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LONDON, CANADA—THE HOME OF UNBROKEN PROSPERITY.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, LONDON, CANADA. THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1918. 96 COLUMNS

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Hun Positions Penetrated For
Three Miles by Allied Troops
In Opening of Big Offensive

SIR GEORGE C. GIBBONS DIES
IN MONTREAL HOSPITAL AFTER
UNDERGOING TWO OPERATIONS

Noted Lawyer of This City Was Away On Vacation When
He Became Ill—Has Been Exceedingly Active in
Public Life For Many Years.

London lost one of its most prominent citizens, and Canada one of its foremost lawyers at noon today, when Sir George Christie Gibbons died at Rosemount Hospital, Montreal, after a double operation had been performed with every hope of recovery until the last few hours.

The news of Sir George's death caused a severe shock to all his friends and to the public in general. He was 70 years of age on July 2 last, but his characteristic vigor made it difficult for anyone to believe that the illness could be fatal.

Was On Vacation.

He had gone to St. Andrew's, N. B., to spend a summer vacation, when a serious internal complaint caused physicians to recommend his immediate removal to Montreal for an operation. The first operation was performed two weeks ago today, and a second several days later. Good hopes were entertained for a complete recovery, but weakness gradually came upon him, which culminated in a slow sinking Wednesday.

George S. Gibbons has been with his father for some time, and sent the message of death this morning to F. F. Harper of the firm of Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons.

An Active Life.

Sir George, active in his profession and in public affairs practically all his life, had come through several arduous campaigns, notably the Victory Loan and Patriotic Fund enterprises, within the last year. With extraordinary energy, he devoted himself to the success of the Victory Loan campaign, spurring himself and his fellow citizens who enlisted under his banner to carry city and county away beyond their objective. His work was notable, and the transmission of his own enthusiasm to the whole city was a climax to his many good works on behalf of the community in which he had spent the greater part of his life.

Fame Was International.

While his local reputation as a barrister made him one of the best-known men in the city, he had won both national and international fame as chairman of the International Waterways Commission from 1905 until 1911. His services on the important work of deciding critical questions of boundaries and fisheries has been commended by most of the men of the governments concerned, and it was in recognition of his keen ability and broadminded attitude that he was elected to the post.

FIVE MINERS KILLED
IN GAS EXPLOSION

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—Five miners were killed and five others seriously injured when a gas explosion wrecked a mine shaft and sections of the workings last night at Harnmarville, near here. The mine, which was the property of the Consumers' Mining Company, had not been operated for 18 years. Officials of the company and mine rescuers rushed from the Pittsburg bureau could not say how the accumulation of gas had been set off.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED
WHEN FREIGHTS COLLIDE

New London, Conn., Aug. 8.—Engineer Clarence W. Dane and Fireman L. P. Green, both of New London, were killed in a rear-end collision of freight trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, just east of Westbrook during last night.

tude toward the problems that he was knighted in 1911 by King George.

Liberal in Politics.

He had always been an outstanding Liberal of the most pronounced character. He never compromised with the truth as he saw it in the interests of a party.



THE LATE SIR GEORGE C. GIBBONS.

democratic country, and his support of the Laurier program in the last election was inspiring not only to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but to thousands of other Liberals who made the fight in a desire to serve the best interest of the whole people. While Sir George did not take an active part in the campaign of his son, he was with the cause of Liberalism.

U. S. EXPORTED OVER
92,000,000 POUNDS OF
BEEF TO THE ALLIES

Extent to Which Americans
Are Furnishing Food Shown
In Statement

Washington, Aug. 8.—The extent to which aid is being furnished the allied nations in foodstuffs is indicated in a statement issued today by the food administration, showing that during the month of June, exports of beef from the United States, 92,133,000 pounds, of which 95 per cent went to the United Kingdom, France, England and Belgium.

U. S. DRAFT SYSTEM
NOT TO BE EXTENDED
TO NAVY DEPARTMENT

Washington, Aug. 8.—Extension of the draft system to the United States navy is not regarded as necessary at this time, by the navy department here. Rear-Admiral Palmer, chief of the department of navigation, told the Senate military committee today the navy has practically all the men it needs and that enlistments would not be affected by changing the army draft ages.

DETROIT STREET RAILWAY
FARES ARE INCREASED

Detroit, Aug. 8.—An increase in street car fares here was put into effect today by the Detroit United Railway. The new rates are 6 cents cash or ten tickets for 55 cents instead of a 5-cent charge. It was announced that the eight-for-a-quarter tickets, good during the rush hours of the morning and evening, will be withdrawn after Saturday of this week.

LONG RANGE SHELLING
OF PARIS RESUMED

Paris, Aug. 8.—There was a further bombardment of the Paris region by German long-range cannon today,

REIGN OF THE
BOLSHEVIKI IN
NORTH RUSSIA
COMES TO END

The Government at Archangel
Issues Proclamation to
People.

Kandalaska, Aug. 7.—The Government of the "country of the north" recently established at Archangel after a revolution against the Bolsheviki, has addressed a proclamation to the people of the district, declaring the Bolsheviki regime at an end and announcing that the new Government had taken up the duty of governing the region.

HAIRSTORM SWEEPS
OTAWA DISTRICT,
DOING THOUSANDS
OF DOLLARS DAMAGE

Crops Levelled, Trees Uprooted,
and Buildings Torn
To Pieces.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—A hailstorm of unparalleled ferocity passed west of the city between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, leveling crops, uprooting trees and carrying away fences and roofs of buildings.

WINNIPEG DELEGATION
TO PETITION CONGRESS

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—A delegation representing Americans throughout Western Canada is to go to Washington this week to petition the United States Congress to exempt Americans in Canada from paying income tax in Canada as well as the United States.

THE WEATHER

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 103; lowest, 78.

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OF PARIS RESUMED

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A TYPICAL HUN WEAPON



German Mauser rifle, with saw-edged bayonet, used by the enemy, contrary to the international rules of civilized warfare. The officer holding the boche rifle is Capt. Ernest G. Odell of the 24th Battalion, C. E. F.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS
THAT U. S. GOVT. ASSUME
CONTROL OF STOCKYARDS
AND COLO STORAGE PLANTS

Charges Made That the Big Packing Companies Have Made
Their Influence and Wealth in an Illegal Way in
Order to Pile Up Still Greater Profits.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Government acquisition and control of all the principal stock yards, cold storage plants and warehouses and both refrigerator and cattle cars has been recommended to the president by the federal trade commission to destroy a monopoly which declares: "Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company exercises control not only over the meat of the country, but other necessary food supplies."

The commission's report is based on exhaustive hearings conducted recently in many cities and west made public today through the White House. It has been in the hands of the president since July 5, and it was explained that it had not been previously issued "because the president wished first to be in possession of full information."

Charges improper use of a great volume of evidence examined, the commission said the power of the five packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used" to:

1. That the Government acquire, through the railroad administration, all rolling stock used for the transport of meat and animals and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

2. That the Government acquire, through the railroad administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of livestock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stock yards.

3. That the Government acquire, through the railroad administration, all privately-owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper organization, and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

4. That the federal Government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centres of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the Government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all producers on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the Federal Government establish, through the railroad administration, at all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets and storage places for the receipt of all principal points of distribution and consumption, and to be operated by the Government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all producers on equal terms.

5. That the Government acquire, through the railroad administration, all rolling stock used for the transport of meat and animals and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

BRITISH DRIVE INTO
FOE LINES FOR OVER
THREE MILES ALONG
THE PICARDY FRONT

CREATION OF THE
IMPERIAL WAR
CABINET MEANS
MUCH TO CANADA

Director of Public Information
Issues Statement.

TO CURB CRITICISM

Explanations Made For Sir
Robert Borden's Long Absence
in Great Britain.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—In view of continued criticism of Sir Robert Borden's absence from England, the director of public information today issued a statement in explanation of the growing importance of the deliberations of the imperial war cabinet. The statement, which is based upon information brought to Canada by ministers who have returned, follows:

"A very great step in the constitutional development of the Empire was taken last year by the prime minister of the United Kingdom, when he summoned the prime ministers of the overseas dominions to the imperial war cabinet."

"The significance of the imperial war cabinet is perhaps not generally realized. Its creation marks a very definite enlargement of the autonomy of the dominions. As Sir Robert Borden said recently in a speech in London, the dominions have always lacked the full status of nations because the home Government exercised a sort of trusteeship under which it undertook to deal with foreign relations on their behalf, and sometimes without consulting them very much."

"That day has gone by. For the first time in British history, the dominions have been given a direct voice in the affairs of state which concern the Empire as a whole. Although unconsulted the dominions entered the war of 1914-18 with a willingness which admitted of no debate. But they have now earned a voice in the conduct of the war and the peace negotiations which must follow. Such a voice has now been granted them, not as a favor, but as a right."

FRENCH PEASANTS
TOLD BY HUNS NOT
TO COUNT ON U. S.

With the American Army in the Vosges, Aug. 7.—(By the Associated Press).—French peasants found by American soldiers in a cave near Ville-Savoie, just south of the Vosges, had been told by the Germans that if the Americans discovered them the men would be killed and the women mistreated. The Germans gave the peasants a letter dated August 2 addressed to French army headquarters and purporting to be signed by "The Artillery Commander."

HON. DR. BELAND TO
REACH QUEBEC TODAY

Quebec, Aug. 8.—Hon. Dr. Beland, who arrived at Beauce on Sunday after his long captivity in German prison camps, is expected to arrive here today. In the evening he will be tendered a dinner at the Garrison Club by the Quebec members of the House of Commons.

Towns of Marcelcave and La Motte-
en-Santerre Captured By British
In Opening of Latest Offensive—
Tanks Being Used Extensively In
Attacks On Both Sides of Somme.

London, Aug. 8.—Several thousand prisoners have been taken by the Franco-British forces in their offensive in Picardy, the Evening Standard learns. According to reports received this afternoon the Allies have captured the towns of Moreuil, Demuin, Ablancourt and Morlancourt, the heights west of Cerisy and the heights south of Morlancourt.

British Army Headquarters in France, Aug. 8.—A very considerable number of villages have been captured in the Franco-British offensive, and substantial progress has been made, according to news received here this afternoon. The greatest secrecy surrounded the plans for the attack. During the night the Germans heavily bombarded the British lines, but their shells were ineffective. An extraordinarily large number of tanks accompanied the storming troops, clearing the way for them in the grey light of dawn, and helping to overcome enemy strong points.

The British heavily attacked the Germans at dawn this morning from south of Amiens to where their right rests upon the French, a distance of twelve miles. The French shortly afterwards took up the battle and prolonged the fighting front southwards several miles.

The main weight of the Allied blow was directed against von Huyter's eighteenth army. The battle opened after a thirty-minute bombardment, then the barrage of the field guns and trench mortars crept forward, the heavies concentrating on the obstinate points of resistance. Some hundreds of fighting tanks advanced as the infantry waves advanced.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 8.—In their offensive on the front east of Amiens today the British have taken Mahin Wood, Dodo Wood, and probably have possession of the towns of Marcelcave and La Motte-en-Santerre.

An advance by the British to Marcelcave and La Motte-en-Santerre would represent a penetration of approximately two miles into the German lines. The latter town is about three miles east of Villers-Bretonneux, slightly to the east of which the former British line ran. Marcelcave is two miles southwest of La Motte-en-Santerre, and about 2½ miles southeast of Villers-Bretonneux. The woods named do not appear on available maps.

The advances indicate that the principal force of the British stroke was exerted in the Villers-Bretonneux area, slightly to the southeast of Amiens, where Field Marshal Haig's troops had a advantageous jumping off place from the Villers-Bretonneux ridge.

The line attacked this morning extends roughly from the neighborhood of Morlancourt, about three miles and a half south west of Albert, to the Avre Valley, south of Moreuil.

Details of the fighting are coming to the rear slowly. "Going fine" constitutes the best available information. The British launched their attack in a mist after only three minutes of artillery preparation.

Along the French front the artillery preparation lasted for 40 minutes, after which the troops left their trenches with wonderful dash. Before 8 o'clock considerable progress had been recorded and all the first objectives had been attained.

COMBINED ATTACK OPENED AT
DAWN ALONG 12-MILE FRONT

On the French Front in France, Aug. 8.—(By the Associated Press, 11 a.m.)—A combined attack by the French and British was begun at dawn today along the front between Albert and Montdidier. Satisfactory progress was made despite strong enemy resistance. The assault began exactly at dawn along a front of between 40 and 50 kilometres, and a success was scored immediately. The British advanced toward Cerisy-Gailly, on the south side of the Somme, east of Saily-Laurette and Marcelcave. The French advanced at the same time in the direction of Demuin and Aubertourt.

Around Morisel and Moreuil the German resistance is terrific. The attack must have taken the Germans by surprise, as the weather has not been such as would generally be chosen for the commencement of new operations.

On Monday there was a continuous downpour of rain along the Amiens front, but advances state that the British troops were congratulating themselves that the ground was not so bad as they had experienced in Flanders, where shell craters were filled with water and there was no means of draining them.

In the Amiens front the men had little trenches in the wheat fields. These trenches caught only the water that fell into them and could be easily baled out.

The Germans, having through local operations by the Austrians, British and French, been forced to give up the idea of capturing Amiens, had fallen back to better defensive positions, and there the British and French fell upon them at dawn this morning.