

Byng Regains Lost Ground; Repulses Attacks

FINAL EDITION

The



World.

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PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917. 20 PAGES

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WAR'S COST TO UNITED STATES

ONE DAY \$37,000,000; THIS YEAR \$13,500,000,000

GERMANS RENEW ATTACKS BUT ARE QUICKLY REPULSED ON THE FRONT AT CAMBRAI

Haig Reports Capture of 12 Machine Guns and Prisoners at Bourlon—Berlin Claims 6,000 Prisoners and 100 Guns Since Last Friday.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 3 (By the Associated Press).—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 beaten back. Today's attack followed three futile attempts made by the enemy to take this village yesterday afternoon.

[This is the fourteenth day since the British began the drive at Cambrai, making an initial gain of six miles. Although some of the ground has been lost, Byng still holds most of the captured positions. There has been no let up in the intensity of the battle.]

British troops last night reoccupied a section of a trench on the high ground southwest of Bourlon Village which was lost on Friday. The town of Masnières, which was evacuated by the British, was shelled last night by British artillery.

It is estimated that the Germans had about twenty divisions for their assault on Friday, which, except for the first Ypres battle, is regarded as having been their heaviest attack on the British.

Gen. 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.

Berlin Claims Capture of 6,000 British and 100 Guns.

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (Via London).—Since Friday the Germans have captured 6,000 British prisoners in the Cambrai region, the German General Staff announced today. The guns taken numbered 100.

Haig Reports Repulse of Attack and Capture of Guns.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Crown Prince Rupprecht is continuing to-day his terrific efforts to drive the British from all the ground gained in their original drive toward Cambrai. The British lines are holding.

Field Marshal Haig's report to-day detailed repulse of attacks yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Moeuvres in "sharp fighting."

In the neighborhood of Bourlon, Haig reported "successful minor encounters" in which London regiments captured twelve machine guns and a number of prisoners. Elsewhere he reported artillery engagements.

Cavalry is apparently in action on both sides. The battle has now been waged almost unintermittently since Saturday. The German artillery concentration exceeds anything the enemy has done in the way of gunfire since Verdun.

London was prepared for a heavy death toll, but with the realization that the German casualties must be nearly double the British. The Germans are harrying back to the old days of the forward sweep over Belgium and sending their troops, formed close ranks into the charge, with fearful losses to them.

The weight of the German reserves has admittedly forced some readjustment of the British line. Machine guns were given over to the enemy after ten attacks. It was untenable in view of the fierce German artillery concentration on it. There were one or two other spots where the British were forced to shift their positions somewhat. Masnières was the extreme front of the British advance three miles south of Cambrai.

WOMEN VOTERS PICK 62 LEADERS HERE TO-MORROW

They Also Will Choose Delegates to Borough Conventions—Confer With G. O. P.

New York City's prospective women voters to-morrow will hold conventions in sixty-two Assembly Districts to select leaders. This marks their first practical step into the political arena. The women will be guided by workers of the Woman's Suffrage Party, who will instruct them in the fine points of picking one of their number for district leadership.

In addition to electing district officers, the women will name delegates to the five borough conventions to be held next Friday. At these conventions county leaders and committees will be chosen, as well as delegates to the city convention, representing five boroughs, which will be held later this month.

Numerous changes will have to be made at to-morrow's convention in the make-up of the roster of women district leaders. The borough leaders will remain unchanged except in Manhattan, where Mrs. Charles Tiffney will very likely succeed Mrs. Humphrey Watkins as county leader. Miss Mary Garret Hay will continue as city leader of the Suffrage Party, which she has been for six years. The first of a series of conferences between the women voters and the male committee appointed by the New York County Republican Committee will be held late this afternoon. The women will meet the men in the office of Chairman Frederick C. Tanner. They will discuss ways and means of working with the Republican Party.

One of the most important subjects to be discussed this afternoon will be of girls' rooms for the women. Should the women favor the plan, accommodations will be made for them in the same buildings in which district clubs are now quartered.

RUNAWAY ARMY BALLOON SPEEDING TO SOUTHWEST

Traveling at a Speed of 45 Miles an Hour—Plays Havoc With Telegraph and Telephone Wires.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 3.—The big army balloon which broke away from its moorings at Fort Omaha, Neb., last night was still on its way and drifting southwest. It had reached the Oklahoma state line and was reported traveling at a speed of forty-five miles an hour.

All telephone and telegraph wires between Medicine Lodge, Kan., and Harper, Kan., have been laid down by a long cable which was attached to the balloon.

There was no one in the big airship.

Salaries Asked for Ambassadors to Germany and Austria.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In spite of the fact that the United States is at war with Germany and Austria, the State Department yesterday submitted to Congress a bill for \$45,000 for salaries of ambassadors to both countries. The bill was introduced for the first time in the Senate yesterday.

Soldier Is Shot Dead in Springfield Camp.

COSSACK FORCE OF 100,000 NOW MARCHING ON MOSCOW, GEN. KALEDINE IN COMMAND

Already Has Captured Rostov, Says Report to Copenhagen Via Haparanda.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—Report that Gen. Kaledine, with 100,000 Cossacks, had captured Rostov and was marching toward Moscow was received here to-day via Haparanda.

The Russian Provisional Government, thrown out of power last month by the Bolsheviks, reappeared on the scene Friday, according to special dispatches from Petrograd, and issued a manifesto claiming to be the only legal authority in Russia and urging the people not to obey the decrees of the Bolsheviks.

All the measures taken by the Provisional Government, the manifesto says, were with the view of assembling the Constitutional Assembly and to tide over the crisis until the Constitutional Assembly would be able to declare the will of the people, but this hope was swept away by the revolt of the extremists, which dislocated the electoral machinery. Nevertheless it advises that the Assembly be convened, although it is necessarily incomplete. The belief is professed that the Assembly will sufficiently express Russia's will.

NEWSPAPERS WHICH PRINTED MANIFESTO SUSPENDED.

All the newspapers which printed the manifesto have been suspended. Their printing facilities have been placed at the disposal of the Maximalist and Peasant newspapers.

The reserves of several Guard regiments and machine gun detachments comprise the forces sent against General Staff Headquarters, which he refused to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviks, according to a Rostov dispatch from Petrograd.

The Council of Commissioners has instructed the commissary of the State Bank. It is added, to hand over to their nominees sums of money not exceeding a total of 25,000,000 rubles.

Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Commissary of Foreign Affairs, according to a despatch from Petrograd, has issued a warning with reference to the French and American communications sent to Gen. 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, for which the Government now disclaims."

TELLS WHY GERMANS ACCEPTED ARMISTICE PROPOSAL.

The German militarists are listening out of ambivalence to the news of a feeling of satisfaction in Russia in the proposal for an armistice. Trotsky said. Only fear of the German proletariat, inspired by the example of the Russian revolutionaries, prompted them to accept the terms of the armistice. The Russian revolutionaries, he said, had the German Kappeler and his generals, their passions cooled only by the slaughter they had committed, had their way.

(Continued on second page.)

CRASH SINKS BIG FREIGHT SHIP IN NEW YORK HARBOR

The Artemis Goes Down in Shallow Water of Ambrose Channel.

As a result of a collision between the American freight ships Artemis and Alcinoos off Buoy No. 3 in the Ambrose Channel at 10:30 o'clock today, the Artemis was sunk in shallow water on the Sandy Hook side of the channel and the Alcinoos returned to Stapleton with her bow smashed in. It is reported that several sailors were hurt.

Both boats were heavily laden, the Artemis being outward bound. First reports of the accident have it that the collision was due to a mistake in signals. The big craft came together with a heavy impact which stove in all of the Artemis's plates and staves. The Alcinoos stood by to render assistance, but before she could be lowered from the latter vessel the Artemis had drifted to shallow water on the south side of the channel and sunk.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that the skipper of the Alcinoos navigated his ship back to the Stapleton anchorage.

It is reported that the Alcinoos, of 6,742 tons, was formerly the German freight ship Hohemia and had passed to the control of the United States Shipping Board with the seizure of enemy vessels. The Artemis, 5,676 tons burden, was being operated by the Booth Steamship Company.

27 PERSONS INJURED AS TRAIN IS SIDESWIPED

Express on Pennsylvania Road From Pittsburgh Scrapes Freight Car—None Seriously Hurt.

DEBRY, Pa., Dec. 3.—Twenty-seven persons were injured here to-day when Pennsylvania Railroad Train No. 32, Pittsburgh to New York, struck a freight car in the yards. The car, which had been put on a side track for repairs, was so close to the main track that it was sideswiped by the fast passenger train.

Windows in eight cars were broken. Among the injured were Herman Berger of New York, tooth broken; Camp Dix, N. J., nose and face cut; H. M. Critchfield, Harvard University, right hand cut.

The injuries in all cases were slight.

52,000 VOTES OF SOLDIERS READY TO COUNT THIS WEEK

State Board of Canvassers Expected to Get Through With Its Work on Dec. 29.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Before Friday next Secretary of State Hiscox will distribute to the County Election Boards about 52,000 votes cast by the New York soldiers in the United States armies. These votes were cast at the campgrounds in this country, in England and France and on the sea.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.

\$6,000,000,000 FOR ARMY, \$1,000,000,000 FOR NAVY, DEMANDS BEFORE CONGRESS

More Than \$1,000,000,000 Asked for a Great Fleet of Aerial Craft—\$157,000,000 for Hospitals, and \$390,000,000 for Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Estimates of more than \$13,500,000,000—the greatest in the nation's history—for the conduct of the Government and prosecution of the war during the fiscal year 1919 were submitted to Congress to-day by the Treasury Department.

In round figures, more than \$11,000,000,000 of the vast sum is for the war alone. Only part of it will be realized from taxation; the remainder will come from issues of liberty bonds.

Deducting an item of \$152,000,000 intended as an annual appropriation toward a sinking fund for the discharge of the old public debt, and some \$550,000,000 which will be turned back to the Treasury from postal revenues, the estimated sum which Congress actually is expected to appropriate is \$11,018,723,395. No previous estimate had ever exceeded two billions.

Here follows the general statement of the estimates by general headings: Legislative \$9,976,325 Executive 63,329,393 Judicial 1,396,130 Agriculture 29,155,551 Foreign intercourse 4,535,072 Military (army) 6,615,936,553 Navy 1,914,077,302 Indian 12,235,219 Pensions 157,950,000 Panama Canal 25,171,821 Public works (appropriations) 2,501,918,850 Postal service 11,318,245 Miscellaneous 1,959,298,417 Permanent annual appropriations 711,156,820

Total (cents omitted here and above) \$13,501,357,916 Deduct sinking fund and postal sinking fund 495,632,245 Total \$13,005,725,671

The greatest sum, of course, are estimated for the army and navy. Estimates previously submitted in terms of thousands and occasionally millions are now stated in terms of millions and billions.

OVER A BILLION FOR FLEET IN THE AIR.

For the Signal Service, which includes the great army for the air, \$1,138,246,315 is estimated. This sum includes the \$400,000,000 previously appropriated for the great air fleet. A billion dollars is asked for pay and miscellaneous expenses of the army; more than \$2,000,000,000 for the Quartermaster Corps; \$157,950,000 for hospitals and medicines; \$135,000,000 for the equipment of engineer troops, and \$92,000,000 for the expenses of their operations in the field. Ammunition for the great guns to blast a way through the German fronts is estimated to cost \$300,000,000. For machine guns, the dudified weapons of the war, more than \$237,000,000 is asked. For armored motor cars more than \$75,000,000 is estimated.

MILLIONS IN OTHER WAR-LIKE LINES.

Compared with these estimates in billions and hundreds of millions, some of the comparatively minor items, stated in simple millions, are: For the extension of the Military Academy, \$1,000,000; horses for cavalry, \$25,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$25,000,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$15,000,000; manufacture of arms, \$10,000,000; small arms target practice, \$73,000,000; civilian military training camp,

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