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# LIBERALS TO FORCE GENERAL ELECTION

## Borden Resolution for Parliamentary Term Extension Upheld by Vote of 82 to 62 After Premier's Pledge That Term Would Not Be Lengthened Unless By Practically Unanimous Vote of House--Laurier Accepts Gage of Battle.

# FRENCH WIN TRENCHES WEST OF VERDUN ||| BRITISH CABINET CHANGES LAURIER REUNITES FOLLOWERS TO FIGHT EXTENSION OF TERM

### Brilliant Attack of Ally Carries German Trenches Mile and Half Wide, Over Eleven Hundred Yards Deep--Foe Gains Slightly in Champagne.

Paris, July 17.—A powerful attack by the French this morning on the left bank of the Meuse resulted in the capture of German positions on a front of more than a mile and a half to a depth of about two-thirds of a mile. The war office statement announcing this gain says that the Germans offered an energetic defence and suffered heavy losses, especially in their counter-attacks. The text of the statement reads: "Both artilleries were active in the region of Cerny, Allies and the Call-formis plateau. In the Champagne the enemy renewed his attacks north of Mont Teto; and regained a footing at certain points in trench elements captured on July 14. The artillery action continued violently in the sector of Mont-Haut, where we organized the ground gained. On the left bank of the Meuse an operation carried out by us this morning west of Hill 304 developed a complete success for us. After strong artillery preparation our troops, about 6,000 strong, advanced to attack the enemy lines with irresistible spirit. Notwithstanding the energetic defence of the Germans, we recaptured in a few minutes trenches which the enemy had occupied since June 29. "Pushing our advantage further, we carried German positions beyond on a front of 3500 metres on both sides of the road between Eenes and Malancourt. The entire first German line fell into our hands. A little later the second enemy line, after a desperate engagement in which admirable valor was displayed by our soldiers, was likewise conquered. "The advance reached a depth of about one kilometre. Our line has thus been carried forward from the southeastern end of Avocourt wood as far as the western slopes of Hill 304, passing the Camard wood. "Several counter-attacks launched by the enemy in the course of the afternoon were crushed by our fire. The Germans suffered very heavy losses. The number of unwounded prisoners reached 425, of whom eight were officers. "Belgian communication: The enemy batteries directed their fire today chiefly against our communications and batteries behind Stenestraete. "Eastern theatre, July 16: The enemy artillery during the night violently bombarded our trenches on the Verdun front. To the northwest of Monastir an enemy surprise attack against our positions at Tarvena Stena was repulsed after spirited grenade fighting."



### BRAZIL THREATENING TO SEIZE HUN SHIPS

Rio de Janeiro, July 17.—The attorney of the treasury, according to the newspapers, has sent a summons to German shipping companies demanding a payment of 15,000 contos (a conto is the equivalent of approximately \$546) representing the money due for a period corresponding to the time the German steamers have been interned in Brazilian waters. In the event of non-payment within 24 hours, the companies are notified, the vessels will be seized.

### ITALIANS WRECK WORKS ON COL BRICON'S PEAK

Rome, via London, July 17.—(British Admiralty, per wireless press).—The war office communication issued today says: "On the second peak of Col Bricon we blew up, with a mine, important fortification works and saps which the enemy was preparing against our position. About thirty enemy dead were found in the crater. "Elsewhere there have been the usual harassing artillery bombardments."

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### Hon. G. P. Graham's Amendment

Ottawa, July 17.—Hon. George P. Graham's amendment, seconded by F. F. Pardee, to Premier Borden's resolution for extension of the parliamentary term was defeated by the narrow majority of 17. It read as follows: "That all the words after the word 'that' in the said resolution be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "In the opinion of this house the consideration of the terms of said resolution should be deferred until the government brings before parliament a measure providing that those best able to pay will be asked to contribute their full share to the cost of the war, and by which all agricultural, industrial, transportation and natural resources of Canada will be organized, so as to ensure the greatest possible assistance to the empire in the war and to reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people."

### Liberal Leader Accuses Government of Wasting Canadian Blood and Treasure and Declares His Party Welcomes Appeal to Electors--Dr. Michael Clark Savagely Arraigns Laurier as Office Seeker.

Ottawa, July 17.—We are to have a general election in Canada. That at least was settled today in parliament. Sir Robert Borden's resolution in favor of an extension passed by a vote of 82, says 62, and six conscription Liberals voted with the government. Nevertheless, in view of the prime minister's speech, it is certain that the resolution will not be further proceeded with. It may or may not be presented to the senate, but in any event it will not be presented to the imperial parliament. Graham Springs Surprise. When Sir Robert concluded his speech a surprise was sprung on the house by Hon. George P. Graham. Mr. Graham proposed an amendment to the effect that the extension resolution be not further proceeded with at this time, but that the house declare in favor of the conscription of wealth. He was supported by Mr. Pardee, another conscription Liberal, and when the house divided upon the Graham amendment the Liberals seemed to be again routed under Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

### STRIKING CHANGES IN MINISTRY OF BRITAIN

### Sir Eric Geddes Heads Admiralty Board, Carson Replacing Bonar Law in War Cabinet--Churchill New Minister of Munitions--Montagu Secretary for India.

London, July 17.—Sir Edward Carson has relinquished his post as first lord of the admiralty and joined the war cabinet without portfolio, according to an official announcement issued this evening. Sir Edward will be succeeded by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, who has been director-general of munitions supply. Winston Spencer Churchill succeeds Dr. Christopher Addison as minister of munitions. Dr. Addison becoming a minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction. Edwin Samuel Montagu, a former cabinet minister, is made secretary for India. One of the most acceptable appointments, as far as the general public is concerned, is that of Mr. Montagu. He is one of the very few members of the Asquith administration, in which he was minister of munitions, to join the Lloyd George ministry. Mr. Montagu has had considerable experience in the affairs of India, having once held the post of under-secretary for India. Lately he has been in charge of a large committee exploring the ground for reconstruction after the war and before the recent resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain as secretary for India, was announced, it was generally supposed that Mr. Montagu would become minister of reconstruction. The necessity for finding a new secretary for India, however, caused a modification in the plans, and Dr. Addison, who had been slated for the projected ministry of health, now becomes head of this reconstruction committee which has been created into a kind of ministerial department. The complete appointments arising out of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain as secretary for India and Andrew Bonar Law's desire to be relieved of his duties as a member of the small war cabinet, which he found incompatible with his heavy responsibilities, first, as chancellor of the exchequer, and second, as leader of the house of commons, contained two complete surprises—the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as head of the admiralty, and Winston Spencer Churchill as minister of munitions. Much controversy has revolved for a long time past over the name of Mr. Churchill. It was stated some time ago that he would succeed Lord Cowdray as chairman of the air board, but the idea, then evidently contemplated by Premier Lloyd George, met with such opposition in influential quarters that the subject had to be dropped. Mr. Churchill's appointment now as minister of munitions will undoubtedly lead to a revival of that agitation, and although it was foreseen that he would re-enter the ministry, it was universally supposed that it would be as president of the air board. Traditions Disregarded. The appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as first lord of the admiralty is another break with the tradition that the ministers should be members of one of the legislative houses. The new first lord is a railway man, not a politician. Until recently he was in charge of the whole army transportation; then he became controller of the admiralty with charge of all naval construction. Such a rapid rise to the position to which he is now appointed (Continued on Page 4, Column 7.)

The prime minister, in moving the resolution for an extension, made an able and conciliatory address. He offered a union government upon almost any terms to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and said he would not put thru the resolution by a bare majority, and that, unless the resolution was carried by a substantially unanimous vote it would not be presented to the British Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his speech after the Graham amendment was disposed of. He accepted full responsibility for bringing on a general election. He declared that the Borden government had wasted Canadian blood and treasure in the war and that he could not give it a vote of confidence. The apparent unanimity among the Liberals was badly shaken, however, when Dr. Clark of Red Deer delivered a savage arraignment of his former leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he charged, was actuated by ambitions to regain the seals of office and was unfit to stand in the shoes of Sir Robert Borden. Break From Party. The vote upon the extension resolution showed a government majority of 20. The following Liberals voted with the government: Messrs. Clark (Red Deer), Guthrie (Champagne), Cruise (Turriff), and Thomson (Qu'Appelle). The following Conservative-Nationalists voted against extension: Messrs. Barrett, Paquet, Desmarries, Bellisimo, Girard and Fausnaide. "In rising to present this motion to political party to which they might belong, I beg to remind the honorable gentlemen of the motion I made February, 1916, for a similar address to the British Parliament, asking that the parliamentary term be extended until Oct. 7, 1917. That motion was supported by my right honorable friend the leader of the opposition and was unanimously adopted by the house. The reasons for the motion I make today are quite as strong, and even stronger, than the reasons for a similar motion I made at the last session of parliament."

The prime minister said he might well content himself on the present occasion with referring to his speech of Feb. 8, 1915. The objections to a general election were substantially the same then as they were now. Such an election could only make for disunion and discord among our people. Up to this time we had gone on with the war with apparent unity of purpose inside and outside of parliament, all working together for the same great end without regard to race, creed or religion. There was still another consideration, said the prime minister, which was not present a year ago. He had been urged by a number of people, including the Liberal members of parliament supporting conscription, to give the voluntary enlistment system another trial. It had been proposed that the two political parties should unite in an earnest effort to raise 100,000 volunteers before putting the conscription law into effect. As Sir Robert had impressed him deeply, and he was inclined to accede to it, but how could there be united, earnest effort by the two parties in the shadow of an impending general election? Sir Robert said that we could not cling closely to constitutional conventions in war time. The motion before the house did not seek to abolish the constitution, but merely to suspend it. Canada would only be following precedents to be found in the United Kingdom and New Zealand. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself had eloquently said in supporting an extension resolution a year ago, "Nothing on God's earth would matter if Germany won the war." (Applause.) Not Afraid of Election. Then the prime minister's tone changed, and in a few trenchant sentences (Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)

### General Pershing chatting with British adjutant-general at a railroad station in France after a visit of inspection to the British front lines.

### BRITISH IMPROVE LINE AT MONCHY-LE-PREUX

### German Prisoners Are Taken in Successful Local Fighting--Enemy Loses Many Machines in Numerous Aerial Combats.

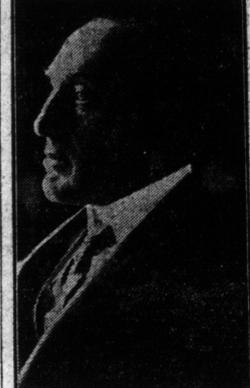
London, July 17.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "We captured a few prisoners and improved our position somewhat in the course of local fighting early this morning, east of Monchy-le-Preux. "Altho handicapped by thick clouds and strong winds, our aeroplanes carried out a great deal of successful work yesterday in conjunction with the artillery. In addition, our raiding machines dropped a large number of bombs on various points of military importance behind the enemy's lines. "In the evening many fights took place in the air, as a result of which six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, one being forced to land in our lines. Three others were driven down out of control. None of our machines are missing."

### RUSSIANS TAKE NOVICA IN FIGHT ON LOMNICA

### Powerful Enemy Assault Temporarily Loses East Galician Village--Ally's Troops Evacuate Kaluz--Secure Crossing in Rear.

Petrograd, July 17.—The war office announces that Russian troops have abandoned Kaluz, in eastern Galicia, but have secured the crossing of the Lomnica River. The Russians drove the enemy from the village of Novica. The text of the statement says: "Western front: Northeast of Kaluz, beginning yesterday morning, the Germans conducted persistent attacks which were repelled by us. For tactical reasons our troops occupying the left bank of the lower course of the River Lomnica have been transferred to the right bank, leaving Kaluz and securing behind them the important crossing of the Lomnica. "In the section of Novica-Lodsiany-Kravens our troops continued to conduct a fighting with the object of throwing the enemy back across the Lomnica. The enemy made stubborn resistance. With the approach of evening he counter-attacked in dense waves from the direction of Seshly-Kagnica, and pressing back our troops, occupied the village of Novica, but was driven out again upon the arrival of our fresh reserves. In the section of the enemy the Darghestan and Karbada cavalry regiments, on foot, took an energetic part in the fighting. The enemy suffered great losses in this attack. "There were fusillades on the remainder of the front. "Rumanian front: One of our scouting parties, consisting of fifty men, occupied the village of Dunaovec in St. George's Channel of the Danube. Of two enemy companies there a large part were made prisoner and the rest fled. We captured one gun, two machine guns and various stores. Having carried out their task our scouts left having lost three officers and eight men wounded. "Caucasus front: In the regions of Sardeshi and Barch the Kurds made a night attack, which was beaten off. A (Continued on Page 5, Column 3.)

Figures in British Cabinet Shake-up



SIR EDWARD CARSON, Who becomes fifth member of war cabinet.



WINSTON CHURCHILL, Who becomes minister of munitions.



SIR ERIC GEDDES, Who becomes first lord of the admiralty.

There was still another consideration, said the prime minister, which was not present a year ago. He had been urged by a number of people, including the Liberal members of parliament supporting conscription, to give the voluntary enlistment system another trial. It had been proposed that the two political parties should unite in an earnest effort to raise 100,000 volunteers before putting the conscription law into effect. As Sir Robert had impressed him deeply, and he was inclined to accede to it, but how could there be united, earnest effort by the two parties in the shadow of an impending general election? Sir Robert said that we could not cling closely to constitutional conventions in war time. The motion before the house did not seek to abolish the constitution, but merely to suspend it. Canada would only be following precedents to be found in the United Kingdom and New Zealand. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself had eloquently said in supporting an extension resolution a year ago, "Nothing on God's earth would matter if Germany won the war." (Applause.) Not Afraid of Election. Then the prime minister's tone changed, and in a few trenchant sentences (Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)