and must agree on sending the men forward to win it back. Every cent of it is going to be spent for war purposes in the Dominion of Canada. Without it there would not be a dollar to pay the farmers of this country for the wheat bought by Great Britain."

"Do you think that Britain will spend another dollar in this country if Canada puts Laurier into power and quits the war? It would mean financial depression for Dominion."

These were two policies, before Canada, those of winning the war and of quitting it. "There was no referendum when Canada entered the war," declared Mr. Brewster. "Why such delay, when the enemy is at our gates? I have never known a referendum to be followed by definite results; under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we would never have conscription if

Quebec voted against it. No one anywhere for the winning of the war would vote for a referendum. "I could understand the basis supporting it," declared Mr. Brewster. "Every delay by us is a victory for the enemy."

Must Win the War
"There would have been no necessity for conscription," declared the speaker, "had Quebec done her duty. Conscription is the only fair way, and the only way to keep our forces up to strength. If Canada does not send reserves by April next, our reserves will be utterly wiped out. We went into the war for the sake of democracy and liberty, and we must continue until victory is achieved."

Every one of our soldiers would vote for staying in the war to the finish. The world in all its history has never seen soldiers braver or better than the Canadians. Our men at the front never complain, but they make a great plea for reinforcements."

"We are fighting for the defence of Canada in Italy or France, just as much as if we were fighting on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Don't let us say that 32,000 of our heroes have fallen in vain; let us take up the standard where they have left it and carry it on to victory."

"I know no better endorsement than that of the G.W.V.A., which

MEETING OF WORKERS
An informal meeting of the workers will take place to-night in the Win-the-War headquarters, corner of Dalhousie and King Streets. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt will address the gathering.

has been given to Col. Cockshutt. We know Col. Cockshutt and his family; they stand for all that is best in the city of Brantford, and the duty of every supporter of Union Government is to cast your vote for him. You may be sure that he will be true to the standard which you have placed in his hands. He is no recent convert to the cause, he has been a supporter of Union Government from the outset, and in casting your ballot for him you will be casting it for your boys at the front."

Mr. W. Millard at this juncture delighted the gathering with another solo, "The Trumpeter."

Col. Cockshutt was next called upon by the chairman, and was met with a rousing ovation as he rose to his feet.

"There are three candidates in this riding," observed Col. Cockshutt. "One has been employed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, one by Sir Robert Borden and one by the G.W.V.A. You must take your choice."

"As for me, I am for winning the war; I stand for Canada, the Empire, and all that belongs to them, for they are dear to my heart."

"We are facing a very critical time, a time for thought and consideration, not one for our own interests, but for union for the sake of the nation. I ask you for your votes as a man who wants to see the war won. It can only be won by collective unionism, and we must all be of one mind for that purpose."

"To-morrow morning on the battle field of France, of Flanders, the men overseas will be voting. You, ladies and gentlemen, have two weeks and over yet to go, and you should unite and be true to the flag which protects you and will protect

MAKLAKOFF, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, DISMISSED BY TROTSKY

Is Relieved of His Post Because of Participation in Inter-Allied Conference at Paris—Loyal Russians Protest Against Bolshevik Excesses

By Courier Leased Wire
London, Dec. 1.—The German foreign secretary, Dr. von Kuhlmann, is quoted in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, as saying it was absurd to imagine Germany would enter a peace conference with large claims.

Petrograd, Friday, Nov. 30.—M. Maklakoff, the Russian ambassador to France, has been declared dismissed from his post by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik commissary for foreign affairs. This action was taken because of the ambassador's participation in the inter-allied conference, which is considered a state offense, entailing a heavy penalty.

Ambassador Maklakoff, who was appointed by the Kerensky Government, arrived in Paris on November 7, but up to this time has not presented his letters to the French Government, as he has been waiting to see what happens in Russia. He sits in the inter-allied conference by special invitation and as an unofficial observer.

M. Maklakoff, in interviews during the last month, has expressed his opposition to the Bolsheviks. On November 26 he predicted the fall of the Maximilians within a short time.

London, Dec. 1.—The Saxon finance minister, during the budget debate in the Saxon diet according to a dispatch to The Times from Amsterdam, said that Germany must demand a large indemnity without bothering which of her adversaries should pay it, adding: "Let them only think of America."

Express Indignation
Amsterdam, Dec. 1.—A memorandum expressing indignation at the publication in Petrograd of treaties concluded between Russia and the Allies, was presented to the Dutch foreign minister on Friday by the Russian charge d'affaires here. The memorandum says that the action of the Bolshevik Government "amounts to a shameful violation by the republic of the obligations entered into."

"News of the attempt by the Maximilians to conclude a separate armistice with the enemy has been received at the Russian legation here with a feeling of indignation and protest, which the healthy elements

of all Russia undoubtedly share."

Fresh Disclosures
London, Dec. 1.—Details of a series of documents published by the Bolshevik Government, relating to successive concessions offered to Greece for the purpose of inducing her to assist Serbia, are sent by the Petrograd correspondent of The Times. These include an offer of southern Albania, excepting Avlona, an offer of territory in Asia Minor and other offers at the expense of Turkey. These all came to nothing for various reasons.

One document, it is added, deals with an appeal to hand over Kavala to Bulgaria; if Bulgaria joined the

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 4)

BANKS KEEP OPEN TILL 6 p.m. TO-NIGHT FOR VICTORY LOAN SUBSCRIBERS

ays
feel the need of
or if the flat lens
you are now wearing
giving satisfaction,
ld come in and be
th a pair of deep-
lenses, which give
arp vision at every
d are restful to the

ose Head-
by Relieving
estrain
feel the need of
or if the flat lens
you are now wearing
giving satisfaction,
ld come in and be
th a pair of deep-
lenses, which give
arp vision at every
d are restful to the

J. Harvey
ing Optician. Phone 1476
St. Open Tuesday and
entirely

s Wanted
various departments
ing mill, good wages,
rk. Previous experi-
necessary. The Watson
uring Co., Ltd.,
le.

INSMITHS
ch & Cleator
Howie and Feely
PHONE 2462
of Temple Bldg.
is here. Cold weather
ow. Look to your re-
turnance work a spe-
nts for "New Idea"
Furnace
MATES GIVEN

ctric Work
Returned Soldier do
ctric work. All orders
a prompt attention

RIC WIRING, RE-
ING & SUPPLIES

BUTLER
ctrical Contractor
ome. Phone 1589

YOY
ANTED
To Learn
Printing
Business
d Wages to
Start
Apply: Foreman,
Courier Office

W. W. COVY,
ntly Minister of the Interior,
uthorized publication of this
at will not be paid for.