

cessary that it be continued if the morale was to be kept up and comfort provided.

Mayor Church announced that the city had decided to make a grant of \$75,000 towards the funds, because of the excellent services rendered at home, in the camp and on the battle line in Europe. "Their work will be a lasting memorial to the organization," he said.

Capt. MacNeill welcomed. "Capt. John MacNeill needs no introduction," began Sir William, as he called upon the speaker of the evening, but he got no further. A moment, owing to the great applause which greeted the mention of the name.

Renewed applause came when he rose to speak. "I accept the welcome on behalf of the brave men at the front," he said. "That part of Canada that is living in France is thinking of you at home, and that part of Canada living at home is thinking of the men in France."

Their minds came back again and again to Toronto, its streets, its homes. "But," he added, "they will not flinch when the trial comes."

When the trial comes, the speaker paid tribute to the Red Cross Society, the Army Medical Corps, the stretcher-bearers, the nursing sisters, and the service. When the story of the war came to be written it would be seen that the men had proven glorious in war, great tributes were paid to the fathers who were sires, and the mothers who mothered the heroes from Canada.

A week before leaving for Canada, Capt. MacNeill asked the men what message he would bring home. "Tell 'em to send more parcels," said one. "Tell them to give us more pay," said another. "Tell them to hurry those reinforcements," another shouted, and here the audience applauded enthusiastically.

"Be Good to Our Women," "Tell them to be good to our women at home," said one, as the men became more serious. "Tell 'em to be good to our women at home, but the gist of them was: 'Tell them if they'll stand by us we'll see this thing through.'"

"The men who say that have a right to be listened to," said Capt. MacNeill. "The Y.M.C.A. has given him the chance to do his bit and he said of the organization that it was 'like a river in a dry place—rock in a dry place.'"

He touched upon the work of the Y.M.C.A. in England, where there were 76 places in operation. Sixteen were in hospitals, 35 in the forestry battalions.

The Canadians had proven the best railway builders and the best forestry workers and in both they were the Y.M.C.A. as well as being represented.

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"Because the men relaxed and forgot the duties of the first line," "No man came into the big cities today without stepping into a great zone of danger," said Captain MacNeill, as he emphatically told of the Y.M.C.A. as a loving hand on the men, in London, the International League of Hostesses was composed of the best of the hostesses, their homes to the boys on leave, and provided every comfort in order that the men might feel at home and find congenial surroundings.

In Paris there was a body of Canadian girls who arranged everything possible in order that the men might be properly cared for while in that city. There, too, said Sir William, was the Y.M.C.A. Medicine Hat. Having been rendered unfit for further service in the trenches, he was rendered a mighty service. Night after night he was seen on the Paris streets warning the men on leave, helping them, and rescuing them from the human sharks, both male and female. His work is worth thousands of dollars to the parents of Canada," said Captain MacNeill.

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WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

German disorganization from defeats both south of the Somme and of Ypres is proving much worse than even the more sanguine of the allies first supposed. The enemy has had to replace all his battered divisions with fresh troops and he is sending his defeated forces to the rear in constant dire alarms. Their extreme nervousness originates in their recent rough usage by the allies. The enemy, meaning the German, who has been so badly beaten, is now being entangled in a losing venture, has to go on with his offensive. The Kaiser and his generals allow the admission of defeat. It would destroy their credit at home and might even prove their undoing, for disillusionment comes after disaster and then the catastrophe.

Canadian divisions have taken up the guarding of a sector south of the River Scarpe. This is in addition to holding the front before Lens, and so upon the most of this country depends the high honor of protecting the most important part of the British line. The Canadians are defending the right and left flanks of Vimy Ridge. Last year three divisions carried this ridge and the positions about Arras; this year ten German divisions failed to recover what they had lost after twelve months. The Canadian troops are fresh troops, not having been heavily engaged hitherto, and their presence in the new line marks the expectation of the allied supreme command that a strong German attack may come in this region. Von Below, who commanded the German troops which broke through in Italy, is commanding the German troops in front of the Canadians.

The Canadians have also entered into action on a minor scale in their new sector, raiding the Germans and inflicting casualties. These raids have the double purpose of exploration, and of establishing a moral ascendancy. As the best German troops only are deemed fit to face the Canadians, their considerable extension of front has the effect of compelling the enemy to use more of his elite divisions to watch and wait for events. The Australians have also entered into action again, and have struck the enemy a hard local blow in the Albert region, between the Ancre and the Somme. It appears as if the allies are looking in

tably that the audience was in accord with the sentiments so ably expressed. The speaker, from Winnipeg, where \$225,000 will be raised, was read.

Bond of Sympathy. The Duke of Devonshire, governor-general, was introduced as the patron of the Y.M.C.A. He said he esteemed it a great privilege to be associated with such an organization. He spoke of the services rendered by it in Halifax at the time of the disaster, and then enlarged upon the greater service overseas.

However efficient a state organization might be in supplying the same things the Y.M.C.A. supplies, there was a bond of sympathy which that body extended, and without which success could not be obtained. It was the personal touch which was of such priceless value.

Regarding the Y.M.C.A. as a great trust which the people have taken upon themselves, said his excellency. "Great as this war will be, we can look further ahead and the work of the Y.M.C.A. will prove one of the greatest assets of a future generation."

The meeting opened and closed with the singing of the national anthem.

FOR TRIANGLE WORK DURING THE WAR

Paris, May 6.—An international Y.M.C.A. conference was held in Paris today for the purpose of discussing methods for the best possible cooperation in "triangle" work during the war. More than fifty Y.M.C.A. officials attended, headed by Sir Arthur Tapp, director of food economy in England, and John B. Mott, of the Y.M.C.A. war work council. Representatives of France, Great Britain, Canada, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, India, and America attended, and there were also representatives of the Y.M.C.A. forces at work among the Portuguese, Thaitian, Russian, Polish, African and Belgian troops.

The ground was canvassed thoroughly and reports from various fields were read, and it was decided, in addition to some matters of policy, to hold more frequent conferences.

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HOW A U-BOAT MET HER DOOM

Story of Destruction of Submarine by a British Destroyer.

WAS AFTER STEAMER

In the Mist, Mistook British War Vessel for Her Prey.

London, May 6.—In connection with the German unrestricted submarine warfare, of which the sinking of the Lusitania is one of the most striking examples, an account has just reached London from a Dutch correspondent of the destruction of the German submarine UC99 and the capture of 17 of her crew by a British destroyer.

The German submarine UC99 was sunk in the North Sea in March, 1917.

The UC99 was commanded by Otto Ehrentraut, who was a close friend of Prince Henry of Prussia and a frequent visitor to Prince Henry's castle at Kiel. Before Ehrentraut left Kiel in command of the submarine he was given the mission of sinking the British steamer Hanna Larsen, which was sunk by bombs from the boat on voyage.

The submarine left its base at midnight carrying several torpedoes and a large quantity of gun ammunition, but no mines, as this was her first trip and in the nature of a shake-down for the officers and men. All the personnel had been seen service in other submarines.

Sink Norwegian Ship. The submarine secured her first victim by sinking the Norwegian steamship Hanna Larsen (formerly the German Sattila), the crew of which escaped in boats. Next midnight the 39-ton British steamer Hanna Larsen was sunk by bombs from the submarine. The captain and chief engineer were taken aboard the submarine as prisoners.

The next morning the Norwegian steamship Ida was sighted, and although the Ida stopped immediately, Ehrentraut gave personal orders to continue firing. When the German gun layer saw that the ship had stopped and several direct hits had already been made, according to this account, he asked if he could cease firing, and was told by the commander to keep on. Twenty-five rounds in all were fired, the last few at a range of less than 500 yards.

When the Germans finally ceased firing, one of the Ida's boats came alongside and announced that two German prisoners had been taken aboard the submarine. The submarine commander sent a boat over and found that both men were already dead, having been killed while lowering the boats. The Germans left the bodies where they lay and proceeded to sink the ship by bombs.

Two hours later the 39 opened fire on a steamer and trawler, but on diving lost them in the mist. About 1 p.m. the 39 came to the surface again and sighted the trawler, which she opened fire, but was answered almost immediately by a salvo from a British destroyer. The 39 had evidently mistaken the trawler for a mine sweeper, but too late.

A depth charge struck her, causing a leak in the conning tower. Water poured down the control room and the crew became panic-stricken. The submarine rose sharply to the surface, only to receive a volley of shells from the destroyer. Ehrentraut and six others of the crew were killed. The destroyer halted the submarine and ordered her to halt. This being done, fire ceased, and seventeen survivors were taken off, as well as the two British prisoners, who were uninjured.

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GERMAN THREATS DRIVE EDITOR FROM MEXICO

New York, May 6.—Felix P. Palavicini, former owner and editor of El Universal, a prominent Mexico City newspaper, arrived here today with his wife and family. Senor Palavicini said his departure from the Mexican capital was due to fears for his life and the safety of his family at the hands of German propagandists.

El Universal has been a consistent pro-ally journal, and according to the senior the life of the pro-Germans was raised to such a pitch against him that his life was repeatedly threatened. It was asserted by Senor Palavicini that the German propagandists are spending large sums of money in Mexico to influence opinion against the entente allies.

Senor Palavicini up to a year ago held the portfolio of the minister of instruction and fine arts in President Carranza's cabinet.

Washington, May 6.—Talk of graft and mismanagement in the national simple construction campaign heard for months in senate debate and capital lobby gossip, culminated today in a presidential order for an investigation by the department of justice.

Almost at the same time it became known that Major-General Squier, chief signal officer and, until recently, of any kind if Mr. Borglum's allegations are found worthy of serious consideration. Senator Thomas sent me a pair," says a letter dated in Ettingen on April 26.

"Are you not coming home on leave soon? How much longer is it going to last?" reads the letter. "The mustering of the 1920 class took place here last Friday. Most of them were accepted."

With the British Army in France, May 6.—Interesting comments by German civilians have been furnished from an enemy mail bag captured by the British before it was delivered to the soldiers along a section of the Flanders front. Almost without exception references are made in letters to the stoppage of leave and the parcel post from the front. The tone is resigned rather than recalcitrant. One letter from Berlin, dated April 26, said:

"Peace does not seem to be coming along as we fondly hoped. All this in the west is too wicked, for anything. Four years of it now and no sign of the end. We hope every day it will come to a decision and that the British will be driven into the North Sea, but they stand firm."

"We have such a scarcity of shoes in Ettingen it is impossible to get them. If there are any in Belgium please send me a pair," says a letter dated in Ettingen on April 26.

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With the American Army in France, May 6.—Low visibility prevailed over the Lunenburg and Toul sectors, as well as south of Verdun today, restricting operations by both sides. There was virtually no activity during the daylight hours, but during the night, the enemy has been observed to move in the direction of Selbach and those northwest of Toul, while south of Verdun the Germans displayed great nervousness, throwing up many flares.

It has been established that the troops in that section came recently from Flanders. Along the lines near Lunenburg the American patrols have been active and have penetrated the enemy lines once more. They found that the enemy had not re-occupied the positions of the positions, and that the town of Anserville, with the exception of one stone house, had been completely demolished by the American artillery. Many German dugouts under the buildings had been made useless. Prisoners captured from an observation post divulged much useful information. They said they had just come to this front from Russia.

Strike to Continue. Plans for continuing their strike were made at a meeting of the molders and coremakers this morning. Then men were enrolled and strike pay amounting to \$9.60, to be augmented by other benefits, will commence after the first workless week.

Between 350 and 400 men are out and the following shops are affected: Brown-Boggs, Sawyer-Massey Co., Garthshore-Thompson Co., Otis Fensom Elevator Co., Canadian Iron Corporation, Hamilton Foundry Co., Kerr and Coombs Co. and Garland Stove Co.

As a result of the statute labor tax, the busiest place at the city hall is the wicket where those obligated under the new tax waited today for the hundreds to slip their five-spot across to the cashier. When the "doing business" sign was hung out this morning there were already over a hundred in line, the majority being foreigners. In fact, the rush continued so heavy during the day that arrangements had to be made to take the market branch to Molsons Bank to handle the water rate taxes. Up to the present over \$10,000 has been taken in thru the new tax.

Red Triangle Fund. Prominent business men of this city who will put the Red Triangle fund for \$75,000 over the top commencing tomorrow, completed their organization at a meeting in Robinson's tonight. Rev. Dr. Kirtle, British army chaplain, compared the British army in the field today to the Ironsides of Cromwell in morals, discipline and spirit.

And your Maple Leaf boys are as good as any, and it is for them that this work is being done. No charity, but a thank offering for what you boys are doing. May you go over to victory!" he said.

Tu hundred and fifty men will work the city, which will be divided into six districts under the following captains: W. E. Goring, objective, \$18,000; R. L. Smith, \$11,000; Ralph Ripley, \$8,600; Ald. Thompson, \$8,000; E. Enlow, \$15,000; J. W. King, \$3,000.

Meets the Situation. For the purpose of discussing the firm labor situation that has occurred thru the order-in-council calling out men from 22 to 23 years, Warden Mahoney, chairman of the agricultural section of the Hamilton Board of Trade, has called a special meeting for Thursday night.

"The new draft will be hard on some farmers, and we will have to make extraordinary efforts to recruit help," said the warden.

U.S. TO INVESTIGATE AIRPLANE INDUSTRY

President Wilson Orders Enquiry to Search for Graft and Mismanagement.

TO CLEAR INNOCENT MEN

Sculptor Blames Expenditure of Funds and German Intrigue for Delays.

Washington, May 6.—Talk of graft and mismanagement in the national simple construction campaign heard for months in senate debate and capital lobby gossip, culminated today in a presidential order for an investigation by the department of justice.

Almost at the same time it became known that Major-General Squier, chief signal officer and, until recently, of any kind if Mr. Borglum's allegations are found worthy of serious consideration. Senator Thomas sent me a pair," says a letter dated in Ettingen on April 26.