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ALIEN CLASSES SUBJECT TO CALL UNDER CONSCRIPTION

Forceful Address by Premier Borden in Introducing Measure Which Renders Men in Canada Between
Ages of 20 and 45 Liable for Service—Warning Given That Defeat of Bill Would
Have Grave Consequences During War and After.

BRITISH MAKE ADVANCE ON MILE FRONT PAST MESSINES

BRITISH CAPTURE MILE OF GERMAN TRENCHES

Another Advance Southeast of Messines Carries
Region of La Poterie Farm—Seven
Guns Fall to Victors.

London, June 11.—British troops have captured another mile of German trenches southeast of Messines, together with seven field guns and prisoners, according to the official report from British headquarters tonight. The text of the statement reads:
"Our progress southeast of Messines has continued. Early this morning we captured the enemy's trench system in the neighborhood of La Poterie farm, on a front of about a mile, and during the day our troops gained further ground in this area."
"In addition to some prisoners, seven German field guns have been captured by us today as a result of these operations."

BRITAIN SUPPORTS AIM TO LIBERATE POLAND

London Government in Note Endorses Russian
Policy—Has Concurrent Principles With
Those of President Wilson.

London, June 11.—In reply to the Russian Government's request for a statement of the British war aims, Great Britain has forwarded to Petrograd a note in which is expressed hearty acceptance and approval of the principles which President Wilson laid down in his historic message to congress. The British Government believes, broadly speaking, that the agreements made from time to time with Britain's allies are conformable to these standards.
The purpose of Great Britain at the outset, says the note, was to defend the existence of the country and enforce respect for international agreements. Since then there has been added that of "liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny."
The note speaks not only of the liberation of Poland by Russia, but of that section of Poland within the dominions of the German empire. Following is the text of the note:
"In the proclamation to the Russian people enclosed with the note it is said that free Russia does not purport to dominate other peoples or take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly occupy foreign territory. In this sentiment the British government heartily concurs. They did not enter the war as a war of conquest; they are not continuing it for such object. Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and enforce respect for international engagements. To those objects have now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny."
"They heartily rejoice, therefore, that free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland, not only Poland ruled by the old Russian autocracy, but equally that within the dominions of the German empire. In this enterprise the British democracy with Russia goes hand in hand."
"Beyond everything we must seek such settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war."
"The British Government heartily joins with their Russian allies in their acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American congress. These are the aims on which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided."
"The British government believes that, broadly speaking, the agreements they have from time to time made with their allies, are conformable to these standards, but if the Russian government so desire they are quite ready with their allies to examine and, if need be, to revise these agreements."

ITALIANS OPEN ATTACK UP TRENTINO PASSES

Successful Initial Assaults Carry Mount Ortigara
and Agnello Gorge—Fighting Begins
in Violent Storm.

Rome, via London, June 11.—The Italians have begun an offensive in the region southeast of Trent, and have captured two important points of vantage from the Austrians, according to the official communication issued today. Monte Ortigara, east of Cima Udice, and the Agnello Pass, both were taken, in addition to more than 500 prisoners. The statement says:
"Throughout the whole of the mountainous zone of operations there was more fighting than usual yesterday, especially between the Adige and Brenta rivers. Last night the enemy was driven back and followed up at the Tonale Pass, in the upper Chiesina Valley, on the slope of Dosso Casina and in the Posina Valley."
"On the Asiago Plateau, our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex system of defences at all points. Our infantry, attacking during a violent storm in the direction of Mounta Zebio and Forno, carried the Pass of Agnello and captured nearly the whole of Monte Ortigara (695 feet high), east of Cima Udice."
"This surprise attack, which was strongly pushed home, left 512 prisoners, including seven officers, in our hands."
"Our aircraft at the same time, notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions, successfully bombed the enemy's areas in the rear, and his heavy batteries in the upper valleys of the Adige and Brenta rivers. All our machines returned safely."
"On the remainder of the front there were desultory concentrations of fire on the part of the enemy, to which we replied. On the Carso attacks on our line south of Castagnavizza were completely repelled. We took some prisoners."

Liberals to Hold Aloof

Ottawa, June 11.—The coalition talk is dying out and it is now freely asserted that at the conclusion of the Liberal caucus tomorrow a formal announcement will be made that no Liberal member of the house will accept a cabinet portfolio under premiership of Sir Robert Borden.

PERIL LIES IN OPPOSING BILL SOLEMN WARNING BY BORDEN

Points in Borden's Address.

My announcement on Jan. 1, 1916, has been taken as a pledge by the people of Canada that we would furnish 500,000 soldiers for service overseas.
The choice presented is this: We must see our four divisions dwindle, perhaps, to one, or we must keep them up to strength by compulsory military service.
"More infantry" is the cry from the trenches.
Our casualties for the next seven months are estimated at 70,000, and they will be larger if we continue to act on the offensive.
A more infamous suggestion has never passed human lips than that the conscription bill was at the suggestion or direction of the British Government. I, and no one else, am responsible for the decision.
Efforts to form a coalition government have failed, but I do not regret the effort, although it has involved a delay, which has been taken advantage of by those who seek to arouse passion and prejudice against the measure. I am not so much concerned for the day when the bill becomes law as for the day when the men return if it is denied.
It is easy to sow the wind of clamor, but those who make that sowing may reap such a whirlwind as they do not dream of today.

Ten Classes Provided Under Plan of Service

First Three Divisions Include Men Up to Thirty-four Years
of Age Who Are Unmarried or Widowers Without a
Child—System of Appeals and Exemptions.

Ottawa, June 11.—The Militia Service Act 1917, introduced by Sir Robert Borden, divides men subject to conscription into the following ten classes:
Class 1.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894 and are unmarried or are widowers but have no child.
Class 2.—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers but have no child.
Class 3.—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are unmarried or are widowers but have no child.
Class 4.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894 and are married or are widowers who have a child or children.
Class 5.—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are married or are widowers who have a child or children.
Class 6.—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are married or are widowers who have a child or children.
Class 7.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are unmarried or are widowers who have no child.
Class 8.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.
Class 9.—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are unmarried or are widowers who have no child.
Class 10.—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are married or are widowers who have a child or children.
Militia Act Unworkable
The measure begins with a recital of the compulsory service provisions of the Militia Act passed in 1904. It recites also the clauses of that act which render the militia liable to be sent for service in or out of Canada for the defence thereof. It then proceeds to explain that owing to the large voluntary enlistment of those

"Clamorers May Reap Such a Whirlwind as They Do Not Dream of Today," Declares Premier Borden in Introducing Conscription Measure in Presence of Great Assembly— Laurier Promises Calmness and Moderation in Debate on Second Reading of Bill.

Ottawa, June 11.—In probably the greatest speech of his long public career, Sir Robert Borden this afternoon moved the first reading of his bill entitled "The Military Service Act, 1917." It is the bill providing for the conscription of 100,000 men for the service in the Canadian expeditionary forces by selective draft. The bill makes liable for military service all men between the ages of 20 and 45, but certain classes of citizens, like clergymen, are exempted, and individual citizens, otherwise liable, may apply for exemption to local tribunals, from whose decision appeal may be taken. The administration of the act is placed upon the minister of justice, and the various commissions to consider granting exemptions will be appointed by the courts.
Notable Audience.
Sir Robert Borden spoke to a notable audience, the floor of the house being crowded and the galleries taxed to capacity. His tone throughout was conciliatory and he labored at some length to prove that conscription had been a statute law of Canada since the passage of the Militia Act of 1868. He tore to tatters the pretence that sending troops to France and Flanders was not sending them out of the country for the defence of Canada, declaring that Canadian soldiers, who, at the second battle of Ypres, prevented the Germans from reaching Calais also stopped their triumphant progress to Halifax and Montreal.

Solemn Warning Given.

Part of the address was overlaid with details, but in the closing passages the prime minister rose to splendid heights of eloquence. He warned those who raised a clamor against the bill that they would have to reckon with the returned soldiers if the measure were defeated and the boys in the trenches denied the reinforcements for which they now appealed. To prevent discord and disunion, he said he had made every effort to bring about a coalition, and intimated that still further efforts might be made in that direction; and to allay any possible misconception he had even offered to suspend the enforcement of conscription until after a general election. His offer of coalition not having been accepted, conscription will be brought into force by order-in-council after the bill now before the house became law.

Laurier Deeply Moved.

The prime minister's speech was often interrupted by loud applause, and at its conclusion he received a magnificent ovation. His reference to the soldiers in the trenches who had died, even while he was speaking, struck a responsive chord throughout the vast audience, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was deeply moved when he rose to reply.

Response to Message.

To his New Years message, the premier continued, came the magnificent response of 100,000 recruits in three months' time, but recruiting diminished in the summer of 1916 and greatly declined during the following fall and winter. He, therefore, visited and addressed large audiences in six of the provinces, accompanied by the director-general of national service. Upon his return to the capital he had been waited upon by a deputation of organized labor, who sought to exact from him a pledge that conscription

GOOD MORNING!

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MAGRATH NAMED FUEL CONTROLLER

He is Given Power Over Distribution and Prices
Thruout Canada.

Ottawa, June 11.—Charles A. Magrath, Canadian chairman of the International Joint Commission, has been appointed controller of fuel for the Dominion. He will assume his duties immediately. He will have complete power over the fuel supplies of the Dominion, their distribution and prices at the various points throughout the country. The purpose of the appointment is to insure for the people a domestic supply during the coming winter.
The controller of fuel will be in close co-operation with the railway commission on this matter.
Mr. Magrath was member of parliament for Medicine Hat from 1898 to 1911, but was beaten by W. A. Buchanan on the reciprocity issue. He is regarded as one of the ablest men in the Dominion, and had he been elected in 1911, would certainly have been made a member of the cabinet. He is a native of Aylmer, Que. His father was a brilliant Irish school master.

BURNHAM DECIDES TO QUIT POLITICS

Conservative M.P. for West
Peterboro Demands Con-
scription of Wealth.

Ottawa, June 11.—J. H. Burnham, Conservative member for West Peterboro, has announced his resignation of his seat in the commons this afternoon following the formal announcement of the terms of the compulsory service bill by the prime minister.
Mr. Burnham is not opposed to compulsory military service—far from it. He has been a strong advocate of conscription, but he is opposed to conscription of man power unless there goes along with it conscription of all the resources of the country.
Would Penalize Wealth.
"I was amazed this afternoon," he said when asked by The World what the reasons were for his resignation, "to find that the prime minister had made no provision in the bill for this." He added that when the working men of the country were called upon to give up their lives for their country, the rich men ought to be called upon to give up their wealth. There were too many men with large incomes who had not done what they should.

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