

The Toronto World
FOUNDED 1885.
Published every day in the year by The Toronto News Company of Toronto, Limited.
J. J. Macdonald, President and Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
Telephone 311.
Main Office—40 West Richmond Street.
Branch Office—40 South Main Street, Hamilton.
Telephone 1164.

The Circulation of THE TORONTO DAILY AND SUNDAY WORLD is authenticated by the
A.B.C.
Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Daily World \$4.00 per year; Daily World for one month, \$1.00; Sunday World \$1.00 per month; Sunday World \$1.00 per month, including postage.
It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions," "orders for papers," "complaints," etc., are addressed to the Circulation Department.
The World promises a before 7 a.m. delivery in any part of the city of Toronto, and in Hamilton, Ontario, and in the surrounding districts, in case of late or irregular delivery.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15.

Women Recognize the Need.

What the men in politics appear to be unable to understand, the women of the country have stated in plain terms. As a nation we are still practicing the American view that we have no moral responsibility for the European war, and no direct interest in it. The result is that recruiting has been left to the individual patriotism of men intelligent enough to understand the situation and disinterested enough to do their duty.

A popular view is that the war will soon be over. We are all glad to have any evidence of such a possibility, but it would be madness to slacken our pace at this time on that account. No one knows what may happen tomorrow. The Germans themselves are quite confident. The German papers in New York announce that with the fall of Verdun peace will be made with France. Germany has just had an international conference at Vienna to discuss plans for converting the Danube into a great waterway to connect Germany with Constantinople by way of the Black Sea.

Germany knows that wars are won by those who hold out longest, and while there is life there is hope. Until Star's Germany is defeated the allies are not victorious. Our women understand what the Germanization of Canada would mean, and they are doing what they can to shame the men into their duty. A few women hold back their sons, but not many compared with those who make the great sacrifice.

The meeting on Monday evening presented evidence, which has been presented up by the report of a committee of manufacturers in Hamilton, that it is absolutely necessary to have some definite plan of action in connection with recruiting. The best men go willingly, but they are also, as a rule, the indispensable men in factory work. It is general testimony among employers that the men who would be quite eligible for the army stay at home, while the skilled and able men enlist. Of course it is all to their credit that they go, but it is the other men who should go, while the skilled men who are needed in the factories as much as on the battlefield should remain.

The women have asked that they may be allowed to take the places of the men who are required to fill the ranks, 150,000 to 200,000 more men being still required. As a preliminary step registration is first asked for, so that the slacks may be known from the men who are doing their proper duty. Every man who stays at home or returns from taking his place with the colors is encouraging the Germans, who fight on in the hope of snatching victory out of the jaws of defeat. It has been done before.

Weasel Words
The Wrights Eagle (Progressive) thinks President Wilson has no monopoly of "weasel words." The Republican National platform it declares to be weak and meaningless. Pro-Germans, pro-Allies, and pro-Americans may find in the platform, says The Eagle, anything they want to find whether they are searching for consolation or complaint.
"On Mexico the Republicans are bold, since there is no Mexican vote."
But is there not a good deal of humbug everywhere in the talk about preparedness which does not include the nationalization of railways? How can earth could Canada have taken any part in the present war without the Canadian Government railway system? No corporation-owned road was able to carry a single soldier of the empire to a Canadian port on the Atlantic coast. The Canadian Northern as yet only goes to Quebec; the Grand Trunk goes to St. John, N. B., and the State of Maine.

Not privately owned company building for profit would ever have constructed a line between Levis and

Moncton without crossing foreign territory, and if the Canadian Government had never gone into the railway business the Canadian Government would be unable to take any part whatever in the great war. We may therefore suspect Republicans, Democrats and Progressives alike of using weasel words when they talk about a platform of preparedness which contains no plank declaring for railway nationalization.

With a Club

Gentle woman in her desire to vote is going after President Wilson and the Democratic party with a club. The National Women's Party of the United States announces that unless Congress this session passes the "Susan B. Anthony amendment" they will transfer the 51 electoral votes of the twelve states from the Democratic to the Republican party, and thereby defeat Mr. Wilson for re-election. They say they are going into the fight "With \$600,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in brains."

It appears that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is to furnish the cash, but the name is not revealed to the lady who, in brains, is rated a millionaire. The desired "amendment" is no doubt an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting any state from abridging the right to vote because of sex. By the fifteenth amendment federal restraint upon state control of suffrage is confined to forbidding any discrimination against the citizen because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The federal amendment would not become effective until ratified by three-fourths of the states, and against this adoption there are many valid objections. Such an amendment would add one hundred per cent. to the difficulties presented by the negro suffrage problem in the southern States. It would radically impair the principle of state sovereignty or home rule. The miners of Nevada might gallantly extend the suffrage to the few women in that state while the men of Massachusetts would hesitate to hand over to their wives and daughters the complete control of the commonwealth. The suffrage cause triumphs most easily in those states where women constitute but a small percentage of the population.

But there is this to be said, however: When a woman in the vote booth is allowed to vote she votes for everybody from pound keeper to president. In the prairie province the woman allowed to vote at provincial elections is deterred from voting for members of the Dominion Parliament.

"BRIDGES" SONNET.

Editor: I see by today's papers that they give a sonnet by the poet Laureate, and I should imagine that the said poet has not much on the Star's Godefrich poet. Why not try some of our Canadian poets, which I think would do justice to a man like Kitchener.

JUNE 15, 1916. JOHNIE.

CUT OFF BY FLAMES AND BADLY BURNED

Fire Did Considerable Damage in Planing Mill at Brockville.

BROCKVILLE, June 14.—Fire in the planing mill of the McLaren Company did considerable damage, which is only partially covered by insurance. Two workmen, David Herbinson and Iru Kelly, in fighting the blaze in the second storey, found themselves cut off and were forced to plunge thru the flames to reach a safe place. Kelly's collar worn by Kelly became ignited and he was severely burned about the face and neck, while Herbinson escaped with slight injuries. The damage to machinery was heavy.

LIEUT. R. G. HAMILTON IS RECOMMENDED FOR HONOR

Former Toronto Lad Went Overseas With Battery of Toronto University.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., June 13.—Among the Canadians recommended for honors in connection with the fighting on the British front is Lieut. R. G. Hamilton, son of Rev. R. M. Hamilton, who recently moved from Toronto to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of this town. The young officer, who is one of three brothers doing their bit for King and country, carried his captaincy of the field in face of heavy fire after he had been mortally wounded. He went overseas with the battery of Toronto University, enlisting while a law student at Osgoode Hall. His brother, Lieut. Frank Hamilton, states in a letter to his father that Gordon has been recommended for the military cross.

WOMAN IS MAGISTRATE.

Many in Toronto will be interested in the news that Mrs. Arthur Murphy ("Jenny Chuck"), the well-known Canadian authoress and president of the Canadian Women's Press Club, has been appointed police magistrate for Edmonton, with jurisdiction over all cases in which women and girls are concerned.

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THE CLARION CALL FOR YOUR ENLISTMENT
By GEORGE TYLER

Young man: did you imagine in the early days of the fatal August, 1914, that in less than twenty months upwards of 200,000 men would have flocked to the ranks in Canada to defend that freedom you enjoy?

Did you believe that any man, or system, would have produced in so short a time such magnificent units to defend that liberty which is interwoven with Canadian democratic institutions? You know what a tremendous impression they made on the history of the world.

It was a supreme test to which they were subjected. They had been trained to arms as had the forces whom they went to encounter. They went to the front and met the very best troops that Europe could produce. They met the enemy in the first line under the most trying conditions that could be imagined. It is impossible for you to conceive the task to which the Canadian troops were subjected on that glorious day of the battle of the Somme.

They endured the gas attack, remained in the trenches and held them not only in the face of that attack but in the face of overwhelming numbers, and they did not retire, not a man of them, until they had orders to retire, and some of them then.

Today they have survived a bombardment which blotted out their parapets and trenches and are holding the most important and perilous position of the British line in France and Flanders.

Yes, we are proud of what our men are achieving for us, proud of the way they stood in those trenches a week ago, and the way they are prepared to stand and shed the last drop of their blood for the flag, for Canada, for the empire, for the world's liberties, for the world's future, the world's civilization.

The mind and soul of Germany was filled with dreams of conquest, of triumph, of glory, of the farthest parts of the habitable globe, for

SWISS GAVE WELCOME TO CANADIAN PRISONERS

More Than Score Sent From Germany to Be Interned.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, June 14.—Over a score of Canadians were included in the first batch of prisoners of war to be transferred from German camps for internment in Switzerland under the system of exchange inaugurated. In addition to those already announced the following have arrived there: 28277 Andre, 14th; 1222 Munro, 3rd; 1851 Gibson, 5th; 6255 Harris, 3rd.

Only one of the Red Cross says the Swiss people gave them a heartiest welcome. "They couldn't make enough fuss over us when we reached here and they are doing all they can to make us happy."

Lieut. W. T. Sayer, Royal Engineers, who appears in the list of killed today, spent several years in different parts of Canada. At the outbreak of the war he was in the Red Cross and received a commission with the engineers. He left in September. Lieut. B. S. Robinson, Duke of Cornwall Infantry, reported as killed, transferred from the Canadian contingent last January.

FOR ITALIAN CABINET.

Sonnino and Morone Likely to Retain Posts.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A News Agency dispatch from Rome today says: Baron Sonnino, Italian minister of foreign affairs, and Gen. Morone, minister of war in the Sallandini ministry, are likely to retain their places in the new ministry, which will be formed by Paolo Boselli and the request of King Victor Emmanuel.

None of the others is expected to be reappointed. Their places will be taken by representatives of the forces which compelled the Salandra resignation.

BAD OMEN FOR FOE.

Ikon of Vladimir at Russian Field Headquarters.

LONDON, June 14.—A Petrograd despatch to The Morning Post says: Among the signs of the times should be noted the fact that what might without irreverence be likened to the Palladium of ancient Rome, namely, the ikon of the Vladimir, mother of God, preserved in the Coronation Cathedral, was recently taken to the imperial field headquarters. The last occasion on which this most venerated of sacred relics of the Russian state may be said to have been taken to the field was on the eve of the battle of Borodino, which sealed the fate of the grand army and began the downfall of Napoleon, which was completed on the field of Waterloo.

CORNWALL CASUALTIES.

Pte. Moore is Reported Killed and Three Others Listed as Wounded.

Special to The Toronto World. CORNWALL, Ont., June 14.—Mr. and Mrs. William Moore were advised by wire from Ottawa today that their son, Pte. Leonard Moore, had been killed in action between June 2 and 5. The young man was born in Cornwall and was in his 28th year. Mrs. Florence McArthur of East Sixth street was also advised that her husband, Pte. Thomas McArthur, had been wounded. Pte. McArthur, enlisted in Montreal and when he left for overseas was 25 years of age. He has five young children returned to Cornwall with Mrs. McArthur's mother. Pte. Omer Hugh Loney, son of Wallace Loney, is also in hospital at Boulogne, according to a telegram received by Mr. Loney from the record office in Ottawa. W. R. Gilles, St. Andrew's, was advised that Pte. John James Gilles was in hospital at Boulogne with a slight wound in the left arm.

TEST VOTES SHOW DESIRE FOR UNION

"Antis" Amendment Was Defeated by More Than Three to One.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE

Corruption in Taking of Presbyteries' Vote Alleged by Edmonton Minister.

WINNIPEG, June 14.—The first vote on church union taken this morning in the Presbyterian General Assembly was overwhelmingly in favor of union. When the assembly met a division occurred upon a motion that the vote be taken without delay. This was adopted.

The assembly then proceeded to vote on the amendment to the amendment, moved by Prof. Ballantyne, of Toronto, seconded by Rev. Dr. Hargrave, of Ottawa, that union be indefinitely postponed, and that the Methodist and Congregational churches be asked to co-operate with the Presbyterians in church work. This was practically an anti-union amendment.

This was defeated by a vote of 338 to 107. A ballot was then taken on the amendment of Dr. Falconer, who moved that the church union be endorsed by other speakers for so doing, to report after the war. This was sustained receiving 839 votes to 170.

The best address of the morning was given for the union by Rev. J. J. Macdonald, of North Bay, home mission superintendent for the Presbyterian Church in that province. He was decidedly against co-operation. Church union was what was wanted, and it was given. New Ontario would be the golden link binding east and west in religious growth and expansion.

During the debate Hon. W. B. Motherwell advocated full exercise of authority force, and was very severely handled by other speakers for so doing. The sensation of the day was sprung when Rev. Rupert Stewart, of Edmonton, leader of the general vote of presbyteries on union, and said he could give it up before he could elaborate, and he left the platform amid a storm of hisses. Rev. W. G. Brown, of Red Deer, also charged, and said that communicant ballots were handed to people who had not been in Presbyterians churches for twenty years.

Rebuked Dr. Turnbull, of Toronto, tried to limit the time of speakers to 15 minutes for movers of resolutions and five minutes for others. He was met with strong protest from the anti-unionists, and he was rebuked by the anti-unionists.

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Presbyterian Record declared that the anti-unionists had made too much of a personal organ of the editor, Dr. Ephraim Scott. On one occasion Dr. Scott had printed that the Halifax vote was 184 to 73 against union, which was a gross misstatement. The vote was 184 to 73 against union, which was a gross misstatement.

"As to Dr. Scott's reference to sectarianism in the trenches, it is a scorn of men and scandal of our common Christendom. Friction is due to sectarianism. We don't want it, but there are some ecclesiastics who want to thrust it down their throats. They'll have a different story to tell when they get back."

Snobbery in Opposition. "There is a large amount of snobbery in the opposition to union. It would be an honor for any church to unite with the Methodist Church because she had her birth in a purely spiritual movement, wherein there was no politics. There was politics in the birth of the Presbyterian Church."

"But I am on the outside here," said the speaker. "I have not come in touch with these men who come from Toronto or the way they run things, or think they run things. A commissioner rose to a point of order. The major was sustained by a prolonged chorus and cries of 'Go on.' Rev. R. W. Motherwell of Regina, brough down the assembly by his orthodox expressions. 'For the love of Mike,' he shouted, 'let's get on with the union. If we never tried to go in for the union, we never would have got married.'"

The assembly temporized on or turned down union," continued the speaker. "It would mean that through

the west other denominations would merge on the present basis of union, and if they did so, and left the doors open, any church that wanted to come in could, and the Presbyterian Church in the west would be shot to pieces within two years.
"If the moderator were to move a resolution that we all depart hence now to glory there'd be some dissenters."
"It is all right to be Presbyterian and slow, but surely to God, 12 years since this thing started is slow enough for any of you."

BRITISH OCCUPY TOWN IN SOUTHEAST PERSIA

Gen. Sykes With Column Enters Kerman to Keep Order.

LONDON, June 14.—A Reuter despatch from Teheran says that Gen. Sykes, with a British column, on Monday entered Kerman, the principal town of southeastern Persia. The purpose of this movement is not known publicly here, but presumably it is intended to maintain order in the British sphere of Persia. Minor disturbances there have been attributed to German and Turkish emissaries.

THIRTY-NINE DIVISIONS DESTROYED AT VERDUN

Appalling Losses Suffered by Germans in Drive That Failed.

PARIS, June 14.—Figures compiled from reports received by the French staff office stated that the Germans since the beginning of the movement against Verdun have had 39 divisions, or approximately 750,000 men, either completely or partially "demolished." These are the losses for the five months since the Verdun battles have been raging.

ITALIAN TRANSPORT BUNK.

Austrian Official Statement Confirms Earlier Report.

VIENNA, June 14.—The torpedoing of the Italian troopship Principe Umberto June 8 is officially announced today. The ship, which was conveyed by torpedo boat destroyers, sank in a few minutes.

The Italian Government announced the sinking of the Principe Umberto a few hours after the torpedoing. The losses were heavy.

FISHING IN ALGONQUIN PARK.

In the extensive reservation of 1,750,000 acres, set aside by the Ontario Government as a playground for the people and known as Algonquin Park, the fishing in the waters of its 1500 lakes and rivers is good. Such gamey species as small-mouthed black bass, speckled trout, salmon trout and lake trout predominate. With the annual increase of anglers and tourists visiting this section, the lakes in close proximity to the hotels and log cabins are apt to become depleted, and to avoid any possibility of this the Ontario Government, with the co-operation of the Grand Trunk Railway, has continuously restocking these waters. They have just forwarded from the government hatchery in Wiarton 200,000 lake trout fry, which reached the park in good condition, and 60,000 of them were placed in Smoke Lake, on which is situated the log cabin camp known as "Nonchalant Camp," and 140,000 placed in Cache Lake, directly opposite the Highland Inn. The position has been practically duplicated by the enemy.

Thus, when every precautionary measure had been taken which ingenuity devised, there remained still the plain problem of forward fighting in the open.

Their numbers were enormous, every turn division after division reserve. Repeatedly officers invited me to take note of the superb physique and splendid youth of the men, inquiring, "How's that for recruits after two years of war?"

PREMIER BRIAND'S WELCOME.

Economic Liberation Imperative, He Tells Delegates.

PARIS, June 14.—Premier Briand delivered an address of welcome today to the delegates to the economic conference of the entente allies. "It is not enough to conquer by military union," he said. "There must also be diplomatic and economic development of the material resources of the allies, exchange of their products and distribution among the markets of the world. We have to assure economic liberation of the world, to restore healthy commercial methods, and to recover our commercial independence."

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS.

SPECIAL TO THE TORONTO WORLD. BROCKVILLE, June 14.—Under instructions from the provincial fire marshal, an investigation is being conducted by Detective Joe Rogers of Toronto into the cause of a fire recently in the garage of Geo. W. Warwick, which is said to have saved the lives of the Warwick family. Mr. Warwick, who is said to have saved the lives of the Warwick family, who is said to have saved the lives of the Warwick family, who is said to have saved the lives of the Warwick family.

RUSSIANS BROKE THRU LABYRINTH

Austrians Made Trenches as Strong as Experience Could Devise.

BELGIANS HELP ALLY

Dashing Young Men Pilot Armored Motor Cars on Eastern Front.

LONDON, June 14.—A despatch to The Daily Chronicle from Petrograd says: "I find that the opinion entertained here is the first notable result of the co-ordination of the allies' war plans, of which Brusiloff spoke to me last month. The sector upon which chief progress has been made is on the Kovel-Rovno line, where Gen. Puchanoff commanded the 4th Austrian army, with headquarters at Lutsk. This army was completely routed by two army corps, sent to the Italian front, hence this sudden movement, which Brusiloff forecasted when he told me that the allies have a program which will be adhered to."

The fighting was most intense at three points: The Kovel-Rovno sector, in the neighborhood of Tarnopol, along the Strypa. The first of these is in the region called Polesia, where the armies were brought to a standstill last autumn in the terrible forest after long and practically unbroken fighting. The second is in the development of that state of continual preparedness which enabled Brusiloff to move two army corps across the depths of the forest.

It is a nightmare country, where the army lived on islands among still the presence of black water where the advanced positions were practically strangled on mud banks and approachable over logs laid down across the depths.

The fighting near Tarnopol was the most desperate on the whole front. Along the Sereth and between the hills are "characteristically excellent" Galician roads, bordered every few hundred yards by statues of the Madonna and Saints. It is a special advantage to the dashing young Belgians in the armored car corps, who are waiting, eagerly seize this opportunity to justify themselves in the eyes of their Russian comrades.

The significance of the movement on the Strypa lies in the fact that the victory involved the destruction of the strongest portion of the Austrian lines, where there was a mighty trench and wire system and also strong forces of artillery. This is an open country where the trenches generally are between 500 and 1000 yards apart. The way to this front led thru tremendous fields of tall grain, which were practically duplicated by the enemy.

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