GEN. HAIG REPORTS ON GREAT SIX MONTHS' DRIVE

Weather Forecast: Showers

The London Advertiser

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HOME EDITION

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LAST WEEK'S SUB TOLL HEAVIEST IN MANY WEEKS

HEAVIEST TOLL BY SUBMARINES SINCE THE "BLACK WEEK"

Last Week's British Ship Losses By U-Boats Greatest Since Worst Period of February.

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. The returns week by week show that the U-boat activities run in waves, and it is assumed that this week is the crest of a period of super-activity noticed the previous week.

Many Are Escaping.

The last week includes one day which is regarded as a record for the number of vessels lost. The situation, however, is not regarded over-pessimistically by naval men, who insist that the Admiralty methods of fighting the submarines are constantly growing in efficiency. In support of this they point to the constantly increasing number of boats which escape the submarines. The Germans are resorting to every possible method of circumventing the patrols, and the submarines frequently change the scene of their operations.

WARREN LINER SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT

Boston, June 20.—The Warren liner Bay State, from Boston May 31 for Liverpool, has been sunk by a German submarine. Advices to the company today gave nothing regarding the fate of the crew.

GRAIN SHIP SUNK.

Boston, June 20.—The Dutch steamer Eemdijk, which left Boston May 13 for Rotterdam with grain for the Holland Government, has been sunk, according to advices received by agents here today. First reports gave no details as to the safety of the crew.

LEYLAND LINER GONE.

Boston, June 20.—The sinking of the British steamer Elele, presumably by a German submarine, was reported in a cable message received today by the Leyland Line from Capt. Pierce, her commander. The vessel left Boston on June 3 for Manchester, England, with a general cargo. The message made no reference to the crew.

MEXICO LIKELY TO BE NEXT TO JOIN ENTENTE

Leading Citizens Favor 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 citizens of Mexico advocating severance by Mexico of relations with Germany, and asserting that Mexico's place in the war is on the side of the Entente Allies.

The headlines of the article in which the statements are incorporated say it is to the interest of Mexico to sever relations with Germany and that the Latin-American ideals of Mexico must incline her to the side of the Allies rather than toward ideals of pan-Germanism, absorption and militarism as expressed by Germany.

The article says that the opinions printed are those of some men who think in Mexico and for Mexico, and that it is the concensus of opinion of these men that Mexico cannot maintain neutrality, but must sever relations with Germany in order to remain true to the ideals for which the country has struggled during the last six years. The statements in general show close unanimity of opinion. Some of them go so far as to say that in order to uphold the ideals of justice which actuate Mexico, the country should immediately declare war on Germany. Others assert that German intrigues in Mexico offer ample reasons for severing diplomatic relations, adding that Germany is endeavoring to provoke trouble between Mexico and the United States.

TOTAL HUN RESERVE PLACED AT 575,000; 2 MONTHS' LOSSES ARE 600 THOUSAND

German Forces Are Greatly Depleted by Drives of the Allies.

Paris, June 20.—Gen. de la Croix publishes in the Temps the results of his study, supposedly from authoritative sources, of the present number of German reserves. He estimates that the grand total of German troops of all kinds and classes up to June 1 reached 13,130,000, and that this total was depleted by losses of 3,630,000; 2,200,000 rendered unfit through wounds, and 1,130,000 resident in foreign countries. Gen. de la Croix estimates that of the balance nearly 5,500,$$$ are employed as first line, rear line and interior troops, leaving a movable balance of reserves of about 755,000, of which 220,000 are attached to front depots, 355,000 in interior depots, and 180,000 in process of formation. This number will be increased in November by 450,000 of the class of 1919. These troops will not, however, be available before that for any service, any more than those in formation.

Germany's Reserves.

On this basis Gen. de la Croix figures that Germany has 575,000 reserves with which to cover her losses until November, or 115,000 a month, plus 85,000 monthly of those who recover from their wounds, a grand total of 200,000 a month. The general points out that German losses in April and May have been at least 300,000 monthly, making a debit balance which he says has been met by a shortening of the German front and fewer attacks. The absence of reserves has caused, he claims, a shift from the old tactics of the German general staff.

SUBMARINE DEPT. FOR THE FRENCH MARINE

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 M. B. G. J. Merveilleux du Vignaux has been placed at the head

CHIEF DECLARES IT IS A FIRETRAP

Condemns Asylum Building as an Unsafe Place For Patients.

MANY FIRES BREAK OUT

Antiquated Structure Should Be Torn Down or Made Fireproof.

The fire at the asylum this morning is the latest of a series of big fires at that institution during the past eight or ten years.

There was one fire in the main building and the amusement hall was also burned up. The loss on buildings alone has reached a considerable sum. No lives have been lost in any of the conflagrations, but the situation on two occasions might have been serious, had not the staff shown remarkable ability in handling the patients.

The present structure is 47 years old. It is antiquated, and as such is far from being of modern construction, as the safety of 700 patients would demand. Nor could it be made fireproof. One big fire would surely call the attention of officials to the necessity of making alterations such as would make the place much safer than at present.

Schools Made Fireproof.

In the schools of London every precaution has been taken to make them fireproof, so far as possible. Concrete stairways and other methods of construction have been employed to make the schools safe.

The building inspector and building bylaws prevails in other parts of the city, but the building inspector has no authority over the asylum buildings.

Had such authority been vested in the building inspector it is quite probable that improvements would have been made when the previous fire occured. Better construction would have resulted, or at least the responsibility for present conditions would have been brought home to the Government.

A Veritable Fire Trap.

"The place is a veritable fire trap," said a man in close touch with the institution to The Advertiser. "It is a wonder that more accidents have not occurred in recent years. It is time that something was done to improve it."

Fire Chief Aitken is outspoken in condemnation of the building, and stated emphatically that there should be something done to protect the people in the buildings.

"There should be first of all fire doors and fire walls," he declared. "The long corridors give the fire a clean sweep through the whole place. It is impossible almost to stop it once it has got started, and there is constant danger of loss of life. The doors would be of great assistance in confining the fire to certain limited areas. Certain walls should be erected throughout the building from bottom to top, to prevent a spread of the flames.

Make Building Fireproof.

"There are several exits, but there should be more fire escapes, and bigger escapes. Those at present in use are not adequate. The building is a fire trap, and I want to tell you that we have been very lucky that these fires have not been much worse. The boys certainly did fine work this morning, and had we not been so successful, conditions would have been much worse. The Government has a chance now to improve matters, and if the wise course is followed, the asylum will be made fireproof."

The fire created much interest throughout the city, and the frequent occurrence of conflagrations there is getting on the nerves of the citizens.

ITALIANS AGAIN STRIKING AUSTRIANS ON TRENTINO LINE

Rome, June 20.—Via London. — The Italians resumed the offensive yesterday. The war office announces the capture of Austrian positions on Monte Ortegara and 936 prisoners.

The Italian attack of yesterday is a resumption of the fighting begun on June 11 on the Trentino front, southeast of the city of Trent, the capture of which is one of the chief Italian objectives. In the first attack the Italians took positions on Monte Ortegara and carried Agnello Pass.

MRS. PANKHURST TO URGE RUSSIANS TO KEEP UP THE FIGHT

Petrograd, June 20.—Via London.—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 Root 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.

In a conversation with newspaper correspondents Mrs. Pankhurst said that she had come to Russia to explain to the men and women of the new republic the attitude of the British democracy toward the war. She added that it was too early to announce exactly how she aimed to accomplish this, but she planned to appeal directly to the people and would probably address street audiences.

ANTI-COMPULSIONIST FATALLY INJURED IN TUSSLE WITH POLICE

Montreal, June 20.—Armand Hebert, 22, Nicolet street, is in Notre Dame Hospital, and is believed by the doctors there to be in a dying condition as a result of an encounter with the police brought about by his anti-conscription sentiments. Hebert made himself a source of annoyance to his neighbors by his attitude and remarks on compulsion, and they complained to the police. Two plainclothes men were sent to Hebert's house last night to investigate. They warned Hebert that he must stop causing trouble, and a heated argument ensued. This was followed by a tussle, in which Hebert somehow got a fractured skull.

BRITISH COMMONS STRONGLY SUPPORTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Principle Is Accepted by An Overwhelming Majority.

LORD CECIL FAVORS IT

Declares It Will Tend To Promote Contentment In the United Kingdom.

London, June 20.—The principle of woman 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 383 to 56.

The entire evening was occupied in debating the Banbury amendment, which called for the omitting of the sections of the bill giving suffrage to women. The debate, while showing the existence of a still considerable opposition to the reform, revealed no new argument.

Fear Women Members.

Many speakers supported the amendment on the ground that the present parliament is too stale to possess an authentic mandate to deal with such an important question. Others appeared to fear that, granting a vote to women would lead eventually to women being elected to sit in parliament. The argument that a large body of women was indifferent to the cause was employed by several members, who advocated a female plebiscite.

Ramsay MacDonald, the Socialist representative, strongly supported giving women the vote, as did Lord Hugh Cecil. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, president of the National Council of Evangelical Churches, said that giving women the vote meant their entrance into parliament, the government and diplomatic service, but he urged the House to grant the concession ungrudgingly to the women who had bravely helped the nation in a time of difficulty.

Cecil's Views.

Lord Robert Cecil said that one of the main reasons he supported woman suffrage was that it made for contentment with the Government and created the sense that the people were governing themselves. For that reason it was indefensible to perpetrate a system under which half the population was not represented in parliament. He said that it would be criminal to disregard the voice of women in post war problems, and he expressed the hope that the House would reject the amendment with no uncertain voice.

ADVERTISER CONTEST ALREADY ATTRACTING WIDESPREAD INTEREST

Not Too Late to Enter—List of Candidates Will Soon Be Published.

Never before has a newspaper campaign attracted such widespread interest as the present liberal enterprise of The Advertiser.

Candidates who have entered this contest did so because they knew they could depend upon The Advertiser; they know this paper will not break faith with them. The prizes, beautiful and costly as they are, do not represent something unattainable. Every prize is big enough to be worth the effort. Consistency is evident throughout.

It is not too late to enter this campaign and win an automobile, handsome piano, beautiful walnut bedroom suite or costly cabinet of silver. Late starters often prove the best workers; THE KNOW THEY MUST HUSTLE AND THEY DO IT.

Look for the nomination blank. It is a small thing to look for, and a big thing to find. Fill in your own name or the name of a friend, for opportunity is offering you the chance of a lifetime. Show your ability by taking now the step that will win in the end. It is not too late to enter. List of candidates will be published this week.

A JOB FOR A DIPLOMAT

Advertiser Illustrations — New York Post.

NATIONALISTS WILL CONTEST BOTH BILL AND AMENDMENT IN OPPOSING CONSCRIPTION

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, June 20.—Speakers in the resumed debate on the conscription bill today include Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor; Ernest Lapointe of Kamourska, J. A. Barette of Berthier, and probably Fred Pardee, chief Liberal whip.

Fred Pardee will oppose the referendum proposed by his leader, and Ernest Lapointe will support it. Mr. Crothers will oppose the referendum, but stands by the bill. Mr. Barette will oppose both the referendum and the bill. It will be "go-as-you-please" afternoon and evening.

The Nationalists' Stand.

Mr. Barette's stand will be taken by all the Conservative Nationalist members. They oppose both the referendum amendment of the Liberal leader and the bill of the Conservative prime minister. In this way they will obviate the matter of the Government being beaten by the carrying of the amendment, and will also strengthen their own position in Quebec by "Going Laurier one better," in their opposition to compulsion.

At least a dozen Liberal members will vote against the Laurier amendment and for the bill. Several others will vote for the amendment, but will stand by the bill if the amendment is defeated. Under the circumstances the military service act of 1917 is practically sure of carrying. Anti-conscriptionists in the Senate are also lining up for the fight. It is expected Senator Choquette will likely introduce a resolution for a referendum.

EXPRESS CAR SAFE ROBBED OF $30,000; OFFICIALS ARE HELD

Chicago, June 20.—Official announcement that gold and silver coin stolen from an express car safe here last night amounted to nearly $30,000 was made today by G. M. Curtis, general manager of the western department of the Adams Express Company.

J. R. Andrews of Burlington, Ia., messenger in charge of the car, which was attached to a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train, and Ward R. Smiley of Monmouth, Ill., messenger on another car, who was with Andrews at the time two masked men bound them and robbed the safe, were in custody today. Both had been questioned at length by the police and by express company officials. They seemed uncertain, the police said, as to whether the robbers entered the end door of the car or whether they appeared suddenly from behind a pile of boxes. Both declared that after they were bound, one of the robbers fitted a duplicate knob into the safe dial and opened the strong box without apparent difficulty. It is customary for express agents to remove the knob of safes as a precaution against robbery after valuables have been counted and locked inside.

No trace of the robbers has yet been found. After the robbery they dropped off the train in the yards and disappeared.

BOY DROWNS WHILE GOING TO RESCUE OF HIS STRUGGLING CHUMS

Montreal, June 20.—George Wiggins, aged 13, was drowned this morning while going to the assistance of two of his chums who had got into difficulties while swimming in the Lachine Canal. Wiggins was taken with cramps. His two chums were saved.

SENATOR MACKAY LEFT ESTATE OF 8 MILLIONS

Montreal, June 20.—The will of the late Senator Robert MacKay, who died January 18, 1917, has been filed for probate. The estate is valued at $8,000,000, and will, for the greater part, be divided between the senator's two sons, Angus and Hugh. Provision was made for an annuity for the senator's wife, but she predeceased him.

The General Hospital, the Notre Dame Hospital, the Western Hospital, St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society and other charitable and benevolent societies were remembered by the financier.

72 FROM NEW YORK.

Toronto, June 19.—Toronto mobilization centre depot, at the armories, today welcomed the biggest party of recruits that has arrived from the British mission, New York City, the contingent being 72 strong.

ANARCHISTS SEIZE HATED NEWSPAPER

Declare for Siege, But Are Quickly Brought To Time by Troops.

Petrograd, June 19—Via London, June 20.—The building of the newspaper Russkia Volia, Petrograd's richest and most largely circulated newspaper, was seized this afternoon by a corps of armed anarchists, who expelled the staff, destroyed all the copies of the paper and the books, and declared that they would stand siege.

The Russkia Volia is particularly hated by the anarchists, because it strongly supported the Provisional Government and attacked Bolsheviki and other extremists. When the Government learned of this action by the anarchists it ordered stringent measures. Gen. Polovtzoff, commander of the Petrograd troops, sent a large force of Cossacks, infantry and machine guns and surrounded the building. Meantime the Congress of the Councils of the Deputies 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 realizinig that their position was hopeless, surrendered. Seventy of them were marched to jail.

INFANTRY ATTACK BY GERMANS DISPERSED

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 Lauffaux Mill and in the region of Mont Carnillet. A German infantry attack was dispersed.

WHILE ROOF OF ASYLUM BURNS 700 PATIENTS LEAVE IN ORDER; CITY FIREMEN SAVE STRUCTURE

Efficient Work of Chief Aitken's Men Alone Responsible For Saving Building—Perfect Discipline Maintained as the Inmates Leave Building in Early Morning—Roof Is Practically Destroyed, and Attic Is Damaged.

The lives of fifty female patients at the London Hospital for Insane were endangered and damage in the neighborhood of $10,000 was done by fire which broke out in the attic of the administrative or main building about 3:30 this morning.

Because of the quick work of the attendants and conduct of the 700 patients in the Institution not a life was lost nor anyone injured. Although only fifty patients were in the dormitory nearest the flames all those in the other buildings turned out into the big recreation grounds carrying out perfectly the fire drill, which is practiced every month. The buildings were cleared of patients within ten minutes, and those in the blazing portion of the institution had reached safety before attendants from other parts of the grounds had arrived at the scene.

Not a Trace of Panic.

The fire was discovered by two of the women, who immediately ran to the floor below and awakened the acting chief nurse, Miss A. M. Sabiston. Sacrificing all her personal effects and a large sum of money which she kept in the room, Miss Sabiston immediately proceeded to awaken the other patients. Only in this was difficulty experienced, but once they had been aroused and were alive to the danger they obeyed orders implicitly. There was no panic whatever.

The screaming fire whistle awakened others in all portions of the grounds, but nowhere was fear or disorder visible.

Patients Help With Work.

"I doubt if you could get 700 so-called sane people to act as well and as cool," said R. D. Heighway, chief attendant. "It was wonderful. I was awakened by the fire whistle, and although it took me five minutes to get dressed and to reach the building the men were all up and most of them were dressed. They carried out the fire drill perfectly, and we had them out in the big recreation grounds in no time. As soon as I was sure that everyone was safe I took as many attendants as could be spared as well as some of the best patients, and went back to the wings, which the fire had not then reached. We moved all the bed clothing and mattresses out on the balconies. At this work, too, the patients showed wonderful coolness."

Quick Run by Firemen.

The alarm telephoned in by Dr. Robinson at 3:40, had the city fire fighters, in charge of Fire Chief Aitken on the scene in ten minutes. They did some fire fighting which attendants at the asylum describe as the most efficient they ever witnessed. Although the blaze was six stories from the ground several streams of hose were playing on it immediately. The flames were stopped short at a plaster wall. Had they passed this one whole main building would have been destroyed, in the opinion of the asylum authorities. The fact that little was kept in this portion made the fire danger the greater. The timber, 47 years old, was as dry as tinder, and but for the efficient work of the firemen would have been the means of igniting the remainder of the buildings.

No Wind and Good Pressure.

Everything was in the favor of the fighters. There was little wind and the water pressure was at its maximum, with both steam and electric pumps working. Streams were thrown almost across the building.

The greatest amount of damage was done to the attic, but little equipment was lost. Only one of the attendants slept in the attic rooms, and she was on duty at the time the blaze was discovered. Fire penetrated to the floor below, but the remainder of the damage was done by the water which soaked through all the floors to the basement, and running through a tunnel there proved too much for the drains, and threatened at one time to extinguish the boiler fires.

Cupola is Destroyed.

The huge cupola on the roof was completely destroyed, but the main water tank of the building remained in position.

Only a few years ago this would have presented a serious danger, as it was then supported only by wooden girders, which have since been replaced by steel and brick.

Dr. Robinson regards it as little short of miraculous that the flames were confined to the main portion of the building, and did not spread to the wings.

Fire Walls Required.

"I have been agitating for some time to have fire walls placed at both wings from the cellar to the attic, and we recently got an appropriation for that purpose, and were to commence work soon," he said. "This will prove the need of it. The attic in which the flames started, was bad enough, but had they spread to the other parts there would have been little hope."

He was greatly pleased with the conduct of the patients. Those who were not actively engaged in fighting the flames remained quiet, and no extra assistance was required to look after them.

Inside Hose Ineffective.

An attempt was at first made to fight the conflagration from within the building, as there are several lines of hose installed there. These were all below the floor on which the fire broke out, and it was found impossible to get the water playing effectively. The pressure was at first kept up by the steam pump of the plant, but as the enormous drain on the supply began to pull this down, the electric auxiliary

Continued on Page Three.

HAIG THANKS CAN. RAILWAYS

London, June 20.—In his report of the six months' campaign on the western front, Gen. Haig says: "I also wish to place on record the fact that the successful solution of this problem would have been impossible but for the patriotism of the railway companies at home and in Canada, who did not hesitate to give up the locomotives and rolling stock required, and even to tear up their tracks to provide us with the necessary rails."

HAIG TELLS OF 6 MONTHS' WAR ON WEST FRONT

Steady, Systematic Progress Since Launching of Drive in December.

ALL TROOPS ARE PRAISED

Great Difficulties Splendidly Overcome—Sees Open Fighting Ahead.

London, June 20—Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has forwarded to the war office a dispatch covering operations from the 18th of 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. The report says:

"Owing to the Somme battle the enemy in the region of the Ancre valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Ancre and Scarpe valleys, therefore a further short advance would give us command of the Beaumont-Hamel spur. Accordingly an attack was delivered against the defences overlooking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt on the 18th of November.

"The object was to advance within assaulting distance of Le Transloy-Loupart line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired. The weather then held up operations until January, when the whole spur was captured, and we advanced a thousand yards up the Beaucourt valley with exceedingly light casualties owing to skillful co-operation between the infantry and artillery and fine aircraft work. Possession of the high ground opened up an extensive artillery field, and further successes on the 3rd and 4th of February gave us an important section of the German second line north of the Ancre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable. The next task was to drive the enemy from Beaucourt valley, which was begun on the 10th of February.

To Capture Ridge.

"The capture of 1,500 yards of trenches lying at the southern foot of Serre Hill made the village of Serre a

Continued on Page Two.

FOUR FIELD CANNON TAKEN BY BRITISH ALONG ARRAS FRONT

Further Gains Made to the East of Messines.

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 battlefront our troops gained ground slightly during the day south of the Cojeul River and also north of the Souchez River, where we captured 35 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."

KING FERDINAND EXPECTS GREECE TO JOIN ENTENTE, WILL ASK KAISER TO FURNISH HIM MORE TROOPS

Geneva, Via Paris, June 20.—The semi-official Balkan News Agency says that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been impressed deeply by the abdication of King Constantine, and considers it certain Former Premier Venizelos will take office at the head of the Government, and that Greece will enter the war against Bulgaria. King Ferdinand, therefore, intends to go shortly to German great headquarters to demand assistance. Consternation has been caused in Sofia by Constantine's abdication.

TOWN ABLAZE BY EXPLOSION OF OIL CARS

Indianapolis, June 20.—That the town of Kirkpatrick, Indiana, was burning, following the explosion of a car of oil, was the report received here by a telephone company. Communication with Kirkpatrick was cut off.

KING CONSTANTINE ARRIVES AT LUGANO, HEADED FOR BERLIN

Greeted at Frontier by Number of German Personages.

AND "WIRE" FROM KAISER

Not Permitted by Italy To Land at Brindisi or Taranto.

Lugano, 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 Muerlberg, German minister to the Vatican. The Greek minister to Berne was also present. Constantine and his suite drove directly to the hotel, where rooms had been reserved for them.

A number of German diplomats arrived here in anticipation of the coming of the former king, who was delayed by the illness of his wife. A long telegram from the German emperor was handed to Constantine as soon as he left the train.

The immediate future movements of the former monarch are unknown, but it is believed it is probable that they will shortly go to Germany to visit the emperor.

SOME GERMANS WITH HIM.

Messina, Via Paris, June 02.—Former King Constantine of Greece asked permission of the Italian Government to land at either Brindisi or Taranto, but the request was refused, because both these ports are military and naval bases, and it seems that some German officers are included in Constantine's suite.

Constantine finally landed at Villa San Giovanni, a village facing Messina on the continent, and starting point of the railway going to Naples. The former monarch expressed the desire to rest for a few days at Naples before continuing his journey to Switzerland.

ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO WRECK EXPRESS AT BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Lock Broken Off Switch and Switch Set For Curved Siding.

Belleville, June 20.—A deliberate attempt to wreck a train was made last night in this city on the line of the C. P. R. A switch lock was forcibly broken from off a switch and the switch set for a siding. Had an eastbound express train run upon the sharply-curved siding it would have been derailed. The lamp at the switch was broken off and thrown into a ditch at the side of the track. The attempt was discovered at an early hour this morning.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 84; lowest, 58.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 72; lowest, 53.

TOMORROW—SHOWERS.

Toronto, June 20—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Today—Moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds; a few scattered showers, but mostly fair and a little cooler.

Thursday—Moderate to fresh southwest to south winds; partly fair, with some local showers.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	60	46	Fair
Calgary	74	44	Cloudy
Winnipeg	68	50	Fair
Port Arthur	58	44	Cloudy
Parry Sound	82	52	Clear
Port Stanley	72	54	Clear
Buffalo	76	58	Cloudy
Toronto	84	57	Fair
Kingston	74	56	Fair
Ottawa	74	56	Fair
Montreal	76	66	Clear
Quebec	78	60	Cloudy
Father Point	76	50	Clear

Weather Notes.

Shallow depressions cover Manitoba and the Ottawa Valley.

Showers have been general in the Western Provinces, with a change to much cooler weather.

Thunderstorms have been almost general in Ontario.