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LINGARDS

MEXICO IS ANXIOUS TO JOIN ENTENTE

Isolated Attacks and Raids of Winter Months a Composite Part of British Plans

General Haig Submits Statement of Six Months' Operations in France

Weary of Neutrality, Would Declare War on Germany

Mexico Calling Loudly for Severance of Relations With Germany

Mexico City, June 20.—El Universal, which is probably the most prominent newspaper in Mexico, prints today statements from twenty three prominent civilians of Mexico, advocating severance by Mexico of relations with Germany, and asserting that the Mexican's plan in the war is on the side of the Entente allies.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IS APPROVED BY BRITISH COMMONS

Principle Adopted in House Last Night by Large Majority; Women, Bearing Share in War, Should Have Voice

London, June 20.—The principal of women suffrage was adopted in the house of commons last night by the overwhelming majority of 330 votes. Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment against the proposal was rejected by 385 to 56.

Losses Sustained by Foe Exhaust all Reserves

Paris, June 19.—General de la Croix publishes in the Temps the results of his study, based on the results of the present number of German reserves. He estimates that the grand total of German troops of all kinds up to June 1, reached 13,130,000 and that this total was depleted by losses of 2,400,000; 2,300,000 rendered unfit through wounds and 1,130,000 resident in foreign countries.

MRS. PANKHURST BEARS A MESSAGE TO RUSSIA FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Noted Suffragist Leader, Arrived in Petrograd, To Explain Attitude of British Democracy Toward War

Petrograd, via London, June 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffragist leader, made an unexpected arrival in Petrograd yesterday. She appeared in the best of health and at once called upon the Rook commission and discussed at length what might be done to assist Russia in directing all the forces of the new democracy toward the struggle with the common foe.

Reception to Constantine, by German Personages at the Swiss Frontier

Lucarno, Switzerland, via Paris, June 20.—Former King Constantine of Greece arrived here today. Officers and delegates of the Swiss government met him at the frontier and welcomed him in the name of Switzerland. A large number of German personages waited for the King at the depot, including Prince and Princess von Buelow and Dr. von Meulberg, German minister to the Vatican.

DESTRUCTION BY SUBS THIS WEEK HEAVY

British Losses in Ships Torpedoed Much Larger Than Usual

HIGHEST IN WEEKS

London, June 20.—The weekly list of British losses in torpedoed ships which will be issued today, will show the highest total of many weeks. The number of ships sunk being comparable to the worst week since the ruthless U-boat campaign began.

Weather Bulletin

Toronto, June 20.—Shallow depressions cover Manitoba and the Ottawa Valley. Showers have been general in the western provinces with a change to much colder weather.

Six Months of Careful Preparations Now Find British Prepared For Victory Drive

Despatch From Haig to War Office Covers Operations in France From December Last to Prevent Offensive

London, June 20.—(via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, has forwarded to the war office, a despatch covering operations from the 18th December to the present offensive. It affords a connected story and a valuable historical record elucidating much that has hitherto been obscure and revealing the strategic plans behind the apparently isolated attacks and raids, which continued throughout the winter and showing all as fitting into a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favorable situation for the spring advance.

London, June 19.—British forces have made some gains on the Arras front, according to the official statement issued tonight. Four German field guns were taken east of Messines in the advance last Thursday.

The text of the statement follows: "On the Arras battlefield our troops gained ground slightly during the day south of the Cojeul River and also north of the Souchez River, where we captured thirty-five prisoners. In addition to the captures already reported four German field guns were taken by us east of Messines in the course of our recent advance in this area on Thursday night.

"Valuable work was performed by our airplanes yesterday in spite of unsettled weather. Bombs dropped on an enemy dump caused an explosion. Six German machines were brought down in air fighting and three of our machines failed to return.

Bulletin, Paris, June 20.—Heavy artillery fighting is in progress on the Aisne and Champagne fronts, says today's official statement. Early this morning the Germans carried on a severe bombardment of French positions near Laffaux Mill and in the region of Mont Carnillet. A German infantry attack was dispersed.

Continuously and systematically advanced drove the enemy out from successive positions until the second of March, when we reached Le Transloy, Loupart line, except at Iries, which formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving communications and bringing up guns, and on the tenth of March Iries was captured.

During the night of the 17th of February the assaults were delivered. Despite the heavy ground a thick mist and an alert enemy, who harassed the troops assailed with great gallantry. We succeeded completely and gained the desired observations also command of the enemy artillery positions in the Upper Aisne Valley and defenses of Pys and Miramont. Our subsequent bombardment as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Pys on February 24. On the following day positions from the north of Guescourt to the west of Sere were captured. The weather favored the enemy retirement. The thaw broke up the roads, the sides of the trenches collapsed and the acquired ground became the worst quagmire. Otherwise, the roads behind the enemy improved the further he withdrew, and a succession of misty days prevented rapid pursuit. Consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that constant touch with the enemy was maintained.

Le Transloy Continuous and systematic advances drove the enemy out from successive positions until the second of March, when we reached Le Transloy, Loupart line, except at Iries, which formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving communications and bringing up guns, and on the tenth of March Iries was captured. Our casualties were less than the number of prisoners taken, who numbered 288. The way was thus opened for attacking Le Transloy, which was rolled so effectively on the eleventh and twelfth of March that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Greveliers and Loupart Wood were occupied and methodical operations begun for attacking the next line.

Carefully Planned Campaign of British is Outlined by the Commander—Chief in Document of Historic Value

country across which we were moving made the progress of our artillery slow. But the enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defensive system, upon which he could fall back, should his counterstroke miss its aim. On the other hand, as our troops moved forward they left all prepared defenses farther behind. In such circumstances the necessity for caution was obvious. Meanwhile, despite the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and the ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of repairing and constructing bridges, roads and railways was carried on with the most commendable rapidity.

Hindenburg Line. The despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy's resistance increased as we neared Hindenburg's line, emphasizing the great costliness of his many counter-attacks particularly in attempts to recover Beaumont-le-Cambrai. Speaking of the outstanding features of the five months fighting from the 18th of November, Field Marshal Haig says despite the unusual severity of the weather, the winter campaign was conducted to a successful issue under the most trying and arduous conditions. The activity of our battle-front was maintained without a break from the conclusion of last year's offensive to the commencement of the present operations. The successful accomplishment of this part of our general plan had already enabled us to realize no inconsiderable instalment of the fruits of the Somme battle, and has gone far to open the road to their full achievement. The courage and endurance of our troops have carried them triumphantly through periods of particularly trying fighting in which they were subjected to the maximum of personal strokes, while the conditions of the

ANARCHISTS RAIDED RUSS NEWSPAPER

Building of Petrograd's Foremost Journal Seized This Morning OFFICE SURROUNDED Rebels, Censured by Paper, Will Stand Siege in Building

Petrograd, via London June 20.—The building of the newspaper Russkaja Volia, Petrograd's richest and most largely circulated newspaper, was seized this morning by a corps of armed anarchists which ejected the staff, destroyed all the copies of the paper and the books, and declared that they would stand siege.

The Russkaja Volia, is particularly hated by the anarchists, because it strongly supported the provisional government and attacked the Bolshevik and other extremists. When the government learned of this action, by the anarchists it ordered strong measures. General Polovtsov, commander of the Petrograd troops sent a large force of Cossacks, infantry and machine guns and surrounded the building.

In the meantime the congress of the council passed a resolution condemning the anarchists. The commander of the troops sent a message demanding their surrender. The anarchists entered into negotiations with the commander, and later, under threat of military action, the anarchists, realizing that their position was hopeless, surrendered. Seventy of them were marched to jail.

SUBMARINE DEPARTMENT. Paris, June 20.—A special submarine department was created at the ministry of marine by a decree signed by President Poincare last night. Rear-Admiral Mervilleux du Vignaux has been placed at its head.

CASUALTIES. Ottawa, June 20.—The casualty roll of 159 names today lists 31 men as killed and 12 died of wounds.