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ITALIANS Clear Out Last of Austrians AMERICANS Have a Million Troops in France GERMANS Hear War Aims From Kuehlmann Lloyd George Appeals for Settlement of the Irish Question

LAST AUSTRIAN REARGUARD IS COMPELLED TO SURRENDER

West Bank of the Piave is Completely Reoccupied by Italians, Who Gain Ground Also in the Monte Grappa Sector.

Rome, June 25.—Italian troops yesterday forced the last rear guard of the retreating Austrians to surrender and completely reoccupied the west bank of the Piave, the war office announced today.

On the mountain front between the Piave and the Brenta, in the Monte Grappa sector, the Italians vigorously attacked the Austrians, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy and gaining considerable ground. Nearly 3,000 prisoners were taken by the Italians on the Piave and mountain front yesterday. The text of the statement reads: "During yesterday the valiant troops of the third army, having obliged the last rear guard of the enemy to surrender, completely re-occupied the right bank of the Piave, capturing 18 officers and 1,807 of other ranks.

MILLION AMERICANS AT FRONT AND A MILLION TRAINING AT HOME

Third Million Will be Ready to Fill the Gaps as the Divisions Sail for Field in Endless Stream.

Washington, June 25.—The first division of the American army landed in France one year ago tomorrow. In the twelve months that have since elapsed this division has grown to an army in size, and by July a million men all told will have been sent forward.

GERMANS AVOIDED BRITISH AVIATORS

London, June 25.—The British official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight says: "In spite of high winds Monday our airplanes did a great deal of work. In the earlier part of the day a heavy rain made flying impossible, but bombing behind the enemy's line was carried out vigorously whenever the weather permitted. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped.

CANADIAN BIRDMEN GET MILITARY CROSS

Four Are Gazetted for Destroying Enemy Planes and Making Reconnaissances.

London, June 25.—Four Canadians of the air force were today gazetted for the Military Cross.

Lieut. John Edward Hanning, formerly an engineer, while endeavoring to shoot down an enemy balloon was attacked by a scout. His machine gun was twice put out of action and himself wounded in the leg, but he succeeded in firing into his antagonist, the pilot of which collapsed in his seat, the machine spinning to the ground. His own machine was greatly damaged, but he brought it down safely.

AMERICAN TROOPS SOON WILL FIGHT IN ITALY

Rome, June 25.—American troops will be in Italy probably early in July, according to notification given to the Italian authorities by State Senator Cofillo of New York, who is here on an official mission.

SECRET OF ITALIAN VICTORY IN QUICK COUNTER-ATTACKS

Their Infantry at Times Was Opposed by Five Times Its Number, Yet Austrians Were Driven Back.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, June 25.—Italy's victory has been one of science over blind courage. The Italians from the start had more artillery against them, but their fire was always accurate and quick, while the Austrian fire was diffused.

The Italian infantry at times were opposed by five times their number, yet the Austrian troops were driven back, despite their splendid courage, which the Italian commander-in-chief, General Diaz, has called "unfortunate valor."

The secret of the Italian victory seems to lie in immediate counter-attacks, which were carried out wherever the enemy showed himself, local counter-attacks being followed up by counter-offensives all along the line.

The general feeling at headquarters is that, tho the victory has been great, there are yet harder days ahead of the defending forces.

The Austrians now on this side of the Piave either are prisoners or else are candidates to become prisoners."

The way an officer smilingly summed up the military situation this morning. The Austrians had been pursued all night by the cavalry on the eastern bank of the Piave. The cavalrymen were taking prisoners at will, and at some points brought them back across the Piave, swimming the swollen river, which at many places was from eight to ten feet over its normal depth.

NINE WOMEN THROWN FROM MOTOR TENDER

Nine women were slightly injured late last night, when a tender belonging to the British Acetones, Ltd., overturned as it swerved suddenly to avoid hitting another motor car at the corner of King and Sumach streets.

The car was going south on Sumach street when the driver, Thomas Hicks, noticed another motor car approaching from the opposite direction. In an endeavor to avoid hitting the other machine, Hicks is thought to have turned suddenly, throwing the occupants who were going to work on a late shift, out on to the road.

IRISH PROBLEM NOT INSOLUBLE

Lloyd George Says Parliament Can Carry a Just Measure.

PLOT BY SINN FEIN

Evidence Cannot Be Published, But a Conspiracy Existed.

London, June 25.—In the house of commons today Premier Lloyd George urged the need of settling the Irish problem because it was increasing the difficulties not merely of the British Government but of the United States Government in conducting the war.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Irish problem was the most baffling that had ever come under the consideration of the government or of parliament. He had before him many governments that had more time to consider it than the present one. It was causing much difficulty and perplexity to the government, and with the most tremendous responsibility imposed on any government in Great Britain.

The premier said he did not believe it beyond the capacity of parliament to carry out a just and honorable rule for Ireland which would deal justly and equitably with the legitimate objections of a large part of the Irish community.

Dealing with the evidence of the conspiracy, Mr. Lloyd George said it was the evidence of a conspiracy introduced in 1916. It was lost for some time, and then recovered. The government realized the significance of what was going on. It was impossible to publish the character of the evidence, but there was no doubt in the mind of any one who had examined it that there was a very serious conspiracy in which powerful people in Ireland were engaged in an effort to subvert British rule in Ireland.

The difference this made, the premier continued, was that the attitude of the British government toward Ireland and in Ireland was positively antagonistic. In the second place, he said, there was the attitude of the Catholic Church, which associated itself with the challenge to imperial supremacy. He thought that was one of the most fatal mistakes made in the course of the war, and believed every member of the Church outside Ireland, and a great many inside Ireland, felt that it was a mistake and wished to dissociate themselves from it.

Mr. Lloyd George said it would be an act of folly to try to force home rule through these conditions, and the existing attitude was removed. He regarded the action of the Sinn Fein and others concerned in the plot in attempting to deal a deadly blow at the British Empire at a moment of great peril by challenging the whole supremacy of the British parliament, as the deadliest blow to the liberties of Ireland and that had been dealt in his time.

Pope to Settle Problem. Whether fully aware of a measure of self-government until this emotion had subsided, the folly of abandoning every attempt to secure Ireland's consent to imperial rule, he said, was greater, he said, than the sin of the greater folly, said Mr. Lloyd George.

He added that he still was hopeful of the possibility of a settlement, a very spirit which at one time dominated all parties in England and Ireland, "that Ireland, with its own sense of justice, would create the conditions of the problem during the war."

Nobody could imagine, the premier continued, that any one charged with the tremendous problems committed to the government's care was going to seek for trouble by trying to effect a settlement in Ireland, or of any domestic problem, unless it is forced upon them as a war problem. Not to settle it was not merely increasing the government's difficulties in conducting the war, but it was also increasing the difficulties of the United States Government in conducting the war.

The premier said he hoped the house would not allow any temporary bitterness aroused by the follies of the last few weeks in Ireland to interfere with the prosecution of that policy. Ireland, he continued, should take her share in the war.

The allies were fighting for the principle for which Ireland has struggled, he said, and he hoped Ireland was prepared voluntarily to take her share in the struggle at any time. It was the duty of the government, in view of all before it took any further action in the matter, to see that Ireland had the opportunity of entering the struggle voluntarily.

AVIATOR DIES OF INJURIES

Met With Accident While on Solo Flight at Camp Borden.

Camp Borden, Ont., June 25.—Cadet and Third Air Mechanic H. R. Weir of the Royal Air Force died here, as the result of injuries received in an airplane accident this evening when on solo flight near this airfield. His next of kin is Mrs. G. F. Weir of Trail, B.C.

AUSTERIAN PREMIER IS OUT

Amsterdam, June 25.—Vienna newspapers received here say that Minister of Railways Bauhaus will succeed Dr. Von Seydler as premier of Austria. It is asserted by the newspapers that the other members of the cabinet who tendered their resignations with Dr. Von Seydler have been induced to remain in office.

GERMANY DESIRES DOMINIONS OVERSEAS AS SPOILS OF WAR

HON. DR. CODY OUTLINES POLICIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION

Meets Principals of Toronto and Hamilton Schools and Discusses Problems Which Have Occurred to Him.

Hon. Dr. Cody, minister of education, met the principals of Toronto schools and several from Hamilton at the King Edward School last night and discussed with them some of the problems of education. Hon. Dr. Cody outlined his policies as follows: Co-operation between himself and the teachers of the province; an expression of his views, particularly as to the best method of promoting from the public and separate schools to the high schools; the teaching of history as the incomparable method of inculcating high ideals and right citizenship; to be placed on manners and morals; abolishing, or at least deferring, the solution of "fendish problems" in arithmetic and the teaching of foreign grammar; preparation for vocational training in the primary schools.

CAVALRY OFFICERS AWARDED DECORATIONS

London, June 25.—Several Canadian cavalry officers were today gazetted as having won the Military Cross.

Lieut. Hugh Cochrane of the Dragoons led his troops with great dash, and despite heavy casualties, accounted for five of the enemy himself. Lieut. Donald Hardwick led an advance squadron ensuring the continuation of the advance tho he himself was seriously wounded. Lieut. Frederick Harvey, who already holds the Victoria Cross, by fearless leadership overcame the enemy in a greatly superior number, engaged many single-handed and continued to fight his way forward altho suffering and suffering from loss of blood. Capt. Roger Hutchinson, in command of the first wave of the attack, pushed his way forward, enabling the advance to be maintained, and saving considerable casualties. Lieut. Amelius Jarvis of the Dragoons personally ran out a wire and acted himself as telephone operator despite severe fire, thus helping the success of the attack to a marked degree. Lieut. Richard Mills penetrated the enemy's advance lines with the utmost skill and fearlessness. Capt. Joseph Stratford continued to attack, altho greatly outnumbered and consolidated the position. Lieut. Samuel Williams fixed a machine gun when he had only a few men to hold the position and after the capture of many prisoners, unscathed, operated the gun himself completely breaking the enemy counter-attack.

TROTSKY AND LENINE ARE URGING CIVIL WAR

Advocate Sending of Parties to Organize Villages Against Rich Peasants.

Moscow, Wednesday, June 25.—The central executive committee and the Moscow executive committee met yesterday to consider the critical food shortage, and were addressed by Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotsky, respectively the Bolshevik premier and war minister, who urged that civil war against rich peasants and village food speculators was the only means for obtaining bread for the starving cities.

Lenine urged that the fight against hunger must be a thoroughly centralized movement, carried out by broad crusades, composed of workmen and the red army, sent by the central soviet to villages to organize the poor peasants in their campaigns against rich peasants.

Trotsky said the red army was unable to fight properly because of lack of food and that the counter-revolutionists of all sorts were using hunger as a weapon to defeat the soviet. He said the counter-revolutionists had encouraged the Czech-Slovak troubles, which were aggravating the food shortage by stopping Siberian grain and encouraging the movement of General Semenov in Siberia and General Krasnov's insurrection in the Don region.

BIG GERMAN RAIDER SEEN

Norfolk, Va., June 25.—Reports of the East Coast Patrol, U.S. Navy, that a German raider in West Indian waters were brought here today by masters of the U.S. Navy. The ship is said to be of the cruiser type, of a rakish build and clean lines. The fact that the raider made no effort to attack at least two vessels which sighted her, led the captains to believe that she is a "mother ship" for submarines which recently were operating off the Atlantic coast.

EX-CZAR BELIEVED KILLED

Copenhagen, June 25.—Russian red guards have broken into the residence of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian Emperor, at Ekaterinburg, and murdered him, according to the Russian newspaper, Vja, says a Stockholm despatch to The National Tribune.

EMBARGO IS RAISED

London, June 25.—The embargo on Chinese action in Siberia has been raised, according to a Harbin despatch to The Daily Mail. The reason given for this action is that Russia is taking no steps to prevent the Germans from advancing in the east.

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Foreign Secretary Tells the Reichstag of Enemy's War Aims, and Says Victory for Entente Allies is a Dream.

Amsterdam, June 25.—Germany's war aims were briefly set forth, the idea that she desired to secure world domination thru the war disclaimed, and the responsibility for the conflict primarily placed upon Russia, by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, in a speech to the reichstag in Berlin yesterday.

While declaring that what was desired for the German people and their allies was "a free, strong, independent existence" within the boundaries drawn for them "by history," the foreign secretary said Germany would have to decline to make any prior concessions by stating her position as to Belgium in a way which would bind her without similarly binding Germany's enemies.

Referring to the responsibility for the war, as he viewed it, Dr. von Kuehlmann said: "I do not believe any responsible man in Germany, not even the emperor or the members of the imperial government, even for a moment believed they could win the domination of Europe by starting this war. The idea of world domination in Europe is Utopian, as was proved by Napoleon."

After declaring that the revelation that had been made showed Russia as the power which planned and desired the war, with France abetting her, and England's attitude strengthening the Russian desire for conflict, Dr. von Kuehlmann again declared that Germany had not entertained any belief that this war could lead even to the domination of Europe, and much less that of the world.

What Germany Wants. In introducing his statement of the German war aims, the foreign minister said: "I consider it necessary to say quite simply and in a way easy for all to understand, what our positive desires are."

"We wish for the German people and our allies a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth; the freedom of the sea, carrying our trade to all parts of the world."

Regarding Belgium, the foreign secretary said: "We must decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a statement on the Belgian question which would bind us without in the least binding the enemy."

With reference to the peace question, Dr. von Kuehlmann quoted former Premier Aquili's speech of May 16, in which he said that the British Government would not turn a deaf ear to a peace proposal if it was not couched in ambiguous terms. "We likewise can make the same declaration," added the foreign secretary, "knowing it to be also our policy."

"Once the moment arrives — when I care not to prophesy — that the nation which are at present locked in battle will exchange peace views, one of the preliminary conditions must be certain degrees of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry."

"For so long," continued Dr. von Kuehlmann, "as every overture is regarded by others as a peace offensive — as a trap or as something false for the purpose of sowing disunion between allies; so long as every attempt at rapprochement is at once violently denounced by the enemies of a rapprochement in the various countries, so long will it be impossible to see how any exchange of ideas leading to peace can be begun."

"Our position on the battlefields, our enormous military resources, the situation and the determination at home permit us to use such language. We hope our enemies perceive that in view of our resources the idea of victory for the entente is a dream."

Aland Island Fortifications. The foreign secretary said an agreement had been reached whereby the fortifications on the Aland Islands, in

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