

Enemy Meets Disaster in Cambrai
Bolsheviki Through, Trotzky Threaten Break With Allies
Hun Coup d' Etat Has Failed With Heavy Losses

Extent of Formidable Teuton Reverse Not Yet Realized--Attempt to Split in Two British Salient Above Cambrai a Decisive Failure

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Dec. 3.—The New York Herald this morning publishes the following cable from Paris, dated Sunday: "The disaster, which is overtaking the formidable German effort to regain the lost ground before Cambrai, is depicted in graphic despatches from French correspondents on the British front.

LOSSES DISPROPORTIONATELY HEAVY

Mr. De Feuquieres, of The Petit Parisien, telegraphs: "If the German coup de force against our new lines south of Cambrai has gained a few transitory advantages, it has also inflicted a toll of losses singularly disproportionate to the success which the enemy is certain to attribute to himself.

BRITISH PROFITED FROM THE OPPORTUNITY.

"Attacking in serried masses according to their old method, with effectives estimated at no less than ten divisions they offered our batteries unhopd for targets and the good-eye British gunners were fully exercised against them. It was the best opportunity I have had during the war," said an artillery group commander.

"The mounds of bodies which strew the approaches to the British lines between Moeuvres and Bourlon wood prove that full profit was drawn from the opportunity.

PROGRAM OF ENEMY FAILED

"The adversaries' scheme was sufficiently bold and ingenious, consisting of an attempt to split in two the salient in the British positions captured before Cambrai. Two attacks of equal strength in serried ranks were launched on Monday morning at an hour's interval along the front from Masnieres to Vandhulle on the one hand and between Moeuvres and Bourlon Wood on the other. The two attacks were intended to meet in a pincer grip and rend the salient asunder. Short but diabolical bombardments supported with copious emissions of gas preceded each attack.

RECORDED BUT SLIGHT GAINS

"To the north the enemy, despite repeated efforts was unable to take a single inch of ground and not a single assaulting wave reached the British trenches. The dead of battalions decimated by the machine guns and barrage now cover the scene of their terrible march.

"To the south the enemy, more favored, succeeded in installing himself in Villiers-Guislain and Gouzeaucourt. Two hours later tanks, coming to the rescue, dislodged the foe from the latter village and British infantry, frenziedly counter-attacking, drove the enemy over the ridge and recovered batteries captured for an instant by the enemy.

"Our British friends have taken all steps to thwart the ambitious aims of the adversary, who is in a bad position and whose desperate efforts to retake the lost ground reveal his uneasiness."

"Such a debacle of German gas shells never was seen and the enemy thought the terrifying effects of this deluge would permit him to revert to his former massed attacks which only swelled the carnage in his ranks."

"The correspondent says the machiavelian scheme was carried out with vigor and the disposition of the forces was worthy of a better fate."

"Hindenburg has his own particular coquetry. He does not like his line to be touched and Prince Rupprecht sleeps badly since he has been dreaming nightly of the military dictators' frown."

"I was taken by surprise," says Rupprecht to which the nocturnal shade of Hindenburg replies: "You must do the surprising."

"Thus it was that yesterday morning without drums or fanfare, a deluge of gas fell from a barrage of almost mute shells on the Tommies who strutted in their new lines, hardly yet fortified. In less time than it takes to write it makes

were donned and the Tommies bore the shock of the masses thrown against them without turning a hair. Slowly they fell back, letting the enemy establish himself pompously on Gouzeaucourt ridge.

"The morning went on. At 3 o'clock a brief order came from the British command, rifles barked, machine guns drummed out their lines of fire and a tempestuous assault was loosed.

"Soon grenade and bayonet were at work on the ridge, which was transformed into a death trap and the enemy had won Gouzeaucourt with corpses only. Between Bourlon wood and Moeuvres the British artillery made a memorable butchery of the German divisions."

With the British army in France, Saturday, Dec. 1.—(By the Associated Press)—The correspondent can recall no previous time when army engineers have undergone such varied and thrilling experiences as yesterday. The latest reports say that several Americans who were actually captured by the Germans escaped after a few hours and made their way back to the British lines.

How many of them spent agonizing hours lying in shell holes with the enemy all about them it is impossible to state but there were a large number.

In the first rush of the Germans into Gouzeaucourt many engineers were caught between the opposing lines as the British surged forward to meet the shock. It was a tense situation for them. There was no escape for the rapidly narrowing zone between the two armies.

The Germans already were firing their rifles and the engineers knew that the British also would open up with a heavy fire. But even in the stress of the moment, the British engineers in France, Saturday, Dec. 1.—(By the Associated Press)—The correspondent can recall no previous time when army engineers have undergone such varied and thrilling experiences as yesterday. The latest reports say that several Americans who were actually captured by the Germans escaped after a few hours and made their way back to the British lines.

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W. F. COCKSHUTT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO UNION GOVT.

LUDEENDORFF CAN SEE VICTORY FOR GERMANY

War Will Not Result in Draw, But Will be Decided in Favor of Central Powers, Says Hindenburg's Right Hand Man—Wants Armistice, if Any, Brief.

By Courier Leased Wire. Amsterdam, Dec. 3.—General von Ludendorff, right hand man of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, is quoted by a correspondent of The Vienna Neue Freie Presse as making the prediction recently at German headquarters that the war will not end in a draw but be decided in favor of the Central Powers.

"It appears the Russians are the first to be inclined for peace," said General von Ludendorff. "I will not say that I regard the Bolshevik manifesto as a peace offer," he continued. "There must be a secure government for this purpose. Of course we can conclude an armistice with Russia at any time as soon as we have the assurance that it will be maintained."

General von Ludendorff expressed belief that a general armistice would interrupt submarine supply, and the entente to change its position while on the other hand no supplies would reach the Central Powers. Therefore, he thought such an armistice should be a brief one, as otherwise the

military situation would suffer. Look Here, Lady British Army Headquarters in France, Dec. 3.—(By the Associated Press)—British troops last night re-occupied a section of a trench on the high ground southwest of Bourlon village, on the Cambrai front, which was lost on Friday. The town of Masnieres, which was evacuated by the British was shelled last night by British artillery.

General Byng's troops last night pressed near to the village of Villiers-Guislain and along the ridge southwest of that place and their line now is fairly near the town.

It is estimated that the Germans had about 20 divisions for their assault on Friday which, except for the first Ypres battle, is regarded as having been their heaviest attack on the British. The Germans attacked the British positions at La Vacquerie, southwest of Cambrai, at 8.45 o'clock this morning, and an hour later it was reported that they had been successfully beaten off. To-day's attack followed three futile attempts made by the enemy to take this village yesterday afternoon.

HANDS OFF, SAYS TROTSKY; A THREAT TO BREAK WITH ALLIES

Cannot Permit Agents of Entente to Interfere With Internal Affairs of Russia, Says Bolsheviki Demagogue—Provisional Government Re-Appeared on Scene

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Dec. 3.—Leon Trotzky, Bolsheviki commissary of foreign affairs, according to a despatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd, has issued a warning with reference to the French and American communications sent to General Dukhomin, who has refused to resign as commander-in-chief regarding the armistice and peace move, in which he says:

"Nobody demands from the present allied diplomats recognition of the commissaries' government, which is responsible for the fate of the country. The government cannot permit allied diplomatic and military agents to interfere with the internal affairs of our country, and to attempt to incite civil war. Further steps in this direction will bring the gravest complications, the responsibility for which the government now disclaims."

A despatch to The Mail, dated Saturday, quotes Trotzky, as saying General Dukhomin's headquarters had been surrounded and his staff would surrender within forty-eight hours. Trotzky said that the demobilization of the army had begun, but that its development further would depend on the peace negotiations. Every honest soldier, he added, would turn to his village with his arms and form a part of the local red guard,

which would be established to safeguard the revolution liberty. Send Reserves London, Dec. 3.—The reserves of several guard regiments and machine gun detachments comprise the forces sent against general staff headquarters, which has refused to recognize the authority of Bolsheviki according to a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd.

The council of commissaries has instructed the commissary of the state bank, it is added, to hand over to the Bolsheviks a sum of money not exceeding a total of 25,000,000 rubles. Provisional Government London, Dec. 3.—The Russian provisional government, through out of power last month by the Bolsheviks, re-appeared on the scene Friday, according to special despatches from Petrograd and issued a manifesto claiming to be the only authority in Russia and urging the people not to obey the decrees of the Bolsheviki.

All the measures taken by the provisional government, the manifesto says, were with the view of assembling the Constituent Assembly and to side over the crisis until the Assembly would be able to declare the will of the people, but this hope was swept away by the revolt of the

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of win the war workers in the hall at headquarters on Saturday night when Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, gave a stirring and notable address, and other speakers were also heard from. Mr. W. S. Brewster occupied the chair and the audience included returned soldiers and many fathers of sons in khaki, who gave a rousing reception to the Union Government candidate as he rose to speak.

The rally was an omen of good success in the campaign; Are Canadians going to continue the fight for the Dominion, for the Empire and for human liberty, or are they going to quit. All should be men enough to look matters in the face. The war was not yet, by any means finished and if the sons and daughters of this Dominion turned back now not only would the honor and credit of this Dominion be seriously damaged, the brave boys at the front be abandoned and all their noble sacrifices spat upon, but in addition there would be the greatest kind of satisfaction among the Hohenzollern crew. Were the people of Canada going to be the first to desert the grand old mother land and her Allies? Most assuredly no. The speaker went on to deal in scathing terms with the campaign of vilification and falsehood which had been launched against Mr. Cockshutt. Among other things, he demonstrated that the assertion that Mr. Cockshutt was in Muskoka at the time the Conscription bill was before the House, was an absolute lie. He not only had made one of the most notable speeches in the Commons on behalf of that measure but Hansard officially recorded his name in connection with division after division on that measure. A man of the proved probity and reputation of Mr. Cockshutt could never be injured by such tactics. He had lived all his life in the community and all knew of his upright character, his fealty to the interests of his constituents, his unswerving zeal on behalf of Canada and the Empire and his record as a clean man and loyal citizen. He felt confident that the people of this Riding would honor the speaker by honoring him with a renewal of their confidence.

The Union Government candidate was received with loud cheers. He dwelt on the fact that the compiling of the lists through enumerators was a first experience, and that many might be inadvertently left off. For this reason the moment the lists were posted, each man and woman entitled to the ballot, should personally examine them. The lists would be placed in con-

Endorsed Government Candidate Took up Challenge of His Opponents on Saturday Night—Has Been Strong in Support of Conscription From the Outset

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spicuous positions in the different sub-divisions and in the local post office. An appeal board with His Honor Judge Hardy, has been appointed to deal with appeals and the speaker urged that thorough steps be taken to ensure the name of every bona fide elector appearing on the rolls.

"There may be 10,000 electors this time and 2,000 soldiers, a much larger number of voters than ever before in this constituency," continued Mr. Cockshutt. "Many ladies will have a vote. I hope that some of our lady friends will volunteer to help soldiers' wives and dependents who have the vote, to come out and poll it. Many women, through family and house duties would otherwise be unable to come out to cast their ballots."

Campaign of Falsehood "Don't lose your tempers over the slanderous remarks that are being circulated. While I am willing to take any knock as a public man, I do not propose to have my name multiplied. The allegation has been made that I was not in the House on the conscription issue and that I did not support it. I was the first member to name this law in the House two years ago, and last June I made as strong a speech in its favor as was possible to make. It is an absolute falsehood to say that I was absent during the progress of the measure."

"Another falsehood on a par with this, was the statement made in a letter to the press by a man named Gould, who said 'a man named Cockshutt, at a meeting in the Y.M.C.A., opposed the soldiers' home.' I was not at the meeting in the Y.M.C.A., nor was I in the city at that time, for the House was in session. The first time I spoke in this connection was at a public meeting, and I spoke especially from Ottawa, spoke heartily in favor of the home, and subscribed toward it.

"It is not likely that these slanderous statements will be retracted even now that they have been proved untrue."

"German Kultur" was the manner in which a member of the audience characterized the campaign of slander.

"Personally, I am not going to indulge in a campaign of slander," said Mr. Cockshutt. "Everyone has a perfect right to come out into the field and I wouldn't pay ten cents to have anyone retaliate. I have treated my opponents with respect, but I am not going to lie down forever under slanderous and false vilifications."

Win-the-War Liberals "Parties have been split up on this issue, and many good Liberals are now heartily supporting the Union Government. I welcome them to the win-the-war platform. If anyone can point out to me one instance during the past three years,

Continued on Page Three

ON BEHALF OF UNION and WIN-THE-WAR GOVERNMENT

Meetings Will Be Held as Follows: Scotland, Vandusen's Hall, Monday, Dec. 3rd, at 8 p.m. Mt. Pleasant School House, Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:— W. F. Cockshutt, the Union Government Candidate and Others.

Ladies Cordially Invited.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Pays



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IS OF CANADIAN NORTH LAND REGULATIONS

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Dec. 3.—The disturbance, which was developing on the Connecticut coast on Saturday, is now passing over the Nova Scotia coast, after causing very stormy weather in the Maritime Provinces. In the West cold, wintry conditions prevail, with lower temperatures in most places. Forecasts. Moderate to fresh variable winds, some light falls of snow or sleet to day and on Tuesday.

THE MERCHANTS CORNER

It has seemed to me recently," said M. L. Wilkinson, president of a large St. Louis department store, "that one of the most coninciding proofs that advertising does lower the cost of distribution or selling is in the fact that if the advertising store did not make its advertising pay its own way, and a little more, there would soon be great stores on the chief corners of our cities and fore the advertising stores to the wall. If advertising added to the cost of doing business, it would add to the price people must pay for goods, and they would be quick to discover that they could do better at stores which did not advertise—and everyone knows that this is not true."

SOLDIERS STRONG FOR CONSCRIPTION

Overseas Army Gives Answer—Vote Will Be Solid for Union Govt.

(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) London, Dec. 1.—The result of inquiries indicates that the ballot of the Canadian soldiers in England will be unanimously in favor of the Dominion Government's conscription policy. Although the ballot is secret, the men were anxious to show their papers to their comrades in order to show how they had voted. An official of the Canadian committee in charge of arrangements said that the efforts made in Montreal and other cities in Canada to prevent free discussion of the issues stirred up the spirit of fair play among the soldiers, with the result that some who a week ago were lukewarm regarding the election have become the warmest and most enthusiastic supporters of the Government. The official was confident that when the whole vote is polled it will be an overwhelming, and possibly unanimous, decision in favor of the Government.