position is now our anxiety would have been less.'

The chancellor classed the battle of St. Quentin and the first battle of the Lys as great German successes, while the battle of Arras was one in which the British were entirely victorious. The same was true of the second phase of the battle of the Lys.

Regarding that part of the line held by the French, he said thefirst attack was a great victory for the Germans, but that later an immense attack was started which entirely failed in its object.

"The offensive of March 21," he continued, "has brought about unity of command, which results have justified. The long continued battle must be a question of reserves. The great source of allied reserves is America, and it is undoubtedly part of the German scheme to use up the allied reserves before they can be reinforced from America. But in this they have not succeeded.

"I wish it were possible to tell the house the number of troops which, since March 21, have been sent from this country to strengthen our own forces. It is a large number, but, as I have said, the main source of the allied reserves is America.

America Is In It.

"Necessity has made possible what seemed impossible. The American troops are not coming—they have come. America is not coming into the war—she is in it.

"I am sure that every member of the house realizes and is delighted to know that the American troops have been fighting and have justified the high hopes which everyone acquainted with the character of the American people formed of what the fighting value of these troops would be.

"Of course, I cannot give you numbers. But the best way of making the house realize how big the change has been will be to read an extract from the minutes of the last supreme war council:

"'Thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the president of the United States, arrangements which have been set on foot for the transportation and brigading of American troops will make it impossible for the enemy to gain victory by wearing out the allied reserves, before he has exhausted his own.'"

Mr. Bonar Law also wished it were possible to attract the general notice of the country and tabulate in some way the work of the air service. There was no branch of British effort in the war, of which the people had greater reason to be proud of. It had played thruout a magnificent part, not only in assisting the British troops, but in helping Italy and especially the French in their long struggle.

The Submarine Menace

The submarine menace a year ago appeared to be the greatest danger the allies had to cope with and was regarded by the Germans as a means to victory. All that was now changed, he declared. The shipping figures, which would be published this week, would show that the world's ship construction for the first time exceeded the destruction. There was no chance whatever, so far as human foresight could divine, of the country being starved into submission, and that consideration had an important effect on the military position.

The chancellor again referred to the unending stream of American troops coming across the water, and said it would continue until the whole manpower of America, if necessary, would be thrown into the scale. What had already been done and had been arranged for, showed clearly that the extent of Amercian military co-operation on the battlefield of France would not be limited by transport, but only by the number of trained men available.

A Mistaken Hope.

That was the great fact of the present year, and thus had the German hope of nullifying American help in the war been a mistaken hope.

Alluding to the present lull on the western front he predicted that it was only the lull preceding a hurricane. But he had the greatest confidence in the moral courage of the allied and American troops and their readiness to face what was coming, despite all they had suffered and endured. Their morale had never been higher.

"Those responsible," he said in conclusion, "look to the future without alarm. If three months hence none of the strategic objects which I have indicated has been attained by the Germans, then their campaign will have failed and, despite their previous victories, will prove to be the most disastrous campaign in which they have engaged.

"The future of our country and of the world depends upon the next few weeks. But I have confidence that our soldiers and those of our allies will not fail us."

The house agreed to the vote of credit.

House is Gratified.

Ex-Premier Asquith voiced the gratification of the house at Mr. Bonar Law's statement and hopeful view of the situation, and proceeded to enlarge on the benefit which would accrue to parliament, and the country, if the government would more frequently take the house into its confidence in this manner.

He thought there had been too great reticence in the past and that, looking at the undaunted temper of the nation, there was nothing to fear from a relaxation of this reticence compatible with military interests. He was not in favor of secret sessions, and believed that most of the information previously given in such secret meetings might, without disadvantage, have been given quite openly. He urged the government to give some information about other war fronts.

Mr. Asquith, speaking of Russia, said he was not disposed to wipe Russia off the slate or treat that country as tho non-existent, or that she "might stew in her own juice." That, he declared, would be a policy of fatal shortsightedness.

"We ought with all our resources of diplomacy, and if need be, with naval and military assistanc, he connaval and military assistance he conbuild up a relationship of friendship and intimate alliance. Russia has far more to lose by German victory, and far more to gain by German defeat than any one of the separate members of the alliance."

Without pressing the government to a premature declaration, Mr. Asquith thought it should go forth to the world that the British people were as anxious as ever to have Russia on their side and to give the great Russian democracy the assurance that in all its pains and anxieties it had their sympathy, and that they hoped Russia would continue its sympathy and active assistance to the cause in which she was equally interested with the allies.

Should Replace Wastage.

In a general reference to the war situation he said he would like assurance from the government that adequate measures were being taken to replace the wastage in the combatant forces and to improve and develop to the utmost the railways and other communications, that being a matter in which the enemy had a great advantage over the allies. The enemy's diligence in this matter ought to be a lesson to the allies. He was not an alarmist or pessimist, but the eyes of the British people must not be shut to the gravity of the situation they had to face.

RAID NORTH OF LENS BY BRITISH A SUCCESS

London, June 18.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"We carried out a successful raid last night north of Lens. This morning English troops raided the enemy's trenches south of Hulluch and captured several prisoners after strong fighting.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity by both sides."

DEMAND BREAD AND BUTTER.

Thousands of Men and Women Held Demonstration in Copenhagen.

London, June 18.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that several thousand workmen and women held a demonstration Tuesday in the streets of Copenhagen, demanding bread and butter. They marched to parliament house, where the members of parliament received a delegation from the crowd.

The organ of the Independent Danish Socialists says a great demonstration has been planned for Wednesday, and that work will be suspended in a number of factories.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

The Austrian pincers are not closing up on Italy with the precision of last October when they forced back the Italian armies of General Cadorna from the Julian Alps to the Piave River and from the northern mountain regions almost to the plains of Venetia. In fact, they do not seem to be closing at all.

The upper jaw in the Venetian Alps is stalled under the resistance of the British, French and Italian forces, and the nether one seems to lack the force necessary to bring it across the Piave River and push back the Italian troops which are clogging its path.

* * *

In the Alps the Austrians have been unable further to advance their lines since their initial onslaught last week. Everywhere from the Asiago Plateau sector eastward to the Piave River all their attacks have quickly been repulsed by the allied troops, who, in their turn, have delivered counter-attacks, regained lost terrain, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and taken a considerable number of prisoners.

* * *

All along the Piave River from the mountain passes thru which the torrent wends its way southward on its race to the Adriatic Sea, fierce fighting is going on, especially on the Montello Plateau; in the region of the famous Zenson loop and further south from Fossalta to the marsh country around Capo Sile, some twenty miles east of Venice.

The Italian war office announces that the enemy everywhere is being held along the Piave. On the crucial sector of the Montello Plateau, which bars the way from the northeast to the Venetian plains, the Italians have strengthened their positions on the northern edge of the plateau and repulsed two enemy attacks to advance on the northern border. Likewise to the south near Maserada and Candelu, attempts by the Austrians to effect new crossings of the Piave were frustrated with heavy losses.

* * *

From Vienna comes a variant report. It does not concede to the allies any gains of ground in the mountain region, saying that all their counter-attacks were repulsed. Concerning the fighting along the Piave it asserts that the Austrians have gained ground at numerous points and that the battle is following its intended course. Consolidation of the gains on the Montello Plateau and progress on the southern wing, which runs from Fossalta to Mestre, are claimed.

In addition the Austrian war office says the number of prisoners taken in the fighting has increased to 30,000, and that 120 guns, in addition to mine throwers, machine guns and war material, have been captured. The prisoners taken by the Italians Monday at one point aggregated 1550, which would bring their total and those of the allies well in the neighborhood of 5000.

* * *

Unofficial advices are to the effect that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges across the Piave along a front of about 14½ miles between the Zenson loop and the Conegliano railway bridge, but that the Italians are heavily engaging the enemy at all points and have the pontoons under their gunfire.

* * *

The infantry operations on the battlefront in France continue virtually at a standstill, but the allied and German guns are roaring on various sectors, and it is not improbable that fighting on a large scale will be resumed somewhere shortly. Along the Ancre, south of Albert and west of Serre, the British and Germans are engaged in mighty artillery duels, while spirited activity is noticeable along the French sectors near Montdidier and between Montdidier and the Aisne. The French continue daily to regain ground taken from them in the recent German offensive south of the Aisne and also to take prisoners in their enterprises.

MEANS LESS LOSSES TO ALLIED SHIPPING

Every Submarine Sent Far Abroad is One Less Where Traffic is Congested.

GERMAN PUBLIC DUPED

Situation Today is That There is Enough Tonnage to Meet Allies' Demands.

London, June 18.—The opinion expressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first sea lord of the British admiralty, to the Associated Press last week that the submarine activity of the Germans off the Atlantic coast should not be taken very seriously, as the Germans probably would not attempt to block the American shores, resulted today in the following statement being issued at American naval headquarters:

"The activity of the German submarines on the American coast is a manifestation of the failure of the enemy's submarine campaign. The enemy has a limited number of submarines, and his only chance of employing this available number successfully is to concentrate their operations on focal points of allied trade. All shipping which supplies the allied armies must converge in the areas in the vicinity of England and France.

"Every submarine which operates far afield, as off the extensive coast of America, simply means less losses to the allies, because it is one less submarine where shipping is heavy and therefore harder to protect. If the allies could in any way influence the enemy they would encourage him to send his submarines to these areas.

Will Not Affect the War.

"Such activities will, of course, result in the loss of some ships—losses will undoubtedly go on until the end of the war. What we are concerned about is whether the losses the enemy inflicts are critical—are more than we can stand. As long as they are kept below the critical stage they could go on indefinitely and not affect the war.

"The situation today is that there is sufficient tonnage available to meet the allied demands, and it is constantly growing larger. At the present rate of construction it will continue to grow larger, even if the submarine losses increase. The enemy's high command knows these basic facts only too well, as is evidenced by their desperate attempts to force a decision on land before the full weight of American intervention can be brought to bear.

"From the enemy press it is evident that these futile submarine raids in remote areas, such as raids on the American coast, the bombardment of Monrovia, and the activities in the Azores, cannot have any effect on the outcome of the war, and are carried on to deceive their own public as to the submarine campaign. The German public is led to believe by cleverly constructed press accounts that their submarines operate at pleasure in all parts of the world. The fact remains that the allies have command of the seas—sub-surface as well as surface."

SCORE'S FOR SPORTING AND OUTING DRESS.

Score's are noted as headquarters for all that is authoritative in sporting dress for men—sport coats, riding suits, riding breeches, Tattersal waistcoats, summer weight "Balaclava" slip-on top coats (of genuine gabardine)—all the little "oddments" in sporting dress accessories which go to round out a complete and exclusive stock of recreation wear. R. Score & Son, Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77 King street west.

AUSTRIAN SUSPECT HELD AT WINDSOR

Incriminating Evidence Discovered in Search of His House at Ford.

Windsor, June 18.—Altho the charge against him is the nominal one of being without useful occupation, the military police are confident that they have an important prisoner in John Perehuda, an Austrian of Ford, who was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the police court here today while several hundred of his countrymen looked on. Magistrate Miers remanded Derehuda for eight days at the request of Crown Attorney Rodd, and the prisoner was immediately removed to Sandwich jail under close guard.

This evening a squad of Dominion police, in charge of Lieut. Gregory, made a thoro search of Perehuda's house in Ford, and found there what amounted to evidence of the strongest sort. In addition to two small bombs, such as are used for signaling purposes, there were electric flashlights, photographs of several important Canadian railroad bridges, a lot of inflammatory literature of the I. W.W. type, grease paints and wigs.

Perehuda was out on bail awaiting trial on a charge of disturbing services at a Russian Orthodox church in Ford when he was rearrested Monday.

A feature of the police court proceedings today was the presence of Perehuda's followers, who watched the proceedings closely, altho all disclaimed a knowledge of the English language. As the foreigners were filing out of the police station afterwards they were all subjected to a rigid search. A quantity of I.W.W. cards were found. Some 100 of the men did not have passports and these were herded into the armories, where they are being kept under guard tonight.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Brown, of London, commander of No. 1 Military District, and Major Hirst, adjutant of London, arrived here this evening to conduct a further probe.

Germany Agrees With Holland On Safe Conduct to Dutch Ships

Amsterdam, June 18.—The Handelsblad announces the successful conclusion of an agreement between Germany and Holland for the issue of safe conducts for Dutch ships sailing to Scandinavia.

Asks British Seamen's Union If They Will Carry Pro-German

Amsterdam, June 18.—The Dutch branch of the League of Neutral Nations has decided to telegraph Havelock Wilson, president of the British Seamen's Union, warning him against a Dutch Socialist leader, Troelstra, who intends to proceed to England and France in July to attend the inter-allied Socialist conferences, and asking whether British sailors are willing to transport a pro-German, who, at the beginning of the unrestricted submarine warfare, assured German Socialists that Holland would not declare war if Dutch vessels were torpedoed.

MACHINISTS ORDERED TO OBEY FEDERATION

Labor Parliament in U. S. Takes Step in Settlement of Long Controversy.

AMALGAMATION ORDERED

Lithographers, Photo-Engravers and Printing Pressmen's Unions to Merge.

St. Paul, Minn., June 18.—The long-standing controversy between the International Association of Machinists and the American Flint Glass Workers, which has partially tied up the bottle production industry of Toledo, Ohio, and which for a time threatened a break between the machinists' organization and the American Federation of Labor, late today was brought a step nearer to final settlement at the federation's annual convention. The ground for settlement was contained in a resolution which ordered the machinists' association to comply with a decision of the federation giving the glass workers' organization jurisdiction in the bottle factories of Toledo, approved by the convention last year.

As adopted the resolution directed the machinists' organization to take immediate steps to discontinue violation of the federation's decision.

W. H. Johnston, president of the machinists' association, declared that his organization objected to the decision because it would concede to other organizations control of machinists in many lines of employment.

In another resolution which met with favorable action, amalgamation of the Lithographers' International Union, Photo-Engravers and Printing Pressmen's International Union war ordered. Representatives of the Lithographers' Union bitterly opposed the measure, declaring that amalgamation would destroy results of years of effort.

President Samuel Gompers, in accordance with instructions from delegates to the convention, sent a telegram to President Wilson protesting against the attitude of Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in issuing a call for a convention of employes, for the purpose of forming a "company controlled association."

"The action of the company is intended for a continuance of its policy of denying their employes the right to belong to a bona fide, legitimate trade union," the message said. "The policy of the Western Union is out of harmony with the labor policy of the administration and the war labor board and renders it very difficult, if not impossible to prevent interruption of work essential to successful conduct of the war."

WILSON MAY TAKE ACTION.

Expected to Summon Western Union President to a Conference.

Washington, June 18.—President Wilson may summon Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to Washington for a conference on the controversy which has arisen between the company and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. This was intimated after today's cabinet meeting in which the matter was considered.

The president is understood to have laid before the cabinet the letter of President Carlton, made public in New York today, in which the telegraph company reiterates its opposition to allowing its employes to affiliate with the telegraphers' union.

The possibility of taking over the telegraph lines in event of failure to settle the dispute and a resultant strike also is understood to have been considered.

A WARNING ISSUED

Brantford, June 18.—Warning has been received here, that any person having in his or her possessing a copy of "The Morning Messenger," which has been widely circulated thruout the city, is liable to a $5000 fine. The paper was distributed free. It contains scurrilous attacks. The paper is issued on behalf of the all Protestant churches and sects. The papder is issued on behalf of the International Bible Students' Association, which has consistently fought all war work, its members being "conscientious objectors." "The Finished Mystery" which was issued by them, was confiscated by the local police, following the receipt of orders from Ottawa where the censor had issued a ban.

ENGAGED AS SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Port Arthur, June 18.—E. A. Damude, Leamington, Ont.; J. A. Track, Lindsay, Ont., and D. G. Smith, Thamesville, Ont., have been engaged as principals of Port Arthur Public Schools for the term commencing in September.

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DISASTROUS FIRE SWEEPS PEMBROKE

Many Business Places and Private Houses Are Already Destroyed.

LOSS MAY BE MILLION

Fire is Said to Be the Worst in the History of the Town.

Special to The Toronto World.

Pembroke, June 18.—Fire which started here tonight in Pink's garage, from a cause unknown as yet, spread to the business part of Main street, destroying the Royal Bank, Woolworth's store and several other places of business. The high wind carried the cinders to the upper and south end of the town, where several houses caught fire, as well as immense piles of wood. At a distance of a mile the general hospital woods were ignited.

Many private houses were consumed.

No loss of life is reported yet, save those of some animals.

The water power was insufficient to quench the fire, but the firemen and everyone worked heroically. Had the weather not been so dry not so much damage would have resulted.

Places Destroyed.

The following is a list of the places so far known to have been gutted, and completely destroyed:

F. W. Chambers, grocery and confectionery; Singer Sewing Machine Co., office; Prime Barber Shop and Poolroom; Kehoe, Slattery and Company, haberdashery; W. H. Jones, grocer and provisioner; Leary and Shields (Pembroke's biggest departmental store and general merchant); the Royal Bank; Landriault's Livery Stable; Thomas Pink and Company, garage; Giroux's Hotel, Pembroke House; Jewel and Brunette, haberdashers; French's barbershop; Bremen and Company, and a number of private residences, some of them over the stores. All the aforenamed are now but heaps of smoking ruins.

The offices of Police Magistrate Stewart and T. J. Galligan, barrister, the Knights of Columbus recreation and club rooms, which were situated over the large store of Leary and Shields, were completely destroyed.

The Presbyterian church, the large Roman Catholic cathedral and convent adjoining with the bishop's palace, are situated right in the centre of the area which was swept by the flames, but miraculously enough these edifices were saved, the fire jumping the sacred buildings and catching again at the Indian River point.

Is Under Control.

When the flames were seen to be rapidly approaching the Roman Catholic convent and the church area, the greatest consternation ensued, as it was feared that these building were doomed. However, the fire, sweeping everything before it, jumped the church edifices and attacked the section further on. Twelve or fourteen houses, three or four blocks from the actual path of the flames, caught and were burned to the ground in a very short space of time.

About eleven o'clock, after nearly five hours of hard fighting, the fire was got under control. The ruins are being carefully watched to avoid any further outbreak.

The fire is the worst that has ever occurred in this district and even with the tremendous loss involved is roughly estimated at $1,000,000.

All homes in the town have been thrown open and the victims will be comfortably housed and cared for in the meantime.

STOLE BLUEPRINTS FROM MANY PLANTS

Three Men and a Woman Arrested Under Espionage Act.

New York, June 18.—Three men and a woman were taken into custody today and accused of stealing from munition plants thruout the country plans and blueprints valuable to the American and allied governments. They were charged with violating the Espionage Act.

Gus L. Lindquist, a draughtsman; Leo Burt, a stationary engineer; and Franz Strohmier, said to be an enemy alien, were the names of the three men as given by the authorities. Pending further investigation, they would not identify the woman being held in connection with the alleged thievery. She was brought here from Worcester, Mass. The men were arrested here.

Lindquist is said to have declared he was going to Mexico to sell his booty to German agents.

NOW I.O.O.F. TREASURER.

Kingston, Ont., June 18.—The new secretary-treasurer of the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada, whose headquarters are in Kingston, is F. H Evanson, whose appointment was announced this evening. Mr. Evanson will commence his new duties here at once. He succeeds the late Robert Meek, of this city. Mr. Evanson has been mayor of Prescott for some years and is one of the most active Oddfellows of the province, being a past master of the Grand Lodge of Ontario. He left tonight for Hamilton to attend the sessions of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

REGINA RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

Regina, June 18.—At the close of the first day of the Red Cross campaign in the city it is officially announced that canvassers have turned in $10,058.12 in cash. This amount does not include the contribution of some $5000 from the men of the depot battalion or $1200 contributed by city school children today, nor several thousand promised before the drive started.

HAMILTON NEWS

FOUR CONVICTED OF STEALING FARES

Employes of Hamilton Street Railway Are Remanded Week for Sentence.

Hamilton, June 18.—Curtis House, Geo. Phillips, Lewis Binkley and Lloyd Smith, four of the eight employes of the Hamilton Street Railway arrested several months ago on charges of stealing cash and tickets from fare boxes by means of diggers, were on trial in the county court today, and were found guilty and remanded for a week for sentence. The other four accused men, James Fraser, John Trompson and John R. Walker, come up later. The eighth man in the indictment, David Latimer, has since died while serving overseas.

Curtis House was placed on trial this morning, Detectives Shirley and Smith being the only witnesses called by the crown, they having taken the accused to police headquarters. They stated that at detective headquarters the accused admitted that he and Conductor George Rodney had been extracting money and tickets from fare boxes and dividing the spoils, and that House produced a piece of very thin steel which he said the trick was done with. The accused, they testified, said that many of the employes were helping themselves to the company's property in a similar manner.

House called some former neighbors to testify as to his reputation in his home town, and also made a full denial of the detectives' testimony in regard to a confession. He denied having taken any money or tickets from the boxes, and explained that the steel he turned over to the detectives had been used to soften the noise of the bell on some of the cars. He took the so-called digger out of the bell several days before he was arrested.

TAKES BACK SEAT TO THE RAILWAYS

Hamilton Committee Signs Lease to Avoid Expropriation Proceedings.

Hamilton, June 18.—Once again Hamilton has had to take a back seat to the railways. The special railway committee of the city council this afternoon unanimously decided to lease the property needed by the T., H. and B. Railway to extend their Kinnear yard and instructed City Solicitor Waddell to draw up the lease. While the decision of the committee was a hard pill for the city to accept the judgment handed down by the Dominion Railway Board practically permitted of no other course if the council wanted to avoid expropriation. The lease will be for a period of five years, and the award states that the city may charge 7 per cent. of the original cost of the property or the present assessment value, whereas the city wanted $653 per year rental for property that cost $2960 or 31 per cent. per year.

In regard to shunting on Sundays and between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. on other days the board declares that shunting is a necessity if congestion is to be avoided, and this is no time to attempt to hamper transportation. The city also demanded the right of use of a 30-foot lane, which now crosses the five tracks, and four more are to be laid. The right of use is granted, the judgment points out that the grade is so steep that the lane is of little use to any one.

Another demand by the city was that the company construct a roadway quarter mile in length, which would run along the expropriated property and which the city contended was necessary to its interest in connection with the mountain face property. This ruling states that the railroad cannot be expected to construct city roads.

BIG GROWTH OF ORDER.

Joint Meeting of Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., and Rebekah Assembly.

Hamilton, June 18.—Brigadier-General G. M. Hermiston and staff, assisted by Canton London, No. 1, conferred the decorations for chivalry for ladies at tonight's combined session of the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ontario Independent Order of Oddfellows, and the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Rebekah Assembly of Ontario. Following this ceremony Victoria Lodge, No. 64, Hamilton, exemplified the initiatory degree.

Reports presented showed that during the year ten new lodges had been instituted with an average membership of 60, and that for the year ending December, 1917, there had been a total gain in membership of 1483. Strong financial support had been given the I.O.O.F. home for the aged and orphans, and out of $8498.72 donated by the organization in Ontario for Halifax sufferers the Rebekah lodge had contributed $1101.73.

During the morning session the officers were escorted to their positions by Canton Hamilton, No. 4, while at the afternoon session business matters pertaining to the joint organizations were discussed.

The organizations are holding a joint convention and about 200 delegates are attending the sessions, which will continue until Friday. Owing to the war no banquets will be held and the gathering will be devoted to business only.

The election of officers resulted as foloiws: President, Mrs. Jessie Thompson, Toronto; vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Middleton, Toronto; assembly warden, Mrs. Minnie Green, Ottawa; assembly secretary, Miss Viola Pierce, Toronto; assembly treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Dodson, Chatham.

RESENTS STIGMA CAST ON FARMERS

United Farmers, Says Donald Sutherland, M.P., Do Not Represent True Interests.

QUEBEC RESPONSIBLE

Intimates That German Money May Have Been Used in the Agitation.

Special to The Toronto World.

Mount Elgin, June 18.—At the annual meeting of the South Oxford Unionist-Liberal - Conservative Association, held here this afternoon, Donald Sutherland, M.P., raised the issue squarely between those who are organizing the agitation against military service among the farmers of Ontario, and those who really represent the sentiment of the agricultural community. Mr. Sutherland stated that the organizers of the United Farmers of Ontario did not represent the farming interests of the country. From the ranks of the farmers 52,000 men had gone overseas.

Had it not been for the attitude of Quebec, said Mr. Sutherland, there would have been no need for compulsory service in Canada. Quebec out of all the provinces of the Dominion had failed to respond to the call for volunteers. The only place in the whole country where there had been disorder when the Military Service Act was being enforced was the historic City of Quebec, the riding represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in parliament for over thirty years.

Quebec Men Preponderated.

It was strange, commented Mr. Sutherland, that when the farmers' deputation went to Ottawa there were three men from Quebec to one from Ontario; and more strange was it that, before they came, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux said that in these farmers would the habitant of Quebec find his justification. He also commented that they did not seek a spokesman from Ontario, but chose Mr. Vein of Lotbiniere, and the whole demonstration followed an amendment introduced into house against bill changing the Military Service Act so that men from nineteen to twenty-two years would be included, by Dr. Molloy of Provencher, Manitoba, the only Laurier Liberal from that province, and representing a riding with 14,000 French-Canadians, 4,000 Germans and 3,000 Russians.

Resent Stigma in Farmers.

"I want to say," declared Mr. Sutherland, "as a man who has been engaged in agriculture all his life, that I resent the stigma that has been cast upon the farmers of Ontario by these so-called representatives. I want to say—and say emphatically—that the men who are in charge of that organization, who have been in Ottawa, have not shown that they are sincere. They were misleading the farmers of this country, who thought these men were endeavoring to accomplish something that they did not want to accomplish."

The deputation was so organized, Mr. Sutherland went on, not to make any reasonable request of the government but to be able to come away with a grievance. The farmers were misled into believing that they were asking the government to relieve cases of extreme hardship. Instead they had been used to promote the interests of the Laurier Liberals and slackers from Quebec. German money had been used with more or less success in all the allied countries and he would be surprised if Ontario had been an exception.

No Need for Election.

V. A. Sinclair, M.L.A., spoke of the work of the legislature and the extension of the life of the house. Mr. Proudfoot, he said, paid the tribute to Sir William Hearst that there was really no issue before the electors of the province, and the cost of an election should be avoided if possible.

A. H. Birmingham spoke on organization. R. S. Lee presided. The old officers were all re-elected.

WILL REPAIR AUTOMOBILES.

Medicine Hat, June 18.—By the casting vote of the mayor the city council decided to enter into competition with the automobile garages in repairing automobiles. This work will be done by the firemen when not attending fires. Some remuneration will be allowed them, and the prices charged will be the same as at the other garages.

An Opportunity to Secure a Super-Six

Hudsons Cannot Now Be Imported Into Canada

This means disappointment to many who intended buying a super-six later in the season or *Next Spring*.

We still have a few left in stock, so by prompt action you still may secure a Super-Six.

Do not delay in calling at our showroom, as cars will not be held.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

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