JULY 3 1917

Savings

g. $3 to $3.50 Birthstone Glove Rings $2.25

claws to catch in gloves; h, flush settings of 10k plain or engraved, in oval six-sided mountings. $3.00 to $3.50. Today 2.25

Rings, 10k gold, in knot shape, with full stones. Reg. $4.00. Today 2.95

set Cameo Rings, in long shape, three pearls on each of cameo. Regular $5.00. Today 2.49

Pendants, in 10k and 14k, plain or hand-engraved; in dainty filigree pearl-set Regular $6.00 to $8.00. Today 4.95

oson's

Pinch-Back Style
mer suit; single-breasted atch pockets; cuff bottoms al is a light grey cool 34 to 40. To-day 12.50

ck Suits at $18.50
h tweed, in a blue grey pattern; single-breasted bottom trousers; single-d. Sizes 34 18.50

of Regular $4
$2.95

Manufacturer's Price, inches wide. Today, 10 yards for .95
Plain Bleached Sheeting, yards wide. Regular 46c. Today, yard .35
Horrockses' Best Quality White Flannelette, 36 inches wide. Today, per yard .25

Scotch Voiles
49c Yard
Stripe and Block Voiles, Fine m regular stock of fine rd. Today, per yard .49
ique at 25c—Regular 39c value ide, for skirts, suits, nurses ys' suits, girls' wear, etc. rd .29

stibly Priced
oth, in le green e; 40 Regular day, per .19
Black and White Silk and Cotton Chiffons, in plaids and figured designs; 36 inches wide. Regular 50c. Today, per yard .29

Club Bags
Walrus grain; high double handle; leather corners; brass lock and catches, with two pockets. Today, 16 in. at $4.95; 18 in. at $5.50; 20 in. at $5.95.

uced Prices
n Oak, 6 different patterns. Regular today, foot
k, in Flemish brown, weathered Regular 10c. Today, per foot
her Pictures at 79c—These pretty or girl's room; 6 pictures mounted framed in antique gilt. Special

tal Silk Sale
esigns, for sport skirts, middies rly $2.50. On sale, 2.00
k Crepe de Chines, of good in favored shades, such as aize, Nile, rose, and also ivory .50. Today 1.24
y Habutai Silks—Three special lar $1.00 quality, 85c; regular 69c; regular 69c quality, 59c

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FRIDAY MORNING JULY 6 1917 —FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL XXXVII.—No. 13,386

Senate Reading Room
3dec17—97
SENATE P O OTTAWA

LARGE CONSCRIPTION MAJORITY INDICATED

Defeat of Six Months' Hoist Proposal to Be Followed By Rejection of Laurier's Referendum Demand, By Majority of Probably Close to Fifty---House Sits Thru Night, Spirited Speeches Marking Debate's Final Stage.

RUSSIAN MOVE HAS PROFOUND MORAL EFFECT

Eastern Offensive Falsifies German Stories of Muscovite Decrepitude.

LENS SOON TO FALL

British Artillery Prepares Way for Infantry—Gen. Maurice Speaks.

London, July 5.—Since the beginning of the war the British have captured 117,776 prisoners, exclusive of natives taken prisoner in the African campaigns, many of whom have been released, said Major-General F. B. Maurice, director of military operations, at the war office today. The British have lost to the enemy 51,082 men, including Indian and native troops. These figures take in all theatres of war.

The British have captured 739 guns during the war, and lost 135. Of the guns lost 37 were recaptured, and of the 96 remaining in enemy hands 34 were lost by the British on the west front early in the war.

"The British have not lost a single gun on the west front since April, 1916," said the general.

Discussing the Russian offensive General Maurice said:

"It is impossible to over-estimate the moral effect which the resumption of the Russian offensive will have. The Germans have been crowing that the Russians were out of the war and spread this among the German people. Now comes a great offensive which is not yet over, and it is bound to have a far-reaching result morally, to say nothing of the material advantages accruing."

No Withdrawal From West.

General Maurice's attention was called to a statement made in the press that the Germans were withdrawing large numbers of troops from the west in order to stem the Russian assault. He responded that there had been no such withdrawal thus far, altho it was impossible to prophesy what might happen.

The general referred to the fact that to the outside world it might appear that the British were making slow progress in their attack on Lens, and he explained the situation thus:

"Lens is an intricate mass of mines and buildings which render it a difficult business to carry out a direct infantry attack. For this reason Field Marshal Haig has been taking advantage of the British superiority in artillery to prepare the way for the infantry and thus has been moving somewhat slowly. But we are now beginning to make the town a most uncomfortable place for the Germans, and I think we shall have them out soon."

Referring to the recent German attacks on the French at Verdun and on the Chemin des Dames, General Maurice declared the Germans had made these assaults in an attempt to raise the morale of their troops.

"The Germans had been on the defensive along this front," he remarked, "and the moral effect on their troops had been bad. The morale of the German soldiers had been going down, and so in an attempt to gain moral success they have been attacking. The latest attempt on a twelve-mile front at the Chemin des Dames failed completely, as did the assault on Verdun."

Head of Russian Mission Is Presented to Wilson

Washington, July 5.—Boris Bakhmeteff, head of the Russian mission to the United States, was formally presented to President Wilson today as the first ambassador to this country under the new Russian Government. Secretary of State Lansing presented the ambassador, and formal greetings were exchanged. The ceremony took place in the blue room of the White House, and the president was surrounded by his military and naval aides.

DINEEN'S HAT SELECTIONS.

Dineen's popular priced hats—an imported English straw for $2.00, or a Panama with the genuine label for $5.00. These are the popular prices, but Dineen's selection, including exclusive hats, brings the range up to $4.50 for straws and $15.00 for Panamas. Dineen's, 140 Yonge St.

NEW LIBERAL PARTY TO BE BORN IN WEST

Convention to Open at Winnipeg on August Seventh Will Be Independent Wing Under Own Leader---All Progressive Elements Invited.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Ont., July 5.—A new Liberal party, composed of the Liberals of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia is to be formed. It will appoint its own parliamentary leader and will be an independent party in the house, altho it is stated tonight that it might form a coalition with the Liberals of the eastern provinces without, however, losing its identity as a party.

The official announcement of the calling of the convention to form the party was made tonight. It will convene at Winnipeg on August 7 and 8.

The text of the announcement was given out as follows:

"The parliamentary contingent of western Liberals met here today and decided to call a convention of the Liberals of western Canada to be held in Winnipeg on August 7 and 8 next. There was a full attendance of members and senators from the prairie provinces, while British Columbia was represented by Senator Bostock, leader of the Liberal party in the senate.

"The object of the convention is to consider the whole political situation particularly as it affects western-Canadian interests. It was felt at the meeting that the time had arrived when it was very necessary that a convention should be held at which western Liberals could consider what their attitude should be toward a number of serious economic and political problems arising out of conditions created by the war. The time of the convention was fixed for the latest date before harvest.

Women Delegates.

"The unit of representation decided upon is the provincial constituency. Each such constituency in the western provinces will be empowered to send four representatives. It is expected that many of the delegates will be women. In addition the convention membership will include all Dominion members and senators, Dominion Liberal candidates, and all Liberal candidates in the last provincial elections in the western provinces. Arrangements will be made whereby Liberals desiring to attend will be seated as visiting delegates. While plans have not been worked out, it is understood that facilities will be afforded to every progressive in western Canada to participate in the convention."

STRONGEST FOE ONSET RECOILS FROM FRENCH

Greatest German Effort Since Verdun Fails Completely on Eleven-Mile Eront on Chemin des Dames.

By the Associated Press

French Front in France, Wednesday, July 4.—After the strongest offensive effort since Verdun the Germans found themselves today thrown back everywhere along an eleven-mile front on the Chemin des Dames, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead and having failed to take even one French soldier prisoner.

The French lines remained intact and the French commanding general who watched the operations thruout from the front trenches was able to declare tonight that not a single yard of territory had been lost.

The Germans came forward everywhere in the closest formation and in successive waves, preceded by the famous "shock" troops, who were mown down by the French fire. At the first onslaught in the vicinity of Cerny and on the Californie Plateau the French were obliged to give way, but their yielding was only momentary and a counter-attack remedied the slight dent immediately and in addition gave them possession of some German trenches in the vicinity of Cerny, which they held.

The German infantry appeared to have all the dash taken out of them by the French defence and made no attempt to regain the ground lost by the French reaction. Their artillery thruout the day, however, maintained a sweeping fire, but its effects were minimized by the enemy's lack of observation posts.

FUEL CONTROLLER HAS EXPERT ADVISER IN U.S.

Magrath, After Investigating Situation From Montreal to Winnipeg, Decides Canada Must Be Represented at Once Across Border.

Ottawa, July 5. — The fuel controller, C. A. Magrath, who returned to Ottawa today from Montreal, where he has been conducting an investigation, found that the coal used in that part of Canada extending from Montreal to Winnipeg is imported from the United States, and the imports are very considerably behind the normal. He quickly decided that it was imperatively necessary to put a representative of Canada into the United States field at once. The fuel controller also announced that he had succeeded in securing the services of one of the leading fuel and transportation experts in the United States to look after Canada's interests under his directions.

Mr. Magrath states that he is now in a position to deal with deliveries and complaints, and urges importers of coal, who desire to make use of the fuel controller's organization, to furnish immediate information regarding the amount of coal contracted for, the quantity received, to what extent deliveries are behind and what amount of coal still remains to be contracted for. The names of the mining companies furnishing the coal should also be submitted so as to enable him to get into touch with these mines in order to accelerate the movement of coal to Canada.

The fuel controller expresses the hope that as time is very much of an object, importers will not delay in communicating their requirements to him at Ottawa.

TO RAISE COAL PRICES.

Calgary, Alta., July 5.—Coal prices will be increased from 28 to 35 per cent. as a result of the changed conditions under which the coal mines of Alberta and southern British Columbia are now being operated, according to a prominent coal operator. This will approximate 75 cents to $1 per ton at the mines.

The price will be fixed by the operators themselves and will approximate an increase embracing the increase in the cost of labor as provided for by the government, the increase in the cost of supplies and a proportionate increase in supervision and overhead expenses.

New Loan by U.S. to Allies

Washington, July 5.—Additional loans of $100,000,000 to Great Britain and $60,000,000 to Italy today, brought the total war loans of the United States to the allies to $1,203,000,000.

CONSCRIPTION MAJORITY SURE DEBATE REACHES FINAL STAGE

Government Counts on the Defeat of Laurier Amendment for Referendum by Close to Fifty Votes---MacNutt of Saltcoats and Ross of West Middlesex Support Government---Doherty Denies Giving Pledge to Hierarchy.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, July 6.—Since three o'clock Thursday afternoon the house of commons has been debating the conscription bill. It was hoped the first division might be taken by 10 o'clock Thursday night, but Mr. Lafortune (Montcalm), and Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, who were to take half an hour apiece were, between them, in possession of the house until nearly 10 o'clock. This threw the schedule all awry, and tho the members who followed did not speak at any great length the debate was still in full swing at two o'clock this morning.

The house will divide, however, upon the Barrette motion for the six months' hoist, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal for a referendum, and the second reading of the bill before adjournment. There may also be a vote recorded upon an amendment proposing that the conscription law not take effect until after a general election. All amendments will be voted down by a substantial majority, and the second reading of the bill will probably carry by between fifty and sixty majority.

Doherty's Firm Stand.

The principal speech of the day was delivered by Judge Doherty, minister of justice. He dwelt upon the urgent necessity of reinforcing our soldiers at the front. No matter how many troops America sent, he said, they would not reinforce the Canadian boys at the front, who would have to take double risks and perform double duties with inadequate rest.

Mr. MacNutt, Liberal member for Saltcoats; Duncan Ross, Liberal member for W. Middlesex, and Mr. Douglas, Liberal member for Strathcona, parted company with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the conscription issue and announced themselves in favor of the bill and against the referendum.

All the other speeches delivered at the sitting were either against conscription altogether or in favor of the referendum, and the majority of them came from Quebec members. Those speaking up to this time against conscription are: Messrs. Lafortune (Montcalm), McCrea (Sherbrooke), Trudeau (S. Bruce), Marcile (Bagot), Cardin (Richelieu), Proulx (Prescott), and Fortier (Lotbiniere).

At the opening of the sitting, Mr. Mondou (Yamaska) and Mr. Achim (Labelle), who recently parted with the government on the conscription issue, walked across the floor and took seats behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When Mr. Mondou rose to a question of privilege there were cheers from the Liberals and counter-cheers of an ironical character from his former associates on the government benches. The question of privilege he presented was that the newspapers represented him as saying that he intended hereafter to follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He explained that he was not only going to follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but had joined the Liberal party.

Mr. Lafortune (Montcalm), resuming the adjourned debate, spoke for some time in French, and went over the familiar arguments against conscription and in support of the referendum.

Doherty is Unshaken.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, said the idea of compulsion was in itself repulsive to him, and he only supported the bill because he felt it was solely necessary for the honor of Canada. He had listened carefully to all the arguments advanced from the other side, hoping that he might find some reason for not supporting the bill.

No argument, however, had been produced to shake his conviction that compulsory military service was unavoidable unless Canada intended to withdraw from further participation in the war.

"Duty," said Judge Doherty, "is the subject of my address. I have every respect for those who believe that we ought to withdraw from the war or should never have gone into it. I do not think they are right, but I think they occupy a logical position when they oppose this bill. I must say, however, that I have little patience with those who say we must win the war, but do all they can to prevent soldiers being raised for carrying on the war. The government is not proposing to raise any new forces. It merely proposes to keep the divisions already established up to strength."

Resents Attacks on Quebec.

Judge Doherty deplored the recriminations that had marred the debate. He was proud to be a citizen of Quebec. He could not see why anyone should be criticized for not enlisting. The essence of the voluntary system was to give each citizen complete liberty either to go to the war or stay at home. Why should he be criticized or reproached for exercising the liberty the state gave him? The debate did not justify argument along racial lines, and Judge Doherty repudiated Mr. Lafortune's assertion that all the Irish-Canadians in Canada were opposed to conscription. The bill was not directed against them nor was it directed against the French-Canadians nor against the Province of Quebec.

Sir Robert Borden: Hear, hear.

Falls on Single Men.

Judge Doherty said that the majority of people who opposed the bill had never read it. They talked about husbands being torn from their wives, but, as a matter of fact, it was highly unlikely that a single married man would be conscripted under the law. No married man would be taken until every single man under 35 physically fit had been conscripted. Neither was it the intention of the law to take as soldiers men who were needed for agricultural or mechanical production. Some people claimed that we could not spare any more men from Canada, and that he neither agreed to nor denied, but he pointed out that if the administration of the law disclosed that there were no men in Canada who could be spared for service at the front without impairing our national efficiency, then no men would be sent.

No Violated Pledges.

At the evening sitting Judge Doherty dealt with the charge made by Mr. Lafortune that he had "odiously deceived" Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal with respect to the policy of the government on conscription. The charge made by Mr. Lafortune directly, and indirectly by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Mr. Wilson of Laval, in the present debate, was to the effect that Mr. Doherty, as minister of justice, had given a pledge to the archbishop that the government would not introduce conscription, and that, relying on this pledge his grace had directed all the people in his diocese to sign the national service cards. Judge Doherty said he had given no pledge whatever. He had told the archbishop that the national service cards had nothing to do with conscription. That statement was true at the time and it was true now. (Applause).

Conditions Changed.

Judge Doherty said he had no intention of putting himself in the position of contradicting any statement that may have been made on the subject by his grace of Montreal. He might have said, probably did say, that conscription was not contemplated, and that he personally was convinced that it would not be resorted to, and he might have been understood as saying that it would not be resorted to. But even if such a promise had been given, should it be kept? Conditions had changed and conscription was now absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity and honor of Canada.

Joffre's Call for Men.

Marshal Joffre had few words of English at his command, but during his visit to Montreal he repeated over and over again, "Send us more men." We were told that the United States would send all the men that were needed, but had Canada no pride or self-respect? Our own boys had to be reinforced, otherwise they must serve double and triple time in the trenches and have only one half or one third of the time they required for rest. Every man at the front would be subjected to double and treble risk.

As to the plea that we were invading the rights of the people, Judge Doherty said there was one thing more sacred than the rights of the people, and that was their duty. The government should compel the people to do their duty. (Applause.)

MacNutt Another Bolter.

Mr. MacNutt (Saltcoats) said he was reluctantly compelled to differ with his leader on the question before the house. He favored conscription; and while generally in favor of "direct legislation," felt constrained to oppose a referendum. If we had a referendum certainly the soldiers at the front should vote, and no one after hearing

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 3).

GERMAN DEAD LOSSES OF MILLION AND HALF

French Headquarters Make Computation—Allies Take Sixty-two Thousand Prisoners in West Since Mid-April.

Paris, July 5.—The total number of Germans killed from the beginning of the war to March, 1917, is not less than 1,500,000, according to an estimate reached by French general headquarters. This computation has been made after careful study of documents bearing on the subject.

From April 15 to June 30, the Franco-British troops on the western front captured 63,222 prisoners, including 1,278 officers, says an official summary of the operations issued today. The war material taken in the same period includes 509 guns, 503 trench mortars and 1,318 machine guns.

RUSSIANS HOLD GAINS ACTIVITY IN RUMANIA

Republican Troops Promptly Check Enemy Attempts at Recovery of Lost Ground on Calician Front Near Brzezany.

London, July 5.—With the Russians holding their gains in Galicia against Austro-German attacks, the indications of stronger activity in the other war theatres are multiplying.

On the western front the British have advanced and the French artillery is active from north of the Aisne to the Meuse; the artillery activity has increased on the entire Austro-Italian front; there has been greater local activity in Rumania, and on the Macedonian front the Germans have taken the offensive on a small sector.

Around Brzezany and near Lipnicadoina, on the Narayuvka, north of Brzezany, the Austro-Germans have attacked the Russians in attempts to regain the territory lost early in the week. Their efforts against Russian advanced posts east of Brzezany were checked by the Russian artillery fire and two attacks near Lipnicadoina were broken up.

Further south along the Hungarian-Rumanian border and in Rumania, where there has been no violent fighting since the cessation of Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive last autumn, greater activity is reported. There have been reports recently that the Rumanian army, re-equipped and formed, was ready to assume the offensive and it is probable they are to follow in the path of their Russian neighbors.

Austro-German forces in Galicia yesterday attacked the Russian advanced posts east of Brzezany, but were driven off by the Russian artillery fire, the Petrograd war office announced today.

To the east of the Narayuvka two attacks were delivered after artillery fire on Russian positions near Lipnicadoina. Both were repulsed.

The text of the statement reads:

"Western front—East of Brzezany the enemy attacked our advanced posts, but was compelled by our artillery fire to retire.

"East of Lipnicadoina, after artillery preparation, the enemy twice attacked our positions, but was repulsed on both occasions."

MEXICO MAY WAR ON GERMANY, TOO

General Gonzales Consigns Hun Government and Kaiser to Perdition.

El Paso, Texas, July 5. — Since the pro-ally campaign in Mexico was first started by "El Universal" in Mexico City, the sentiment favoring the allies has reached northern Mexico, and, during the past 30 days, a well-defined movement favoring an open break with Germany and the alignment of Mexico on the side of the entente allies has developed. This has been in spite of the pro-German sentiments published daily in Chihuahua City and in other papers believed to be subsidized by the Germans in the north.

A reflection of this sentiment was seen recently in the statement of Gen. Francisco Gonzales, acting commander-in-chief of the northeastern zone, with headquarters at Chihuahua. He sent to the German firm of Ketelson and Degelite for some padlocks and was refused. The manager was arrested and placed in the penitentiary. The German consul made a demand for his release "in the name of the Imperial German Government and the kaiser," according to a Mexico official who was present at the time.

"Tell the German consul, that he and the German Government and the kaiser may all go to hell," General Gonzales answered.

EXTRA EDITION.

An extra edition of The World will give the votes on the conscription bill if a division is reached early this morning.

CONTROLLER SAYS HE WILL BE MAYOR

R. H. Cameron Takes Early Opportunity of Announcing His Intentions.

That he will contest the mayoralty for 1918 was the positive statement made by Controller Cameron last night when questioned by one of his aldermanic colleagues as to what part he intended to take in the municipal and public life of the city next year. That he is confident of success is indicated by the emphatic declaration, "I will be mayor of Toronto for 1918 and not a candidate for the board of control."

There is a strong feeling among the members of the council that Mayor Church, who will ask the citizens for a fourth term, would have a hard contest if a popular member of the council opposed him. They point to the "unwritten law" that no mayor of the city has ever been able to hold the mayoralty for four consecutive years. Upon this fact, coupled with the anticipated attitude of the foreign element to Mayor Church because of his action in pressing the resolution calling for the disfranchisement of all alien enemies, they base their belief that he will be defeated in a contest. In the event of a straight contest between Mayor Church and Controller Cameron there is a probability that the friends of Controller O'Neill will endeavor to persuade him to enter the field as a third candidate, as he is one of the most popular members of the council and had the honor of heading the poll for the board a few years ago.

Controller Cameron first entered the council in 1914 as an alderman and was returned the following year. In 1916 he was successful in obtaining a seat on the board of control, and headed the poll at the last election.