

SENATE CARRIES CONSCRIPTION

Measure Adopted Without Division After Amendments Were Made

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—After nine amendments to the motion for the third reading of the Military Service Bill had been presented and in turn been declared defeated, that measure was passed by the Senate without a division last night. Had it not been amended in certain respects in the Upper Chamber, it would now be ready to receive the Governor-General's assent and to become law. As it is, however, the bill must be returned to the Commons, where the changes made by the Senators will be discussed and concurred in. Only one of these amendments is of importance. It provides that no prosecution for any violation of the Act or the regulations shall take place without the consent of the Minister of Justice. This amendment, inserted at the instance of the Government itself, is regarded as a providing means for preventing hasty and ill-considered prosecutions.

Yesterday's discussion hinged essentially on the question of the advisability of specifically exempting divinity students. This exemption had been inserted in the Commons and afterwards eliminated. Senator Landry proposed an amendment that "clergy" within the meaning of the Act entitled to exemption should be "clergy as defined by the laws of each denomination." In the only recorded division of the day this was defeated by 24 to 24. Six French Conservative Senators voting for the amendment and two Liberals against it. The Conservatives who supported the proposal were Senators Landry, Beaudin, Montplaisir, Lesperance, Lariviere and Poirier. Senators Power and Thompson opposed the amendment. Senator Douglas, after speaking strongly against the amendment, voted for it, and Senator Prowse of Prince Edward Island, declined to vote, declaring that "it did not concern him in any way, shape or form."

Original Proposal Defeated

Senator Beaudin later proposed the reinsertion of the original divinity students' exemption and made a warm speech in favor of such action. His amendment, however, was declared lost on division.

Amendments on a number of other subjects were also introduced and defeated.

Senator Choquette wished to raise the minimum age of men liable to be called upon to serve from 20 years to 21 years, and Senator Casgrain suggested the exemption of men who were the fathers of six or more living children.

Senator David moved to amend the bill by providing for a postponement upon it at the next general election. His idea was that the enforcement of the legislation be deferred, and that a special ballot asking an opinion upon conscription, be given each voter, in addition to that bearing the names of candidates.

Senator Cloran offered an amendment to the section providing penalties for persons who counselled resistance of the administration of the measure. He wished to exempt from the operation of that clause "candidates, their agents and supporters at a Federal election." Finally, there was a demand that there should be central appeal judges, one of whom should have a knowledge of both English and French.

Elliott Kersey, 12 years old, got beyond his depth in the civic swimming pool at Windsor yesterday afternoon and was drowned in sight of half a score of other children.

The Canada Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the William Lyall Shipbuilding Company, Limited, with a capital stock of one million dollars, and head office at Montreal.



LUNCH AT THE CECIL BUT NOT AS OF OLD.

About seven hundred lunches are served daily at the Hotel Cecil's banqueting hall, famous among London's restaurants. They are for the Air Board Workers, and the prices are surprisingly low.

PIONEERS WIN HIGH HONORS IN WAR TODAY

One of New Departments in British Army, Their Worth Is Proven

HANDY MEN AT FRONT Pioneers Must Be Prepared Either To Work Or To Fight

London, Aug. 9.—(Correspondence)—The British army has undergone changes of a far-reaching character since the outbreak of war in 1914, and it now possesses many branches unheard of in pre-war days. Every resource afforded by the manifold capacity of this great industrial community has been harnessed to the war effort, and a British statement from official sources.

There are certain respects in which the problem by which the British army is faced is unique; and one of the most striking of these is that it must be capable of campaigning in any part of the world and in any climate. In the case of armies like that of Germany, on the other hand, the problem of preparation for war was relatively simple. The ground on which the army was destined to fight was known; it was an army destined to do battle in a particular theatre—Europe. In consequence everything could be, and was, planned along certain well-defined lines.

In the present war the importance of field work was apparent at a very early stage, partly owing to modern artillery and partly to the confirmed entrenching habit of the Germans. One of the cardinal instructions given by the German commanders to their troops on first invasion of France and Belgium was, "make trenches everywhere." In fact all the Continental powers had in addition to their corps of engineers, very large numbers of trained pioneers, organized in battalions, and suitable for use either as fighting troops or in the construction and maintenance of field works and communications. The absolute importance of the last named can perhaps only be realized by one who has seen the roads during an advance.

But while the Continent was to this extent prepared for trench warfare, as was natural in the circumstances, it was otherwise with Great Britain. The British service only the Indian army possessed pioneer regiments, these troops being always necessary in conducting campaigns in the hill-country. When the need for this class of troops became evident steps were taken to form pioneer battalions for the Expeditionary Force. From the first they proved their value.

Pioneers are prepared to fight or work as may be required. They perform such services as the construction and repair of communication trenches, fire trenches and dug-outs, the digging of trenches and wiring. Their duties are manifold, and there is no form of usefulness at the front which the pioneer does not at one time or another find himself called upon to undertake. His activities range from carrying up ammunition to retrieving the wounded or holding a fiercely disputed trench or sap.

In the great advances on the Somme and in Artois the pioneers performed work of the greatest importance. The duty of consolidating the captured ground and connecting it up with the old front line of the attacking forces, largely fell to them. In many places they took part in the advance as infantry, in others they kept the advancing lines supplied with ammunition and water, and beat off counter attacks. Their losses have been heavy, but they have accomplished their tasks in the face of every obstacle.

As a rule the pioneers remain in the vicinity of the trenches all the time their division is in the line, and do not go back for rest, except at long intervals.

The pioneer is, as yet, a new type in the British army, but he has long since passed the trial stage, and has proved his worth and steadfastness. His metal has been tried, in the crucible of war and very thoroughly it has stood the test.

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PARIS WINNER OF SEAGRAM TROPHY

Inksater Repeats His Victory In Twin City This Year

Kitchener, Aug. 9.—Skip Robt. Inksater's Paris rink repeated yesterday afternoon by capturing the Seagram Trophy of the Twin City Bowling Tournament for the second year in succession, winning from Skip Alf. Jury of Buffalo in the final game by a score of 15 to 5. The game was well played by both rinks, but the Paris quartet kept in closer contact with the Kitty than their opponents scoring on every end except five. The shower which fell made the green heavier than it was when the game commenced.

The Kuntz trophy was won by Skip Ed. Seagram of Waterloo against Skip Jack Hoover of Guelph by a score of 17 to 15.

The Kitchener bowlers' trophy competition was also completed last evening. Skip G. H. Clark of Kitchener and Skip Geo. Bogardus reaching the finals by defeating their opponents in the semi-finals in the last ends by one shot.

The tournament throughout was one of the most successful ever held in the Twin City.

INVENTION SAVES LIVES AND MONEY

Gripping Record Made By Col. Macklem, Recently a Private

IMPROVED HAND BOMB Saves Great Britain Sum of Half Million Dollars Daily

There is to-day in Canada a soldier of fortune whose deeds, exploits, and accomplishments would easily take rank above the most gripping tales of fiction. He is Col. Macklem, D.C.M., inventor, killer of three bar-baric Huns, saviour of his officer's life, late mechanic of London, Ont., and late private of the 33rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

One of his shell inventions has saved Britain over \$500,000 a day in the cost of manufacture.

He has received an honorarium of \$100,000 from the British Government, been dined and wineed by royalty, lords, knights, and millionaires, and received all over England, and in his private's uniform at that. Col. Macklem has lately been in Washington, where he was sent on military business between the Imperial Munitions Board and the United States War Department.

Loses Use of Left Eye

After being twice wounded in the trenches of France, latterly at the third battle of Ypres, the then Pte. Macklem was sent to a hospital in England, where he remained five months. He had been shot through the left side of the temple by an explosive bullet which burst as it left the top of the nose severely disfiguring his face. Pte. Macklem, though had the satisfaction of knowing that he had just despatched several Huns with his own hands. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, which, with the exception of the Victoria Cross, is the highest honor which can be shown to a private. "I got it for killing three Huns and taking one of our wounded officers away from them," is the way the young veteran soldier told of the affair.

Col. Macklem's Great Invention

How he came to improve the hand grenade which is now being used by all the British forces is told by Col. Macklem himself. "I was convalescing at the hospital, and how the idea first came I really don't know. But I knew when that hundreds of our boys at the front had lost their lives with the time grenades. They had a lever and pin. The pin had to be pulled and then the thing was ready to go in about five seconds. Premature explosion or delay in throwing it means certain death to our own boys. I know that several Toronto boys were killed in that way. The new invention is cheaper, carries more explosive, and is far less dangerous in handling. Col. J. D. Courtney, a British C.O. wrote: "This bomb has been proven in tests and it borne out in actual use means the saving of thousands and thousands of lives in the British service." It has since been generally adopted for use.

In January, 1916 he was discharged from the C.E.F., "being no longer physically fit for war service." On his discharge he was immediately taken on the staff of the Imperial Munitions Staff at London, with the rank of captain, in recognition of his service. Six weeks later his services merited the rank of major, for

Music and Drama

"VIRTUE'S BLINDNESS"

When the production of "Virtue's Blindness" was proposed it was almost settled, owing to the delicate "sex" theme around which the story revolves, that only ladies would be heard. However, after consultation with prominent clergymen, it was decided that it would be permissible to allow mixed audiences to witness this daring play which will be given its first performance at the Grand Opera House to-night. This play deals honestly with the truth along the theme of so-called "children of sin"—But they are wrongly named—it is all due to ignorance and the mothers are to blame for not telling their daughters the truth. This play should be seen by mothers and future mothers because it will help to let innocents remain in their homes by thrusting out ignorance, and keep their children modest by permitting themselves no false modesty and letting them know what it means to be a woman. This play deals a death blow at puritanism and yet it is so delicately handled in all its phases and expositions of inter-sex relations that it cannot possibly offend mother or daughter, as a matter of fact is highly recommended by clergymen: far and near. The Edward Keane Drama Players will be seen to advantage in their respective roles. A new member of the company, Mr. Stanley Price, is cast as the clergyman. Mr. Price appeared on tour in this production and is a valuable addition to the cast. Mr. Keane will be seen as the young student and Miss Roma Reade is the parson's youthful daughter. Miss Reade is well suited to the role and will give a highly refreshing performance of a most exacting role. This great sex play "Virtue's Blindness" brings a strong message to mothers and daughters, carrying a single blindly through the awakening years of their womanhood.

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