

CONSCRIPTION IS COMING A ONCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

As for the vessel went full steam ahead thru the heavy fog without showing lights or sounding a fog horn. Such a course in peace time would be regarded as reckless and even criminal. The prime minister said that the conference had been largely necessitated by the anomalous position occupied in relation to foreign affairs by the self-governing dominions. The present war sprung to some extent from the fact that the dominions had never been consulted and of whose existence they were probably ignorant. Hereafter all the self-governing dominions would have a voice in deciding questions of war and peace. The British government would not again go to war first and consult the dominions afterwards.

Nevertheless the dominions had hardly gone into the struggle for liberty and justice and had up to date contributed 1,000,000 fighting men. (Applause.)

Differences Explained. The difference between the imperial war cabinet and the British war cabinet. One dealt with affairs affecting the British empire and the other with those peculiarly affecting the United Kingdom. In this connection he made the interesting statement that he had known that there were only five members of the British cabinet as at present constituted. The imperial war cabinet, recently formed in London would hereafter meet annually, and it would consist of the British prime minister, British secretary of state for the colonies, the secretary of state for India, the secretary of state for the colonies and a representative from each of the self-governing countries, and a representative from India. This body would be consulted by the British cabinet and its creation would in no way infringe the autonomy of any dominion.

After-War Conference. Sir Robert said that after the war a conference would be called for the purpose of suggesting a readjustment in the relations between the various states of the empire. At that conference should be represented. That would certainly be the course taken by the British government. He desired to emphasize to himself as opposed to anything like an imperial parliament with a view to the best guarantee for the future of the empire.

W. F. Maclean (South York) congratulated the prime minister and the government upon its policy of selective conscription, which, he thought, was as opposed to anything like an imperial parliament with a view to the best guarantee for the future of the empire. Sir Robert continued, "was a record of what the government has done in the past." (Renewed applause.)

The premier briefly commented upon some of the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the imperial war cabinet, which have been already published in the press. It was absolutely necessary that Canada should not only serve its natural resources, but that its manufacture should take place within the empire. Germany before the war knew more about the nature of the British Empire than the president of a Canadian corporation. The president of the Knappaes learned in 1914 was astonished to learn that Krupp knew more about the iron ore deposits of the Lake Superior than he did.

Touching upon their raw material. Sir Robert said that the conference resolution, Sir Robert said that it did not mean that England was to change her fiscal policy or that Canada was to lose her autonomy in fiscal affairs. It rather meant that by co-operation between the various parts of the empire there might be some improvements made in the facilities for transportation.

Lift Cattle Embargo. After briefly referring to the resolution respecting conscription, in Mr. Maclean's opinion, deserved the support of a united parliament and a united people. They should be carried out, tho it involved some steps to reconstruct the cabinet and more thoroughly to unite parliament. The government should draft a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand men or even more if necessary.

Mr. Maclean believed that there would be no difficulty in enforcing the conscription law, but that the young men would go gladly from very poor homes to the front. He would not oppose conscription, but he would not support it unless it was carried out by a national government, such as they had in Britain.

Mr. Lator (Haldimand): "What are they saying now?"

Hon. William Pugsley said he knew a horse dealer in New Brunswick who had sold a horse worth \$800. He was not prepared to suggest a conscription in the abstract, but suggested that the selective draft system could only be properly enforced by a national government, such as they had in Britain.

The debate was continued by Hon. J. D. Hazen and Judge McKeen (North Cape Breton and Victoria). The house then went into committee of supply.

American Destroyers Beat Off Attack by German Submarines. London, May 18.—In their first engagement with enemy submarines, American destroyers beat off a German U-boat which sought to attack the White Star liner Adriatic, according to The London Chronicle today.

The Adriatic was convoyed over a certain distance by the American vessels on their way to Queenstown.

U. S. TO SAFEGUARD VESSELS FOR ALLIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

Conference at Washington. Reaches Agreement on Prosecution of War. TO RATION NEUTRALS Preference to Be Given Countries Most Friendly to Enemy's Foes.

Washington, May 18.—Broad principles underlying America's economic participation in the war, subject to congressional legislation, were agreed upon today at the final general trade conference of British Foreign Secretary Balfour, Secretaries Lansing and Redford and British representatives. The conference was held in the presence of the British mission, which arrived after the British mission arrived, submitted the reports, which were accepted in principle, and the few remaining questions were left to the committees to be worked out in practice on the basis of whatever legislation is finally passed by congress.

Generally it has been agreed that the United States shall devote its resources to the prosecution of the war, devoting a share of the scarce supplies and tonnage to neutral trade, those countries evincing a friendly disposition toward the common cause will be favored. All shipping so far as possible will be devoted only to emergency transportation in order to decrease the chances of destruction by submarines.

The imports of German submarines and the shortage of shipping have made it essential to safeguard every available ton, and as a result absolutely no surplus overseas movement of tonnage will be permitted if it is understood that the administration necessary authority to co-operate with the allies.

The British have prepared for the allies a complete statistical statement of the various needs in imports, and the problem has resolved itself into one of tonnage. For this reason there is so much tonnage available for the vital needs of the allies, leaving a certain balance for the neutrals.

To Ration Neutrals. The necessity of rationing the European neutrals, not only to prevent goods entering Germany, but also to conserve tonnage, has been emphasized at the conference. The elaborate system built up by Great Britain in the past two and a half years will be closely followed in practice, but the admission of the United States to the allies makes it possible to enforce it with a far greater degree of success.

It has been agreed upon whereby the vital necessities of those neutrals can be supplied. A large amount of tonnage is devoted to trade there. The entry of the United States into the war gives the allies a better and cheaper source available, so that South American trade necessarily must follow the allied lines if it is to reach the United States.

With the Argentine, for instance, ships devoted to carrying wheat to England can be sent on similar voyages to carry coal to Argentina.

Violent Mine Explosions Precede Fighting by Hill Near Monastir.

Sofia, May 17, via London, May 18.—An official statement issued by the Bulgarian war office today reads: "On the Teverna Stena (Cerna) bend, after violent artillery firing during the day, the enemy toward the front made three consecutive attacks. The first succeeded in reaching our trenches, but was expelled subsequently by counter-attacks by German and Bulgarian troops. The other attacks were repulsed by artillery, rifle and machine gun fire. The enemy sustained sanguinary losses and we captured prisoners belonging to the First Austrian Regiment.

"North of Monastir on Hill 1428, a cannonade, accompanied by the explosion of mines, began at dawn. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon French troops surged forward in attacking waves and despite our fire succeeded in getting within 100 yards of our trenches. They were met by the bayonets of our troops and driven back after bloody hand-to-hand encounters. The enemy suffered heavy losses. We took forty officers and 30 men prisoner. They were members of the 14th French Colonial Regiment, Light Infantry.

"On the Cerna bend there was violent artillery fire. The enemy, who had advanced during the evening, was driven back. Our fire dispersed an infantry advance west of Dobrovoje and also an attack on our advance guards near Atachakmahle."

CANADIAN OFFICERS ON HOSPITAL LIST Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, May 18.—Wounded Canadian officers in hospitals include the following:

At Boulogne—Captain W. A. Morrison, dangerously ill; Lieut. M. McClelland, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; T. F. Roach, shot in head, severe.

At Lequocq—Lieut. N. Fleke, removed from dangerous list; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

At Calais—Lieut. F. P. Newland, A. Lawson, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

At Calais—Lieut. F. P. Newland, A. Lawson, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

At Calais—Lieut. F. P. Newland, A. Lawson, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

At Calais—Lieut. F. P. Newland, A. Lawson, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

At Calais—Lieut. F. P. Newland, A. Lawson, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

At Calais—Lieut. F. P. Newland, A. Lawson, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

At Calais—Lieut. F. P. Newland, A. Lawson, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill; Lieut. G. H. B. Jones, seriously ill.

UNITED STATES TO SEND MEN OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page 1.)

proclamation sets in motion immediately machinery that will enroll and sift 10,000,000 men and pave the way for the selection of the first 500,000 young, efficient soldiers without crippling the industries or commerce of the nation or bringing hardship on those at home.

Even before the bill was signed the war department announced that the full strength of the national guard would be drafted into the United States army beginning July 15 and concluding August 5. Orders to bring the regiments to full war strength immediately accompanied the draft legislation sent to all governors. A minimum of 329,000 fighting men will be brought to the colors under these orders, supplementing the 29,000 regulars who will be under arms by June 15.

It is from these forces that the first units to join General Pershing at the front will be drawn, to be followed within a few months by recurring waves from the selective draft.

Reasons for Action. The sending of a division of American regular troops to France, under Major-General Pershing, within the next few weeks, against the desire of the war department, which desires to wait until at least 1,000,000 men were ready, is the result of three separate influences.

One was the French commission, headed by General Foch, and other members of the commission have conducted a systematic campaign, both through avenues of publicity and in private conferences, to urge the sending of American troops in the trenches as soon as possible. Their great desire was to get the American people into the war, and into the trenches as soon as possible.

Second, was the steady pressure of the cabinet. Led by Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson, the cabinet has almost openly fought for an immediate expeditionary force since before the outbreak of the war.

The third influence working for the sending of a small body of troops before the conscript army could be trained was determined to turn down Roosevelt. Realizing, probably, the disappointment which would be caused by the large element which had been sent to France at the outbreak of the war, the president disarmed at least part of the criticism which might have resulted. If Roosevelt had not been so disposed, the conscript army, headed by the only military commander in the field since the outbreak of the war, General Pershing, is going.

VIENNA'S VERSION. Vienna, May 18, via London.—A British cruiser was sunk during an engagement after an Austrian naval detachment had made a successful raid on the coast of Italy, according to an official statement made tonight. Italian destroyers, three merchantmen and two fishing boats were sunk. The British cruiser was sunk by a torpedo from the Italian destroyers.

ENEMY ADMITS LOSING BULLECOURT HAMLET. Claims German Troops Evacuated Ruins Day Before British Occupation.

Berlin, May 18.—The official statement issued today by the German war office regarding the evacuation of Bullecourt was evacuated by them yesterday.

The text of the German headquarters statement says: "Western theatre: Group of Prince Rupprecht, Arras front: Artillery fighting continued during the night. The enemy attacked our positions again, but was repulsed. An English attack launched after midnight on the Gavrelle-Pennes road was repulsed by our troops. The ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated according to command without disturbance by the enemy, who established himself there 24 hours later.

"Group of German Crown Prince: Alsace-Champagne front: Clearer fighting continued during the night. Artillery activity again was more lively, especially on the height of the Chemin des Dames and near Pannes. After the increase of fire the French made partial attacks near Braye, north of Gronelle and near Pannes, and were repulsed. A renewed enemy attack north of Saigneul against height 108 was unsuccessful.

"On Monday night the light by enemy submarines and airmen was unsuccessful, while on the other hand our airmen co-operated successfully in the night. Our units returned in full number with small human losses and damages.

"In brilliant co-operation with our navy, a German submarine was sunk by a torpedo hit, an English cruiser with four funnels."

U. S. PLANNING TO RUSH EQUIPMENT TO RUSSIA. New York, May 18.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington this afternoon says: All available American ships, the allied German liners and all the ships of the British fleet are being mobilized, probably will soon be carrying war munitions and great quantities of railroad supplies to Russia.

As part of the effort to hold fast the Russian provisional government against German influence, and encourage a Russian military offensive, the war committees are making preparation to furnish the necessary transportation for supplies to properly equip and maintain the Russian armies. The first problem will be to transport some 100,000 tons of supplies already piled up in the United States, and the second will be to keep a stream of supplies moving.

In addition to supplying war munitions, the important railway leading from Archangel is to be equipped with American locomotives and freight cars to bring it to its fullest degree of efficiency in moving the great quantities of material which will pour in during the five months the port is free from ice.

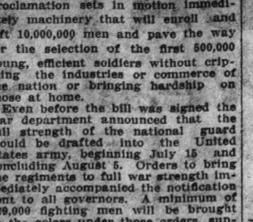
The Russian embassy here has arranged for the railroad equipment, and the war committees are arranging for the transportation. Official announcement probably will be later.

LOYALTY TO ALLIES PLEDGED BY DUMA. Petrograd, May 18, via London.—At a private meeting of the members of the Russian Duma to receive reports from Professor Paul Blumenthal and Alexander Guchkov, formerly foreign minister and minister of war and very respectively in the provisional cabinet on the reasons for their resignations from the government, the following resolution was passed:

"The members of the duma urgently call the attention of the pro-

THINGS TO WORRY ABOUT

HAY! WHAT'S YOUR NUMBER?



ALLIES' WARSHIPS DRIVE OFF ENEMY

(Continued from Page 1.)

darkness, attacked shortly before dawn, the 15th, a small convoy crossing the Adriatic under escort. In the brief, unusual fight, one of our escorting light cruisers, the *Albatross*, and a motor fishing boat used as a patrol vessel were sunk.

Italian and British warships and two French torpedo boat destroyers, which vigorously shelled the scene of action, whereupon the enemy fled northward, pursued by the allied ships, which vigorously shelled them. Driven to Shelter.

Two enemy ships, close pressed by Italian light cruisers, succeeded in gaining shelter near Durazzo under the guns of coastal batteries. On the other hand, the British cruiser *Dartmouth*, on board which was the Italian admiral commanding the scout division, and followed by another cruiser and destroyer, running at high speed, managed to keep in contact with three enemy ships of the Novara type for more than two hours, firing about six hundred shells, until, arriving in the neighborhood of the Cattaro defences, larger ships came out to their rescue.

"Meanwhile our seaplanes, after repulsing enemy machines, attacked their ships, inflicting serious damage with bombs. The *Albatross*, one of our seaplanes, was able to observe one of the cruisers enveloped in smoke. Its stern had been demolished and it was in a sinking condition when it reached Cattaro.

"All of our warships and seaplanes returned to their base."

VIENNA'S VERSION. Vienna, May 18, via London.—A British cruiser was sunk during an engagement after an Austrian naval detachment had made a successful raid on the coast of Italy, according to an official statement made tonight. Italian destroyers, three merchantmen and two fishing boats were sunk. The British cruiser was sunk by a torpedo from the Italian destroyers.

ENEMY ADMITS LOSING BULLECOURT HAMLET. Claims German Troops Evacuated Ruins Day Before British Occupation.

Berlin, May 18.—The official statement issued today by the German war office regarding the evacuation of Bullecourt was evacuated by them yesterday.

The text of the German headquarters statement says: "Western theatre: Group of Prince Rupprecht, Arras front: Artillery fighting continued during the night. The enemy attacked our positions again, but was repulsed. An English attack launched after midnight on the Gavrelle-Pennes road was repulsed by our troops. The ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated according to command without disturbance by the enemy, who established himself there 24 hours later.

"Group of German Crown Prince: Alsace-Champagne front: Clearer fighting continued during the night. Artillery activity again was more lively, especially on the height of the Chemin des Dames and near Pannes. After the increase of fire the French made partial attacks near Braye, north of Gronelle and near Pannes, and were repulsed. A renewed enemy attack north of Saigneul against height 108 was unsuccessful.

"On Monday night the light by enemy submarines and airmen was unsuccessful, while on the other hand our airmen co-operated successfully in the night. Our units returned in full number with small human losses and damages.

"In brilliant co-operation with our navy, a German submarine was sunk by a torpedo hit, an English cruiser with four funnels."

U. S. PLANNING TO RUSH EQUIPMENT TO RUSSIA. New York, May 18.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington this afternoon says: All available American ships, the allied German liners and all the ships of the British fleet are being mobilized, probably will soon be carrying war munitions and great quantities of railroad supplies to Russia.

As part of the effort to hold fast the Russian provisional government against German influence, and encourage a Russian military offensive, the war committees are making preparation to furnish the necessary transportation for supplies to properly equip and maintain the Russian armies. The first problem will be to transport some 100,000 tons of supplies already piled up in the United States, and the second will be to keep a stream of supplies moving.

In addition to supplying war munitions, the important railway leading from Archangel is to be equipped with American locomotives and freight cars to bring it to its fullest degree of efficiency in moving the great quantities of material which will pour in during the five months the port is free from ice.

The Russian embassy here has arranged for the railroad equipment, and the war committees are arranging for the transportation. Official announcement probably will be later.

LOYALTY TO ALLIES PLEDGED BY DUMA. Petrograd, May 18, via London.—At a private meeting of the members of the Russian Duma to receive reports from Professor Paul Blumenthal and Alexander Guchkov, formerly foreign minister and minister of war and very respectively in the provisional cabinet on the reasons for their resignations from the government, the following resolution was passed:

"The members of the duma urgently call the attention of the pro-

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.

Table with columns for Profit and Loss Account, Reserve Fund, and Comparative General Statement. Includes items like Balance of Profit and Loss, Dividend 1 1/2 per cent., and Assets.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 30th April, 1917, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 15th May, 1917.