RUSSIANS MARCH **ALONG SEA COAST**

Column Advances Beyond Platana, West of Trebizond.

FOES PRESSED BACK

Fighting Rages West of Aschkala Without Gaining Decision.

their regiment.
fighting on the road to Erzinjan
les at close quarters, and a Turkempt to assume the offensive in
gion was repulsed by fire action.

DECKHAND WAS SHOT BY HOME GUARDSMAN

Pte. Collison Was Arrested Following Encounter Near

Special to The Toronto World.

CORNWALL, Ont., May 11.—Charles
Lavigne, fireman on the freight
steamer Saskatoon, which passed up
the canal this morning, was shot at
Farrans Point by Pts. Collison of the
Home Guard, and is now a patient at
the General Hospital here. Lavigne,
with others of the crew, left the
steamer here and came to town. They
did not get back in time to catch the
boat before it left and took an automobile to Mille Roches. Not catching
the boat there they took a livery rig
and drove to Farrans Point. The shot
was fired by Pts. Collison at Mille
Roches. He was engaged to drive the
livery rig to Farrans Point and on arriving there the men got into an altercation, when the shot was fired.
The bullet entered the cheek and came
out below the ear.

Collison was arrested by Chief
Smyth Connwell and was taken be

Collison was arrested by Chief Smyth, Cornwall, and was taken be-fore the police magistrate this after-noon and remanded until Tuesday

REV. DR. BOYLE IS NOW HEAD OF KING COLLEGE

former Vice-Chancellor of Trin- HUGE RUSH OF LOGS ity College, Toronto, Installed in New Office.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, May 11.—Rev. Dr. T. S.
Boyle, late of Trinity College, Toronto,
was today formally installed as president and vice-chancellor of King's college and universities; with impressive
ceremonies by the archbishop of Nova
Scotia. Sir Charles Townshend, chief
justice, presided and seven other college presidents were present.

Prof. A. E. Young, dean of Trinity
College, Toronto, was made a doctor of
civil law in honor of the occasion.

DRAINAGE HELPS FARMERS.

Special to The Toronto World.

LUELPH, May 11.—According to Prot.

With, Day of the O.A.C. the advantage this year in seeding rests with the farmer whose land has been properly and sufficiently drained. "As a general thing the farmer with the well-drained land is able to get on his acreage from two to three weeks earlier than the man who has paid little or no attention to this matter. A season such as the present gives an opportunity to demonstrate this point. There are farmers seeding right now on tilled land, and again there are those with no drainage that are away behind," said the professor. special to The Toronto World.

dually weakening each division.

* WAR SUMMARY *

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1).

modern conditions of warfare has not been determined. The British army

expeditionary force, reports that the Germans, having retired out of touch

with his command, have received reinforcements and have again ap-

Ruanda, he asserts, has progressed satisfactorily. The autumn rains are

grenades early in the morning. The artillery action was lively in the district of Avocourt wood, east of the Meuse. On the other bank, the

Germans violently bombarded the Caillette wood and the French second

to the British army in Flanders has been corroborated in several ways. The heavy desertions began at the beginning of the winter and they have

tended to increase. There are no desertions from the British and French

armies to the Germans. Complaints about food shortage and the bad food

supplied to the soldiers have been uttered in the Reichstag. It was charged that the soldiers were given no better rations than the people at home and

lation, and Germany has been barely able to do that, even at the heyday her power. She has constantly about 3,400,000 men in the field and casther half-million, perhaps, guarding the communications and doing gar-

rison duty. In addition, she has training facilities for about 800,000 men

every three months. She has used up practically all the medically fit and

has fallen back on the medically unfit and on boys to fill the gaps in her

that these were not enough to maintain them as efficient fighters.

lines. Some gusts of gunfire broke out in the Woevre.

In the struggle about Verdun, the only region where infantry fought

The report cabled from London that many Germans are now deserting

The statement cabled from Switzerland that the Germans have 2,000,-000 more men ready to take the field is surely a fable. The utmost that any power can put in the field at any time is one-seventeenth of the popu-

Superb Values in Dineen's Men's Hats



A man's hat is the least expensive and still the most important article of his dress. A cheap hat cannot be disguised because cheapness invariably means poorness of the material of which the hat is made. To hold its shape and color, a hard or soft felt hat must be made of fur felt. Felt made of wool or mixtures is brittle and loses its shape under the first fall of rain.

\$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4

Superior Quality

For the regular run of hat prices at Dineen's you get a hat of better quality than 'it is possible to buy elsewhere. Every hat is possibly worth 50 cents more in quality than the price we sell it for. We sell the hats of the best makers only. We import hats from the most exclusive makers in Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States. Some of these exclusive styles of hats cost as high as \$5, but we repeat that at the popular price that a man usually pays for a hat he will get better VALUE at Dineen's than it is possible to get elsewhere.



W. DINEEN Company 140 Yonge St.

Also 20-22 King Street West, Hamilton

Great Mass Shot Over Chaudiere Falls-Disastrous Jam

OTTAWA, May 11.—During a fierce gale on Lake Deschenes, 10 miles west of the capital, on the Ottawa River, 175,000 logs became liberated thru the breaking of a boom, and drove down towards the Chaudiere dam,

News of the breakage had been telephoned into the attacks. news of the breakage had been telephoned into the city and the sluices were opened, allowing the logs thru, and averting a huge jam. The sight was a spectacular one when the great masses of timber crashed over the Chaudiere falls, and shot down the river. A boom was stretched across the river several miles below the constant of the river of t the river several miles below the falls and the logs were captured. Con-siderable monetary loss will fall on the

lumber companies.

A washout has occurred on the C. P west of Ottawa, owing to the height of the river, and westbound trains have been diverted via Kemptville Junction, delaying transcontinental traffic several hours.

ON OTTAWA RIVER AMERICAN RED CROSS INSPIRES U.S. PROTEST

Right Demanded to Ship Hospital Supplies to Central

Powers.

TAFT WRITES LETTER

Britain is Held to Be Violating Provisions of Geneva Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The U. S Government is preparing to protest to Great Britain against its policy of refusing to allow the shipment of hospital supplies by the American Red Cross to Germany and her allies. Sec-Cross to Germany and her allies. Secretary of State Lansing received a letter today from former .President Taft, chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross, urging such action, and it was learned tonight that the matter would be taken up with the British Government in the near

Mr. Taft's letter revealed for the first time that Great Britain formally had declined to issue permits for shipments of supplies to the central powers except when intended for American hospital units. This exception, Mr. Taft wrote, was worthless, because on account of lack of funds the Red Cross had maintained no units in the belligerent countries since last October. strive to conceal the actual state of affairs as long as possible by gra-The exact number of men required to hold a given mile of front under last October.

held the Pass of Calais in the first battle of Ypres with only 1500 men per lation of the Geneva convention, to mile in a three-mile stretch of their front. But the fewest men that the which the United States and all of the The Red Cross considers the atti-Germans have ever risked per given mile of front, on an average, have been about 3500. They might conceivably be able to hold a front with an and holds that the American Government has the right to invise upon one average concentration of 2500 men per mile, but the attempt would be courting disaster.

Lieut.-Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, commander of the British East African and holds that the American Government has the right to insist upon observance of the treaty. Mr. Taft expressed the hope that the British position was based upon an erroneous helds that the control powers had belief that the central powers had failed to agree to a reciprocal course proached the British lines in the Kondoa Irangi district. He says that his forces are quite sufficient to deal with them. The Belgian advance into in the treatment of articles for the sick and wounded.

INJUNCTION WILL HELP CHANGE OF NAME BYLAW

yesterday was north of Vaux Pond, east of the Meuse. In this sector, the French repulsed a German attack by means of their bayonets and hand-Fifty-Three Manufacturers Publish Seven Reasons Why City Should Have New Name.

> BERLIN, Ont, May 11 .- The attempt by the opposition to the "change of name bylaw" to prevent the people votname bylaw" to prevent the people voting on the question on May 19 by using an injunction has served as a boost rather than a knock, and the workers are out working harder than ever to carrying the bylaw.
>
> Fifty-three manufacturers are out tonight with a signed statement in the local press giving seven reasons why the name should be changed. This is taken as the first step towards carrying the bylaw by a handsome majority.

> FOUR TEACHERS HAVE ENLISTED. BRANTFORD, May 11.—Of seven school principals here four have enlisted—Capt. Joyce, with the 215th, Capt. Bingle with the 125th, Lieut. Dickson with the 86th, Sergt. Holdsworth with the 215th. Lieuts. Rowe and White failed to pass doctor's tests. The seventh is Miss Coltes.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Ont.

Died: 24759, Frederick Gordon Reynolds, Montreal.

Missing, believed killed: 492815, Irwin Carl Riddolls, Drayton, Ont.; 452459, Thomas Lickers, Brantford.

Previously reported missing, believed killed, now unofficially prisoner of war at Glessen: 432954, Lance-Corp. Maxime Jos. Gauthier, Three Rivers, Que.

Previously reported missing, now unofficially prisoner of war at Glessen: 67419, George Ives, Sydney Mines, N.S. Seriously lil: 467262, James Grieve Harkness, Edmonton; 27219, Archibald Leal, Breakeville, Que.; 427665, Frank Lucttgedge, McGregor, Man.; 123003, Frank F. Noble, London, Ont.; 448234, Raoul Tremblay, Jonquiers, Que.

Wounded—65007, Sidney Aitken, Clarksboro, W. Va.; 22835, Wilfrid Auger, Sherbrooke, Que.; 405180, Richard Baker, England; 454245, Jos. Barber, Perce, Quelec; A44234, Wm. Nobles Belyea, St. John, N.B.; 454056, Joseph Boisclair, Montreal; 144504, George A. Brown, Coltorne, Ont.; 70815, Matthew Wilson Brown, Sydney Mines, N.S.; 452587, Frank Webber, Erskine, Alb.; 438354, Peter Tennant Dargavel, England; 416780, Jos. Dastous, Sherbrooke, Que.; 153023, David Elder, Lake McGregor, Alb.; 441359, Andrew Allan Grant, Bladworth, Sask.; 40810 Harry Wilington Henson, Oro, Ont.; 63428, Corp. Alex. Black Hepburn, Winnipes, 56122, Edward Kline, 46 Simoce street, W. Hamilton; 451618, Lance-Corp. John McCann, Stratford; 89118, Gunner Kenneth D. McDonald, Calyle, Sask.; 40510, A.S.; 7073. Eddle S. M. Longpre, Hull, Que.; 457201, Frank Peters, Montreal; Lieut, Henry Richard Thomson, 44 Herkimer street, Hamilton; 45609, Henry Utman, Carleton Place, Ont.; 166676, Corp. Herbert Wallace, 46 Robinson street, Toronto. Ont.
Died: 24759, Frederick Gordon Reynolds, Montreal.
Missing, believed killed: 492815. Irwin

MOUNTED RIFLES. Died of wounds-116007, Eldon Dunlop, redericton, N.B. Wounded — 11c281, Lance-Corp. P. Johnston, Rupert, Que.

MEDICAL SERVICES. Wounded, but returned to duty-522960 ames Benj. Torrance, Listowel, Ont.

ARTILLERY. Dled-43064, A. Bissonette, Montreal.

DEATH OF W. P. NILES. He Was a Leading Resident of Welling

WELLINGTON, May 11.—Mr. W. P. Niles, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of this village, died suddenly today while at the telephone office. He was for years reeve of the village, was proprietor of a large seed business, and also owned and operated the electric light plant of the village. He ran for member of the provincial house in 1908. He was 68 years of age, a Conservative in politics and a church warden of St. Andrew's Anglican Church. He was also a member of the Orange, Masonic, Mystic Shrine, I.O.O. F. orders. He was very charitable and contributed liberally to patriotic and other causes. He leaves a widow and one sister, Mrs. W. J. MacDonald.

CHARGED WITH THEFT. HAMELTON, Friday, May 12.—Thomas Murphy, 78 Picton street, was arrested by Detectives Cameron and Goodman on a charge of stealing a bioycle, prefer-red by George Parking.

WORKING HARD TO BRING

Sportsmen's Battalion Will Move to Camp When Six Hundred Mark is Reached.

ONLY SEVEN RECRUITS

Graham, Injured in Wreck as Sharbot Lake, Reported to Be Low.

HAMILTON, Friday, May 12.-The sportsmen's Battalion has now reached a strength of 530 men, and as Lieut. Col. Moody has received instructions from headquarters that his unit will be permitted to go to camp as soon as the 600 mark is reached, special efforts will be made to obtain the necessary number of names within the next week. Recruiting was poor yesterday, and the feature of it was the number of unfits. Out of 19 applicants only seven passed. The rejection buttons are being issued and the recruiting officers have had a considerable number of impostors apply for them. One man presented a rejection button are reexamined and the recruiting officers have had a considerable number of impostors apply for them. One man presented a rejection slip, but when he was re-examined it was found that he had none of the defects stated in the slip. He had evidently borrowed it for the purpose of obtaining the button.

Dr. T. F. Graham, medical officer of the 86th Battalion, who was seriously injured in a wreck at Sharbot Lake, is reported very low.

Two army field kitchens were presented to the Canadian Mounted Rifles Depot Battalion yesterday by St. Cacilia Chapter, I.O.D.E. Capt. (Rev.) Pugaley in a short speech welcomed the visitors. Mrs. Harry Burkholder made the presentation, while Lleut. Col. Brooks thanked Mrs. Burkholder and the members of the chapter for their splendid sift. Mrs. There will be no by-election in Ward & as the result of Sergt. Ald. Chas. T. Gleadow going overseas with the 86th Handler of their mascot, an English buildog.

There will be no by-election in Ward & as the result of Sergt. Ald. Chas. T. Gleadow going overseas with the 86th Machine Gun Battalion. Ald. Pinkett, the other representative from the east, will undertake to keep things in Ward & in shape during the absence of the "fighting alderman" (appendix and at the time superintendent of Steel Co. of Canada, is reported to have been wounded in action. He is 42 years of age and single, His only relative is a sister living at Petite Riviere, N.S.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCUES Recruiting was poor yesterday, and the feature of it was the number of unfits.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES ON SUMMIT OF CUKLA

Whole Line of Redoubts Carried by Impetuous Advance.

ROME, May 11.—The Italians, after artillery preparations, have captured a strong line of Austrian trenches and redoubts on the summit

BILINGUAL ISSUE KEENLY DEBATED

Members on Both Sides of the House Participated Freely in Discussion.

OLIVER STRIKES HARD

West Realizes Vital Need of Adhering Strictly to One Language.

(Continued From Page 1).

raised to a high plane any debate in which he participated. Mr. Marcil reaffirmed the statement that every child in Ontario ought to receive a thero English education, but criticized regulation 17 as unduly limiting the teaching of French. It forbade the teaching of French in any school in which French was not taught prior to June, 1912.

Proposes Commission.

teaching of French in any school in which French was not taught prior to June, 1812.

Proposes Commission.

Great Britain, Mr. Marcil said, had given the French-Canadians a measure of justice, full heaped and running over. He did not think that Ontario would do less if all the facts were fairly presented to the house. He suggested that the whole subject be investigated by a commission consisting of Principal Falconer of Toronto University, Frincipal Peterson of McGill, the principal of Queen's University, Kingston, and one French-Canadian. He was satisfied that whatever such a commission decided as a fair and equitable settlement would be cheerfully acquiesced in by French-speaking citizens of Ontario.

Ontario's Generosity.

What was there in this charge that Ontario was trying to blot out the French language? The fact was, Dr. Edwards observed, quite the contrary. The Ontario Government maintained four bilingual normal schools, and the teachers who attended them had all their expenditures paid out of the public treasury. Ontario made a grant to bilingual schools. Did this look like an effort to discriminate against the French language? Regulation 17 was a concession and not a restriction.

Dr. Edwards said it required some nerve for Quebec to lecture Ontario on, the subject of education. According to the census of 1911 only six percent. of the children of school age in Ontario were unable to read and write. But in Quebec the percentage of illiterates among school children was 12 per cent. Moreover, in Ontario the greatest illiteracy was found in French districts. While only six percent. of the children of school age were illiterate in the province at large, the percentage in Prescott County was 15, in Russell County 13, in Glengary 13 and in Nipissing 15.

French-Canadian illiteracy.

If we considered the illiteracy of the males over the age of 21, the dosor said, we would find the percentage in Canada, as a whole, was 9.55. In Onsidered the illiteracy of the males over the age of 21, the dosor said, we would

sarry 13 and in Nipissing 15.

French-Canadian Illiteracy.

If we considered the illiteracy of the males over the age of 21, the dosor said, we would find the percentage in Canada, as a whole, was 9.55. In Ontario it was 491, and in Quebec 15.94. Here again the French Counties of Frescott, Nipissing, Russell and Glene garry, made a bad showing. In the Counties of Kamouraska and Bonaventure, Quebec, represented by Mr. Lapointe and Hon. Mr. Marcil, respectively, 20 per cent. of the voters were illiterate, while in Gaspe, for years represented in parliament by Mr. Rodolph Lemieux, the percentage was 35.

The house, he said, amid general laughter, might not be surprised to learn that in the county represented by Mr. Kyte (Richmond, N.S.), nearly one-fourth of the voters were unable to read or write. Dr. Edwards complained that regulation 17 had never been tried out. In Ottawa, it had been defied, and today was being denounced by hare-brained and fanatical members of the upper chamber, who did not know what they were talking about. The whole thing, he said, had been lugged into parliament at this time in order to influence the Quebec election and to divide sfor it, thereby signifies his desire to have a war-time election and to divide the country upon racial lines, as it has never been divide the country upon racial lines, as it has never been defied since control to the vote as were not bigots, nor were the members of the proposition is behind this miserable business. He has matchless eloquence, and I say it with regret, because he uses the country."

If we considered the illiteracy of the dosor in order to indicate the country upon racial lines, as it has never been deficient of the votes were in many cases turned into French schools the proposition is behind this miserable business. He has matchless eloquence, and I say it with regret, because he uses the country with the great place of the declared that the premise of ontario and his colleagues were not bigots, nor were the members of the country with the regret

my hon. friend, which, tho not so handsome as the original, is an unmistakable likeness. I hope he will not deny
the photograph as well as the interview. (Laughter.)
Colquboun's Letter Cited.
Mr. Lamarche then argued that, in
spite of what had been said by Mr.
Nickle and Dr. Edwards, regulation 17, did prevent French being
taught except in schools where it was
taught before 1912. The oft quoted let1
ter from Department Minister Colquhoun to the separate school board of
Windsor, Ont., he thought, settled this
question.

question.

Mr. Lamarche said they had no language trouble in Quebec. "The English-speaking minority of Quebec," he said, "is the star witness in your case."

Hon. Andrew Broder: Have you biggual schools in your province? strong line of Austrian trenches and redoubts on the summit of Mount Culla, it was announced here today. Four officers and 119 men and four machine guns were captured from the Austrians on the slopes east of Mount Rombron. They also repulsed small infantry attacks against their positions on the Podgora crest and on the slopes northeast of Monte San Michele and southwest of San Mertino. An Austrian avlator dropped bombs near the Osperdaleppo Station, in the Sugant Valley, killing some horses, and Italian aviators bombarded the station at Sr. Pietro di Gorizia and the environs of Asievissa.

Hon. Andrew Broder: Have you biningual schools in your province?

Mr. Lamarche: Yes, we have bilingual schools, bilingual statesmen, bilingual homes and bilingual justice."

Mr. Lamarche appealed to his compatitots from Quebec to support the resolution. He denied that he was acting in behalf of either political party, and declared himself to be an independent. He said that Mr. Guilbault of Joliet, altho bedfast in the hospital and unable to use his limbs, had expressed a desire to be carried into the chamber to record his vote in defence of the French language.

Mr. Morphy (South Perth) said that

as it had been arranged to closs the debate tonight he would only occupy a few minutes. The resolution before the house came from an agitation outside the house. It was claimed that the minority in Ontario was being deprived of some legal right, but during the debate everyone had conceded that no legal right was involved. The appeal, therefore, was to sympathy or based upon some natural right. His appeal should be addressed to the provincial legislature at Toronto, and not to the Dominion parliament at Ottawa.

Mr. Morphy closed by saying that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was attempting a national crime in appealing to prejudice for political purposes.

Defends Quebec System.

for political purposes.

Defends Quebec System.

Mr. Robb. Liberal member
Huntington. defended his provi
against the charge of illiteracy.
said that twenty per cent of the c
dren in Canada never entered the c
of a school house, and therefore
was quite appropriate to discuss
subject of education. He had m
French-Canadian constituents, but
pressure had been brought upon
to support the resolution. He
however, lived for forty years in to support the resolution. He however, lived for forty years treated with the greatest gene and he hoped that the French-ing minority would be given a consideration.

Hon. Frank Oliver said he felt Hon. Frank Oliver said he felt constrained to speak and vote against the resolution. He had endeavored to prevent the subject coming up in the house and had therefore supported the appeal from the ruling of Mr. Speaker Sevigny. The government, by sustaining the Speaker's ruling, had brought on the debate.

Oliver's Stout Opposition

Mr. Oliver's Stout Opposition.

Mr. Oliver said that he was profed by no hostility to the Frianguage, but conditions were successary in order to have an effisched system. Most of the ploy had come into the western country the express purpose of getting school system. Most of the pioneers had come into the western country for the express purpose of getting away from the traditions of the past. They had in Alberta, Russians, Germans, Austrians and Scandinavians, and they were all learning English. The children learned to speak good English from the school teachers, who conversed with them only in that tongue. It was all nonsense to say that you could not teach a French child in English. He said in Alberta there were many Germans, some of whom came from Waterloo County, Ont. The children who had been educated in the Alberta way, spoke English without an accent, while Germans from Ontario, who had been educated in the bilingual schools, spoke such a jargon that it was often said of them: "They do not speak German, and they cannot speak English."

Macdonell's Viewpoint.

Claude Macdenell (South Toronto) declared the Lapointe resolution was conceived and born out of time. As soon as the Ontario House adjourned, he said, we found this mischlef-making resolution before parliament.

"We are asked," he said, "to censure a government behind its back."

Wales and Poland had been quoted extensively, but he did not see to what effect. The Welsh and Poles didn't contend their language should follow them into other lands,

Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure); Will my hon, friend say that a French-Canadian in Ontario is not in his own

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Mr. Graham went on to say that he hoped this support of the resolution might do something to bring the warring races of Canada together; might at least take away the excuse which some men in Canada had, or thought they had, for not enlisting. The French-Canadians in Ontario, he said, had only themselves to thank for the irritation felt again against them. Defance of the law was not the way to get radress of grievances. If the bilingual schools had been run according to law, there would have been no objection to them, but they were in many cases turned into French schools and the law of Ontario treated with contempt. He declared that the premier of Ontario and his colleagues were not bigots, nor were the members of the legislature small-minded men. No honest man need fear that he would not be treated justly and generously no matter what his race of erously no matter what his race creed by mon like Hearst, Hanna, Garry, Rowell, Bowman and Clarke.

Sir George Foster said he could no see why in the world this resolution was ever brought before the house forum, which could not possibly be informed on the subject. Was the Ontario Government at the bar of this house? If so, who was here to answer for the Ontario Government? The resolution which Mr. Graham characterized as a "firebrand," Sir George said was not necessary at all. Every word spoken on the subject could have been spoken without it. been spoken without it.
"He did not want it brought here," Sir George said; "he regretted its being brought here, and yet he lugged

ham. "A brave man," Sir George said, "does not stand three or four hundred miles away, and by long shots attempt to attain his objects."

Sir George said he thought he got some light from Mr. Graham's address as to why the resolution was brought before the house. He wanted, Sir George said, to ask a deputation of ministers to wait on the Ontario Government, and if they failed in their object, "the opposition could point them out as having failed."

HAMILTON MAN RISES IN SERVICE OF G. T. R.

MONTREAL, May 11.—C. R. Moore, chief clerk to Vice-President H. G. Kelley of the G.T.R., has been promoted to the position of assistant to Mr. Kelley. Mr. Moore entered the service of the G. T.R. at Hamilton, Oak, as junior clerk in 1883.

LOWER RATES HOTEL ROYAL, HAMILTON American plan, \$2.50 and up per day. European plan, \$1.00 and up per day. SAMPLE ROOMS SO Cents per Days