

# The Evening Times Star

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1917

SIXTEEN PAGES

## MORE GROUND IN TWO DAYS THAN GERMANS ACCOMPLISHED IN FIFTEEN AT VERDUN

Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fighting now on Comparatively Open Ground—People, Released From German Slavery, Give Heart Interest Touch to Scene

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press).—The success of the British arms in the Cambrai sector has continued to grow steadily, and Field Marshal Haig's troops in a little more than two days fighting have overrun an area equal in size to that won by the Germans during the first fifteen days of their spectacular drive on Verdun. British cavalry, tanks and infantry were today, battling their way forward along a line which at many points, west and southwest of Cambrai, was less than three miles from that important town. The advance was spreading northward in the region of Bulcourt and the salient towards Cambrai was being widened. The total of prisoners captured must approach the 9,000 mark.

In the Open.  
At last the British and Germans are at grips on comparatively open ground, and some of the fiercest hand-to-hand fighting of the war has been going on. The enemy troops were unprepared for the attack, but they have been putting every ounce of their strength into an attempt to stem the rising tide. Troops have been pulled away from other points and rushed to the Cambrai sector by the desperate Germans, and so hard pressed were they for men that two companies of cripples and convalescents were recruited last at one camp and thrown into the line in the region of Macrerie. Some of these pitiful objects are in British hands, and are receiving medical treatment. One prisoner was in the last stages of tuberculosis, and he had to be moved to prevent the disease from spreading to the others, who were in a state of cruel exhaustion and virtually helpless from their valiant attempts to fight under the lash of their unrelenting officers.

The great battle field has taken on the aspect of scenes in war gone by. It is no longer a conflict of trenches and slight holes, but of men struggling bitterly with rifles and bayonets over a virgin battle ground, while the long neglected cavalry sweeps in picturesque charges against the enemy positions over the wide territory involved.

The roads everywhere for two days have been swarming with advancing troops and with prisoners and civilians coming back from the front. Many rejoicing non-combatants, men, women and children, have been pouring out of the captured towns under the guidance of their deliverers from German bondage.

Civilians To Satisfy.  
This has been a battle of strange sights, but no more striking spectacle has been witnessed than that of these people marching toward homes and comfort back of the British front. Through the very gaps which the tanks had torn in the famous Hindenburg line, mothers yesterday and today were pushing baby carriages containing infants or tramping happily along with their babies clutched to their breasts. Beside them tottered other youngsters, many of them carrying their treasured dolls, and not a few clinging determinedly to squirming puppies which they dared not trust to run on the ground. Old men and women were bringing away all the household effects they can pack on push carts, or carry on their backs. For three years

they had been in captivity and some of them in slavery.  
Hard fighting has taken place today at Crevecoeur, southeast of Masnières. The British were holding a high ridge in front of this place, and some troops had forced an entrance into the western part of the town. The Germans were still holding the eastern section. A German battery here, which had been giving trouble, was charged and captured by dismounted cavalrymen. The battery was surrounded by heavy barbed wire entanglement precluding the use of horses, so the soldiers stormed the position on foot and annihilated the gun crew.

In the region of Rumilly heavy machine gun and rifle fighting was proceeding last night and this morning.  
West of Cambrai, tanks, cavalry and infantry were pressing the attack vigorously about Fontaine Notre Dame, and the strong position in Bourlon Wood. Fontaine Notre Dame has not been officially captured, but the story goes that tank crews were served by the civilians in this place with hot coffee this morning. (Field Marshal Haig's official report on Thursday night said the Germans had retained Fontaine Notre Dame.)

Further north, near Bullecourt, the British were in possession of the entire underground fortification known as the tunnel region, which had been famed for its supposed impenetrability. At least five determined counter-attacks have been smashed in this region. Southeast of Bullecourt hard fighting occurred at Moeuvres last night, and a strong counter-attack was repulsed.

The last line of trench defences in the region of Cantaine have been broken, and the British today were firmly established at many points in the Masnières-Beaurois line south of Cambrai.

## BRITISH 'PLANE FLIES FROM HOME TO MEDITERRANEAN

Then Carries Out Successful Bombing Operation Near Constantinople  
London, Nov. 22.—The admiralty announces that a successful air attack in the vicinity of Constantinople has been fully accomplished by a large British bombing airplane, which flew from England to a British base in the Mediterranean in a series of eight flights. The stopping places included Lyons and Rome, and the total distance covered was nearly 2,000 miles.  
The machine was actually in the air thirty-one hours. This is believed to be a world's record for a cross-country journey and for the weight carried. During some parts of the flight strong winds and heavy rain storms were experienced and there was one stretch of 200 miles over a mountainous country where it would be impossible for any machine to land.

## EIGHT HOUR DAY AND MORE PAY

Four Thousand Grand Trunk Men Benefit — The Situation on the U. S. Roads

Montreal, Nov. 22.—Four thousand Grand Trunk conductors, brakemen and other employees will get the eight-hour day and an increase in pay as a result of an agreement between the officials of the trainmen's union and the company.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The railroad brotherhood chiefs in a statement issued tonight, after a two hour conference with President Wilson on the wage dispute, announced that any suspension of transportation would be avoided and declared their willingness to discuss and consider any suggested solution of the difficulties.  
The standards of pay that were established in 1912 and 1913 are inadequate, the statement says, to meet present-day prices for commodities and for that reason the men are demanding an increase that will meet at least half of the increase in the cost of living.

## JOY-RIDER GIVEN 5-YEAR SENTENCE

J. P. Desrosiers, Chauffeur, Caused Death of Young Girl and a Man in Montreal

Montreal, Nov. 22.—Mr. Justice Pelletier, in the king's bench, sentenced to a five-year term in the penitentiary, Jean Paul Desrosiers, who had been found guilty on a charge of manslaughter at the term of the king's bench just concluded. Reckless automobile driving and "joy" riding was the young man's ruin. His recklessness caused the death of a young girl, Anna Hebert, 15 years old, and a young man, named Charles Rioux.

His Lordship, in sentencing Desrosiers, made some remarks on automobilists who rush out and take risks which end in the destruction of the lives of others.  
"You belong to that category of automobile owners who believe that they have exclusive rights to the roads, and who make themselves a terror to pedestrians. You have been recommended to the mercy of the court by the jury. Many citizens, respectable people, have asked clemency on your behalf. There are always so many sympathy-laden citizens asking for clemency for those convicted of grave crimes."  
"It is time that such sympathy should be made. You knew that it was contrary to law that you should go at an excessive rate of speed. One of your passengers was killed, and the other, a little girl, died later. Were it not for the recommendation of the jury to mercy, I would sentence you to twenty years. As it is, I will sentence you to a term of five years."

## DR. A. McPHAIL FOR SELECTIVE DRAFT

Halifax, Nov. 23.—Dr. Andrew MacPhail of Montreal, major of the army medical service, lectured before the Canadian Club last night on "Is This Our Necessity?" It was an appeal for reinforcements for the Canadian armies overseas and an approval of the system of selective draft for raising an army rather than by volunteers. The system of voluntary enlistment, Dr. MacPhail said, was a deadly one, bringing into the army all the men of high spirit, and bringing in also men of low physique who instantly became a burden instead of a support.

## REPLY BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO THE PREMIER

Letter in Answer to Statements in Sir Robert Borden's Speech Relative to Co-operation in Recruiting

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given out a reply to a statement made at Sydney, N. S., by Sir Robert Borden, when he said that on two occasions he had asked the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier to co-operate with him in regard to recruiting. Sir Wilfrid's statement follows:  
"I have noticed in the press a statement made at Sydney, N. S., by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden to the effect that on two different occasions he had requested me to co-operate with him in connection with voluntary recruiting and that I had refused. I wish to state in reply that I have no knowledge whatever of these invitations. I remember quite well that, at the outbreak of war, I directed a communication of which the following is a copy, to Sir Robert Borden—

"Dear Sir Robert Borden—  
"There is every probability that the war will be of long duration, and I understand that the government is already contemplating the organization of a second contingent. May I suggest that, as our population is composed of various ethnic elements, it might be well to recognize the fact and to allow the formation of units out of these several elements?  
"The war office at all times has taken advantage of the force of race sentiment in the formation of the army. At all times it has recruited purely Scotch regiments, as well as purely Irish regiments. We understand that a member of a French-Canadian regiment, of an exclusively Welsh force. The aim I have in view is in reference to the formation of a French-Canadian regiment. You are probably aware that a movement is on foot in Montreal and elsewhere for the purpose of raising such a regiment. There is every reason to believe that if the formation of a French-Canadian unit were authorized there would be a generous response."

"I offered these observations with the sole object of helping in the cause which we have all so much at heart. If you think well of my suggestion I will be happy to assist in any way that may be deemed advisable, and will hold myself ready to meet you at your convenience for a mutual exchange of views, both as to the object itself and the best means of attainment."  
"Yours sincerely,  
"WILFRID LAURIER."

"While the proposals made in this communication were approved of by Sir Robert Borden, I must say that I have any recollections whatever of being asked to co-operate with the carrying out of them. It is in the fall of 1916, I was asked to co-operate in the selection of a parliamentary committee to serve under the national service board. The reasons why I declined are well known to everybody, and I think events have proved that my action was justified in the matter. Further than that, no appeals were made to me by Sir Robert Borden or through me to any members of my party, to assist in the voluntary recruiting system of this country."

## WOULD TRY MALVY ON TRIASON CHARGE

Paris, Nov. 22.—Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, introduced in the chamber of deputies today a bill proposing that the chamber name a committee of thirty-three members with a view to sending M. Malvy before the high court on the charge of treason.

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Will be Saturday, November 24th For You

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## A. E. HENDERSON

104 King St., MEN'S CLOTHIER, Near Charlotte St. If Off Your Route, it Pays to Walk.

**A. H. Hanington, K. C.**  
The death of Augustus Harvey Hanington, K. C., occurred yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, C. S. Hanington. Mr. Hanington was a member of a distinguished family, the son of the late Hon. Daniel Hanington, of Shelburne, who was for more than fifty years speaker of the legislative council. Mr. Hanington is survived by his wife, one son and five daughters. The son is C. S. Hanington, of this city, and the daughters are Mrs. Wardlaw Taylor, of Toronto; Dr. Mabel Hanington, of St. John; Miss Frances Hanington, of New York; Mrs. Frederick Rous, of Toronto; and Mrs. Dewdney, wife of Archdeacon Dewdney, of Prince Albert (Sask.). Mr. Hanington was also survived by three brothers and three sisters. The brothers are T. B. Hanington, of this city; Dr. J. P. Hanington, of Montreal, and Major C. F. Hanington, now in Montreal, who has just returned from France.  
The sisters are Miss Hanington, of Shelburne; Mrs. Edwin Godfrey, of St. John, and Mrs. Walter Covert, of Montreal. Mr. Hanington was seventy-four years of age. He received his education at the Sackville Academy and studied law with his brother, the late Judge Daniel L. Hanington, at Dorchester, and came to St. John and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1867 he married Miss Jane E. Chase, of St. John, who nursed him. He started in law himself, and later with Thomas Millege formed the law firm of Hanington & Millege. Later he was associated with Sheriff A. A. Wilson and then with M. G. Todd, K. C. He then formed a law firm with his son and remained a member of the firm of Hanington & Hanington till the time of his death.  
Mr. Hanington was always interested in Sunday school work and for more than twenty-five years he was the superintendent of Trinity Sunday school. Mr. Hanington was the originator of the plan for starting Rockwood Park, and he spent a long time and much labor in interesting people in his project, and afterwards was always one of the leading members of the board of directors of the park. Mr. Hanington's death will be sincerely regretted by a large number of friends both in the city and in Dorchester and Shelburne.  
Speaking last evening of Mr. Hanington's death, Sheriff A. A. Wilson said: "I regret very much to hear of his death. I was associated with him for ten years in partnership and always found him to be an upright man and a good friend."  
Osakis, Minn., Nov. 22.—Because of alleged disloyal remarks, E. H. Stratemeyer, a naturalized American of German extraction, was given a coat of tar and feathers last night.  
Stratemeyer told the authorities he did not recognize any of his assailants.

**MOTHER MISSING.**  
Four-Year-Old Kid in Hospital Calls in Vain.  
(Montreal Star).  
There is a little four-year-old kiddie named Mary Walters up at The Children's Memorial Hospital, who calls for mother every day. But mother does not come. Mrs. Mary Walters was a constant visitor at the hospital until a year ago, but since that time she has disappeared, apparently leaving no trace behind. The social service department of the hospital have made inquiries at her former address, 183 Agnes street, but no one is able to tell anything of her present whereabouts.  
Little Mary has now been treated for about four years for tubercular spine in the Protestant Infants' Home and The Children's Memorial Hospital. She has reached a stage in her convalescence when she should really be sent from the hospital proper to a home. In order to make the change it is desired, if possible, to obtain the consent of the child's relatives, but up to the present no one belonging to her can be found. Mrs. Walters is a widow, Irish-American, Protestant, who came to Montreal some years ago with her little girl.

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First—It is the only balanced ration sold in package form being composed of wheat, rye, bran and flaxseed—the latter rendered odorless and tasteless by electricity.  
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Acid blood produced by the refined cereals induces disease in the organs. The alkalis in Roman Meal keep the blood fluid and "cool."  
Try Roman Meal. Get it at your grocer's. Do not stir Roman Meal porridge except when mixing meal and water.  
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