

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS NOW SUCCESSFULLY HALTED

Haig Reviews American Troops and Finds Them Very Fit

INCREASE COTTON OUTPUT IN INDIA EGYPT AND SUDAN

Committees of British Board of Trade Report on Question of Trades After the War MANY SUGGESTIONS Imperial Conference Suggested to Utilize the Wool Resources of Empire

By Courier Leased Wire London, June 14.—(via Reuter's Limited)—The reports of several committees appointed in 1916 by the Board of Trade to consider the position of the various trades after the war, with reference to international competition, were published here this evening.

The committee on textile trades recommends immediate measures to increase the output of cotton in India, Egypt and the Sudan, and for the control of the export of Egyptian cotton, in order to safeguard the requirements of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, in order to formulate a plan with a view to the fulfilling the pledges to the Allies in the Paris resolution, the safeguarding of British requirements and the utilization of the wool resources of the Empire as a means for bargaining.

Other recommendations are that an adequate economic survey be made of the natural resources of Great Britain and of other parts of the Empire; that iron and steel manufacturers associate themselves for the purpose of export trade in the form of common selling organization and that national selling organizations be formed for the purpose of marketing British iron and steel products in an efficient and economic manner; that anti-dumping legislation be introduced, similar to that in force in Canada, and that no iron or steel be imported into the United Kingdom, which does not bear readily a recognizable mark of origin.

The recommendations further recommended that every endeavor should be made to co-ordinate economic policy of the United Kingdom with that of the Dominions and the Empire generally.

FOE INCREASES WEIGHT OF ATTACKS ABOUT VILLERS

Repulsed in Efforts to Reach Compeigne, the Germans Now Concentrate on New Sector—Have Failed Completely to Drive Back Montdidier Region

By Courier Leased Wire Repulsed in their efforts to reach Compeigne and to drive the French back in the Montdidier region, the Germans are increasing the weight of their attack northeast of Villers-Cotterets with the apparent hope of forcing a passage between the Villers-Cotterets forest and the Compeigne forest, and thus overrunning the French resistance east of the Oise.

The German offensive west of the Oise is now in its sixth day and the enemy has made slower progress in the present movement than in any of the other three he has carried out since March 21. French resistance about one mile in two days. Bitter fighting continues in this region, and the French resistance, Couvres and Courcy was powerful enough to prevent the enemy from advancing further westward.

While attempting to outflank the formidable natural barrier of the Compeigne forest, the Germans have shown no desire to try a frontal attack against the new French line north of Compeigne forest. There has been no fighting here, and the battle fronts west of the Oise and south of the Aisne, although closely related, have not been connected yet.

German official statements of Thursday make no claim of any gains west of the Oise, and the evening report says the situation is unchanged with fighting continuing southwest of Nyon.

South of the Aisne, on a front of three miles, the Germans have pushed back the French about one mile in two days. Bitter fighting continues in this region, and the French resistance, Couvres and Courcy was powerful enough to prevent the enemy from advancing further westward.

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South of the Aisne and south of Ypres, there are no Allied reports of fighting south of Ypres and this may herald a new movement in the north. Allied airmen continue to harass the area behind the German lines in the Montdidier-Noyon region. Many tons of bombs have been dropped on enemy targets, and more than a score of enemy machines brought down Wednesday by French and British aviators.

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GIRLS' WELFARE DISCUSSED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Variety of Matters Dealt With at This Morning's Session—Recognition of Services of U.A.D.'s Favored—Election of Officers to Take Place This Afternoon

The National Council of Women put through the majority of its adjourned business this morning, and was prepared to proceed with the election of officers immediately after the noon recess. Important communications from the U.O.D.E. were also to be discussed, it being expected that the press will be excluded from the session.

At the opening of this morning's session, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton of Toronto, addressed the Council, moving the following motion: "Resolved that the National Council of Women be asked to urge consideration by local Councils and Federated Associations of the Women's Patrol System as adopted in Great Britain and elsewhere."

The speaker outlined the progress of the Protective Agency, instituted under the auspices of the National Service Committee of the Y.W.C.A., but now established as an independent institution. All possible arrangements were taken to provide innocent amusement for the young men and women.

Women of character, between 25 and 50 years of age, were needed to carry on the work. Hamilton was now starting a Protective League, and others were likely to follow. In the United States, the agencies working along these lines had the sanction of the Government, which lent them material authority as well as moral support.

It might be found necessary, in some localities, to employ women policemen to carry on the work. Mrs. George Watt seconded the resolution and Mrs. Plumtree spoke in her support, explaining the aims of the "Girls' Patrol" standing for the protection of girls of every age and class. In this protesting the girlhood of the nation, the society was protecting the health of the nation.

Mrs. Murray of Halifax told of the Y.W.C.A. work in that city. "The best way to protect your own is to protect the girl first," she declared.

Mrs. Sanford of Hamilton recounted the work done in that city. Voluntary efforts had been made in the past, but it now seemed that further action was necessary. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mrs. O. C. Edwards, in view of the number of resolutions still to be dealt with, suggested that the time allotted speakers be curtailed. The motion was carried, and other speakers, limited to seven in number, one minute each.

Ottawa Federal District. Mrs. Fairbairn, seconded by Lady Falconer, submitted a motion that the Council petition the Government that Ottawa be formed into a federal district. Mrs. Fairbairn explained that it was felt desirable that the Dominion should have a fitting capital. She moved, however, that the discussion be postponed until the next executive meeting at Ottawa.

Mrs. Carmichael inquired whether this motion would likely be taken up at the next meeting of the Council. Mrs. Torrington replied that the interval would allow members to obtain further information on the subject, which would likely be taken up at the next meeting of the Council.

Boarding House Evils. Mrs. Hannington, seconded by Dr. Margaret Patterson, moved the following resolution: "Whereas there is grave reason to believe that immorality exists in many unlicensed hotels, boarding and lodging houses, and rooms let to lodgers."

Resolved that the National Council of Women urge the necessity for the introduction into each municipality of a system of licensing hotels, boarding, lodging houses and rooms let to lodgers, so that the management of all such places may be under proper supervision and regulated, and the use thereof for immoral purposes may, as far as possible, be prevented; such licenses to be granted only to persons of good character, and to be forfeitable in the event of the premises in respect to which the same are granted being used by the licensee or by the tenant, occupant or visitor, in breach of good morals or for any unlawful purpose.

Mrs. Harrington explained the danger resulting from the breaking up of the red light district, and the throwing of their inmates into contact with other women. She deplored the spread of immorality among young women who earned their money in the streets, and attributed this evil to the fact that the girls had nowhere to entertain their friends save in their rooms in their boarding houses.

Dr. Patterson, seconding the motion, declared that every proper person to keep boarding houses would go far toward protecting the boys and girls of the nation. Mrs. O. C. Edwards, in view of the number of resolutions still to be dealt with, suggested that the time allotted speakers be curtailed.

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The U.S. Senate will be asked to approve prohibition as a war measure. All iron and steel in the States has been taken over by the Government. Another \$60,000,000 is to be spent on new airplane bases across the border. Pte. P. H. Grossner, U.S.A., was given a thirty-year sentence for disloyal utterances.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, June 14.—The eastern low area is moving slowly across the Gulf of St. Lawrence with diminishing energy and an area of high pressure has come in over Lake Superior from the northward. The weather has been showery in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and mostly fine elsewhere.

U. S. BLAMED

Amsterdam, June 14.—The United States is blamed for Costa Rica's declaration of war against Germany by the Koelnische Volks Zeitung, which says: "President Wilson will find that at the final settlement the votes will not be counted, but weighed and Costa Rica will have to account to us for all material damages, even when full allowance is made for its dependence upon the United States." "With some more backbone Costa Rica could have resisted America's brutal pressure as San Salvador has done up to this time, although San Salvador is only one-third of Costa Rica's size."

THE LATEST VIEW OF RHEIMS

This is from a photo received in Canada recently, of the city of Rheims, France. At first glance it looks more like a flame swept town in upper Ontario during the shows the remains of the famous cathedral.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE

Toronto, June 14.—Hartley H. Dewart, K.C., now member of the Legislature for Southwest Toronto, is to be the Liberal candidate in North Ontario federal bye-election, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Sam. Sharpe. It is said he has been promised the far greater support of the far more united support. He was called on by a number of them at the recent convention here.

See the genuine Panama Hats, "travelers' samples," on sale tomorrow at Ludlow Bros. Regular \$6.00 values, all sizes, \$3.95.

SECOND CABINET

London, June 14.—The question of establishing a second cabinet in Great Britain to deal with purely domestic affairs and relieve the war cabinet of the pressure of that work, will be brought before both Houses of Parliament next week. The subject has been discussed in the press recently, and it has been rumored that the Government has decided on two cabinets, one domestic and the other war.

According to The Times, however, the present war cabinet is not likely to agree to any such definite division of the functions of government, although it is understood that some changes in the present machinery are planned. The Times says that questions of purely domestic interest will be decided in the future by a committee or committees of ministers to which the powers of the war cabinet will be delegated to this extent.

65 sample suits, Coppy, Noyes and Randel make. Regular up to \$22.50, bought at one-third of regular prices, tomorrow, your choice \$15.00, at Ludlow Bros.

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AMERICANS REVIEWED BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

U. S. Troops Declared by British Experts as Fit as the Training Can Make Them—Americans Will Soon be Ready in Every Respect

Americian Headquarters on the British Front, June 14.—(By The Associated Press). Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British army in France, on Wednesday reviewed American troops on a wide plain in this area. The Americans filed past with an easy swinging step that bore out the opinion of many British experts that they are as fit physically as training can make them. Haig is now supposed to be their strong point, but after a long march to the reviewing ground and a long wait with their heavy packs on their backs, their alignment, step and carriage were excellent.

The review opened impressively with a salute to the colors while a squadron from the Royal Flying Corps flew over the field and did some acrobatic stunts in honor of their allies. Field Marshal Haig stopped several times to chat with officers while passing along the line. The eagerness of the Americans in getting at their work has made a hit with the British who find them fit to be ready as far as physical training goes. British officers believe that a short period of study of the fine points of modern warfare will make the Americans ready in every respect.

MONROVIA BOMBED BY HUN SUBMARINE

Capital of African Republic of Liberia Was Shelled for Hour and a Half—Ger many Proposed to Take Over Monrovia as Sub. Base

London, June 14.—(By The Associated Press).—An eye witness of the bombardment of Monrovia, capital of the African republic of Liberia, by a German submarine, has arrived in London and says that the submarine was of a large type, with two large and two small guns. The hour and a half bombardment of the city resulted in four women being killed and three persons being injured. Most of the shells fired appeared to have been shrapnel. The damage was slight, except for the destruction of the French wireless station.

forcing the registration of all keepers of boarding or rooming houses.

The resolution carried. Space at Exhibition. That a request go to the Board of Directors of the National Exhibition that space be granted the National Council of Women. Mrs. Hamilton, moving the above, emphasized the importance of obtaining such space in order to receive the co-operation of all federated societies in national movements inaugurated by the National Council.

Mrs. A. M. Huestis of Toronto also touched upon the importance of instructing advanced women's work in this way. The formation of a national committee in this matter was suggested by Miss Murray. Mrs. Murray of Halifax seconded the motion and both resolutions carried.

Pins for V.A.D. Dr. Patterson moved: "That the National Council consider the training and standing of Voluntary Aid Nurses in Canada and that a badge or pin be issued in recognition of their services. Dr. Patterson pointed out that girls do not receive such work received, a pin at the hands of the government and felt that V.A.D. nurses should receive similar recognition, while at the same time the pin would serve to distinguish V.A.D. nurses from regular trained nurses."

Mrs. Huestis, recording the motion, pointed out that girls doing farm work received a badge from the government. "The V.A.D. problem is yet to be solved," was a message read by Mrs. Fairbairn from Mrs. Smilie of Montreal. The letter also proposed the proposal of a badge to be given by the government.

Mrs. W. C. Tilley at this juncture read the report of the nursing committee, which deplored the suggestion of lowering the standard of training. The V.A.D. is recognized under the Geneva Convention, she wears uniform and a badge of her order, and the committee felt that further distinction by the government was unnecessary.

Mrs. Plumtree pointed out that her resolution as follows: "The V.A.D. workers had received no right to the title 'nurses,' being merely voluntary workers. Mrs. Plumtree pointed out that her resolution as follows: "The V.A.D. workers had received no right to the title 'nurses,' being merely voluntary workers."

Mrs. Tilley inquired whether the pins given munitions workers were not paid for by the girls. Mrs. Rose explained that the money paid was returned when the girls served for six months on munitions work. The motion carried.

Child Welfare. Mrs. Mary Parr addressed the council "Child Welfare in Ontario," outlining briefly the work carried on throughout the province. The need of strong backing was felt, and an appeal was made to the council for interest and co-operation such as could be derived from no other source. Infant mortality was high in Ontario, and in the present period of national stress, when conservation of life should be at a premium.

Conserve Wool. Mrs. Carpenter, seconded by Mrs. Morris, moved. "Resolved that the National Council of Women, through all local councils, do urge women of Canada to conserve supply of wool by stopping the purchase and knitting of fancy woolen sweaters, thus releasing more material for making articles necessary for the continuance of the war."

Mrs. Morris, of Peterboro, explained that the demand for wool was far in excess of the supply at the present time. Conservation was necessary, and the women of Canada should make this sacrifice, in order to conserve both wool and time. Mrs. Watt pointed out that the conservation of time was the chief object served by this resolution.

Mrs. McWilliams moved in amendment. And that manufacturers be requested to cease making fancy woolen sweaters of the kind of wool of which they are knit. Mrs. Plumtree suggested that the Continued on Page Four