

CONVENTION OPENS WITH ENTHUSIASM

Organization Effected and Resolutions Passed at Afternoon Session.

Formal opening of the Ontario "win the war" convention was held yesterday afternoon when several hundred delegates assembled in the Arena to hear Mayor T. L. Church deliver the address of welcome, Chairman John M. Godfrey strike the keynote of the meeting in a speech explanatory of the purpose of the convention and to adopt resolutions. Organization of committees and officers was also effected.

The session yesterday afternoon was preliminary to the main session last night and all of the delegates had not arrived. The formal opening of the convention was marked by a display of patriotism, enthusiasm and interest. These were manifested in the unanimity of opinion which found expression in the addresses of the speakers, the adoption of resolutions and the decorations of patriotic colors and emblems.

With the appointment of a committee on resolutions, Chairman Godfrey permitted the reading of the following resolutions, which will be submitted to the committee and later introduced to the delegates for action. These resolutions are: That the delegates to the convention be authorized to pay for the transportation of delegates to the convention; That the delegates to the convention be authorized to pay for the transportation of delegates to the convention; That the delegates to the convention be authorized to pay for the transportation of delegates to the convention.

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victory is ours; until we have swept aside those who would deny Canada's right to maintain her place in the struggle to save a world.

Political Fight.
This is not a mere demonstration of general patriotism. This is a political fight with all which that involves. At the outset we must understand the issue. Let me say to you that it is not conscription alone—the issue is vastly bigger than that.

In a few days the military services bill will be the law of the land. From now on it will be only a side issue; an important part of the whole question; going to its very root, yet not the main issue itself.

The issue in this election is clear: Shall the government of Canada be a war government or an anti-war government? We must look at facts squarely in the face. The naked truth is the only thing with which we must concern ourselves, and as I see it, and as you must see it, the issue in this election is: Are we for the war, or shall we forget the war? Shall we win the war or quit the war? Shall Canada go on to a glorious victory or get out dishonored? The time has come when all who are for the war have to get on one side and all who are against the war have to get on the other side. The politician who attempts to wander in No Man's Land must be ruthlessly destroyed.

Time of Revolution.
"Our first job is to scrap the two political machines which have proved their utter worthlessness in this emergency. The past three years have been a great testing time. The man or the machine that has proved its inefficiency has been cold-bloodedly cast aside. This is the time of political, social and material revolution. There has been less of it in Canada than in any other belligerent country. But Canada cannot, must not escape. It would demonstrate that we had no national life. That we are dead to those influences which today pervade the whole world. The dead do not change. Only the living But Canada is not dead. Our national life beats with a strong pulse. We can do things in this country and we will do them. We must have Canada in Britain. The old political factions have disappeared in face of the common peril. In all the other allied countries changes of government have been frequent. In all the dominions excepting Canada only the most divergent elements have joined together to maintain war governments.

Laurier's Failure.
"But while the old machines must disappear, it is necessary to create a new one—strong, vigorous and well-organized with which to fight the war of reaction—a new machine with a higher motive than power and patronage or the gratification of personal vanity. The new machine must be built with the impulse of national patriotism."

"I have great respect for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We know exactly where he stands on this question. He has not wobbled. He is against conscription. But we should have nothing but contempt for those who think they can run with the hare and hunt with the hounds—for those who think they can blow hot and cold. The leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier must be accepted by anyone who wants to keep Canada effectively in this war. I say this with the deepest personal regret. He has been a great Canadian, strong and courageous—of such courage and vision that his failure in the present crisis can be attributed to but one thing. If he were only the peerless leader of '98, I have no doubt as to this war is ruthless in the destruction of personal ties. The mother gives up her son, the wife her husband. We must also give up our political leaders and our political associates."

New War Party.
"Our call also sets forth that we must have a non-partisan national government. I would like to suggest an amendment to the preamble of a new party national government—a new party behind a new national war government. The one thing that has been demonstrated is that this war cannot be carried on by either of the old political parties."

"I earnestly believe that Sir Robert will form the very best government he can. Official Liberalism will no doubt be offered a strong representation. The invitation has already been extended."

"We are told that in this election there will be a strong appeal to racial and religious prejudice. This unfortunately may be true, but speaking not only for myself, but for those who have been intimately associated with this movement, I think I can promise an abstention from racial and religious appeals. Our quarrel must not be with the people of Quebec. This country does not breed bad Canadians. A very good Canadian can be led astray by bad leadership and that is what has happened in Quebec."

Quebec's Curse.
"Bad leaders are the curse of Quebec today. Let us confine our quarrel to them. Let us make us a nation and as a nation we must fight for the democratic nation. The majority must rule. Do you realize that the majority must rule? If we win this election, Quebec must and will obey the law. But on the other hand, if we lose we must submit. We must hang our heads in shame and realize that we are the first country to say to Prussianism—'Hold, Enough!'"

This election is a fight for the boys who are fighting and going into it with something of their high purpose and steady courage, victory will be ours.

Mayor's Address.
Mayor Church expressed the hope in his address of welcome that the delegates to the convention would be followed by action, declaring that for three years there had been nothing but talk in Canada. He advocated the support of a coalition government with Col. Denison as one of its members.

I hope the present government will have the support of the whole country on this question," he said. "The trouble in Canada is that free talk is one thing, but action is another. The question before you today is whether Canada is to do its duty or not. The men at the front are withering away while in the rear there is no action. The mayor also paid a tribute to the efficiency with which the United States has conducted its war program."

Sam Carter, M. P. for South Ontario, congratulated the president of the convention on his address and said that the country will carry on the battle for human liberties and a free democracy. We will fight the good fight until the

evolutions of this war will see that class achieved what rightfully belongs to it. He advocated the establishment of a coalition government, including six members of the present labor, commerce and other business activities without political prejudice.

Provincial Secretary W. D. McCreary, M. P. for the Ontario seat of the Ontario Association of Party Politics and the support of any political candidate who advocated conscription and the policy of winning the war.

Capt. Innes of the Dominion Association read a telegram sent by Gordon Wright, president of the organization, from London, Eng., which stated that that organization was standing party-free in favor of a national administration.

Committees of the convention are as follows: Resolutions, A. E. Ames, Charles McCullough, J. C. Kees, of Chatham, Morris, Ruddy, O'Donohue, J. R. Shaw, of Woodstock, L. B. Duff, B. Burgoine, Lyon of Guelph, and J. O. Ames, of London, and J. H. Gundy, of Hamilton.

**BRITISH FORCES
RETAIN GROUND**

(Continued from Page 1).
captured during counter-attacks at points where the enemy had broken into our lines.

Fresh English attacks delivered in the early morning to the west of the main line of battle, but they failed with heavy losses.

While the rain and the morose have served to hold the forces in leash, preventing a resumption of the great offensive of Tuesday, they have not been effective in keeping the German from launching counter-attacks with large forces of men against several newly-won sectors of the front held by the British and French troops.

In bringing about a cessation of the violent artillery duel along the entire line.

Foe Efforts Fail.
The army of Crown Prince Rupprecht evidently considered the British position in the Ypres salient as a most important point in the battle for this territory. He has concentrated the strongest of his counter-offensive operations in an attempt to regain the lost ground. His efforts, however, have gone for naught. The British artillery and infantry raking the advancing German lines have inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy.

On the other hand, the British have inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy. The British have inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy. The British have inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy.

Unresting of Kaiser.
Altho the Teutonic allies are still advancing against the Russians in east Galicia, East Prussia and along the Moldavia frontier, the allied offensive on the western front apparently is on the nerves of the German emperor, whose troops before have had to face, and with great loss, the British and French official communications just when their combined push again will be started, but it is possible that at least a day of warm weather will be necessary to dissipate the quagmire so that the big allied guns may be realigned and the positions of the foe in the trench.

The Fiddlers.
The prime minister read and then laid upon the table of the House of Commons a long memorandum signed by Gen. Fotheringham of the headquarters staff on the subject of the pamphlet, "The Fiddlers." The object of the pamphlet, the memorandum said, was to expose the shortcomings of the British Government in dealing with the liquor traffic and the use of liquor by officers and soldiers in England and at the front, which could not but disturb and distress the relatives of members of the Canadian forces.

Mr. George (Walden) and a news article from The London Times which stated in effect that a large number of Canadian military boots had been found in the possession of the government auctioneer for prices ranging from seven pence to two shillings a pair. These boots, the article stated, were not worn by the soldiers, but were apparently in good condition.

Edward Kemp said The Times article had been reprinted some weeks ago in Canadian papers. He had enquired into the matter and found that the boots referred to were worn out and generally worthless from a military standpoint.

Conditions in Factories.
Mr. Kite, the trouble maker from Richmond, N.S., then read a lurid article from The Toronto Star which alleged in effect that more women were being killed in the munition works than men in the trenches. There was a general complaint of unreasonable long hours, and women operatives failed to receive their proper wages. He exhorted the workers on their way to work to know if the minister of labor was about these conditions in the factories.

Home W. Crothers, minister of labor, said he had never heard of any of the alleged atrocities, and he did not believe they had any existence.

Discuss Income Tax.
The house then went into committee on Sir Thomas White's bill to amend the income tax act. The particular section was not reached, an animated discussion at once arose upon that division of the bill which dealt with the married person who is exempt from taxation on income less than \$2,000 a year. It was pointed out that a married man might have an income of \$2,000, and his wife from her separate estate have an income of \$2,000, and yet this couple, with an aggregate income of \$5,000, would pay no income tax.

Sir Thomas White said there was no written communication on the subject.

Mr. Middlebro (North Grey) thought the exemption of \$2,000 for a married man was allowed him because he had to keep the house and support his wife and children. The law said that a man having an income of \$1,000 and his wife an income of \$1,000 would be entitled to an exemption of \$2,000. The law said that a man having an income of \$1,000 and his wife an income of \$1,000 would be entitled to an exemption of \$2,000.

RAMBLING DEBATE ON INCOME TAX

Bill Left in Committee for Further Discussion Today.

DISCUSS EXEMPTIONS
Complaint Made That Evaporation of Income Tax Is Made Easy.

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The house of commons spent today on the income tax bill. When the second reading was moved Hon. George F. Gurnea suggested that as there was no dissent from the principle involved in the measure it might as well be considered at once in committee. He complained, however, that no notice had been given that the bill would be taken up today and the opposition was therefore not ready to discuss its details without further explanation from the finance minister.

The result was a somewhat rambling discussion of various features of the measure, without much progress being made toward passing any clause and the bill was left in committee for further discussion tomorrow. There was a general feeling that a more generous exemption should be given to the married man, and some members even going so far as to suggest that contributions should be made to the war effort by the income tax, but as Sir Thomas White pointed out this was practically a result in the government making the contribution.

There was also some objection to the clause in the bill which permits exemption up to \$5,000 for both husband and wife where they have separate incomes, and it was argued by number of members that any married man with an income under \$5,000 could easily half of it to his wife and the entire household would thereby evade the income tax.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, pointed out that the bill was not intended to be a measure of evasion, but a measure of taxation. He said that the bill was not intended to be a measure of evasion, but a measure of taxation. He said that the bill was not intended to be a measure of evasion, but a measure of taxation.

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Women's Mass Meeting

IN CONNECTION WITH
WIN-THE-WAR CONVENTION

TO-NIGHT
AT THE ARENA--8 P.M.

WOMEN OF ONTARIO

THIS IS OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW ALL CANADA AND THE WORLD THAT—

We are determined to throw all our power and resources into winning the war, and to "carry on" to that end, no matter what the cost.

The meeting will be asked to endorse the resolutions passed at the Win-the-War Convention at the sessions preceding our meeting.

Every woman who has a Husband, Son, Father or relative at the Front or in training in Canada, every Patriotic Society worker, every Red Cross worker, every Woman engaged in Munition or other work connected with the war is urged to attend the meeting, so that all women's efforts may be further united and greater inspiration to go on may result from this first Mass Meeting of Ontario Women.

PROGRAM
SPEAKERS:
Miss Templeton-Armstrong
Mrs. L. A. Hamilton
Lieut. Machell
(Member of the Great War Veterans' Association).

GREAT WAR VETERANS' BAND
On account of the lack of time no special invitations have been issued. Please accept this as YOUR invitation to attend this Meeting, which will surely be an Historical Event in Women's Work.

A section of the Arena will be reserved for members of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. Representative Women from the Great War Veterans' Association will occupy seats upon the platform.

Men are urged to attend and lend their support to the Women's work.

THE ARENA TEA ROOM COMMITTEE
MRS. JOHN WALKER, Convener
will serve Ice Cold Drinks, Ice Cream, etc. The proceeds to be used in Patriotic Work.

GOD SAVE THE KING

come of \$2,900, and yet this couple, with an aggregate income of \$5,700, would pay no income tax.

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5c Per Copy
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and municipalities where money was raised by taxation for the patriotic fund each taxpayer should be allowed to deduct the tax he paid from the amount due by him to the government or the income tax.

Endless Bookkeeping.
Sir Herbert Ames said this would involve an endless amount of bookkeeping, and in thousands of cases would only result in saving the taxpayer a few cents. Even then it could only apply to money raised by direct taxation. What could be done in the case of Quebec, where the provincial government gave a million dollars a year to the patriotic fund, but did not raise the money by any specified direct tax?

Hon. Wm. Pugsley and Mr. Cockburn (Brandon) thought the income tax was not levied under the bill upon the man's net income as it should be. A bank official, for example, might be in receipt of a salary of \$10,000 a year, but he might be carrying a lot of unproductive real estate, and have to give up say \$4,000 of that salary, assessments and other charges.

White's Explanation.
Sir Thomas White said the tax was levied upon the income a man derived from his trade or profession. It did not matter to the government how he spent that income. He might be speculating in stocks and real estate. The fact remained that he had an income of \$10,000 a year, and upon that he must pay tax.

Mr. Pugsley pointed out that a corporation paid taxes only on its net income. The effect of the bill as it stood would be to compel many men who had widely extended investments to turn themselves into corporations. The bill remained in committee.

Patriotic Contributions.
Hon. Wm. Pugsley asked about the provision which permits a man to deduct from his income the contribution he has made to the patriotic fund. Would it apply in the case of a man