TARDY UNLOADING CARS TRAITOROUS

lais coal fields.

fighting.

Von Mackensen.

before delivering some startling blow.

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

barding planes heavily bombed four German aerodromes. The German

sircraft showed more fight than usual and British aviators destroyed nine

and drove eight others down out of control. Two of the destroyed Ger-

man machines fell within the British lines, showing that the enemy was

attempting to do some reconnaissance work of his own. Eight British

machines are missing. The struggle on the western front continues pretty

well to be a struggle for supremacy of the air. After the British beat the German machines, they can undertake an offensive. The Germans then

Despatches from the western front declare that Lens was the chief centre of activity on the British front on Sunday night. The Canadians

Despatches from London show that the people there have great con-

lence in the ability of the British army to drive the Germans out of Bel-

. . . .

in the region of Fokshani after a desperate battle, but they also say that

west of the Fokshani-Ajud railway fresh detachments are entering the

they had retired in the region of Ocna, have received reinforcements and

have begun a counter-offensive, driving back the enemy and capturing a

line of heights. The Russians announce that their offensive is continuing.

The allies, it can be seen, are making stronger resistance to the enemy and

they may be able to recover some important lost ground. The Germans

report the capture of Pantziu, northwest of Fokshani, after desperate

It is reversed immediately by allied counter-attacks, gives him a consider-

able advantage for the prosecution of ulterior designs in the remainder of

Rumania. It gives him the power of interrupting the allied communica-

tions behind the front between the Danube River and the Carpathians,

The Rumanians have two lines of railway to feed their southeastern front

and both these depend on Pantziu Junction. The allies again, it begins

to appear, have allowed themselves to fall victims to the generalship of

racated by Arthur Henderson has apparently tided over the political crisis,

and unless something unforeseen occurs there will be no general election

and consequently no distraction from the conduct of the war. As usual

in affairs of this sort, the speeches of Mr. Henderson and Premier Lloyd

George have not cleared up the situation, but rather have more muddled

it than ever. Owing to need for a certain secrecy during the war, the

whole truth will not come out at the present time.

The appointment of Mr. Barnes to the place in the British war council

The enemy's success at Pantziu, near Fokshani, in Moldavia, unless

The Russians admit that they and the Rumanians have retired slightly

In one counter-attack they took 500 prisoners. The allies, where

exhibiting many signs of apprehension of losing the town. They dislike seedingly the prospects of allowing the allies to recapture the Pas de

put more machines in use and dispute the British ascendancy.

HE chief work on the British front yesterday consisted of aeroplane

spotting for the artillery, taking photographs of the German defences

from the air and fighting aggressive German machines. British bom-

NINE VARSITY MEN **GET DECORATIONS**

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price, but clearing now at \$1.85—and fancy cream worstens with neat black stripes are marked from \$7.00 for Belts to match, outing shirts and other summer wear as well. R. Score & Son, Limited, 77 King street

ARE GOOD

now hold strong positions in its western environs and the Germans are exhibiting many signs of apprehension of losing the town. They disilike IN THEIR ATTACKS

(Continued from Page 1).

gium in the present offensive, just as they drove them back from the Somme watershed. The British army has only to advance a short distance to get Fokshani-Ajud Railway fresh detachin the rear of the main German lines of defence. Holland advices tell of the opening of a tremendous bombardment between Ypres and the sea. Sir Douglas Haig is laconic concerning infantry action, as he usually is tions, and at time have developed counter-attacks, in one of which 500 Austrians were captured. Toward The French front is still the zone of frequent intense bombardments. evening our troops, under pressure of These reached high pitches of violence in the Champagne and the Verdun the enemy, retired to the region. The French, south of Ailles, held their trenches yesterday against Deokici line. Our strplanes have dropped bombs at various points in the rear of the enemy's line." a German attack and they enlarged their captured ground in further

Troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen yesterday captured Rumanian town of Pantziu, a railroad junction in southern Moldavia, which had been desperately defended by the Russo-Rumanian forces. The capture of the town was reported officially today by the German general staff. The statement reads:

"Front of Prince Leopold-There has been morel ively firing only south of Smorgon, west of Lutzk, near Tarnopol and on the Zbrocz, where there were also encounters between raid-

ng parties.
"Front of Archduke Joseph—In western Moldavia, despite the very stubborn enemy resistance, manifested by numerous violent attacks, we succeeded in further extending our gain, of ground south of Trotus Val-

'Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The desperately defended Town of Pantziu has been taken by Relief thrusts by Russians and Rumanians against the neighbornood sectors of our front were in vain and they all broke down with heavy losses. On the lower Sereth the artilery activity continued lively and sevral enemy attacks between the mouth of the Buzeu and the Danube were

"Macedonian front—There were no special events."

BRITAIN'S CABINET CRISIS IS PASSED

our disapproval, but he intimated that it was decided upon and he must go. In those circumstances I was not able further to interfere with him."

Division in Cabinet.

Mr. Henderson accepted Bonar Law's statement, but said that it did not clear Bonar Law or the cabinet from the fact that they had intimated in the house that all the arrange-ments were made without the capinet's knowledge. The speaker added that he informed the war cabinet of his recommendations to the Labor subject under discussion was then party executive to accept the invita-tion to the Stockholm conference if the conference were made consulta-tive instead of mandatory. There was a sharp division within the cabinet

and he offered to resign, Continuing, Mr. Henderson said: "Returning from Paris, I gave the prime minister a full and faithful statement of my personal position and my reasons for advocating attendance at the conference At the close of the conversation, Mr. Lloyd George asked me to attend a special meeting of the cabinet, but when I arrived I was told to wait, which I did for an hour. "The minister of pensions, Mr. Barnes, was sent out with the message. I insisted on my right to ad-

dress the cabinet, and not to communicate thru an intermediary, and was invited in. Mr. Lloyd George said I had been asked to wait outside out of regard for my feelings. I protest-ed then that the Paris visit had been ed then that the Paris visit had been discussed. The same evening Stockholm loomed in the commons debate. I was surprised at the week-end that the subject had not been raised in the cabinet.

"Last Tuesday I asked the prime minister when he would consider Stockholm, he replying that he hoped at the next meeting.

The Kerensky Tongram.

'Mr. Henderson dealt exhaustively with the charge that he had broken faith in falling to give the telegram of M. Kerensky, the Russian premier, to the conference. He pointed out that he could not, when speaking as the secretary of the Letters. secretary of the Labor party, quote a government telegram, but said he had told the conference that the new Russian government had modified its old position. His least intention, he asserted was to withhold any inforasserted, was to withhold any innormation he was legally entitled to give.

The speaker concluded by asserting that he had been forced to discuss the question because of serious aspersions against his honor by the press but that he had not told the full story of the Stockholm business, and did not intend to, because he believed it highly inadvisable in the nation's in-

terest at this moment.

began, occasionally at great risk in the ranks of his own movement, to do only what he thought would lead to a victory for the allied cause and for a lasting, honorable and, he hoped.

vere in the war until the great objects we are aiming at are achieved.

"I believe the Labor party, with the exception of an insignificant minority, are as determined today as ever not to allow the gigantic sacrifices of our allies and of ourselves to be thrown away, and not to sheathe the sword until we see our way to the attain-ment of a satisfactory and enduring peace. I hope that is the impression

FOUR WEEKS FOR VOTE OF SOLDIERS

(Continued from Page 1).

Canada overseas should be entitled to vote, without regard to race, age or sex. Thus, boys under 21 and nurses would vote. The suffrage would also be extended to Canadians engaged in various branches of imperial service, such as the navy and the aviation corps.

Hon. Charles Marcil asked if the

French and Belgian reservists who were British subjects resident in Canada at the outbreak of the war would be entitled to vote. Judge Doherty replied in the negative. They would be treated, he said, the same as British reservists, altho

suggestions on the subject.

Votes of Soldiers. In order to facilitate the soldier exercising his franchise, the bill he was introducing provided complete machinery for the soldiers voting and having their votes counted overseas. The soldiers would vote from nomination day to election day, inclusive. and the elections act would be so held overseas would be under the Airection of an assistant clerk of the crown in chancery, who would exer-

cise the same power overseas as the clerk of the crown exercises in Can-The returns would be sent thru the high commissioner's office in Paris and London to a new official in Can-

any district, the recount would be made by a judge or some other person to be designated by the lord chief justice of England.

No Names on Ballots.

Another change in the law relates to the form of ballots. Under the soldiers vote act of 1915 the soldier had to mark his ballot either for the government or for the opposition. Under the bill before the house the soldier will be enabled to mark his ballot in one of four ways. He may vote for the government, for the opposition, for the independent candidate, or he may write in the name of any particular person who has been duly placed in nomination. The names of the candidates will not appear on the ballot, but every means of publicity will be availed of by the government to inform the soldiers who are running.

Mr. Guthrie (South Wellington) and

with enemy subjects, unless the license of the crown is duly given. There of the cabinet had fold him that be mind the state the law officers decision was been duly placed in nomination. The many of the country."

Asked by Commoner King on what statute the law officers decision was based, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"It is in accordance with the common law of the country."

Henderson is Bitter of the conduct pursued by the government to inform the stockholm conference. Mr. Hunderson have ended to favor the stockholm conference, delegates who are running. Mr. Guthrie (South Wellington) and Mr. Knowles (Moose Jaw), connectly when the stockholm conference, delegates who are running. Mr. Guthrie (South Wellington) and Mr. Knowles (Moose Jaw), connectly when the fall and the difficulty, of finding a precedent in the stockholm conference. Alluding to the much discussed in year of the cause."

"The press campaign against my gestlate the stockholm conference. Alluding to the much discussed in the prime minister and his colleagues in regard to the case."

"The press campaign, "Mr. Henderson in all the first indication that my resignation of the ballot might operate to their possibility, of finding a precedent in the stockholm conference.

Alluding to the much discussed in view of the ballot might operate to their possibility, of finding a precedent in the stockholm conference.

Alluding to the much discussed in view of the ballot might operate to their many of the country."

Henderson of who actually sent the feeling many the consider any view of the ballot mi

Control of Wheat. Mr. McColg (West Kent) asked what action the government proposed to take in regard to the control of wheat, flour and bread along the lines adopted by the United States Government.

Sir George Foster said he had no

knowledge of any action by the Unit-ed States Government. The board of grain supervisors had already fixed a maximum for wheat in elevators, and would probably deal with the crop of 1917 in co-operation with the American authorities. Hon. Charles Marcil asked if the minister of militia had been correctly

reported as saying that conscription would be put into force immediately.

Sir Edward Kemp: "He was quite correctly reported." (Laughter).

The house then resumed the adjourned debate upon the second reading of the bill authorizing Sir George Perley to receive a salary of \$7,000 per Perley to receive a salary of \$7,000 per year as overseas minister of militia, and Messrs. McCurdy and Clark to receive salaries of \$5000 each as parliamentary under-secretaries without going back to their constituents for re-

Conditions Overseas Bad E. M. Macdonald (Pictou) said the overseas forces should be under the supreme authority of some military official of high rank, and not under a civilian like Sir George Perley. He said conditions overseas were bad, and they were bad here because the general officer in command in Canada was merely a clerk in the militia department who had been appointed to that posi-

Sir Sam Hughes explained that General Gwatkin had served under Sir Percy Lake when the latter was inspector-general. Sir Sam had ap-pointed him chief of staff, altho warned by the British Government that he was incompetent.

"I said that was all right," contin-ued Sir Sam, "because I wanted no in-terference, but it turned out that while was right in thinking that he lacked ability, I was wrong in thinking he would not interfere."

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux insisted that newly-appointed officials forfeit their

seats in the house unless and until again returned by the people. Undemocratic Says Hughes. Sir Sam Hughes said he was sick hearing it said that Sir George Perley would not draw his salary. We heard the same thing about Lord Strathcona, but when his lordship died the cheques for his salary were cashed by the executors. Quite possibly Sir George Periev was leaving some of his cheques lying around and somebody would cash them. At any rate it was undemo-cratic to permit members of the house to accept salaried positions and retain

during the war.

Personally, Sir Sam had gone into this war because he believed it was a fight against autocracy, and he would be sorry to see autocracy established in this country. If Sir George Perley had to be provided for, let. him be given some ornamental job. He sarcastically enquired of the prime mincastically enquired of the prime minister whether he intended to make Sir George's office hereditary.

Col. Clark's Activities. The bill was given a second reading, but the debate continued several

on October 1, 1916.

Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) raised the point that Mr. Graham when minister of railways had contributed po-litical articles to his paper. The Mr. Lemieux: But he went back to

his electors. Mr. Bennett: He went back once too often. (Laughter.)

Attack on Hughes.

R. B. Bennett (Calgary) came to the defence of General Gwatkin, who, he said was a distinguished British officer, and had rendered conspicuous amended as to have four weeks intervene between nomination day and polling day, instead of one week as at present. The sodier wote would, therefore, be taken during a period of 29 days, and up to 8 o'clock p.m. of election day in Canada. The elections held overseas would be under the distribution of the first contingent at Valcartier, altho Sir Sam Hughes took all the credit. General Gwatkin, he said, was a quiet man who did not rush around the country on private trains or cake a colonel out of every trains or make a colonel out of every civilian he met upon the street. The attack upon General Gwatkin was another evidence, he said, of the conspiracy between Sir Sam Hughes and E. M. Macdonald, which had been condent in the coast of the Ross rifle. evident in the case of the Ross rifle-

terest at this moment.

He unged the house not to debate the subject in view of the evidence of unrest in the country and the difficulties he believed the government would have to face before the Stockholm question was finally disposed of. He had endeavored ever since the war since the war demanded overseas for asked to address the Canadian Club. Sir Sam Hughes said in reply that he never advertised himself. He had

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their seats without going back for re-election. He did not believe for a mo-ment that democratic government was only good for peace times and that we for Calgary (Mr. R. B. Bennett) was must have an autocratic government running up and down the street urg-during the war.

himself in connection with the na-tional service commission. After briefly describing Mr. Bennett's other activities, Sir Sam touched upon the Borden-Bennett meeting at Toronto in behalf of patients services. in behalf of national service.

"The member for Calgary," he said, "arranged for a meeting in ing, but the debate continued several hours after the house got into committee.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham complained that Colonel Clark (North Bruce), the parliamentary under-secretary for external affairs, devoted most of his time to preparing campaign literature for the Conservative party. The bill, he pointed out, was retroactive and proposed to start Colonel Clark's salary posed to start Colonel Clark's salary more said, "arranged for a meeting in Massey Hall, engaged the Metropolitan Church for an overflow meeting, and he was to hold still a third meeting at the Orange Hall. The Metropolitan Church was not needed, nor was the Orange Hall opened, and there would not have been a respectable crowd at Massey Hall had not 2000 soldiers from the armories been ordered to attend the meeting in Massey Hall, engaged for a meeting in Massey Hall, engaged the Metropolitan Church for an overflow meeting, and he was to hold still a third meeting at the Orange Hall. The Metropolitan Church was not needed, nor was the Orange Hall opened, and there would not have been a respectable crowd at Massey Hall had not 2000 soldiers from the armories been ordered to attend the meeting.

More Sniping.

After this exchange of compliments there was some sniping from the Liberal side at Sir George Perley, Colonel Clark and Mr. McCurdy. Mr. Graham wented the Colonel Clark and Mr. McCurdy. Graham wanted to know why it was necessary to pass a bill to pay salaries to men who said they would not take them. A motion to strike out the salary clause from the bill was defeated: yeas, 25 nays, 37.

Some opposition members objected to Colonel Clark and Mr. McCurdy voting to pay themselves salaries, and Judge McKenzie (N. Cape Breton) insinuated that while Mr. McCurdy might decline the salary directly, he would be compensated in some way indirectly. This led to more or less disorder and controversy and the prime minister again stated the eral scope and purpose of the bill. He said all the gentlemen named had rendered efficient service and it was in every way desirable that officials should be paid a stated salary. He acquitted Sir George Perley of have ing sought the office of overseas min-ister of militia. The bill was finally reported from committee, but stood over-for third

reading.

HARVESTING IN WEST BEGINS.

Saskatoon. Sask., Aug. 13.—Crop reports emanating from the Canadian Pacific Kallway indicate a great improvement in conditions. Cutting is expected to Legin in some localities tomorrow, and to be general by the 20th nst.

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