

CAPTURE OF CAMBRAI

Cavalry Used to Good Effect in Offensive

Aftermath of Smashing British Drive Yesterday

Russia Seeks Armistice Not Separate Peace

British Forces Only Three Miles From Objective

BYNG'S TRIUMPHANT TROOPS CROWD CLOSE ON CAMBRAI

Flushed With Victory, British Push on Toward the Next Objective TAKE 8000 CAPTIVES Score of Towns and Villages Fell Also in Advance

By Courier Leased Wire—Triumph in their brilliant stroke against the Hindenburg line, British troops are pushing on Cambrai, now only three miles away. In two days the British have gained almost as much ground as in the first four months of the Battle of the Somme.

As it was unlike any previous operation on the western front, so was the success of General Byng's smash. Without artillery preparation, with only tanks to cut the wire entanglements, British infantry tore such holes in the German defenses that British cavalry is now taking part in the drive toward Cambrai and the Belgian border beyond. Surprised by the suddenness of the thrust Tuesday, the Germans fought back Wednesday, but the British pushed steadily toward the immediate goal. Nearly a score of towns and villages have been taken and more than eight thousand prisoners have been captured. The Germans have been driven from the high ground west, southwest and south of Cambrai, this city, formerly German main headquarters in the west, and one of the main links in the German supply system. It is at the mercy of the British artillery. While the British attacked on a front of 32 miles between St. Quentin and the Scarpe, their main effort was on a fifteen mile front west and southwest of Cambrai, where an advance of more than five miles has been made. At Cantain and Noyelles the British are within three miles of Cambrai and on the south they are at Crevecoeur, four miles away. The Scheldt canal has been gained, as well as the Scheldt and the Escaut River, whose valley extends northeast through Belgium to Antwerp.

In England the victory of General Byng is hailed as the greatest on the western front, and it is looked upon as the forerunner of still greater achievements against the supposedly impregnable Hindenburg line. The new tactics of the British apparently overwhelmed the Germans and in the view of military critics, hold out great possibilities for the future, especially as to its efficacy without the usual preliminary artillery fire.

The Germans had only five airplanes on the front and eleven British airmen, by flying at a height of fifty feet because of the mist, wind and rain, sacrificed themselves during the first stages of the offensive. What effect the British drive will have on the Austro-German invasion of Italy is not yet apparent, but the Italians are holding their position and the invaders have not been able to make a marked gain in two days. Around Asiago the Italians have repulsed strong attacks while on the important sector between the Brenta and the Piave, the Austro-Germans have ceased their attacks, apparently worn out by fruitless efforts against Monte Tomba and the nearby defenses. The Piave line is still unbroken.

French troops have carried out a successful attack on a front of two thirds of a mile between Craonne and Berry-au-Bac. German defenses were captured and 175 prisoners fell into French hands.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Nov. 22.—The disturbance which was approaching Lake Superior yesterday morning now covers the lower lake region causing rain and snow over Ontario. Another depression which is off Sable Island is giving snow and rain in the Maritime provinces.

Gales, northerly to northwesterly winds, with rain turning to snow and becoming much colder; clearing and

LONDON BELLS PEAL FOR BRITISH VICTORY

First Time During the War That Such Rejoicing Has Been Made in Britain's Capital

By Courier Leased Wire—London, Nov. 22.—The bells of London will probably peal today for General Byng's victory, and if the proposal is adopted, it will be the first time since the war began that the bells have rung for any rejoicing. The Times says it has questioned the authorities concerning the proposed ringing and has found all favorable. The Bishop of London highly approved of the idea and already has notified the clergy of the diocese. The lord mayor is especially enthusiastic.

The Earl of Derby, as minister of war, favors the idea though he suggested it would be better to await detailed official statements with a tally of prisoners and guns. His statement, however, apparently was made before Field Marshal Haig's night communique was received, and it seems certain that London will get a rousing bell chorus to-day. The provinces doubtless will follow the capital's example.

CALLEJA CONVICTED; WILL HANG ON JAN. 3

Jury Returned Verdict of Guilty Against Maltese Charged With Murder of Fellow-Countryman—The Prisoner's Failure to Establish Alibi Was Fatal Link in Chain

Guilty of murder was the verdict of the jury after three hours and a half absence from the court room deciding upon the case of Carmelo Calleja the latter charged with the murder of Gio Battista Bonello, a fellow Maltese, on Monday, July 30th. Twice after retiring, the jury, undecided upon technicalities in the evidence, fled back into the court room and consulted His Lordship. The date of execution was set by the Honorable Mr. Justice Masten, presiding judge, for Thursday, January the 3rd. The decisive factor in the evidence finally proved to be the prisoner's statement on the night of his arrest, given in the police station to Chief Slemm, when through an interpreter he was questioned regarding his whereabouts on the fatal day. That cross examination had commenced between eleven o'clock and had continued until three o'clock the following morning. When asked by the Chief regarding his whereabouts on the morning of July the 30th, accused had stated that he was with Paul Sant in Victoria Park and that he had not seen Bonello since the previous Sunday evening. These statements were contradicted during the trial, Paul Sant denied that he had been with the prisoner on that morning, and another witness testified to seeing Bonello and Calleja together in Victoria Park that morning.

will be confined until the day of execution, Calleja protested his innocence. When told by his son-in-law that the jury had found him guilty, he replied quietly but tersely: "I am not guilty." Throughout the three days in which the trial has been in progress, he has sat motionless in the prisoner's box, looking scarcely to the right nor left, with no expression on his face and no movement of his body except when he occasionally shifted to a more comfortable position. Yesterday, after sitting from 9 o'clock in the morning until nearly 11 o'clock at night, with only two intermissions for meal hours when the court adjourned, the prisoner, who is fifty years or more of age, could scarcely walk so stiff had he become from sitting in a cramped position. When brought into the court room yesterday morning, he showed evidences of the strain under which he was laboring, and although he could understand little English, carefully watched the lawyers, judge and jury throughout the proceedings. As he was taken to the prisoner's box on the last day of the trial, his eyes filled with unshed tears. Later in the morning, he began to finger his chain furtively and continually moved from one side to the other of

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EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS

The Manner in Which Members Were Appointed Only Three Named by W. F. Cockshutt, and two Represent Labor Interests

As there is very considerable misunderstanding among the public as to how the members of the different exemption tribunals were appointed and as the opponents of the Union Government are taking advantage of this fact and misleading the people by stating that the members of the local tribunals were all appointed on the recommendation of Senator Fisher and W. F. Cockshutt, it is well to clear up the matter.

The following are the true facts in connection with the appointment of said tribunals.

One half of the members were nominated by the County Judge, one fourth by the Union Government and one fourth by the leader of the Opposition.

These gentlemen on the tribunals in the County of Brant were appointed on the recommendation of the following:

- By the County Judge: His Honor Judge Hardy, Police Magistrate Livingston.

- W. A. Hollinrake, Local Registrar. Jas. Harley, K.C. Paul Wickson. D. G. Hamner.

- Dr. Wilson, (Hamilton). Dr. J. L. Addison. Chief J. L. Johnson.

The balance, as before related, were chosen upon the Liberal and Conservative recommendations alike.

The only three recommended by Mr. Cockshutt were:

- F. Calbeck, Harvey Clement and Edward Lavery, the last two chosen as labor men.

Mr. Cockshutt especially asked that farmers have a tribunal of their own and not be forced to come to the city, for his part of the Riding.

The military representatives in attendance at the various boards were appointed by the head of the Military District.

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CAVALRY PLAYED NOTED PART IN YESTERDAY'S DRIVE

HUNS SEEM TO HAVE SUNK BRITISH NAVY

German Admiralty Claims Having Put Pursuers to Flight and Damaged a Number of Vessels

By Courier Leased Wire—Berlin, Nov. 22.—(British admiralty per Wireless Press)—The German admiralty has issued the following statement on the recent engagement near Heligoland: "During the British advance into the German Bight Saturday, three participated on the English side in addition to a large number of small cruisers and destroyers, according to reliable observations by German naval forces and airplanes, six large fighting vessels—ships of the line or battle cruisers.

"The advance of the British was opposed quickly by the Germans with adequate forces, which caused the enemy to retire. According to reliable observations by German forces, a number of hits on enemy ships and destroyers were obtained. German airplanes also took part in the fight and bombarded the large English war-ships."

ARMISTICE DESIRED BUT NO SEPARATE PEACE

Russ Revolutionary Army Would Continue War With Vigor Against German Imperialism, Until the Foe Demands Peace

Petrograd, Nov. 21.—The formal offer of an armistice to all the belligerents, which the Council of Peoples Commissaries of the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress proposes to make shortly is not intended to forestall any effort toward a separate peace. On the contrary, it is declared definitely here, that not only is a separate peace not desired, but the rejection of the armistice proposal by Germany, even should it be acceptable to the allies, would mean a continuation of the war by the new revolutionary army with vigor, against German imperialism, until the German people "inspired by Russian democratic ideas, overthrow their rulers and demand peace."

Confidence is expressed here, however, that Russia's initiative will bring the desired result if not with the allied governments, then through the insistence of the people of the allied countries, who, it is predicted will bring pressure to bear on their governments.

According to the Maximalist Government's plan, an armistice would be entered upon first, and, if it were successful for three months, it is proposed to resemble a peace conference at which an attempt would be made to negotiate a policy of a peace without annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of the nations.

Eluff Failed. London, Nov. 22.—A body of troops and Red Guards, under command of Commissary Meninsky and Col. Mouraviev, commander of the Petrograd Garrison, appeared before the State Bank in Petrograd yesterday, according to a Reuters despatch and demanded that 10,000 rubles be handed over within ten minutes. Meninsky declared that anyone who opposed the execution of the order would be treated as a traitor. Officers of the bank and delegates of the town council, and the Peasants' Union, assembled in a room in which the doors and principal safes were guarded by sentries from the Semenovskiy regiment, and refused obstinately to meet the demand whatever the consequences.

At the expiration of the ten minutes, further parleying disclosed that neither Meninsky nor Mouraviev had any order of requisition from the Council of Commissaries. Delegates from the front who accompanied the soldiers joined in the protest against the invasion of the bank. Mouraviev eventually withdrew his troops.

After a conference with the Council of Commissaries, Mouraviev returned with a message that the council recognized that the demand was dressed to the bank and the form in which it was made, was not in accordance with the law. He expressed regret for his share in the incident.

The Maximalist newspaper, Pravda, the despatch adds, announces that fighting has begun between the Red and White Guards of Finland, near Viborg, and that the railway has been torn up.

Marked Victory. Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The Russian plan, Caucasus armies have won a marked success against the enemy along the River Dyal, according to information reaching the army and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The Russians initiated an attack and overcame the enemy, capturing 1,600 of them, of whom 134 were officers. The morale of the troops is said to be excellent. Bolsheviks in Control.

By Courier Leased Wire—Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The archives in the store room of the National Police Department have been turned over officially to the new authorities, including money aggregating 500,000 rubles.

The wife of Premier Kerensky is reported to have been arrested by members of the Red Guard, while tearing down Bolshevik posters in which Kerensky was referred to in uncomplimentary terms. The revolutionary committee at Moscow, are forming special guards for the protection of foreign subjects and have organized a bureau of registration. It is reported from Viborg, Finland, that the general strike has been resumed after a two-day truce because the workmen failed to receive satisfaction for their demands. See Scotland Woolen Mills ad. tomorrow. It will pay you if you wear clothes.

Haig's Judgment in Retaining Mounted Forces Is Vindicated

OLD STYLE FIGHTING

British army headquarters in France, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press)—The present battle more than any other in the western theatre, has taken on the savor of fighting in other wars when men struggled in the open and cavalry made thrilling charges against enemy guns. Many military critics have long contended that cavalry was a thing of the past, but the mounted men have refuted this claim.

Field Marshal Haig has clung to his horse troops throughout the weary months of trench fighting. He believed that some day he would have a chance to use them and his judgment has been vindicated.

Field Marshal Haig's blow against the Cambrai front represents true strategy. He had hammered at the enemy in Flanders until they were worn out completely. He had driven them back as far as the mud would permit and had compelled them to call on every ounce of strength they had to maintain themselves. They had suddenly prepared for a surprise attack in an unexpected quarter.

The Hindenburg lines on the Cambrai front were the strongest the Germans had laid out in the west. The enemy considered them impregnable. Not only were they strongly fortified, but they were protected by a very deep belt of barbed wire, which it was thought that only a protracted bombardment of sufficient concentration of guns would cut sufficiently to allow the infantry to go through.

British tanks never have been called upon for such extensive work before, but they did in a few hours what the artillery would have required days to accomplish. The Hindenburg line was pierced absolutely on a wide front and a greater depth than ever before.

The correspondent to-day inspected for the first time the Hindenburg line, near Havrincourt and saw the amazing work done by the iron monsters. In some places they had no trouble either in tearing through the wire or in crossing trenches. There were gaps in the wire entanglements a rod in width where not one vestige of wire was left standing and by following the tracks of the tanks one could see where they had tramped across the trenches as though they were merely scratches in the ground instead of wide, deep ditches.

The tanks of course, went through No Man's Land under the full observation of the German artillery and while the gunfire was weak, some fire was directed on the tanks as they advanced. It was interesting to follow the trail of the tanks and to see where shells had struck all about apparently without doing any damage, for in this whole section the correspondent did not see one tank which has been knocked out.

The condition of the German trenches showed plainly that the occupants had abandoned them in a hurry. All sorts of equipment and personal belongings strewn the ground.

Since the beginning of the attack the gunfire had been extremely weak. No Man's Land showed comparatively few shell craters to-day and this morning the British guns were doing virtually all the firing along most of the front involved. This is a striking contrast to the Flanders region, which has been in a state of artillery fire for weeks.

The Germans have attempted very few counter-attacks thus far and all of them have been smashed. The latest counter-attack reported was made last night near Demicourt and was dealt with promptly.

The Germans who at the first yesterday retreated or surrendered in dismay were fighting desperately to-day to regain a hold on their rear position. A particularly hard hand-to-hand engagement occurred this morning at Flequieres when the infantry, accompanied by tanks storm

(Continued on page four)

The Kaiser Started This; Buy Victory Bonds and Help Finish Him

ays Your Eyes... J. Harvey... wanted!... SMITHS & Cleator... BUTLER... OY WANTED... Wages to Start... Foreman, Courier Office... FEMALE PILLS... FOR MEN