

THE people of any city become what they are and form their standards of right and wrong from the teachings of the Mother, the Teacher and the Priest.

The London Advertiser

THE old newspaper definition of a good journalist was a man with a nose for news, but The London Advertiser's requirement is a man with a passion for the truth.

59TH YEAR. NO. 23425

LONDON, ONTARIO. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1922.

PRICE, THREE CENTS

CHARGES LONDON YOUTH WITH FORGERY

CANADIAN CORPS WON GLORY BY SMASHING HINDENBERG LINE AT ARRAS FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

Second and Third Divisions. Followed by First and Fourth, by Gallant Work Open Way to Victory and Capture of Drocourt-Queant Switch in Retreat of Huns to Canal du Nord.

On Aug. 8, 1918, the Canadian corps, fighting alongside the Australians in front of Amiens, struck the first blow in the final offensive of the war. Initial success was due largely to the surprise nature of the attack, but as the corps fought its way eastwards the enemy defense stiffened and the battleground over the old trenches of the Somme became more and more difficult. The attack perceptibly slowed up.

Rather than see the bright weapon of the Canadian corps dulled and blunted in that morass of wire entanglement, swamp and mud, the commander, Sir Arthur Currie, proposed the corps should be taken out of the line and thrown in elsewhere while still powerful in the offensive. To this the allied command agreed, and it was decided that the corps should attack again on its old fighting ground in front of Arras, on the line which the 2nd Canadian Division had held the previous spring and early summer. On Aug. 19-21, the transfer of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions north to first army area was begun, the 4th Canadian Division being left in the Amiens sector, rejoining the corps only after the battle of Aug. 26 had opened.

Known as Arras. The battle that resulted is known officially as the battle of Arras, but to the Canadian soldier as the Drocourt-Queant show. Before final victory was achieved the battle covered a full week from Aug. 26 to Sept. 2, with swaying fortunes and as intense fighting as any the Canadian corps had met. The Drocourt-Queant trench system formed an integral part of the famous Hindenburg line and offered the most formidable resistance to be found on the west front. The enemy regarded it as impregnable. When the attack of Aug. 26 showed that the Canadian corps meant business, he threw in all his available reserve to preserve this pivot line. The breakthrough on Sept. 2 turned its defense both north and south, and brought him face to face with a situation of real peril. It is the glory of the Canadian corps that practically unaided it made this first breach of the Hindenburg line.

It was a peculiarly a Canadian corps show. This was not appreciated at the time, nor in official narrations since, where credit is given first army, of which indeed, for the purpose of this operation, the Canadian corps formed the right wing. New volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica, recently published, however, establish the truth of this contention. In the description of the battle of Cambrai-St. Quentin, of which this was the opening phase, it says as follows:

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THE WEATHER

FORECASTS.

Today—Moderate to fresh west and north-west winds, fine.

Sunday—Fair and comparatively cool. The disturbance which was near James Bay yesterday is now moving north-eastward towards Labrador. Showers occurred yesterday or last night in most districts of Eastern Canada, and in a few places in the west, except for the eastern maritime districts the weather is now fair to fine throughout the storm.

TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were:

High.	Low.
Victoria .. 82	54
Calgary .. 74	40
Winnipeg .. 68	43
Pt. Arthur .. 70	44
P. Sound .. 76	56
Toronto .. 78	55
Quebec .. 80	40
Ottawa .. 80	52
Montreal .. 78	58
St. John .. 80	45
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LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night were: Highest, 78; lowest, 51.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 70; lowest, 52.

Barometric Readings.

Friday, 8 p.m., 30.14.

Today—8 a.m., 29.14.

Lightning Kills Burbridge Farmer in Doorway of Own House.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—Joseph Archambault, 50, a farmer of Burbridge, Que., was struck by a bolt of lightning while standing in the doorway of his farmhouse and instantly killed during a torrential storm here last night.

Five hundred telephones were rendered temporarily out of commission in this district.

COCKSHUTT OPENS CANADA EXHIBITION

"Warriors' Day" Gets Off to Good Start at Big Toronto Event.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Lieutenant-Governor Henry Cockshutt today pressed the button that set in motion every department of the big Canadian National Exhibition. His honor made a speech, in which he paid tribute to the promoters of the exhibition and to the men who have since carried it on from one degree of success to another, beginning with the old provincial fair that was merged in the Canadian National Exhibition now generally regarded as the greatest annual fair on the North American continent, and expressing confidence that under its present management it would continue to extend in influence and popularity.

Every department of the exhibition was open today. The finishing touches were completed last night, so that when the big gates were unlocked this morning the big fair was entirely ready. Among the many special attractions at the exhibition this year is the spectacle, the Indian Durbar, which will be put on at nights in front of the grandstand. This was "Warriors' Day" at the exhibition, in commemoration of the second blow which the Canadian Corps struck at Arras, as the preliminary to smashing the Hindenburg line, Aug. 26, 1918. The local veterans turned out in thousands, and marched to the exhibition grounds.

Mr. Coyne is full of optimism and claims he will be able to supply coal for the people of Sudbury within the next two weeks. Enthusiasm in the district has reached a high pitch. The geologist left here last night with several bags of the new-found coal, samples of which will be sent to the leading universities of the continent for analysis. Work will be continued in the coal area on Monday.

A definite challenge to the government in respect to the development of the coal fields in the district was issued by Mr. Coyne to prove his claim that anthracite coal exists in commercial quantities. The terms of the challenge are as follows: "That if the provincial government will sign up that they will pay to me the sum of \$1,000,000 on the condition that I produce on the surface ten thousand tons of coal from the Chelmsford and Larchwood districts, or that area comprising and known as the Sudbury anthracite prospect, within less than 12 months from the date that your government accepts this challenge, I am sure that practical coal men will upon this security, after an examination of the field with me, advance me the required \$350,000, and would be required to mine, clean, and ship the anthracite. You will, therefore, see that I am quite prepared to back up my geology by producing the goods, and as ten thousand tons have to be produced before I get the million dollars, I will have produced for the province and for Canada \$100,000 worth of coal at ten dollars per ton. This coal, of course, will be held to be the property of my financiers.

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DREADNOUGHT CAPSIZES IN FRENCH SEAS

"France" Sinks in 10 Fathoms Water After Striking Rock.

CARRIES 1,108 MEN

Brest, France, Aug. 26.—The French dreadnought France has capsized, and is sinking in ten fathoms of water in Quiberon Bay, after striking a rock. The number of casualties is unknown.

The French dreadnought France was completed in November, 1912, and has a normal displacement of 23,120 tons. She is 544 feet in length, with a beam of 88.12 feet, and carries a crew of 1,108 men.

Quiberon Bay, which is sheltered from the sea by the curving peninsula on which the town of Quiberon is situated, is 40 miles northeast of St. Nazaire.

The bay is noted as being the site of the defeat in 1759 of the French fleet by Admiral Hawke.

REMARKS DRINKS WERE BIG ONES

Magistrate Fines Michael Tagney for Having Alcohol in Possession.

Every time Michael Tagney comes to town he gets drunk. Acting Chief of Police Thomas Lucas declared in police court this morning. Tagney lived up to his reputation Thursday, and even went one better carrying a quantity of alcohol with him. He was fined \$200 and costs, with the option of three months in jail for having liquor in a place other than a private dwelling.

Tagney claimed the alcohol was for rubbing his arms. However, two bottles were produced, one having a paper cork in it. Tagney explained that he had purchased the large bottle at a drug store, and had gone on an auto ride. He was driven over so many bumps that the cork came out of the bottle, and he had to replace it with a paper one. The other bottle, he said, contained hair tonic. However, police testified it contained diluted alcohol.

The prisoner admitted he had been drinking, but said he only had three or four drinks, and so could not be drunk.

"They must have been big drinks," remarked the court.

CALAIS DOCK FIRE PERILS BRITISH ARMY RUM STOCK

Calais, Aug. 26.—Fire which broke out among the sheds on the water front here last night for a time threatened to do serious damage. The flames were brought under control, however, after having consumed 10,000 gallons of rum belonging to the British army. Ignition of which, it was feared, would cause a catastrophe.

The rates and conditions as mediated by the British government, who will be asked to vote upon it in a referendum, the date of which has not yet been fixed, but which will probably be Wednesday, Aug. 30. At 1 o'clock this morning (Saturday) Col. Gordon Harrington, representing the miners, F. W. Gray for the British Empire Steel Corporation, and Dr. Clarence McKinnon, principal of Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, who had been called in as an extra mediator, emerged from the conference room and announced that a basis of settlement had been reached.

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MINERS TO VOTE ON WAGE PACT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Officials Set August 31 as Date for Referendum of 12,000 Strikers.

TROOPS HELD IN DISTRICT

BULLETIN. Washington, Aug. 26.—It was announced by officials of the federal fuel distribution organization that heavy allocations of bituminous coal have been made for Canada. This coal is to be shipped from Pennsylvania. No details as to the amount which is to be sent to the Dominion were available.

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 26.—Thursday, Aug. 31, is the date set for a referendum of the 12,000 strikers of Nova Scotia on the acceptance or rejection of the new wage agreement negotiated by United Mine Workers' executive and officials in the British Empire Steel Corporation. Announcement to this effect was made at United Mine Workers' headquarters, Glace Bay, at noon today. Owing to the short time which will elapse before the voting, United Mine Workers' officers will not attempt to tour the locals in support of the agreement.

For the same reason the striking miners are not being asked to resume work pending the outcome of the voting. Nor will withdrawal of troops already in the strike area take place pending the referendum.

Strong hopes are entertained here that the move will be endorsed by a large majority of the miners of the province, although there are said to be one or two large sections that are likely to call for the full demands of the 1921 rates. The main advantages of the agreement from the miners' standpoint are: "The unusual length of the contract; the wiping out of the Sydney mines differential; the inclusion in the union of the shot firers; restoration of the 1919 agreement working conditions, making effective time and a half and Sunday rates; all of which have been vigorously argued by the United Mine Workers for months past."

AGREE TO END STRIKE.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 26.—After a conference lasting until early this morning, the representatives of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the United Mine Workers of District 26 arrived at an agreement for the settlement of the Nova Scotia coal strike.

The contract, if finally ratified, will last for sixteen months, or until Jan. 15, 1924.

Acceptance or rejection of the proposed agreement rests with the 12,000 striking miners of the province, who will be asked to vote upon it in a referendum, the date of which has not yet been fixed, but which will probably be Wednesday, Aug. 30. At 1 o'clock this morning (Saturday) Col. Gordon Harrington, representing the miners, F. W. Gray for the British Empire Steel Corporation, and Dr. Clarence McKinnon, principal of Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, who had been called in as an extra mediator, emerged from the conference room and announced that a basis of settlement had been reached.

The rates and conditions as mediated by the British government, who will be asked to vote upon it in a referendum, the date of which has not yet been fixed, but which will probably be Wednesday, Aug. 30. At 1 o'clock this morning (Saturday) Col. Gordon Harrington, representing the miners, F. W. Gray for the British Empire Steel Corporation, and Dr. Clarence McKinnon, principal of Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, who had been called in as an extra mediator, emerged from the conference room and announced that a basis of settlement had been reached.

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