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VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,378

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**ENEMY LOSSES TRENCH AGAIN TO CANADIANS**

**DOMINION TROOPS CARRY POSITION ASTRIDE LENS-ARRAS ROAD**

**MUCH BIG GUNFIRE**

**BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN RAIDERS FROM ROUEUX AFTER SHARP FIGHT**

London, June 27.—Again the operations along the western front in France are being carried out mainly by the artillery of the belligerents. The infantry activity, what little there is of it, is by patrol parties in which only sections of territory have been attacked. In one of these minor attacks the Canadians have occupied an additional trench astride the Lens-Arras road, but in another attempt to bite further into the Lens sector they were repulsed, according to the German war office.

Reciprocal bombardments of considerable intensity continue to prevail along the Aisne front, and in Champagne, and there has also been a renewal of the big gun fire in the Artois sector, north of Verdun.

The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads that a hostile raiding party was driven down out of control. In the Artois sector, a hostile raiding party was driven down out of control. In the Artois sector, a hostile raiding party was driven down out of control.

Much successful work was done by the air fighting five German machines were brought down. Two others were driven down out of control. In the Artois sector, a hostile raiding party was driven down out of control.

The official communication issued by the French war office tonight reads that the air fighting five German machines were brought down. Two others were driven down out of control.

Belgian communication: During the course of the night the enemy artillery bombarded some villages in the rear of our front. We carried out operations in reprisals on the morning of June 27. The enemy after violent bombardment attacked our trenches, but was repulsed.

**ALLIES TO DENOUNCE COMMERCIAL TREATIES**  
Italy Does This With All But Two, France With All.

London, June 27.—In reply to a question as to whether the entente allies were denouncing their commercial treaties so as to be free to conclude new treaties after the war, Bonar Law said Italy had denounced all her commercial treaties except two, by which France had indicated her intention of denouncing all her commercial treaties, and Bonar Law added, the subject was under consideration by the British Government.

**TOM LONGBOAT BEATS BEST BRITISH RUNNERS**  
Canadian-Indian Rediscovered Himself in Race at Front.

By Stewart Lyon.  
Canadian Headquarters in France, June 27.—Sports together by the army with which the Canadian corps is connected resulted in the rediscovery of Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian Indian runner, in a three-mile cross-country race. Longboat romped home well in advance of some of the most famous British and Canadian runners, without even extending himself. He had a great reception from his regimental comrades. The tug-of-war competitions were won by a British Columbia battalion and the Canadian heavy artillery, with the English infantry and artillery teams in second place. The British won the artillery drive easily, a Canadian battery taking second place.

**BEER MANUFACTURE TO BE PROHIBITED IN THE U. S.**  
Washington, June 27.—With drastic prohibition to prohibit the manufacture of beer, as well as distilled liquors, and giving the president discretion to permit the manufacture of wine only, the administration food bill was agreed on today by the senate agricultural committee and favorably reported as a substitute for the bill now under consideration.

**SONATA READING ROOM**  
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MAIL

**French-Canadian Members Continue to Line Up Against Conscription—Sir Herbert Ames and Dr. Edwards Uphold Measure Strongly.**

By a Staff Reporter.  
Ottawa, June 27.—Interest in the conscription debate sagged a trifle today. Several of the speeches were in French, but free from any sensational features. Mr. Gauvreau, Liberal member for Temiscouata, Mr. Seguin, Liberal member for L'Assomption, and Mr. Bouslay, Conservative member for Rimouski, declared themselves against conscription. On the other hand, Frank Carvell, Liberal member for Carleton, N.B., came out against the referendum, and for conscription. He said he had been an unswerving critic of the government, but had nothing to take back. He would still follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and hoped soon to follow him in victory, but he could not agree with him on the subject of conscription.

Speeches in support of the government and the conscription measure were made by Sir Herbert Ames and Dr. Edwards, Conservative member for Frontenac. Mr. Devlin, Liberal member for Wright, opposed conscription and declared himself in favor of the referendum. He said coercion would fail in Canada as it had failed in Ireland.

Carvell for Conscription.  
Mr. Carvell (Carleton, N.B.), resuming the conscription debate, said he occupied a somewhat peculiar position.

No man had been more vigorous than he in criticizing the blunders of the government in respect to the conduct of the war. For that he had no apologies to make and nothing to take back. He could only say that he was more interested in the future than he was in the past. How were we to keep our forces at the front up to strength?

Mr. Carvell said the prime minister declared that more men were needed, and that they could only be obtained by compulsion. He might be right, or he might be wrong, but his was the responsibility, he had the best source of information, and Mr. Carvell felt that he must accept this statement.

Mr. Carvell said this was not "England's war." The war had been commenced by Germany, and England was only one of the many nations resisting Germany. If it were England's war, why was the United States a belligerent? In the United States, if you asked a man what he was going to do, he replied: "I am going to do whatever the government does."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1.)

**VENIZELOS TAKES OATH OF OFFICE**  
Enthusiastic Demonstration at Athens Marks Installation of Ministry.

Athens, June 27.—The new Greek ministry, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, took the oath at the palace today and was acclaimed by an enthusiastic crowd on returning to the government building, where Mr. Venizelos delivered a speech from the balcony, warmly thanking the people for their plaudits. Strong military precautions have been taken to prevent possible disorders, but they proved unnecessary, as the malcontents showing themselves were in a small minority.

The new ministry is made up as follows: Premier and minister of war, M. Venizelos; minister of the interior, M. Repoullos; minister of justice, M. Tsirimokos; minister of foreign affairs, M. P. Politis; minister of finance, M. Micalasopoulos; minister of agriculture, M. Negropontes; minister of marine, Admiral P. Comourdoulous; minister of communications, M. P. Appapanistas; minister of education, M. Dingas; minister of food supplies, M. Embiricos; minister of relief for refugees, M. Simos.

**TWO GERMANS SAVED FROM LOST ZEPPELIN**  
British Capture Survivors From Burning Craft on East Anglian Coast.

London, June 27.—When the British recently brought down a zeppelin on the East Anglian coast they captured two members of the crew, who, in a miraculous manner, escaped death as the airship plunged to earth. This fact was made known as follows: General Cadorna, minister of war, M. Venizelos; minister of the interior, M. Repoullos; minister of justice, M. Tsirimokos; minister of foreign affairs, M. P. Politis; minister of finance, M. Micalasopoulos; minister of agriculture, M. Negropontes; minister of marine, Admiral P. Comourdoulous; minister of communications, M. P. Appapanistas; minister of education, M. Dingas; minister of food supplies, M. Embiricos; minister of relief for refugees, M. Simos.

**WIRELESS HERO JOINS BRITISH FLYING CORPS**  
Jack Binns Leaves New York for Training Station in York.

New York, June 27.—John Robinson (Jack) Binns, wireless hero of the White Star liner Republic on January 23, 1914, when he saved hundreds of lives thru his calm and today joined the recruiting station here, and left immediately for a training station in Canada.

General F. Touchard, former indoor tennis champion, also left New York tonight for Canada, where he will enter the aviation corps. Touchard first tried to join the United States aviation corps, but was rejected by the examining officers as physically unfit. He then tried the Canadian corps, and because of his known endurance on the tennis court was accepted.

**LIVELY FIGHT KEEPS UP UPON EASTERN FRONT**  
Operations in Macedonia Continue to Be of Minor Importance.

London, June 27.—Lively fighting continues between the Russians and Austro-Germans on the eastern front particularly in Galicia, south of the Tarnopol Railway and along the Narayuk River.

Operations on the Macedonian front continue of minor importance and there is nothing to be gleaned from the official reports of the belligerents to indicate that a general engagement is brewing. There have, however, been several minor skirmishes and one attack by the enemy, preceded by a violent bombardment against the French positions. It was repulsed.

**NO COTTON SPECULATION**  
London, June 27.—The board of trade has agreed that the Liverpool cotton exchange may re-open Friday under conditions preventing speculation, according to the official announcement tonight.

**U-BOATS SINK FEWER BRITISH SHIPS AT SEA**

**Mines or Submarines Destroy Twenty-One Large Vessels in Week.**

**SEVEN SMALL ONES**

**No Fishing Craft Meet Disaster—Twenty-Two Attacks Fail.**

London, June 27.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement of losses issued by the admiralty this evening. No fishing vessels met with disaster. The admiralty statement reads: Arrivals, 3,874; sailings, 3,928.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons, including one previously sunk by mines or submarine, 21; under 1,600 tons, including one previously sunk by mines or submarine, 7.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, 23.

The aggregate number of vessels flying the British flag destroyed by mines or submarines last week shows a net falling off of four as compared with the corresponding period of the previous week, which numbered 23—27 of more than 1,600 tons and five in the smaller division. In the larger category a decrease of three is shown, while among the smaller craft an increase of two vessels lost is indicated.

**GERMANS EXPECT NEW BRITISH DRIVE**  
Berlin Military Writers See Regrouping of Haig's Troops.

**LOCALITY UNCERTAIN**  
Some Believe Next Attack Will Come North of Ypres.

Copenhagen, June 27.—German military writers, with enlightenment furnished to them by the war press bureau, express the opinion that the British are preparing a new offensive, but Field Marshal Haig's tactics in striking now here and now there along the British front leaves them in uncertainty as to the section on which the blow will fall. Capt. von Salzmann writes in The Vossische Zeitung that the feints of the British commander in the last week evidently were to cover a regrouping of troops in the Warnemunde region, at the southern end of the front. He believes the offensive will be made like the Wytchchaete offensive against a narrow front with an extraordinarily heavy concentration of artillery and infantry. He believes the attack may come north of Ypres.

Lieut.-General von Ardenne, military critic of The Tagblatt, who has the same facts to go on, makes the guess that the British will strike in the Warnemunde region, at the southern end of the new defensive line taken up by the Germans after the Wytchchaete defeat. All the critics agree that no serious French offensive is to be expected at present.

General von Ardenne also declares a Russian offensive is entirely impossible at this time. He bases his opinion on contemptuously scathing criticism on the Russian revolution, its leaders, and its troops.

**WHEAT COMMANDERING NOT THOUGHT ADVISABLE**  
Australian System Not Suitable for Canada, Says Bonar Law.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.  
London, June 27.—In the house of commons tonight Major Hunt asked Bonar Law whether in view of the fact that the Australian Government had commandeered the wheat for the use of the empire and that there was an estimated exportable surplus of eighty million bushels in Canada, he would say if the Canadian Government had been asked to act in the same way as the Australian Government or would make a request to them to act likewise.

Bonar Law replied that the question of wheat supply from Canada had been discussed with the Canadian Government, but it was not proposed to adopt the suggestion for the same system of control, as it was not suitable in view of the geographical differences between Canada and Australia.

**FOE CLINGS TO AVION**  
**THE LOSING FIRST LINE**  
Canadian Artillery Compels Germans to Evacuate Trenches on Slope Leading to Village—Huns Fortify Houses.

By Stewart Lyon.  
Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, June 27.—The enemy clings tenaciously to Avion. He gave up his trenches, which were on a slope leading up to the village, a little over a quarter of a mile from the first houses, only under strong compulsion. They were dug in chalk and our artillery observers had no difficulty in seeing the effect of every shell dropped in them. His new line is immediately in front of the most westerly row of houses in Avion. It is connected with cellars and dugouts in the village, to which the occupants can retire when heavily shelled.

Lines Strongly Held.  
Strong Canadian patrols were sent out during last night along most of the front to learn something of the conditions in this trench line. They found it strongly held by the enemy, and were unable to enter his defence. Our heavy artillery has once more taken up the work of destruction. When it is rendered untenable the defenders of Lens will have but one shot in their locker.

Between Avion and Lens there is a considerable stretch of marsh land along the Souchez. This has been flooded and wire entanglements have been constructed on the eastern side of the flooded area. North of the flooded area, a number of the enemy were killed or taken prisoners. There, as it is to the south, the German new line is strongly held.

**FRENCH PRIEST SHARES IN BRILLIANT ADVANCE**  
Chaplain of Ally Succors German Officer With Clothing in Flames—Germans Lose Mammoth Cave on Chemin des Dames.

French Front in France, June 27 (By the Associated Press).—A French military chaplain figured prominently with the French troops in a brilliantly successful attack on the Dragons' Cave on the Chemin des Dames in the Ardennes. The chaplain, while advancing with a stretcher-bearer detachment, was confronted by the fearsome figure of a German officer, whose clothes were aflame. The chaplain raised a crucifix and offered religious comfort to the burning man, who pointed to the rear where another German officer was creeping out of a hole.

The chaplain, still holding the crucifix aloft, advanced shouting to the Germans to surrender. The officer refused to surrender, but will only surrender to an officer.

A French officer approached and entered the cavern, where 150 German soldiers, three officers, laid down their arms.

Scene of Ambuscade.  
Where the action occurred was the scene of an ambuscade of the French in the morning of 1915, which resulted in considerable French losses. When the French attacked on this occasion the position was a peculiar one. The southern entrance of the enormous cavern, between Grotto farm and the monument commemorating a Napoleonic victory in 1814, was held by the French. The northern entrance was held by the Germans. The cavern was 500 feet long and 200 feet wide. Across it the Germans had built a brick wall. Above, on the ridge, the French and German trenches were separated by only a few yards. The French objective was to drive the Germans from the cavern and gain the observation points on the surface.

The German trenches were won in a flank attack. While the southern entrance was filled with gas, which penetrated to the German section, the northern exit was shelled and showered with machine gun bullets. The operation succeeded beyond all expectations, and it resulted in the capture of 317 prisoners, including a number of officers. The French now hold all the dominating points on this part of the Chemin des Dames.

The prisoners came in batches, with hands held high in the air and shouting "The war is over." The entire French casualties during the operation were fewer than the number of German prisoners taken, while everywhere evidences were found that the Germans had suffered heavy losses in killed.

**DUMBA FOR PEACE UPON STATUS QUO**  
Ex-Ambassador to U. S. Suggests Settlement to Austrian Advantage.

Amsterdam, June 27.—Dr. Constantine Dumba, the former Austrian ambassador at Washington, in an article in The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, advocates peace without annexations or indemnities. "However disappointing that formula may sound to the Chauvinists," he writes, "it is the only one which is in accordance with the permanent winning of our turbulent neighbors, and our own territories remain untouched, we shall have every reason to welcome such a solution."

Dr. Dumba's ideas are, briefly: Russia to restore the occupied Austro-Hungarian territory, while she retains the Russian territory occupied by the Austro-Germans. The re-establishment of Poland, Austria to make certain frontier rectifications, for reasons of strategic safety. (For instance, she ought to retain possession of Belgrade and Mount Lovchen in Montenegro.)

The Rumanian wheat crops must be secured to the central powers by treaty. Italy must evacuate Valona (Albania) and free navigation of the Adriatic must be guaranteed. Austria will assist Russia to obtain an unhindered free trade in the rectification of the Caucasian frontier in favor of the Austro-Germans, and the Bulgarian port of Macedonia (Salonica).

**AUSTRIANS REOCCUPY CAPTURED POSITIONS**  
London, June 27.—In the Asiago plateau the Austrian artillery has hammered to pieces positions taken recently by the Italians and reoccupied them. The fighting was on Monte Ortigara and the Austrians assert that they captured more than 1,800 prisoners. The Rome war office in admitting the withdrawal of the Italians says that the destroyed positions afforded no shelter to the Italians from the murderous fire of the Austrian artillery.

**UNITED STATES' ADVANCE GUARD MOVING IN FRANCE**  
Thousands of Seasoned Regulars and Marines Debarck in Safety.

**MOVE WELL GUARDED**  
Maj.-Gen. Sibert in Command of First Expeditionary Force.

Washington, June 27.—The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil tonight in defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and Marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border or in San Domingo still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgians, the Russians, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front.

News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a raw thrill thru Washington. No formal announcement came from the war department. None will come probably until Major-General Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

Press despatches from France, sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Major-General Sibert, one of the new major-generals of the army, has been given command of the first force sent abroad under General Pershing as commander-in-chief of the expedition.

The American forces will be a net gain to the allies. It will throw no single burden of supply or equipment upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Arrived at the camp on French soil tonight are being stored supplies that will keep them going for months, and more will follow.

General Pershing and his staff have been busy for days preparing for the arrival of the men. Despite the enormous difficulties of unpreparedness and submarine danger the general staff have gone thru with clocklike precision.

Silently Stole Away.  
Announcement of the sending of the force under General Pershing was made May 18. There came a day when Gen. Pershing was no longer in the departs of the officers of the general staff suddenly were missing from their desks. No word of this was reported. Then came word from England that General Pershing and his staff were there. All was carried thru without publicity.

The regiments that were to go with General Pershing were all sent before leaving and moving toward the seacoast from the border. Other regiments were also moving north, east and west to the points where they were to be expanded and the movements of the troops who were to be first were obscured in all this hurrying of troop trains over the land.

Great shipments of war supplies began to assemble at the embarkation ports. Liners suddenly were taken off their regular runs with no announcement. A great armada was made ready, supplied, equipped as transports, loaded with men and guns and sent to sea, and all with virtually no mention from the press.

The navy bears its full share in the achievement. From the time the troopships left their docks and headed toward sea, responsibility for the lives of their thousands of men rested upon the navy.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

**SERBIAN CONSPIRATORS ARE SHOT AT SALONICA**  
Salonica, June 27.—Several executions took place in the outskirts of Salonica today. Col. Dimitrievich, Major Vukovich and an Austro-Hungarian volunteer, Mesobabach, included with many others in a conspiracy of a Serbian secret society to overthrow the present political regime of Serbia and substitute an oligarchic form of government, were shot.

Many others implicated received long terms of imprisonment.

**DINEEN'S FAMOUS HATS.**  
We have been haters in Toronto since three years before confederation. We sold hats for the heads that thought out confederation, and we are still selling hats for the heads that make confederation a success in practice. The first prime minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, did his most effective campaigning in a tall grey "dove pipe" that was supplied him by Dineen's. We have hats for everybody. Our most popular line today is 42 imported English straw. Dineen's, 148 Yonge Street.

