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This cold snap should clear out every slip-on, ulster and overcoat from our stock, and as an extra inducement we will take from 30 to 40 per cent. off each coat according to the value of the garment. We hold nothing back even with the knowledge that we cannot duplicate the same materials without paying at least one-third more than our present cost.

BUY IT NOW Store Open Till 10 Saturday Night OAK HALL, CLOTHIERS "The Lucky Corner" YONGE & ADELAIDE STS. J. C. COOMBS, Mgr.

WAR SUMMARY Today's Events Reviewed

British official communiques include a British air raid by eleven machines against a German stores depot at Lesars, the dispersal of a German party by a British patrol just north of the Somme by the use of hand grenades, the dropping of French projectiles on the Boisieux Railway station on the hill south of Arras during the passage of a train, and the destruction of a German gas-making apparatus by a bombardment of the German positions north of the Navarin farm in the Champagne.

Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch on the operations at the Dardanelles, the telling of failure, makes inspiring reading. The main effort to dominate the Gallipoli Peninsula came in August. It was to seize the ridge at the centre of the peninsula as to cut off the Turkish forces confronting the Anglo-French divisions at the tip from their base at Constantinople. This operation was to be carried out by a surprise landing at Suvla Bay. The surprise was effected, but the troops failed to push on in pursuit of the beaten Turks, and a costly delay of several hours ensued. When the corps did get on and had occupied the positions that gave victory into its hands, the Turks attacked them in overwhelming numbers and swept over the ridge in great force, but they were annihilated by the fire of warships and machine gun batteries. After this rout of the enemy the troops were too few to push on and complete the victory. The primary cause of failure was thus an insufficient number of men.

Another cause of failure was the employment of new and inexperienced troops. After the landing at Suvla Bay, which took the Turks completely by surprise, the men were exhorted to push on by General Stopford, but his subordinates could not see it that way, they yielded to their impurities, and precious time was lost. Thus lack of discipline among the officers was a serious defect to the carrying out of a successful surprise blow. Men and officers fought with extreme valor, but they paid a heavy price for their early inaction. In attempting a strategic surprise great haste in movement is required. This would have been the case had old and experienced soldiers been landed. The fault here, of course, rests on lack of peace preparation for war.

Another cause of disaster was the failure of an adequate portable water supply, owing to a breakdown on a steamer detailed for this service. Sir Ian might have sent his reserves to turn the tide of battle but for the same scarcity of water.

What was required in this theatre was great ruthlessness and driving power on the part of the commanders. If the soldiers had been goaded forward with great rapidity they could have gained the two important pieces of ground that were necessary to make their victory complete. This plan would have been the most merciful after all, for holding the commanding positions, their losses would not have been so great. For a time the men were in sight of their goal.

The official statement issued from Berlin reports that a German detachment on the Riga-Dvinsk front was compelled to retire before a superior Russian force. This theatre is apart from the present area of fighting, being the extreme northern front, and it may indicate that the Russians will begin an offensive in this region also. This would prevent the sending of reinforcements to the sorely pressed Germans and Austrians near Kovel and on the Strips, near Czartorysk.

The Austrian official statement reports the making of no Russian infantry attacks anywhere on the front of Galicia and Bukovina, but records the directing of sporadic artillery fire by the Russians against their positions. In other words, the Russians, having carried the Austrian first lines of defence, are bombarding the second lines.

BULKY OUTLINE CAUSED ARREST Charles Wright, 373 Weston road, an employee of the street cleaning department, fell off a wagon on Dundas street yesterday and was badly ruptured. He was attended by Dr. MacNamara and afterwards removed to the General Hospital in the police ambulance.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Third Battalion. Killed in action: Richard Hopkins, Detroit, Mich. Wounded: Fred S. Murray, Ireland. Fifth Battalion. Wounded: Lieut. Lugard H. A. Toser, Alia, Ala.; Edw. Norris, Pittsburg, Pa.; Lance-Corp. Wm. W. Brown, Winnipeg. Died: Wm. J. Green, Hilldrop, Saak. Sixth Battalion. Seriously ill: Ray G. Bishop, 19-Mile House, B.C. Tenth Battalion. Seriously wounded: Donald S. Banerman, Banff, Ala. Fourteenth Battalion. Dyingly wounded: Charles E. Marsh, Lachine, Que. Suffering from shock: W. A. Kerr, 261 Carlaw avenue, Toronto. Nineteenth Battalion. Wounded: Corp. Herbert E. Lewis, 268 Royce avenue, West Toronto. Twentieth Battalion. Killed in action: Geo. E. Taylor, 221 Westmain avenue, Toronto. Wounded: Wm. Charles, Scotland. Wounded: Ernest Joseph Petticoat, N.B. Thirty-First Battalion. Suffering from shock, severe: Reginald G. Stanley, 2900 St. George street, Toronto. Fifty-Eighth Battalion. Dyingly ill: Samuel Wardle, England. Died: Bugler Harry Rance, England. Royal Canadian Dragoons. Wounded: Joseph Julius, Italy. Sixth Regiment C.M.R. Wounded: Lionel H. Garrison, Indian Harbor, Halifax, N.S. C.M.R. Died: Corp. Arthur Oliver Woods, England. Files Cured in 8 to 14 Days. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blind, bleeding, inflamed files. First application gives relief. 50c.

TORONTO CITY MISSION DOING SPLENDID WORK

Interesting Report Presented at Monthly Meeting Held at the Y. M. C. A. At the monthly meeting of the Toronto City Mission Board, held yesterday afternoon in the Y.M.C.A., the Rev. Dr. Neil presiding, the December report presented by Mr. Hall was of special interest. Although the mission has suffered seriously during the past year, the charitable departments have been well sustained. During December \$1080.67 were received for the Christmas dinner and poor relief funds, with an expenditure of \$718.52, leaving a balance for relief of poor. The cost of the Christmas jail breakfast was provided by Mr. Hall and workers and a few friends. On Christmas Eve over 800 persons were supplied with material for a substantial Christmas dinner to be prepared and enjoyed in the privacy of their own families. A. E. SILVERWOOD CHAIRMAN. LONDON, Ont., Jan. 6.—A. E. Silverwood, manager of Silverwood's, Limited, was elected chairman of the London board of education at the inaugural meeting of that body tonight.

TWENTY-ONE SCHOOLS IN RALLY OF BAPTISTS

All Churches in City Report Increased Christmas Gifts for Mission Purposes.

FOR WORK IN BOLIVIA Slightly Over Three Thousand Dollars Raised, an Advance Over Year Ago.

Twenty-one Baptist Sunday Schools were represented at the annual missionary conference held at the Baptist Church last night when each school brought in reports of the amount of money raised at the Christmas offering for missionary purposes in Bolivia, and a substantial increase was realized over the sum contributed last year. Every Baptist Church was represented at the rally, held at the church completely. As each school came forward to place its offering in the hands of S. J. Moore, the chairman of the council which has charge of the missionary work, applause broke out for the increases which nearly every church was able to report. A notable record was made by Olive Sunday School of West Toronto, which raised the splendid sum of \$438, although there is only an average attendance of 100.

UNANIMOUS CHOICE IS JAMES RICHARDS

Selected by Delegates as President of District Trades and Labor Council.

For the first time this year the District Trades and Labor Council met last night in the Labor Temple. Nominations for the different offices and committees for the half-year were held. James Richards was re-elected president by acclamation and several of the other committees go in by acclamation when the elections are held at the next meeting. John W. Flett, organizer of the Canadian Federation of Labor, made an appeal that all the labor men donate one hour's pay on Jan. 28 to the United Hat Workers' Union in Canada. "For 11 years the United Hat Workers' Union have been fighting the battles of organized labor in the courts and in the streets," he said. "They have paid \$300,000, stated Mr. Flett. "That is the reason why the money is being collected to help defray the cost of the reason Jan. 27 was set as the day on which the money be given by the labor men," he said, "was on account of their help in the strike of the president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers." Mr. Richards, who has a financial statement of the money collected would be published. The council decided to have all the delegates urge the members of their unions to donate to the fund.

The financial statement presented for the last year ending Dec. 16 showed the council with a credit balance of \$753.22 on hand. The council has \$1392 invested in shares in the Labor Union, and a \$200 loan in the Industrial Labor Toy Association. The report shows ten local unions to be in arrears with the contribution of the council. The council decided to instruct all the secretaries of the unions to write to the Hamilton tobacco company protesting against its not using the union label on its goods.

President James Richards, T. Black, T. Patterson, P. Hancock and O'Leary were appointed a committee to discuss the report of the industrial relations committee presented at the convention held last year in Frisco. Following the complaint made by the Electrical Workers' Union, the municipal committee and the two delegates on the Exhibition board were instructed to work together and see that the fair wage clause is on all Exhibition contracts.

Delegate J. Simpson was not present, but W. Stevenson, who spoke on his behalf, stated that Mr. Simpson would reply to the item published in an evening paper signed by a Trade Unionist at the next meeting of council. The following are the nominations: President, James Richards (acclamation); recording secretary, T. Stevenson; financial secretary, J. J. Ralph (acc.); treasurer, W. A. Storer (acc.); sergeant-at-arms, W. Mercer (acc.); Tyler, W. Bitchey (acc.). The following were elected: James Simpson, J. O'Leary, A. Lacey and W. Brown. Executive committee, four to be elected, J. H. Jones, C. Crabb, T. Black, F. Horrigan and B. F. Seiser. Education committee, five to be elected, W. Neill, T. Black, R. C. Brown and W. Lumsden (acc.). Legislative committee, five to be elected, F. Morgan, J. McCaffrey, F. C. Crabb, J. Phillips, T. Pallister and J. Blugerman. Organization committee, five to be elected, B. T. Spenser, J. Blugerman, T. Black, R. C. Brown and J. Gallagher (acc.). Municipal committee, five to be elected, J. Simpson, F. Bancroft, W. Brown, W. C. Crabb and F. Horrigan (acc.). Exhibition board, two to be elected,

SIXTY-THREE MEN ONE DAY'S RECRUITING TOLL

Clerks Still Feel Insulted When Asked to Enlist by the Sergeants.

BIG PARADE TONIGHT Recruiting Officers Instructed to Let Munition Workers Alone in Future.

HAMILTON, Friday, Jan. 7.—The third day of this city's monster recruiting campaign by means of which the military and recruiting authorities expect to add approximately 500 men to the 120th Battalion, resulted in 63 men being sworn in by 10 o'clock last night. Despite the fact that close to 100 men were recruited in the two previous days, the sergeants were kept busy, and before noon had close to 25 enlisted at the depot of the 15th and 51st Regiments. The considerable recruiting has been done through the different offices a very low average of the clerks has enlisted. That something more forcible than word of mouth appeal is necessary to bring about a more rapid increase in the number of recruits is the opinion of the majority of recruiting sergeants. Some of the sergeants state that the average clerk is highly insulted when asked to enlist and to make it appear as if it is his good nature and tolerance that allows the sergeants to address a question. One sergeant who interviewed a clerk found that the latter did not know the difference between infantry and artillery. The sergeant was so abashed by such ignorance that as he explained later, "I don't see the heart to ask him if he knew who was fighting."

CONSCRIPT-MGN BILL IS UPHIPPED BY PARLIAMENT

Government's Position Regarded as Perilous Despite Measure's Support.

Government's Position Regarded as Perilous Despite Measure's Support. (Continued From Page 1.) The members between applause and laughter. This measure, he declared, was not designed to settle the military policy of Great Britain. It was for the present occasion and the present war. Face Stern Reality. "I have never favored conscription in any form," said the first lord, "but it is no longer an abstract question. We are dealing with a stern reality. First, the prime minister has given a pledge for this bill, which it would be dishonorable to ignore, and, second, the safety and success of the country is at stake. Let me say with the greatest emphasis that those of us who know the conditions in the field know that this bill is absolutely essential to the proper carrying on of the war. No Opening Wedge. "If this house refuses this bill to the government, it refuses what the government considers an absolutely military necessity. This is not a precedent for universal conscription. It is not the thin edge of the wedge, or the first drop of poison to corrupt the whole system. In truth, this bill is a tribute to voluntarism, for we have raised 4,000,000 volunteers, and now this bill merely brings in those few shirkers who have failed to respond to the volunteer system. "No future prime minister can ever use this bill as a precedent for permanently forcing on the country the taint of Prussian militarism. Militarism is an affair of the heart, and it is in the hearts of the German people to have militarism, while it is in the hearts of Englishmen not to have it. But for the moment we are proceeding with a stern necessity, and our greatest danger is not that traditions will be abandoned, but that we are juggling ourselves with a great illusion of false security. Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and the other ministers warmly congratulated Mr. Balfour as he closed his appeal. O'Brien Supports Bill. Henry E. Dukes, Unionist member from Exeter, characterized the measure as the mildest form of coercion ever applied by any man in any emergency. Mr. Dukes said that parliament and the country must judge between the supporters of the bill and the "malcontents and mischievous-makers" who were not only the government, but the empire. William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, opposed the stand taken yesterday by John Redmond, speaking for the Nationalists, and gave the bill his hearty support. "I would not consent to strike a blow at this country, France or Russia," he said, "by doing anything which would wreck the bill through Ireland's Exemption Fair. Mr. O'Brien considered Ireland had a claim to exemption, "because she is a distinct, although necessarily allied, nation." He wondered what principle of democracy would be sacrificed by asking young men to perform their services at the disposal of the country in what ever capacity they might be best utilized. The most amazing thing he had heard of was the fact that England had gone so close to a system of national defence as obsolete as bows and arrows. Samuel Wen Over. Herbert Samuel, postmaster-general, said he was driven to support the policy represented by the bill by the hard cold logic of facts, although it was against all his predilections. All were agreed that this country ought to put its whole strength into the war, but it would not be doing this if it put its whole strength into the trenches. Great Britain was the chief impulsion of the world, and the financial strength of the world. On behalf of the common cause she maintained a great fleet, necessary to keep in this country an adequate number of men for the fulfilment of these essential functions. Can Spare 1,000,000 Men. The president of the board of trade had concluded that 1,000,000 men could be properly spared from the population to take part in the military action, Mr. Samuel continued. That was the maximum figure but in his view also the minimum figure, and if the men could be spared they ought to be sent to the front. They would not be won in the way they were determined it should be won, he said, without very hard fighting. For that purpose, in addition to an overwhelming mass of artillery and munitions, there was need of great armies of men. Mr. Samuel, after examining the figures said that the outstanding fact was that for every two married men attested one unmarried man had not attested, and that of the 1,000,000 attested married men could not be called on until the 250,000 unmarried men still unattested were secured. He reminded his Liberal friends that views which were valid in normal times were not valid today. ISN'T IT SO? If it is the best in the city it is none too good for you. Try the Hotel Tack luncheon for business and professional men, served daily from 11:30 to 1:30. Romanelli's Orchestra, six to eight p.m. ALLEGE JOSEPH FINN KEPT BETTING HOUSE Policemen Massey and Kerr of the morality department yesterday afternoon raided 741 Lansdowne avenue and arrested Joseph Finn on a charge of keeping a common betting house. A quantity of slips and telegrams said by the police to have been used in betting transactions were seized. It is alleged that Finn had carried on an extensive betting trade with the employees of the Street Railway Company, the barns of which are close to his house. Finn is believed to have been working for a plumbing firm as bookkeeper. He will appear in the police court today.

LABOR MEMBERS QUIT MINISTRY OF ASQUITH

Henderson, Price and Roberts Had to Accept Followers' Mandate.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION Labor Congress Voted Nearly Two to One in Opposition.

Derby's Figures Considered. A report prepared by the national committee was submitted to the congress. It stated that a question of supreme national importance which might involve the consequences of a far-reaching character had arisen. The report included an analysis of Lord Derby's recruitment figures, emphasizing the fact that a number of single men had not volunteered. It explained that Premier Asquith's pledge bound the government, and, in order to keep faith with the married men, the conscription bill had been introduced. The resolution, on which the men voted, reaffirmed the decision of the Bristol Congress, when a unanimous protest against conscription in any form was passed in the name of 2,000,000 workers. It regretted that the unity and solidarity of the country had been gravely imperilled, and industrial and political liberty imperiled by the action of the conscriptionists. But the congress was compelled with regret to recognize that, despite the fact that the government had introduced 2,000,000 volunteers, the results were governed by the premier's pledge. The Net Bound by Pledge. "The conference, the resolution continued, "regards the results as not yet ascertained with sufficient accuracy and certainty to warrant any momentous proposal being passed by parliament, but wishes, nevertheless, to leave the labor members to vote as they individually think fit." When the chairman reading the report came to the reference to the premier's pledge there were loud cries of "It doesn't bind us." John Hodge, member of parliament from Lancashire, before moving the resolution said that the labor movement had never faced a greater or graver crisis. He thought there had been no failure of the voluntary system, but if it had been given, many married men would have enlisted. Lord Derby's scheme would have failed, the country would have been left in a state of confusion, pure and simple. Mr. Hodge asked the members to consider the future political position of labor if they refused to accept the resolution. If the bill was rejected, the alternative was a general election which, he thought, would be the worst of all. He said that the labor party should be a distinct, although necessarily allied, nation. He wondered what principle of democracy would be sacrificed by asking young men to perform their services at the disposal of the country in what ever capacity they might be best utilized. The most amazing thing he had heard of was the fact that England had gone so close to a system of national defence as obsolete as bows and arrows. Samuel Wen Over. Herbert Samuel, postmaster-general, said he was driven to support the policy represented by the bill by the hard cold logic of facts, although it was against all his predilections. All were agreed that this country ought to put its whole strength into the war, but it would not be doing this if it put its whole strength into the trenches. Great Britain was the chief impulsion of the world, and the financial strength of the world. On behalf of the common cause she maintained a great fleet, necessary to keep in this country an adequate number of men for the fulfilment of these essential functions. Can Spare 1,000,000 Men. The president of the board of trade had concluded that 1,000,000 men could be properly spared from the population to take part in the military action, Mr. Samuel continued. That was the maximum figure but in his view also the minimum figure, and if the men could be spared they ought to be sent to the front. They would not be won in the way they were determined it should be won, he said, without very hard fighting. For that purpose, in addition to an overwhelming mass of artillery and munitions, there was need of great armies of men. Mr. Samuel, after examining the figures said that the outstanding fact was that for every two married men attested one unmarried man had not attested, and that of the 1,000,000 attested married men could not be called on until the 250,000 unmarried men still unattested were secured. He reminded his Liberal friends that views which were valid in normal times were not valid today. ISN'T IT SO? If it is the best in the city it is none too good for you. Try the Hotel Tack luncheon for business and professional men, served daily from 11:30 to 1:30. Romanelli's Orchestra, six to eight p.m. ALLEGE JOSEPH FINN KEPT BETTING HOUSE Policemen Massey and Kerr of the morality department yesterday afternoon raided 741 Lansdowne avenue and arrested Joseph Finn on a charge of keeping a common betting house. A quantity of slips and telegrams said by the police to have been used in betting transactions were seized. It is alleged that Finn had carried on an extensive betting trade with the employees of the Street Railway Company, the barns of which are close to his house. Finn is believed to have been working for a plumbing firm as bookkeeper. He will appear in the police court today.

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RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES RESENT PAYING FEES

Will Send Deputation to Protest to Medical Health Officer Against Regulations.

At a mass meeting held by the Restaurant and Club Employees last night a resolution was passed to the effect that a deputation be sent to the M. O. H., protesting against paying medical fees under the new rule of the board of health, and state to the M. O. H. that they emphatically refuse to submit to the examination ordered by the board of health until such time as the board appoint a committee of doctors, unconnected with the department, newspapermen, and a delegation of employees, to visit all hotels, restaurants and clubs, to see conditions as they are at present in the toilets, wash-rooms and sleeping apartments of the employees. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Remember to call for full name. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE, 15c.

HORSE AND MOTOR CAR DAMAGED IN COLLISION

Piece of Paper Frightening Animal is Cause of Accident.

Frightened by a piece of paper blowing across its path, a horse attached to a wagon, driven by Joseph Felman, 70 Baldwin street, bolted down Yonge street, crossing the street and colliding with motor car 2876, at the corner of Charles street. The motor car, which was owned by Steve Hanson, 128 St. George street, was badly damaged, and the horse received a number of cuts about the leg and body. After colliding with the car it continued its mad career down the street, but was brought to a halt by a policeman 46, before further damage was done.

SLIPPED AND FRACTURED LEG.

Mrs. Jane Mustel, 341 Bartlett avenue is lying in the Women's Hospital, Rushmore road, suffering from a fractured leg, which she sustained when she slipped on the icy pavement on Salem avenue yesterday afternoon.

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Eye-glass Discomfort

A constant nagging impulse to set your eyeglasses anew upon your nose, or the inclination to try to look around or over them, may mean that your old ones need adjusting. Drop in and find out.

F. E. LUKE Optician MARRIAGE LICENSES. 70 Yonge Street, Toronto