

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6.

A Possible Miracle.

There appears to be little doubt that a new stage of the campaign in France is about to open. The Germans are as nervous about it as might be expected after the results of the Somme and Vimy Ridge. The latter has been celebrating its victories and the triumphs of his Austrian allies over the Italians. He evidently believes in celebrating while there is yet time. A few more such victories will put him past celebrating.

Sir William Robertson's request for 500,000 more men before the first of July would indicate the ability of the British forces to continue up all that time according to schedule. We may suppose then that Sir Douglas Haig has one, if not two, more shots in his locker. We have the assurance of Col. Maurice gives after Vimy Ridge that the next smash would be on a vaster scale than any preceding one.

No doubt Hindenburg would like to know where the smash will come. The French are by no means all in, and they may undertake, as before, alternate blows with the British, or there may be a general attack along the whole front, with a special smash in an entirely new quarter. The bombing raids of the R. F. C., in the northern territory, are significant, but similar operations are carried on along the whole line. The activity of the fleet on the Belgian coast is of more weight, perhaps, as an indication of what is intended, but this also may only be strategic feinting.

Nothing short of a miracle could bring the war to an end with a military decision this year. Are there any miraculous elements present? The only thing that could be construed into one is the appointment of General Brusilov to the chief command in Russia. It is unlikely that he would have accepted the position without guarantees of support, as he has already resigned with the policy of the amateur revolutionists.

Brusilov has nothing but his reputation and his patriotism, which are enough for any man, and too much to throw away. It is possible that he has received such assurances from the government that he is not throwing away his labor in accepting the chief command.

Should Brusilov be able to rally the Russian army sufficiently to attack the weakened eastern front, the miracle might be worked. Once the German lines are broken, either east or west, it will be a matter of time before the German morale is gone. The Russian Cossacks or the British cavalry may be trusted to do the rest.

We have been speaking of a possible miracle. The ordinary concentration of the war is to raise sufficient troops in Canada to keep our divisions at the front up to strength. If we do this we may abide the issue.

Tell the People.

It has been unaccountable to many people for a year or more that the government did not put the ordinary law of Canada in force and carry on the war as both parties had agreed to do in what are called the piping times of peace, presumably because pipes are then laid extensively by people who have nothing to do with sewerage or plumbing.

It appears to have been overlooked altogether that the Canadian nation in parliament assembled had agreed upon the means by which in emergencies military forces could be raised. The means are explicitly stated on the statute book. They are the law of the land. All Canadians alike are bound by these laws. Immigrants of whatever nationality were aware, or should have been, of these laws before entering into citizenship, that they were bound, under these laws, unless they were Doukhobors or Mennonites, to render military service at the call of the government. There is no provision for voting or asking consent. All that was settled twenty years ago. Mr. Simpson and his friends are putting themselves outside the law if they resist the call of the government to service under the ordinary law of the land.

We have frequently for the last year or more, asked for the declaration, as provided by statute of the Militia Act. It is a pity that it was not proclaimed last fall. It may be that both parties will even at this late period agree to go the simple and natural thing which they agreed to do more than twenty years ago. If some sudden wave of sanity and strength should strike down upon our political leaders, and inspire them to do the right and inevitable thing, we believe the people of Canada would come to their senses and forget all the piffle of the last few months.

There is very abundant evidence that the people do not understand the true situation in which humanity at this juncture finds itself. There has been little explaining done to the simple and nervous folk whose ideas of war are chiefly a shuddering horror of something afar off. They do not understand that under certain circumstances, far from inconceivable, all that shuddering horror might within two weeks be transferred from Belgium and France to the provinces along the St. Lawrence. The subjection of Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Armenia, would be paralleled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and slowly spread westwards into Ontario to the prairies. Had Britain not stood shoulder to shoulder with France, this would not have been possible, but a certain surety before the infants of 1914 arrived at maturity. Not only would it be a certainty, but Germany still intends and plans that it shall be a certainty, and will attack at no time in order to make it so.

If these things seem made clear to

the people by the government and the opposition in their literature, instead of flooding the mails with partisan recitals of war scandals and "inside stories" of the enormities committed by party leaders, we believe the people would begin to understand the need of being loyal to the law of the statute, and of obeying the Militia Act in spirit and in truth.

The plain fact is that those who oppose its operation at the present time are rebels and traitors to the country, and the weakness of those who hesitate to state and enforce the law tends to create a lawless situation.

Coal or Sheepskin?

Coal is still troubling the mind of the average provident citizen. The better-to-do class have their cellars full, no doubt, but those who cannot sleep down \$10 to \$100 for winter luxury in the month of June have that uneasy feeling around the solar plexus which some people call conscience, and others, nervous prostration. It has affected Mayor Church so badly that he has gone to the United States with a passport photograph and Crown-Attorney Corley to see him thru and help him to bring home 500,000 tons of the black diamonds, or perish in the attempt. We trust he will succeed.

The success of the coal campaign depends, however, on the railway situation, and this, rather than conscription, may be the disturbing factor in the Ottawa situation. If the people of Canada do not get the railway situation cleared up and in their own hands before next winter, the coal crisis will be far more acute than the conscription issue. Without coal in Ontario a sheepskin in France will look like a happy home to the sorriest shirker in the province.

Slavonians and Conscription.

Editor World: The writer begs to express his entire approval of your editorial of today, entitled "Loud Words and Empty Hands."

As far as those aliens, known under the name "Slavonians" are concerned, the writer entertains no doubt in the least that all those men are willing to support any government measure and ready to stand with all their heart by the Canadian flag.

As I have explained in one of my previous letters, published in your paper (April 28), all those peoples, known under different names as Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians and Slovaks, are of Slavonic origin, same as Russians and Serbians, and have never been regarded as pro-Tsautens, since some of them, as for instance Poles, were a bit suspicious of Russia. But, since the Russian revolution, this people lost no time in expressing itself wholly pro-allies, as it was announced the other day in all the newspapers that Poles are organizing a strong movement in Paris to support the allies in every possible way in the present war.

As for Serbians, Croats and Slavonians, I hope there is nobody in Canada doubting their loyalty to the Canadian cause. Moreover, ever since our national hero, Colonel Milan Pribichevich, of the Serbian army, started a volunteer campaign in this country, thousands of these people left the shores of this country for the allies' legions on the battlefield. Only yesterday the writer was advised by Mr. Chase Proctor, of the Grand Trunk Railway system, that about 70 of these volunteers left Winnipeg directly for the front, and on the next 23th, on the Serbian memorial day, "Vidor Dan," according to preparations already on foot, thousands of these men are ready to follow.

And all these men are no Serbians, for there are but very few Serbians from Serbia proper in this country, but "Slavonians," as you call them, and, moreover, Austro-Hungarian or German subjects.

And all these men are only too proud to fight for the allies and this country, as the writer is firmly convinced that many other immigrants of alien races would do the same, if more attention was paid to them; for this gigantic battle is not only fought for the nationalities and races, but for the protection and attainment of those sacred principles of humanity and justice for which every true man is always ready to sacrifice his own life.

Dushan M. Pavlovich.

Toronto, June 5, 1917.

THREE WOMEN ATTACKED.

Vancouver, June 5.—Asserting freedom of thought and liberty of action on which three speakers had dwelt in their utmost feeling for some two hours, members of a rabid anti-conscription element at last night's "anti" meeting assaulted three women while the latter were standing at the close of affairs singing the National Anthem. The women were relatives of men at the front.

AMERICANS REGISTERING.

Special to The Toronto World.
Kingston, June 5.—American Consul E. F. S. Johnston has had over a hundred Americans registered at his office to answer the call should they be chosen for overseas service with the American army.

Opportunities

To the man with a little available capital there are constantly being presented opportunities for profitable investment, for increasing, and sometimes multiplying, that capital. How many such opportunities there have been since this Corporation was established, and how many more there are now, is a question that has been asked by many of every man, young or old. And in this "growing time" there are, and will be for several years, many more opportunities than there have been in the past. Are you prepared to avail yourself of them? If not, prepare yourself. The saving of the small sums is the creation of capital. We receive the small deposits as readily as the large ones, and we compound interest on every dollar at three and one-half per cent. One dollar opens an account. Begin today.

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GET AFTER THE CROAKERS



EXPLORERS FIND SIX NEW ISLANDS

MacMillan Party Discovers Non-Existence of Crocker Land.

GREAT GAME COUNTRY

Expedition Reports Abundance of Arctic Animals—Food Till August.

New York, June 5.—The first detailed news from Donald B. MacMillan, head of the so-called Crocker Land expedition, announcing that he and his companions had only enough supplies to last them until August of this year, and urging that another relief ship be sent to them, was received here today by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History. It was announced that the steam sealing vessel Neptune, chartered recently by the committee, probably would make about July 1 from Nova Scotia under command of Capt. Robert A. Bartlett for Etah.

Altho the expedition has been one of the costliest on record, it is said that from a scientific viewpoint the results have fully justified the expenditure. While Crocker Land, which Rear-Admiral Peary believed he had seen, proved to be a mirage, the MacMillan party discovered six new islands.

MacMillan Heard From.
The message from MacMillan, which was written about the middle of February, was transmitted thru the American minister at Copenhagen by Dr. Harrison J. Hunt of Bangor, Maine, surgeon of the expedition, who left the MacMillan party and reached Godhavn in the Faroe Islands. The message said in part:

"All well at Etah headquarters. Crocker expedition. Relief ships of 1915 and 1916 failed to reach us. Dr. E. O. Hovey and Capt. George Comer arrived by power boat from North Star Bay in September. Will spend year with us. Hunt and Ekblaw proceeding by way of south Greenland for Copenhagen. Have good warm house, plenty of fuel and adequate supply of food until August 1917. A third ineffectual attempt at relief will compel us to resort to Eskimo mode of living—an igloo for shelter, skins for clothing and meat for food."

"Plans for 1916 trip carried out successfully. Left Etah March 22, with seven Eskimos, eight sledges, eighty dogs for exploration of Finlay Land, the kind Christian island of Sverdlov. This land was seen about six years ago by Franklin search expedition, but as far as I am able to learn has never been visited by white man. Plan to go light, go fast and live largely upon resources of the country in order to get back before Smith Sound broke out in spring. Crossed Ellesmere glacier by old Eskimo pass to height of glacier to altitude of 4000 feet, descending into the head of Bay Ford."

"Passed thru wonderful game country—wolf, caribou, musk-ox, seal, hare, antelope, lemming, fox and polar bear. Sledging surfaces thruout trip excellent. Secured sights for longitudes and latitudes at all important points also line of azimuths from 73rd meridian across magnetic meridian to 103rd. Much coal all thru this region. Reached Etah May 15, crossing from Victoria Head to Ahookok. Time, 56 days, 1,350 statute miles."

"Members of expedition have done good work in botany, geology, glaciology, ornithology, ethnology, archaeology, photography and meteorology. Very fortunate in securing two sets of eggs of glaucous knot, which were found by Dr. Hunt at Umanak. Captain Comer has obtained some very favorable results in archaeology at Umanak. He will continue his work at Etah and vicinity until the arrival of the ship in 1917."

"Dr. Hovey has begun work in geology, sedimentology and glaciology. Extensive plans for future exploration in spring. Work to begin about March 1. I can have large number of dogs, walrus meat for food, whole wheat flour and pemmican for trail. Dogs now well on way south, having left us on October 24 for 113 days. Men all happy and content of good health."

Real Estate Notes

In the Oakwood district building operations still continue brisk. Miller and Son have under construction six small dwellings on Dufferin street, and a like number will soon be under way on Renhold and Lauder avenues. Jeffery and Seckett, who operate exclusively in the Oakwood district, state that the buying of house property is keeping up and report the sale of several houses during the past week. Enquiries for vacant land are becoming more numerous. Mr. Jeffery looks for continued activity in house buying. Mr. Bowman, of the City Realty Co., states that there is a good demand for houses for rent, and the house buying proposition is still brisk. He says he sees no reason why the present condition should not continue. J. Moon, real estate agent, St. Clair avenue, states that there is a good demand for house property and reports the sale of five houses in the Eastcourt district for Mr. Cowell, as well as three others on Westmount avenue north, McKay avenue and St. Clair Gardens, averaging \$2,500. Mr. Moon also states that there is a growing demand for the six and seven room house.

Recently a number of enquiries have come in for vacant land from builders for building purposes. The apartment house being built by W. P. Levack on the corner of St. Clair and Renhold avenues is being rushed to completion and will be ready for occupancy by September 1.

Building permits yesterday: United Warehouse Co., alteration to warehouse, corner Trinity and Mill streets, \$1,000; Rosary Hall Association, two storey brick addition to hall, John street, \$1,000; Roberts Bros., three storey brick apartment house, Arthur street, \$4,000; A. J. Heydon, alteration to store front, Dundas street, \$500; Canada Pipe and Steel Company, office and storage building, Church street, \$800.

HONOR DEAD STATESMAN.

Special to The Toronto World.
Kingston, June 5.—Ten o'clock tomorrow the executive officers of the Liberal-Conservative Association, and a number of members will go to the Mount cemetery to decorate the grave of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

azimuths. Compass needle at last camp pointed almost due south. Lack of dog food compelled retreat.

"We then swung south for exploration of North Cornwall, which was seen about 1850. Tracks here of musk-ox, wolves and caribou. Mapped northern, eastern and southeastern shores of Finlay island; much larger than recorded and very different in shape. Discovered five islands off its shores, also good-sized island off eastern coast of Amund Ringnes island in latitude 78 deg. 18. Built cairns and marked prominent points on the trip. Many seals on the ice on the return furnished plenty of meat. Reached Etah May 15, crossing from Victoria Head to Ahookok. Time, 56 days, 1,350 statute miles."

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URGENT DEMANDS BY WAR VETERANS

"Combing" of Civil Service for Military Eligibles Strongly Urged.

PREFERENCE REQUIRED

Confiscation of Incomes and Wealth Over Reasonable Needs Also Demanded.

Ottawa, June 5.—Important resolutions were submitted by the Great War Veterans' Association today to the parliamentary committee on returned soldiers. Among the recommendations of the veterans were:

Combining of civil service for eligible single men and married men without children, 18 to 45 years, who have been avoiding service and their immediate training for overseas.

All fit officers and men on home service who have had reasonable training to be sent overseas at once in drafts to fill gaps in the Canadian ranks.

All eligible men in non-essential industries to be replaced by returned soldiers, insolvent men and women, if need be, and put into training for overseas.

Conscription of all aliens for the best service they can afford the state.

Take Over Facilities. All facilities, public utilities, etc., necessary to the carrying on of the war to be taken over by the state on fair compensation.

All incomes and wealth over reasonable needs to be placed at the government's disposal for prosecution of the war, equitable retribution to be made after the war.

Ample provision under any compulsory service scheme for the maintenance of those disabled and their dependents, as well as the dependents of those killed in the war.

Resolutions affecting the question of pensions, recommending the substitution of a department of demobilization to be run on business and non-partisan lines in place of the various commissions now in existence to deal with all phases of the returned soldier problem, the settlement of soldiers on the conscription plan, urging the adoption of means to expedite the work of paying the troops and their dependents, favoring the government absorption of the Last Post Fund, and government action on behalf of the orphans of soldiers killed in battle, were presented and favorably received by the members of the committee.

CANADIANS REGAIN ELECTRIC STATION

Germans Also Find Position Untenable on Contested Ground.

(By Stewart Lyon)

Canadian Army Headquarters, June 5.—The electric light station south-west of Lens for the possession of which two fiercely-contested engagements have taken place and where many hundreds of German, British and Canadian soldiers have been killed and wounded, appears to be safely within the Canadian lines this morning.

The German guns turned on it on Monday afternoon in fairly conclusive evidence that the enemy had found it untenable upon his return on Sunday night. Early this morning the Canadian troops holding the trench in the vicinity of the station pushed out to the east of it.

The situation is not quite clear on the front, but generally it was a very lively night.

The enemy dropped bombs behind the lines, and also sent out a raiding party, which was discovered before it reached our trenches. It was driven off, leaving five dead or prisoners. They were able to carry off the wounded.

CANADIAN GUNFIRE DAZES GERMANS

Effects of Gas Also Create Alarm in Hunnish Breasts.

FIGHT FOR DUGOUTS

Dominion Troops Have Exciting Experience South of Souchez River.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.
London, June 5.—Beach Thomas, describing in The Daily Mail the encounter between the Canadians and the 5th Bavarian division says that seldom have advance and repulse trod so quickly on each other's heels but left so little turmoil in their wake. The Canadians charged thru La Coulotte, still populous with machine guns. They penetrated the ruins of the brewery, made firm in what was once their electric power station, almost on the banks of the Souchez River.

Much of it was hard fighting, but it was quick fighting for the enemy had been terribly punished by shell fire and gas. Some of the 100 prisoners taken were quite dazed, and they told alarmist stories of the effects of our gas before the attack opened.

The Canadians worked with furious energy to make the position firm. One of their businesses was to erect steps in the trenches, for in some places we were occupying an extension of lines occupied in force by the enemy. One of these steps, or earthen or sandbag barriers, was built just beyond the second trench, and the German dugout. Unfortunately it had not occurred to the holders that dugout may have three mouths, and thru the third mouth of this some Germans wormed their way past. A furious hand-to-hand fight followed with the men holding their vital point. Sunday morning the Canadian right wing was forced back almost to the original line and the left holding the electricity works spent the day in vigorous work for the defence of its now vulnerable right flank. All Sunday the enemy, who has much multiplied his artillery, and has perfect cover for it in the thousands of groups of works and buildings around the mines of Lens, poured shells on the thinned garrison of the electricity works. After some ten hours of shelling he attacked the place in force from the trenches on the right and from the groups across the Souchez River in front. The place had become untenable, and the gallant garrison, after taking toll of the attacking force, withdrew 7 o'clock on Sunday evening.

CAPTAIN AND CREW ARRIVE AT GAVESTON

Norwegian Steamship Crowsholm Was Torpedoed and Sunk Without Warning off Ireland.

Gaveston, Tex., June 5.—Captain Haugland and his crew of 20 men of the Norwegian steamship Crowsholm have arrived here and report the sinking of their ship on May 15, by a German submarine, 200 miles west of the Irish coast, bound for an American port in ballast. The attacking submarine opened fire without warning. Captain Haugland hoisted his signal including the Norwegian flag, and lay to. The shell fire continued and the ship's boats were lowered.

The Crowsholm was torpedoed and the crew was picked up at 11 a.m., May 16.

WINNIPEG AIRMAN KILLED.

Winnipeg, June 5.—Lieut. Wilfrid F. McDonald, of the Royal Flying Corps, formerly employed by the Grain Growers' Company here, and at an earlier date on the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada in Regina, has been killed in action in France.

Box M10
To France \$3.00
To England 4.00

2 Cakes Chocolate.
3 Pkgs. Gum.
3 Pkgs. Mint Lozenges.
1 Box Dates.
1 Box Shell Nuts.
1 Box Fruit Cake.
1 Tin Chicken.
1 Tin Beef Marm Loaf.
1 Tin Oat Cubes.
50 Cigarettes.

This assortment is but one of a wide list at your service. Other welcome selections are M7—To France, \$1.75; To England, \$2.00. M15—To France, \$7.50; To England, \$8.25. M16—To France, \$9.00; To England, \$10.50.

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