

HUNGARIAN PREMIER ADMITS GREAT LOSSES

Declares Italians Have Taken 12,000, and Casualties Amount to About 100,000.

CAUSES SENSATION

Thirty-three Hungarian and Thirty-seven Austrian Regiments Took Part in Retreat.

Amsterdam, June 30.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, caused sensation in parliament Saturday with a declaration regarding the Austro-Hungarian losses in the last Italian offensive, according to a Budapest despatch received here today. The premier said that during the last few days exciting rumors were being circulated regarding the losses. These rumors, he declared, were much exaggerated. The Austro-Hungarian armies were withdrawn on the Piave front in order to spare lives, he declared, since very great losses had been sustained there.

"But how great are our losses?" interrupted Deputy Zilinski. "The truth is that the Italians have taken 12,000, while 50,000 Italians fell into our hands," said the premier. "In the case of an offensive and a retreat this figure cannot be termed excessively high. Much sadder is the loss we suffered in dead, wounded and sick, mostly sick. In the tenth and eleventh Italian offensives we lost 80,000 to 100,000 men. Now, however, our losses are similar, about 80,000 men."

Great excitement in the chamber marked this declaration. The premier continued: "I am obliged to record this regrettable circumstance. A great uproar interrupted the premier and there were cries of 'They were all Hungarians.'"

When quiet was restored Premier Wekerle continued: "There are also rumors circulating that on this occasion also Hungarian troops were called upon in a regrettable circumstance. Numbers and that the losses fell upon them only. Therefore, I must point out that 33 Hungarian and 37 Austrian regiments fought on the Piave, the entire offensive and retreat, or 47 per cent. Hungarian and 53 Austrian."

Cause of the Defeat: "In the entire advance and retreat the Italian losses amounted to 150,000, far surpassing our losses in dead, wounded and sick."

"A report is also being circulated that our losses were due to a lack of ammunition. A deputy shouted 'Lack of food' to which the premier replied declaring that 'our army never was so well provided with ammunition as during the middle of June.'"

"It is true," the premier added, "that three bridges thrown across the Piave the uppermost unfortunately collapsed, and that other bridges were carried away with it. Thus insurmountable difficulties arose in bringing up provisions during the retreat, which was not according to the regular plan, and only a few troops who remained behind to cover the retreat fell into Italian hands."

"If, despite these regrettable events, I draw deductions from the whole, it is not to be doubted that we inflicted important losses on the Italians and prevented them from sending a considerable part of their troops to the western front, which in the interest of common sense and the war is undoubtedly the objective which it was our duty to attain. This aim, too, we attained."

WOMAN WAS NOMINATED. New York, June 30.—Charles J. F. W. editor of the New York Call, was nominated for governor and Mrs. Ella Wood Floor of this city for lieutenant-governor at the Socialist Party state convention here today.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

By the Associated Press. Attacking the Austro-Hungarian lines on the Asiago Plateau, the Italians have wrested from the enemy 800 prisoners and held their new positions against repeated counter-attacks. This sudden turn from the surprise to the offensive came to the surprise of the army of the allied world, for it had been believed that General Diaz, the Italian commander, would not attempt to hold his lines in the mountains against a great new offensive in Italy, and the French position were improved by a local attack.

The British have repulsed an enemy assault in the neighborhood of Merris, near where the Germans were driven back east of Nieppe Forest on Friday. The British official statement mentions heavy German artillery fire before Amiens, near Albert, north of the Scarpe, near Arras, and in the region of Festubert, northwest of Lens. The official statement issued at Berlin says that artillery firing has increased between the Yser and the Marne, which includes virtually all of the active battle zone.

The internal conditions of Austria still appear to be very serious, Premier von Seydler, who was commanded to continue his direction of the government, has been beset by many harassing situations, because of the opposition of the Jugo-Slavs and Czechs.

At the meeting of the Hungarian Parliament at which Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, announced that the Austro-Hungarian army had been driven back along the Piave river, he said that there was great bitterness shown by the titles which were interpreted as indicating that they believed the Hungarians had been placed in the thick of the fighting, while the Austrians were favored.

Except for a report that Alexis Romanoff, the son of the former Russian emperor, is alive, notwithstanding despatches telling of his recent death, nothing has come out of Russia to show what the situation there may be.

SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA AT LONDON MEETING

London, June 30.—Resolutions expressing sympathy with Russia and deploring the present condition, were carried unanimously at a mass meeting held at the London Coliseum this afternoon in support of a declaration of a stable government in Russia. Joseph Wilson, president of the National Sea-Faring Union, addressing the meeting, said: "Germany would well afford to say today 'We will give you Belgium, all of the occupied territories of France, and all the colonies, but leave us as we are today.' Russia will not do this. Germany would win a great and glorious victory. Russia must have a fair chance. At present the situation and disease are running riot there."

SUGGESTS FORMULA TO MAKE ICE CREAM

Professor Dean Tells Results of Investigation at College.

H. H. Dean, professor of dairying at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has issued the following statement: "A great many enquiries have recently come to the dairy department of the O. A. College regarding the new regulation from the Canada Food Board with reference to the manufacture of ice cream, and also as to methods of testing ice cream for fat."

Order No. 34, Section 8, issued by the Canada Food Board, reads: "On and after May 1, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of ice cream more than 10 per centum of fats, whether of animal or of vegetable origin; or more than six pounds of cane sugar to each gallon of ice cream."

4½ pounds (4½ gallons) cream, testing 13 per cent. fat.
1½ pounds skim-milk powder.
The sugar may be replaced with 2 pounds corn syrup.
4 ounces vanilla extract.
8 ounces gelatin dissolved in 4 pounds (½-gallon) skim-milk.

The cost of the ingredients in this formula will range from 52c to 67c, buying in small quantities, if bought whole, and the cost would be less if bought in bulk. If whole milk and cream are used, mixing equal quantities of these will produce a cream of testing not over ten per cent. fat, assuming that the milk and cream are of average fat content—3.5 and 18 to 20 per cent. fat, respectively.

EUGENE V. DEBS IS UNDER ARREST

Cleveland, June 30.—Eugene V. Debs, four times Socialist candidate for president of the United States, was arrested here today by United States Marshal Chas. W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Chas. Boehme, as he was about to deliver a Socialist address. The arrest was made on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the Socialist state convention in Canton, Ohio, June 18, last.

The arrest was made on a secret indictment returned yesterday by the federal judge.

It is understood the indictment contains ten specific counts, under section three of the Espionage Act, as amended by passage of the Sedition Bill on May 16 last, which provides a penalty of twenty years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000 and costs for each violation.

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ADDRESS BY WOMEN TO KING AND QUEEN

His Majesty, in Reply, Expresses Appreciation of Part Women Are Taking in the War.

London, June 30.—Three thousand women engaged in war work, representing twenty-two organizations, presented King George and Queen Mary yesterday with an address expressing loyalty, and extending congratulations upon the approaching silver wedding anniversary of the royal couple, which occurs on July 6.

It was the first time any British royal had received the presentation of women. There were no precedents, therefore, to serve as a guide for marshalling the parade and for the reception of the women.

Among the organizations represented were those of the nurses, the munition workers, the workers on farms and in the field, and the workers in the munition works. An address was made by Mrs. F. H. Durham, chief woman inspector in the Ministry of Munitions, who was accompanied by an address to the women.

The women marched to Buckingham Palace from Hyde Park and in the quadrangle were actively connected with the operations in the field. An address was made by Mrs. F. H. Durham, chief woman inspector in the Ministry of Munitions, who was accompanied by an address to the women.

"We are touched by the thought that the first expression of loyalty and devotion on the occasion of our silver wedding should come from this representative body of women who, by their services, have assisted the state in the full mobilization of its man power."

"In our visits to various centres we have had opportunities of seeing and appreciating the great part which all the women of our land are taking in the war service, and everywhere we have been filled with admiration which we believe to be shared by the whole nation. When the history of our country's share in the war is written, it will be more remarkable than that relating to this service. The range and extent of the women's participation in this service has been rendered only at the cost of much self-sacrifice and endurance."

"The trust in this procession today will bring home to those who have not yet realized it the country's need of their help. Sure in the hope that your labors soon may have their due reward, that decisive victory and enduring peace toward which we, with our brave allies, are ever striving, it will be your proud satisfaction to feel that you have nobly shared in securing these priceless results."

AMERICAN FORCES MAY BE CALLED ON

Excessive Troop Movements and Increased Aerial Activity Point to an Offensive.

By the Associated Press. With heavy forces on the Marne, June 30.—Excessive movements of troops and materials north of Chateau Thierry together with increased aerial and aerial activity form the basis of the belief that American forces in this locality may be called upon to defend themselves in the near future.

Long streams of enemy trucks and wagons, and other heavy equipment, were seen in the neighborhood of the Bonnes Wood. The heavy trucks are being used to transport supplies to the front. The enemy is also using heavy equipment to transport supplies to the front.

The American artillery has heavily shelled many vital and active spots within the enemy lines, once obtaining a direct hit in a detachment of marching Germans.

STRIKE IS CALLED ON WESTERN UNION Chicago, June 30.—S. J. Koenenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, tonight stated that he had issued a call for a strike of members of the union employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, effective at 7 a. m. eastern time, Monday, July 8.

The announcement declared that the grievances to be adjusted are the reinstatement of union men who are alleged to have been locked out by the company, and to enforce the right of the men to organize.

In a statement tonight, commenting on the strike order issued by S. J. Koenenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said: "None of our employees is a member of that union, so I do not see how the strike affects us."

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, President Koenenkamp said, had pledged its assistance. Government Action Called For. Washington, June 30.—Further action by the government looking to prevention of the strike of telegraphers employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company July 8 is expected, but there is no indication tonight as to what form it would take.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAVORED BY CLERGY

New York, June 30.—Clergymen of the United States almost unanimously favor the organization of a league of nations, according to Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of the national committee on the churches and the moral aims of the war, in making public tonight a message to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Out of four hundred answers to letters sent out by the committee on the proposed league, Dr. Atkinson said only six were unfavorable, and of these four opposed discussion of the project during the war, while the other two declared that as Quakers they could not conscientiously endorse any movement that would sanction the use of armed force.

The canvass was undertaken at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prominent church officials of England and Scotland. It showed, Dr. Atkinson said, that "in the United States there is a strong and war the churches of America and Great Britain are in close accord."

TANKS PARTICIPATED IN FRENCH ADVANCE

Charge of Light Machines Actually Took Ground Alone Thru Storm of Bullets.

French Army Headquarters, June 30.—The fighting of Friday last centered mainly round Hill 162 and the Cutry Ravine. Hill 162 is the highest point in the region, and its possession is essential to overlook the enemy's positions in the rear. Cutry Ravine is a small deep valley immediately north of Hill 162. Its value for the French is in the fact that it contains deep subterranean quarries in which the Germans have hidden their tanks and in which they were able to keep large quantities of dangerous proximity to our lines, and safe from our guns.

On each side of Cutry Ravine the ground rises steeply three hundred feet. The tanks were hidden in the ravine, and the tanks were able to crawl up. The infantry climbed the cliff-like ascent on each side, and the tanks were able to advance and continued to advance to the entrance of a mile from their starting line. The tanks were able to advance to the entrance of a mile from their starting line.

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ONLY PRIOR KNOWS LOCATION OF GRAVE

Kaiser Orders That Monastery Be Spared to Learn Where Prince is Buried.

With the British Army in France, June 30.—There is an interesting development in connection with the hostile shelling of the territory around Mont des Chats, where the famous Trappist Monastery is located. For weeks the Germans have been bombarding this Flemish elevation heavily, and the Monk's home has been sadly damaged.

Recently the German Emperor wrote a letter to the German commander in this area, asking that Mont des Chats be spared, because the aged prior of the monastery was the only living person who knew where the emperor's relative, Prince Max of Hesse, had been buried after his death in the monastery in October, 1914. The prince was attached to the cavalry which occupied Mont des Chats in October, after the outbreak of the war.

During an engagement with British cavalry Prince Max was mortally wounded and taken to the monastery. While he was being nursed by the monks, his comrades were driven from the hill and the British occupied it. The prince died and was buried in a certain place, the location of which was not disclosed to the world.

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MESSAGES TO PARIS BY U. S. PROTESTANTS

Paris, June 30.—Thousands of French Protestants of all denominations assembled at Temple de l'Oratoire this afternoon to receive messages from American Protestantism delivered by Rev. Charles H. McFarland of New York City. So large was the throng that hundreds were unable to gain admission to the historic edifice. President Poincare was represented at the service by Col. Bonnet. The audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise." The speakers agreed that the ideals of Christianity are at stake in the present contest and that it is the purpose of Christianity to keep those ideals before the people until a complete victory has been achieved.

Paris, June 30.—During the past week the Imperial War Conference devoted its attention almost exclusively to various phases of the post-war economic policy of the empire. Resolutions were passed dealing with the British Non-Ferrous Metal Industries, which aims to free the empire from dependence upon German controlled organizations, with measures necessary to secure for the empire and its allies the command of certain essential raw materials to enable them to reap the benefits of the war as soon as possible and to safeguard their industrial requirements and with the appointment of a committee to consider possible methods by which these essential raw materials may be obtained.

The conference expressed the opinion that the governments of the British Empire should make such arrangements among themselves as would insure that essential raw materials produced within the empire would be available for utilization within the empire and within allied countries.

Germany's inability to procure raw materials has led to the closing down of a great number of her industries. Returns published in the German press show that only 2500 out of 45,000 looms are in operation, and that only 15 out of 720 works in the oil industry can be run.

The war Germany imported \$250,000,000 worth of raw materials to keep her trade going.

BRANTFORD DESIRES NEW RADIAL CARS Brantford, June 30.—The Street Railway Commissioners have asked the city for \$8000. The commission put up an argument for the great need of two new cars on the Brantford and Paris Radial and the advantages of possessing in Toronto. They make and sell solid brass electric fixtures at prices lower than the so-called brass fixtures that are made of zinc and steel and sold as brass. Visit their showrooms between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. and be convinced. Estimates free. Phone College 1575.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SERVED ON POLICE CHIEF Brantford, June 30.—Messrs. Brewster and Heyd have served on Chief Slemin and Sheriff Westbrook a writ of habeas corpus, asking for the body of Alexander Pyznak, who is now in the Brantford Jail, alleged to be there without color of law. Pyznak is interned recently on the order of Chief Slemin. He ran a dance hall on Dalhousie street.

Whether he will remain in internment or not will be decided at Osgoode Hall, at Toronto, on Thursday next.

BANK CLOSURES FOR LACK OF STAFF Brantford, June 30.—The east end branch of the Bank of Hamilton closed its doors Saturday for the duration of the strike of the necessary staff. All business of the branch will be carried on at the main office of the bank.

HIGHER RAILWAY FARES. Brantford, June 30.—If one buys a ticket in the United States to a point in Canada and rides Pullman, he is charged the extra fare over the regular rate over the Canadian mileage. The result is that Canadians are contributing to the cost of the United States ways in their own country, an anomalous state of affairs which is being corrected by certain locals who are not like the idea.

SALVATION ARMY SERVICE. Brantford, June 30.—Adjutant and Mrs. Osburn of the local Salvation Army barracks, who have been appointed in Ottawa No. 1 Citadel, leave on Thursday next to take up their new appointment. The service at the barracks today took the form of a farewell. Adjutant and Mrs. John Wright of St. Catharines, succeeded Adjutant and Mrs. Osburn, and arrive in the city on Thursday to take up their duties.

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INDUSTRIES NEED ALL RAW MATERIAL

Imperial War Conference Decides to Conserve on Non-Ferrous Metal.

UTILIZE WITHIN EMPIRE Allied Nations Can Use All Available Natural Resources.

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