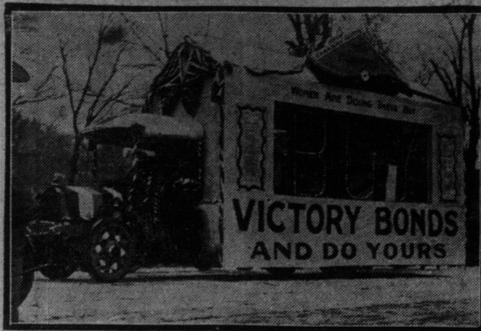


PARADE, BUT WORK ON



VICTORY BONDS AND DO YOURS

Woman operators in Canadian armaments plant were busy yesterday working on their work of manufacturing parts of airplanes.

FONTAINE VILLAGE IS NO MAN'S LAND

Of Germans were still clinging to their secret strongholds among the ruined buildings and that British guardsmen also were hidden among the cellars at various points. But for the most part Fontaine Notre Dame was a place of dead; they lay about the streets to tell the story of the cruel tragedy enacted about them.

German prisoners from the 2nd guards division and 46th Regiment were in the British cages this morning as a result of the battle, and among the captives was a battalion commander who was caught with many of his men in the rush of the British thru the village.

A German counter-attack with fresh corps, which resulted in the British being pushed back thru the hamlet, gave the enemy a claim to the reoccupation of the place, but, as has been stated, the Germans were unable to remain in Fontaine in force, so that, to all intents and purposes, they lost Fontaine, altho the British did not gain it.

The fighting at Bourlon Village yesterday was very severe. The British began their attack about this place in the face of extremely heavy machine gun and rifle fire. Bourlon was strongly held and was crowded with rapid-firers, which held all the approaches. Tanks worked around to the east of the village and drove a hole in the enemy's defenses. Here they were closely followed by the infantry. The machine gun outposts, however, prevented the infantry from working their way further north on the western side of the place.

The attack progressed, however, on the east side of the village and the British proceeded to the northeast corner, thereby drawing the net closer around the village. At the same time the Germans hurried their counter-attack against Fontaine they threw a large number of fresh troops against the British around Bourlon, and hard fighting ensued. This attack, however, was beaten off and this morning the British appeared to have a footing in the southeastern outskirts of the village.

TWENTY-FOUR SOLDIERS SECURED YESTERDAY

One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Apply at Mobilization Centre for Examination. There were a total of 159 applicants for military medical examination at the Toronto mobilization centre yesterday. Twenty-four of them were enrolled for active service, as follows: Central Ontario Regiment, Artillery Brigade; Foresters, 5; Forestry Depot, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment and various units of each one. The Engineers Corps is asking for four recruits who are experienced printers. Applicants are requested to apply at the Engineers' office in the armories.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

A verdict of wilful murder was returned at the inquest at the morgue last night into the death of Frank Malletto, an Italian, who lived at 23 Mansfield avenue, and who was shot and instantly killed by another Italian while at work at the Grand Trunk Railway's paint shops on Nov. 30. The murderer is still at large.

TRAP DOOR ALWAYS OPEN TO ABERDEEN CHAMBERS

Several More Witnesses in Fire Enquiry Were Examined, and Hearing Was Again Adjourned.

The investigation into the cause of the fire in the Aberdeen Chambers on Oct. 24 last, was continued last night before Fire Marshal E. F. Houston in the city hall. The first witness called was E. Schofield, who had an office in the building. He said that he was generally in the office at night, but on the night previous to the fire had left about 8 o'clock. He had not seen anyone around the building, and did not know of any person being there. When asked if he had gone into the building with some boards and bulky parcels some time before the fire he stated that he could not recollect having done so. He gave the name and address of a woman with whom he had been seen in the building on several occasions.

Mrs. Emily Collins, one of the women who cleaned the Aberdeen Chambers, gave evidence to the effect that she had seen Schofield (she did not then know his name) and another man enter the chambers carrying some boards and several parcels on one Saturday night some time before the fire. She had also seen him there with a woman. When Schofield was called again he said that he remembered the night in question that it was his brother who was with him, and that he was not carrying boards, but pieces of metal. The parcels, he claimed, were samples of glass, as he is the agent for a glass manufacturing company in the United States.

Mrs. Dickie, who is the wife of the caretaker, said that she had not noticed anything unusual around the premises. Henry Pringle, who was called on Tuesday night in regard to the insurance on the building, was called again and questioned about the fire in the Aberdeen Chambers in 1904.

Richard Massey, foreman for the Pees Oil Burner Co., was installing the tank for an oil-burning furnace at the time of the fire and testified that there was an entrance into the building thru a trap door in the sidewalk, thru which anyone might enter at any time. He had used cans similar to the exhibits, but the cans he had used were still in his possession. The investigation was adjourned until Friday night.

BOY SCOUTS PARADED.

Many of Them Have Been Giving Good Help During Campaign.

One of the most successful sections of the parade yesterday was that of the Boy Scouts, who displayed a Canadian flag manned by 50 boys, district No. 2, Toronto, followed by their massed troop colors guarded by scouts. Then there followed three decorated floats, the first representing ambulance, showing first-aid in the field; the second a boy scout camp, and the third a representation of the provinces mounted by a scout in full dress uniform. About 500 scouts paraded, and added considerably to the display, which was organized by Commissioner C. Mitchell. The boy scout organization has supplied about 200 boys to help in the various offices of the Victory Loan, and these boys have given good service all the time and have contributed largely to the efficiency of the organization of the campaign.

ENDORSED UNION

Meeting of Waterloo Board of Trade Passes Resolution. Waterloo, Ont., Nov. 28.—The board of trade, at a representative meeting, adopted a resolution endorsing the Union government, on the ground that it is the imperative duty of every loyal Canadian citizen to use every legitimate means to secure a return to power to the government. There was no dissenting voice raised to prevent the passing of the resolution, and when it was put to a vote the meeting was unanimous in support of the resolution, which Thomas Hilliard, Fred Halstead, E. W. N. Grigg, Julius Ross and Dr. Webb.

PATRIOTISM IN LABOR'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One).

faithfully and well to the people who elected him," said the premier. "I welcome him for another reason, for the land from which he comes, our new and powerful ally." (Loud cheers.) "He is a man born in the good old motherland and trained and finished in the United States. What better qualifications could any man have?" He spoke of the Victory Loan. "Let us put our full force into this war, in order that you may welcome to your home again the boys who are fighting for you overseas; the boys who are fighting so that democracy may be established forever in this great world."

Samuel Gompers was accorded a great reception, the band playing the national anthem, followed immediately by the "Star Spangled Banner." Every one rose to their feet in honor of the visitor. Following that and when the three cheers had subsided the speaker commenced. He said, in part: "It affords me more gratification to be with you than I can find words to express. Somehow or other there is a destiny which shapes our ends round new them how we will, and it is pressing thoughts upon my mind that thru this destiny is keeping all we hold dear. There are some people who, touched by the enormity of the sacrifices which have been made and which perhaps will have to be made, are terrified-stricken at it, and in a large

part I share this feeling of horror and terror. I ask you to believe me when I tell you that about three years ago it was my proud boast, as well as it was my belief, that there would not occur a large interruption in the international peace of the world. I was a pacifist par excellence. I belonged to every peace society of which I knew and I had been fuddled and fooled in a way unparalleled in the history of the world and then came the declaration of war by the Kaiser. At the command of the imperialist the world was set at each other's throats. I immediately went to the printer and got hold of that damned stuff and took it back." (Loud cheers and laughter interrupted the speaker for several minutes.)

"Those utterings of mine with regard to eternal peace did not have to be revised at the close of the voting on the war, for I verily believe that when we shall have triumphed in this war, there will be no more international preparations for great wars. I ask you to consider for a moment if those false pretenses made by the Kaiser were not really to lull the people of the world into a fanciful security, so that it would not be necessary for them to prepare against any aggression on his part."

Attacks Socialists. He was extremely bitter in his attacks on the Socialist party, which he

said was in opposition to the great labor movement of the whole world. "And I say this even if there be any members of the Socialist party in this city or in this room," he declared amidst loud cheers. "Under the scheme of the German school of socialist plutocracy, there is the endeavor to foster, not the labor movement, but German Socialism. In the face of everything that has been done, the violation of international law, the violation of every moral law, and pledge, it is not time that the manhood of our countries should rally in defence of all that is left of mankind and womanhood?"

"You have heard as I have of the conscientious objector. I want to ask you to transplant your minds to Berlin and there enquire of yourselves what you think his imperial majesty would do if there was anyone there who would declare himself a conscientious objector or a pacifist. There was a pacifist in Germany, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, and the Kaiser put him in prison. Is it possible that we have forgotten the spirit of our races? Have we so far forgot our appreciation of the human race that we cannot do our duty? Do you know that several of your neighbors have been killed, robbed and ravished? Where is the conscientious objector who will not rise in defence of his own or his family? Whether I am a pacifist or a fighter, now that fact has been brought home to me, I hold that we the dominions who enjoy the freedom and the privileges of freedom, who will not fight for them is a coward

and a poltroon." Cheers greeted this announcement.

Grew Rich on Hope. He touched on the question of neutral countries, and asked them which of the countries were neutral. "Holland, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries have grown rich upon seeing the needs of Germany," he said. "Should Germany win then these countries are rich, but let Germany lose 'Should Germany win then these countries are poor?' Neutral countries," continued the speaker in scorn, "there ain't no such animal." (Loud laughter.) "The time has gone by," he continued emphatically, "when we can view this war as a proposition academic in its character, and we are in the arena of the world's fight for life. I hold it the duty of every Canadian by birth or citizenship to do everything in his power to unite the people to win this war. I know something of the strife of your political parties. You may differ in many things, but the fact is you are at war and the Dominion of Canada has entered the war, and has regard to politics, language or religion must unite to bring victory and glory to Canada and all the other nations in the world."

Must Obey Law. Speaking of conscription he said he was opposed to force wherever and whenever it could be avoided. "But his lawful right advocated that we should have selective draft of conscription. I opposed that, but the decision was made; and I rule it now that it is the duty of every lawful citizen to obey in time of war, when the authorities in time of war arrive at a conclusion it is no longer a matter of discussion, but a duty. This is war, and when the government of the United States or Canada has agreed upon a certain law it is the duty of everyone to see that that law is put into successful operation, just

Canada's Victory Loan

THE executive committee wishes to take the public fully into its confidence with respect to the present situation as to Toronto reaching its objective of \$75,000,000 by Monday night. Everything depends upon the definite action of the great body of our citizens, both among those who can invest large sums of money and those who can only buy bonds of small denomination. The committee is confident that our citizens will make the necessary response and that the \$75,000,000 will be realized.

All workers on the general canvassing force and all the volunteers who are helping so magnificently should bear in mind the following facts:

FIRST: The campaign actually closes at 12 o'clock on Saturday night (midnight). All subscriptions must be closed up before that time; if possible, they should be handed to a canvasser or at some booth or district headquarters or at the Toronto headquarters, 15 King street east. If, however, this is impossible, applications mailed before 12 o'clock on Saturday night will be honored.

SECOND: The final returns for the campaign will be reported at the Armories on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Each division of the extension committee will report the results of its canvass to its own headquarters on Thursday and Friday nights and on Monday before noon.

THIRD: All organizations and groups of people, as well as individuals, who are intending to subscribe should be sure to do so before Saturday night, if possible on Thursday or Friday, so as to prevent disappointment and undue congestion of business at the very end of the campaign.

J. W. Mitchell, Chairman.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Lend Your Money to Canada to Help to Win the War

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.