

OFFICES FOR RENT

36 KING STREET EAST... Moderate westerly winds; fine, becoming warmer.

PROPS... Moderate westerly winds; fine, becoming warmer.

FRANCHISE BILL UPHELD BY MAJORITY OF SIXTEEN

Laurier's Amendment in Opposition to Second Reading of Bill Follows Spirited Debate, in Which Borden Strongly Defends Measure as Justified by War Conditions.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, Sept. 11.—By a vote of 49 to 34 early this morning the house of commons rejected an amendment to the second reading of the franchise bill offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that no right to the suffrage now enjoyed by any class of his majesty's subjects under provincial legislation should be abridged by the Dominion parliament.

After the defeat of the Laurier amendment Hon. Wm. Pugsley offered an amendment opposing the disfranchisement of local subjects and expressing the conviction that the franchise should be extended to all patriotic women of Canada.

Mr. Pugsley's amendment was voted down, and the second reading then passed by the following vote: Yes, 41; no, 31; a government majority of 10.

The closure was moved as soon as the house assembled this afternoon. The formal motion was made by Sir George Foster and sustained upon division by a vote of 48 to 23. It was a party vote, except that Hugh Guthrie of Wellington voted with the government.

Spirited Debate. The speeches were all made under the 20-minute rule and the debating in the main was excellent. The Liberals, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, objected to disfranchising naturalized aliens upon the ground that it would be a breach of faith, would excite prejudice and retard future emigration to Canada. They also insisted that the bill will disfranchise the female relatives of soldiers, disfranchising a large number of women who were entitled to vote in the Province of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Sir Robert Borden, who was able to resume his seat in the house today, declared that no woman were disfranchised by the bill, because no woman in Canada today had the right to vote at a Dominion election. The bill, however, would enfranchise 150,000 women. He also defended the clause of the bill which disfranchises naturalized aliens of enemy origin.

Result of Obstruction. W. F. Maclean (South York) supported the bill in an earnest speech during the course of which he reminded the house that the bill would have been unnecessary had the Liberals consented to an extension of the parliamentary term instead of forcing the country into a war-time election. He approved the extension of the suffrage to so many women, and agreed with the prime minister that it would not be possible to establish universal female suffrage without revising the naturalization laws of Canada. He said that the disfranchisement of naturalized citizens from enemy countries was not prompted by a feeling of hostility to them, but by the necessity of the situation. The safety of the state was the supreme law. He said that parliament had enacted the conscription law because it was our duty to reinforce the men at the front, and the Military Voters' Act and the Federal Franchise Act had been made necessary by the action of the Liberals in bringing on a war-time election.

Mr. Guthrie, Liberal member for South Wellington, spoke in favor of the bill as also did Solicitor-General McKeen, R. B. Bennett, Dr. Edwards (Frontenac), Glass (Middlesex), and other Conservative members; while speeches in opposition to the bill were delivered by a number of Liberals, including Sinclair (Cuyahoga), Judge McKenzie (North Cape Breton), Graham (South Renfrew), A. K. Maclean (Humboldt), Douglas (Strathcona), Neely (Humboldt), and W. A. Buchanan (Medicine Hat).

Opposition Soon Develops. Immediately the house opened, Sir Robert Borden proposed, seconded by Sir George Foster, that the orders be now read. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked Sir Robert to explain that it was proposed to proceed with the franchise bill "it is a very important order," said Sir Wilfrid, "we have no objection from this side of the house."

Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster, moved that the house proceed with the franchise bill. Again there was no objection from the opposition.

Sir George Foster, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, moved that the debate on the second reading of the franchise bill be not further adjourned.

To this there was loud opposition (Continued on Page 6, Column 3).

FIRST DRAFT SUMMONS HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The first draft under the Military Service Act will be for 100,000 men, it was learned this evening. A report from Toronto states that the first draft will be for 30,000 men, but there is no truth in this. The call for the 100,000 men will be by proclamation. The men must present themselves, and from that time until they go into uniform they will be given leave.

FORCES OF KORNILOFF CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Washington Regards Russian Crisis as Possibly Most Serious New Democracy Has Been Called on to Face.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The crisis precipitated by the forced resignation of General Korniloff as commander-in-chief of Russian armies is regarded here as possibly the most serious of any in that country's six months' existence as a democracy.

The open question in which the deposed commander demanded from Premier Kerensky a virtual dictatorship, and the adherence to his plans of former Premier Lvoff, and his following of the duma and powerful members of the intellectual and military circles, indicate the Korniloff forces feel sure they can succeed. Unless the differences can be composed it is feared Russia may sink deep into political disorganization and fall prey either to German conquerors or the threatened monarchical revolution.

As the Premier Kerensky has declared himself for the Korniloff program of capital punishment, the provisional government testified. Apparently General Korniloff de-

spaired of improving the situation by carrying out his frequent threats to resign, and finally declared that his influence was insufficient to wrest the entire government from the provisional cabinet.

Terestchenko Hopeful. A gleam of hope came from Foreign Minister Terestchenko's statement in an interview today, that he believed the revolt "not dangerous," and "partly due to a misunderstanding which will be cleared up."

Officials here see in the appointment of General Korniloff, who has commanded the armies in the north during the recent retreat before Riga, evidence that the government hopes to strengthen its northern positions and hold the Germans against further advance on Petrograd. Korniloff will remain at his present post in the north according to the premier's proclamation, and probably will be in better position to draw troops and supplies to the Riga sector.

DRANK WHISKEY IN PEKIN CAFE

Liquor Was Taken in by Officer in Ginger Ale Bottles. Starting evidence of drinking and high life among young men and girls was brought to light by Crown Attorney Greer at the inquest held last night in the morgue on the body of Mabel McReynolds, who died suddenly in St. Michael's Hospital last Wednesday morning. Several young girls who attended the Pekin Cafe on the evening of September 4, testified that they drank whiskey in the cafe out of ginger ale bottles. Conflicting stories were told as to what time Miss McReynolds left the restaurant and as to the amount of liquor consumed. All of the witnesses who look the stand swore that the liquor was taken into the Pekin Cafe by Lieut. Stevens of the Royal Flying Corps. Stevens is said to have left Greer intimated that he would take out a subpoena and have the officer brought here to testify.

Dr. Gideon Silverthorn, who performed the post-mortem examination, said in his opinion Miss McReynolds came to her death from causes not completely apparent. The coroner's inquest was held at the morgue in the presence of a person in such a healthy and normal condition as the young woman was. It is believed that the crown might be afforded the opportunity of trying to locate the flying corps officer, the inquest was adjourned for a week.

Mrs. May Fellows, who is being held in custody as a material witness, testified that she had attended the cafe with Stevens and had met Miss McReynolds and they had a few drinks. Dancing was continued till about 11:30, when Miss McReynolds and Miss Hickey left for their rooming-house on Pembroke street. She did not see either of the women after that, she said. Mrs. Fellows was introduced by Miss McReynolds to Miss Hickey as "her Sunday school teacher."

Other girls who were intimate friends with the McReynolds family corroborated the statements as to Stevens and further said that the young woman was addicted to drugs. An effort to have May Fellows released on her own recognizance was made by W. A. Menton, who appeared on her behalf. Owing to the lateness of the inquest it was impossible to have the bail bond signed and will be settled this morning in the women's court.

FROST IN OXFORD. Woodstock, Sept. 10.—Frost did considerable damage to vegetable vines last night. Reports from different parts of the county show that tomato, squash, pumpkin and other tender plants were touched. Market gardeners are looking for a still heavier frost tonight.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL EXPLAINED IN LARGE AD.

First Official Intimation of Conscription Comes From Minister of Justice.

First official intimation regarding the enforcement of the Military Service Act is contained in an advertisement today in which the measure is explained by the minister of justice. According to the announcement the first call will be limited to men, not in the schedule of exemptions, who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 8 last, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1, 1882.

The power invested in the civil tribunals appointed to deal with exemptions is explained at length in the advertisement, as well as the manner in which persons may apply for exemption. In regard to the date on which men will be required to report for duty the minister points out that a proclamation will be issued in which detailed instructions will be found. Immediately on the issue of this proclamation medical boards will sit at each military centre for the examination of men reporting for service.

GERMANS LOSE SHARP ACTION EAST OF RIGA

Russian Rearguards Turn on Pursuers, Speedily Routing Them.

MAKE STRONG STAND

Allies Capture Important Positions to Strengthen Line in Livonia.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Russian troops yesterday took offensive action against the German forces in the region of Segewold, 32 miles northeast of Riga. In certain sectors the Petrograd official statement says, "The Russian 'Tess' Battalion' defeated the Tenthons, and forced them back in a southerly direction."

A battle is proceeding between advanced German detachments and the Russian rearguards, who are holding the Burtneks line to the Pskoff road. Sixteen German airplanes yesterday dropped forty bombs without result in an attack on the Russian torpedo boats in the Gulf of Riga. The communication follows:

"In the direction of Segewold, a battle is proceeding between advanced enemy detachments and our rearguard units in battles with many favorable positions. A battalion of death of one of our divisions has repulsed the enemy near Mulde, throwing him back near the Gulf of Riga for several enemy machine guns and ten prisoners."

"In the region northeast of Friedrichstadt the enemy attempted to break through our advanced posts without success."

"Rumanian front.—In the region west of Oena, Russian and Rumanian troops yesterday were engaged in battles with enemy detachments for possession of a number of heights to the northwest of the Village of Slonik. At the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, a steam tug was blown up and sunk by an enemy submarine. The men perished."

SWEDES EXPECTED TO UPSET CABINET

Allies Believe Exposure of Neutrality Breach Will Be Sufficient.

NEWS IN STOCKHOLM

Britain Does Not Contemplate Joint Action Against Country.

London, Sept. 10.—The following statement from an authoritative source was made to the Associated Press today with reference to the revelations concerning Sweden:

"There is no need for any action on the part of the allies regarding the Swedish exposures, nor is any action, joint or otherwise, contemplated. This is not a case of any quarrel on the part of the allies with the Swedish people, but of individual action by individual officials, which it is confidently believed, will be strongly resented by the Swedish people."

"It is well known that there is a small military group in Sweden, which might possibly approve of such behavior as has now come to light. It is believed that when Sweden's government has acted as a German ally, it will be forced to resign and give way to a ministry which will offer apologies and assurances that neutrality laws will respect the rules of neutrality. Tonight's despatches, showing that the facts have been put before the Swedish press, give satisfaction and cause the hope that the Swedish government will make prompt explanations."

DEMANDS OF KORNILOFF FORCE GRAVE SITUATION

SANK A SUBMARINE

Gun Crew of American Tank Steamer Hit Enemy U-Boat and Sent it to the Bottom.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 10.—How a German submarine hid behind his schooner until it got within range to attack an American tank steamer, and later was sunk by the tank's gun crew, was told by the captain of a sailing vessel here today. When about 1,600 miles from Gibraltar, he said, the U-boat ordered him to stop. The submarine then kept behind the schooner until the approaching tankship was within range.

When it began the attack, the naval guard returned the fire, their eighth shot striking the German boat and sinking it within sight of the schooner's crew. The steamer and schooner escaped injury.

CANADIANS PERFORMED FEATS OF GALLANTRY

Soldiers From All Parts of Dominion Win Military Medals for Distinguished Conduct in Recent Fighting at Lens.

By Stewart Lyon. Canadian headquarters in France, Sept. 10.—Military medals have been conferred upon soldiers from all parts of the Dominion who distinguished themselves during the recent fighting at Lens. The few cases in which reasons for the award can be cited are only typical of hundreds of others. Among the awards is the military medal to Private Henry William McLean, of a New Brunswick regiment, for picking up, at great personal risk, an enemy bomb which fell among his section during the advance, and throwing it into nearby trenches, where it exploded. By doing this McLean saved many casualties in the section.

Another gallant New Brunswicker who was the military medal is Private Crawford Bailey, a machine gunner, who, although severely wounded in the face at the beginning of the advance, carried on to the objective, and was responsible for the capture of six of the enemy.

Sergeant Frederick Kane got his medal because, when his platoon commander and sergeant became casualties, he took over and re-organized the platoon, led mopping-up parties, captured many of the enemy and was responsible for the capture of six of the enemy.

Corporal Albert Halliwell of a Quebec battalion received the military medal, because, when his advance was temporarily checked, he led his section of machine gunners around the flank of the enemy trench and bombed them out. While his men operated their guns he engaged, from an exposed position, snipers who were causing casualties and accounted for 12 of the enemy.

MANY GAS SHELLS FIRED BY ENEMY

Canadians Experience Heavy Retaliation for Using Vapor at Lens.

SUFFER BIG LOSSES

Germans Have Numerous Casualties From Projection of Deadly Cylinders.

By Stewart Lyon. Canadian Headquarters in France, Sept. 10.—The most serious part of the front during the past few days is the increasing use of gas shells by the enemy in retaliation for the frequent projection of gas cylinders into the German lines. The gas projectors have been one of the big mechanical successes of the campaigning season. Almost every prisoner who is brought in tells of severe losses thru the use of gas against the German troops in Lens. Men captured two days ago state that last week the enemy gas shells were used in the most effective manner.

The failure of Germany to obtain sufficient supplies of rubber probably is a contributing cause of these gas fatalities. The rubber of the German masks is poor and tears readily. Late in the afternoon of the 7th the enemy made a gas attack on the front. The leather is kept well oiled, and is easily put on, but not so quickly as rubber. The enemy's method of gas attack is to use gas shells. A few days ago I mentioned the discovery of an eight-inch enemy gas shell behind our lines. It is a much larger calibre than heretofore used by him. A single shell of that size would not seriously endanger our men in the open, so the Germans are attempting to direct a concentration of gas shells upon our artillery positions.

Senator Cloran challenged the right of Hon. Mr. Nicholls and Hon. Mr. Richardson to vote. He said they were both peculiarly interested in the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Sir James Loughheed, leader in the senate, demanded Senator Cloran's authority for the statement, and the latter read from the list of registered shareholders.

Sir James Loughheed: "As of what date are they registered as shareholders?" Senator Cloran: "Last June."

Sir James Loughheed: "They may have been interested last June and have no interest now. There is no evidence before the senate to show that these hon. gentlemen are disqualified from voting." The Belmont amendment being defeated the second reading was then carried. Ayes, 43; Nays, 37. The bill will go into committee stage tomorrow.

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TWO CENTS.

Kerensky Takes Stern Measures to Crush Revolt of General Who Demands Dictator's Powers

Lvoff, Korniloff's Plenipotentiary, is Arrested and Reveals "Criminal Conspiracy."

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Announcement was made today that Premier Kerensky had declared a state of war to be existing in the town and district of Petrograd, and that he had ordered the resignation of Gen. Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, because of the latter's demand for supreme power, and had appointed Gen. Klembovsky to succeed him. Later it was stated that Gen. Klembovsky had refused the post.

Concerning the details and development of Korniloff's rebellion, the ministers of the provisional government refuse to make public the details, but the Associated Press, from fragmentary sources, has been able to collect the main facts. At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, after Premier Kerensky had inspected a deputation of Russian soldiers from the Balkans, Deputy Lvoff called him by telephone and appointed Gen. Klembovsky to succeed him. Later it was stated that Gen. Klembovsky had refused the post.

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Sweeping Demands. M. Kerensky at first refused to receive M. Lvoff, but later in the afternoon did receive him, whereupon Lvoff declared that he had come as General Korniloff's plenipotentiary to demand the surrender of all power into Korniloff's hand. M. Lvoff said that this demand did not emanate from Korniloff only, but was supported by a group of political workers, meaning an organization of duma members, Moscow individual interests and other conservative interests.

This group, said M. Lvoff, did not object to Kerensky personally, but demanded that he transfer the portfolio of war to M. Sevinoff, assistant minister of war, who all along had supported Korniloff's demands. M. Lvoff added:

"If you agree, we invite you to come to headquarters and meet General Korniloff, giving you a solemn guarantee that you will not be arrested."

Premier Kerensky replied that he was amazed, and described Korniloff's ultimatum as an act of effrontery and treason so incredible that it was unable to believe his ears. Therefore, he resolved first to communicate with General Korniloff direct. In an exchange of telegrams, Korniloff confirmed fully to the premier his demands.

Criminal Conspiracy. M. Kerensky then announced to M. Lvoff that the provisional government would not assent to such demands, and would take every possible step to crush Korniloff's criminal conspiracy. Lvoff was then placed under arrest and subjected to a severe examination, during which he gave the details of the conspiracy and the names of the prominent men involved.

The cabinet late in the evening had a session to consider preliminary measures to crush the revolt, which measures have so far been kept secret, with the exception of the announcement of the proposed creation of a directory of ministers, a centralized government capable of acting swiftly and decisively. For this reason Premier Kerensky proposed six names. In the meantime, Korniloff declared that they would retain office. M. Pleschchennoff, the minister of supplies, provisionally withdrawing his resignation.

Kerensky's Proclamation. Premier Kerensky has issued the following proclamation:

"On September 8 a member of the Duma, M. Lvoff, arrived in Petrograd and called upon me in the name of Gen. Korniloff to hand over all civil and military powers to the generalissimo, who would form a new government at his pleasure. The authenticity of this summons was afterwards confirmed by Gen. Korniloff himself, who had a conversation with me over the direct telegraphic wire between Petrograd and main headquarters."

"Considering this summons addressed thru me to the provisional government as an attempt by certain quarters to profit by the difficult situation of the country and establish a state of things contrary to the requests of the revolution, the provisional government has recognized the necessity of charging me, for the safety of the republic, to take urgent, indispensable measures necessary to cut at the roots all attempts against the supreme power and rights of the citizens won by the revolution."

Deposes Korniloff. "I, therefore, for the maintenance in the country of liberty and public order, am taking all necessary steps to shall announce at the proper moment to the people. At the same time I order Gen. Korniloff to hand over his functions as plenipotentiary and commander-in-chief of the armies on the northern front, which bar the way to Petrograd, and I order Gen. Klembovsky to assume provisionally the functions of generalissimo, with the proviso that he shall remain at Pskov."

"Secondly, I declare a state of war to be existing in the town and district of Petrograd."

"I appeal to all citizens to remain calm, maintain the order necessary for the welfare of the fatherland, the army and navy and tranquilly fulfill their duty in the face of the fatherland against the enemy."